

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

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The Development of Constitutional Liberties.

BY H. I. S., SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

The proud and haughty kings of England little thought, when they saw the Cabots preparing for their hazardous voyages which would give England her claim to America; they little thought, when they looked with kingly favor upon the attempts of the Companies to plant American colonies, and when they gave away with scarcely a thought, to a court favorite, more territory than was included in their own realms; they little thought that they were giving royal aid to acts that would develop into unbridled resistance of their power, and would, ultimately, found a state that would not only cut off their entire authority, but would be above that of England's. But many times the acts which will most influence the world's history are committed with the least thought.

The few centuries of English history, previous to the founding of the colonies, could not have been more favorable to the production of a race of men with the character necessary to successfully found them.

King John had granted to his subjects the Magna Carta only to awaken in the hearts of his subjects a desire for more rights; Henry and Elizabeth had given the people a glimpse of what they might have, and the attempts to suppress the new religions had only made the enthusiasts more determined to spread their doctrines.

Virginia was planted by men sent over by the London Company. This Company held a grant for the territory which was later named Virginia but the King reserved all the governing powers for himself. He constituted a board which he himself was to appoint, that should have the powers of caring for the general welfare of the colony and appointing another board to reside in the colony. This, the first charter which was drawn up for the colonists, was characteristic of the European governments at that time, for it carried out the general idea in regard to kingly rights; however, it provoked no discontent among the colonists as these were made up almost entirely, at first, of men who had no conception of political liberty and consequently did not desire it. But in a few years we find men of stronger character taking charge of affairs, and the Company granting a Colonial governor, a council to limit his power, and, most important of all, an assembly of representatives for the colonists. This was a decided advantage.

It is the first instance of any royal favor or the granting of any political rights to an American colony. It was conceded to further the commercial interests of the Company at home but it led to the dissolving of the Company in a few years and entire separation from the mother country in less than two centuries.

In 1624, while James I, jealous of the rights which the Company had gained, was preparing to take away all political privileges of Virginia and make it a royal colony, the colonists were enacting "that the governor shall not impose any taxes on the colony otherwise than by the authority of the general assembly." They had come expecting to find immense fortunes in the form of gold and silver, but, compelled by dire necessity to gain a living from the soil, they now began to feel the oppression of their charter and to exert themselves against its harmful conditions. The act is noted as being the first of many such remonstrances against taxation without representation which were enacted by the colonists, the last and greatest of which was embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

They also, at this time, resisted an attempt of the king to gain from them a promise of unlimited submission. Resistance has at all times laid the foundation for History but perhaps nowhere else can we find an instance of resistance by a weak state against a strong which was more pregnant with results than the little effort of Jamestown Colony to resist the despotism of the first Stuart. The resistance was unsuccessful; it could not have been otherwise; but in this unsuccessful attempt, the desire for liberty was born in the hearts of the Virginian colonists, which nourished by the tyranny of the English Kings and strengthened by the hampering of its commercial interests, eventually, when combined with other like forces, gained strength to curb the pride of even those monarchs.

The development is unmarked by anything of special interest until the period of Bacon's rebellion. Gov. Berkeley had been running affairs for some time with a high hand, in a manner especially distasteful to those of the colonists who had any conception of how they should be governed. The people finally rebelled and used their authority to good advantage for some years. At first the old assembly, much corrupted, was dissolved and a new one convened, composed of popular and liberal men. It enacted under the leadership of Bacon principles of justice, freedom and humanity. The new assembly performed acts with no evident fear of England, driving Gov. Berkeley hither and thither. Berkeley was finally recalled but another royal governor was put in his place and the people were compelled to endure the same tyranny until the Revolution.

Connecticut and Rhode Island were both very fortunate in their administration of affairs as they were unmolested until the accession of Charles II when they both received the most liberal of charters.

They were independent except in name. "Charles II and Clarendon thought they had founded close corporations though they had really sanctioned democracies."

On the 20th of December, 1620, the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts. Persecuted in religion, scoffed at by cavaliers, and driven first to Holland and then to the cold bleak shores of Massachusetts Bay, they realized, even before setting foot on shore, the imperative necessity of entire self-government. Their ranks had been thinned by the most vigorous of prunings and only those were left who not only would but had risked life and fortune for relief from persecution.

An compact was signed before landing by the men, which gave political freedom to all. They remained unmolested for many years and in 1643 they joined with Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and New Haven to form the United Colonies of New England for the purpose of protection against outside forces. It was a most happy union as it gave them confidence in their own abilities when such confidence was necessary.

When Charles II was raised to the throne they sent him a message declaring their rights to be, "to choose their own governor and representatives, to exercise executive, legislative and judicial authority, and to defend themselves with arms." Upon receiving it Charles sent commissioners to investigate their liberties. The colony held that when they had left England they had cut off all compulsory connections with her and that the connection which existed was entirely voluntary. "Their final remonstrance was not against an act of tyranny, but against a principle of wrong."

The commissioners having fulfilled their duties, Charles sent agents to take away all rights of the colony and reduce it to "a mere palatable dependence."

What was the element, we ask, in the character of these men which gave them the courage to resist the repeated attempts of an European monarch, king of one of the strongest states of the world, to reduce their colony to a position of subjection and degradation? It was the element of the sternest religious characteristics, the primary principles of the Puritans warring with the debauchery of a divine king; it was the element which drives the man, who is unlawfully deprived of the benefits of honest labor, to cry out against his injuries; and, fundamentally, it was the burning, all absorbing desire for political freedom.

We have seen the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut, peaceful, contented, and withal increasing in a wonderful manner under one kind of legislation. We have seen the colonies of Virginia and Massachusetts oppressed by royal edicts and hampered in their commerce by another kind of legislation. Upon first thought one would be greatly impressed by the superior sagacity of the statesmen of the first named colonies. However there are other views of the subject. Had the political leaders of Massachusetts and Virginia pursued the same course they would probably have gained the same happy result. But they were influenced by a principle that was far more important to them than commercial success or political peacefulness. By the same principle that lead a slave a few decades ago, in our own land, to risk his very life to escape to Canada, even though he were the pet and pride of his master. They felt that they were over a loaded mine that might explode at any time and they were determined that it should not be. They had been strengthened by the very hardships, privations, and oppressions with which the throne had intended to keep them in subjection. As petted royal colonies, guarded from Indian attacks by a standing royal army, and their commerce protected by a navy, they could never have obtained strength to resist their founder, but, compelled from infancy to depend upon their own efforts for support they did obtain that strength and used it to the best advantage.



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Chelsea, Michigan.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extra Session.
In the senate the three months' campaign for unconditional silver repeal practically ended on the 30th ult. A few minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening the Voorhees bill was passed by a vote of 43 to 32. The bill now goes to the house. In the house Mr. Oates (dem. Ala.) called up his bill to amend the naturalization laws and said the object of the proposed law was to restrict the looseness existing in the naturalization of aliens. The bankruptcy bill was further discussed.

In the senate on the 1st Senator Palmer (ill.) reported from the pensions committee a bill stipulating that after July 1, 1893, no pension shall be paid to a non-resident unless he be a citizen of this country, except he has been actually disabled while serving the United States. In the house the passage of the silver purchase repeal bill by the senate was reported and it was placed in its regular order on the calendar. Rev. Edward Bagley, pastor of the Christian church in Washington, was selected chaplain to succeed Rev. S. W. Haddaway, deceased.

SENATOR HILL offered resolutions in the senate on the 1st to amend the rules and prevent endless filibustering, and providing for an amendment to the rules to authorize the presiding officer to count a quorum present but not voting. In the house the senate repeal bill was passed by a vote of 193 to 94, and was soon after signed by the president. An analysis of the vote shows that 124 democrats, 68 republicans and 1 populist (Cannon, Cal.) voted for concurrence, and 70 democrats, 15 republicans and 9 populists against the motion.

In the senate a bill was introduced on the 2d by Senator Stewart (Neb.) for the free coinage of silver. The house bill to amend the act of May 3, 1892, prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, was passed. In the house a resolution providing that the adjourn at 3 p. m. on the 3d was passed, as was also a resolution allowing the ways and means committee to sit during adjournment. A favorable report was made on the bill to admit Utah as a state in the union. A bill was introduced by Mr. Cooper (Ind.) authorizing states to tax national bank notes and greenbacks, and all other notes circulating as money.

AFTER routine business the senate on the 3d adjourned sine die. In the house a final adjournment was also taken.

DOMESTIC.

TWENTY men were killed and eaten by wolves near Shensi, Wash.

The treasury official statement of the comparative receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that for the first four months of the current fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$24,000,000.

COAL trains collided near Norfolk, Va., and Engineer Andrews and Edward Bland, a laborer, were killed and five other men were injured.

TELEGRAMS directing the immediate suspension of purchases of silver bullion were sent to all mints and assay offices.

J. L. her husband out of work and eight children crying for bread. Mrs. Kate Wagner, of Chicago, ended life's misery by drowning.

GEN. W. B. ANDERSON, of Mount Vernon, Ill., has been nominated by the president as pension agent for Illinois with headquarters at Chicago.

MINNESOTA has been robbed of millions of dollars by prominent citizens, according to the committee investigating pine land frauds.

ABE REDMOND, said to be the worst man who ever lived in Charlotte county, Va., was hanged by a mob.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased \$5,141,053 during the month of October. The cash balance in the treasury was \$102,294,291. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$1,594,556,352.

INDIANA'S election bribery law, adopted by the legislature in 1889, has been declared valid by the state supreme court.

AN electric car on a Portland (Ore.) road went through an open draw into the river and seven persons were drowned.

FIFTY thousand persons in Chicago followed the body of the murdered mayor, Carter H. Harrison, to Grace-land cemetery.

FIRE destroyed the Irondale rolling mills at Anderson, Ind., the loss being \$100,000.

UNKNOWN robbers killed Matthew Akerson and his wife, living near Weeping Water, Neb., and also wounded a son.

JAMES C. SAVERY, proprietor of the Savery house, the largest hotel in Iowa, made an assignment in New York, with liabilities of about \$1,000,000 and assets the same.

A SAWMILL and lumber yards near Dixon, O., were burned, the loss being \$200,000.

At their meeting in Chicago the anarchists adopted a manifesto declaring the government to be a failure.

At a railway crossing near Newport, Me., Mrs. J. H. Young and her daughter were struck by a train and killed and Mr. Young was fatally injured.

J. K. PAYNE, who had informed on a number of illicit distillers in Winston county, Ala., was killed with bullets by unknown men.

FOR no cause known Christopher Schorling shot and killed Miss Gertie Sharp, his 16-year-old sweetheart, at Toledo, O., and then fatally shot himself.

MRS. ROBERT VANCE, of Simcoe, Ont., who was injured in the wreck at Battle Creek, Mich., died at the Nichols hospital, making twenty-eight victims from the collision.

THE coinage executed at the several mints of the United States for the month of October aggregated 7,782,140 pieces of the value of \$10,003,900.

At Willow river, near Hinckley, Minn., fire did \$250,000 damage, the flames sweeping away the Fox & Wisdom Lumber company's mills and 250,000 feet of lumber.

GEORGE O'NEILL, a Chicago policeman, was arrested for burglary and a jimmy was found in his possession when taken in custody.

By the explosion of a boiler at New York half a dozen men were killed and nearly a score injured.

HARDING's planing mill and lumber yard at Zanesville, O., were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

FRED T. POSTON, cashier and confidential clerk for the commission firm of McCoy & Underwood at the stock yards in Chicago, disappeared with \$35,000 belonging to his employers.

THE American Federation of Labor will hold its thirteenth annual convention in Chicago on December 11.

THE 2-mile foot race at Albany, N. Y., for a purse of \$500 and the championship of the world between Smith, of Albany, and McClennand, of Pittsburgh, Pa., resulted in a victory for Smith, who won in 9:34 3-5, finishing 200 yards ahead.

THE post office in the government building dispatched 7,937,467 pieces of mail matter during the world's fair.

COL. GILBERT S. JENNINGS, U. S. A., retired, was suffocated by gas at his home in Detroit, Mich.

S. BLAISDELL, JR., & Co., large wholesale dealers at Boston and many other places in cotton and wool stocks, failed for \$275,000.

By a Pennsylvania market train running into a freight caboose at Philadelphia James Hamilton was killed and several persons were injured.

GREENLANDER trotted two miles in 4:34 at Terre Haute, Ind., beating the stallion record.

J. HAMPTON HOGE, United States consul to Amoy, China, was notified of his removal by the president when about to sail from San Francisco.

PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST was arraigned before Judge Horton in Chicago and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of willfully murdering Carter H. Harrison.

At the fourth annual convention in Chicago of the non-partisan W. C. T. U. Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, of Cleveland, was elected president.

MORE than 10,000,000 persons were fed on the exposition grounds by the Wellington Catering company during the fair.

FARMER TRAUGER's cupidity got the better of his judgment near Pleasant Unity, Pa., and he exchanged \$5,000 for paper scraps.

THE boiler of an engine on the Iron Mountain road exploded at St. Louis and George Schroeder, the engineer, was killed, Thomas Scott, the fireman, was fatally injured and a brakeman, Ed Koeper, was blown into the river and drowned.

THE first snow of the season fell at St. Paul, Minn., with the thermometer at freezing point.

NONE of the sellers who offered the 84,000 ounces of silver to the treasury, all of which was declined, responded to the counter tender of the treasury. So the October purchases of silver wound up all silver purchases under the Sherman law.

THE big woolen mills of the South-west Mills company at Philadelphia shut down, throwing 1,100 persons out of work.

SIXTEEN joint resolutions and seventeen bills became laws at the extraordinary session of congress.

THE whaling bark Alaska that arrived in San Francisco says that never in the history of the world has the present catch been equaled. The total number captured by the fleet was 339.

THERE were 358 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 3d, against 346 the week previous and 238 in the corresponding time in 1892.

MASKED men robbed the passengers on a train at Oliphant, Ark., and killed J. P. McNally, the conductor.

THE president issued his annual proclamation naming Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving.

THREE masked men forced entrance into the home of Joseph Miscenta near Leadville, Col., and secured \$1,000 in cash and jewelry, representing the earnings of years.

DANIEL COUGHLIN was placed on trial a second time in Chicago for the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin on May 4, 1889.

THE house of Henry Weir at Kennedy, Ala., was burned and three children perished in the flames.

SEVEN HUNDRED Detroit newsboys, whose expenses were paid by Gen. Alger, viewed the fast-fading beauties of the world's fair.

EXCLUDING the value of their goods, American exhibitors claim to have expended from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 at the world's fair.

ORDERS to resume the coinage of standard silver dollars were sent to the mints at San Francisco and New Orleans.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 3d aggregated \$1,050,712,065, against \$928,141,581 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 24.8.

AN Ohio Southern train jumped the track near Springfield, O., and killed five Italians and wounded many other persons.

ALL trainmen on the night passenger trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad have been armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers to prevent train robbery.

AN unknown schooner was wrecked in the recent gales on Lake Michigan and her crew of seven men were undoubtedly lost.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

FLORENCE SHEA, the oldest man in Indianapolis, Ind., died at the age of 104 years.

EDWIN F. UHL, of Michigan, was nominated by the president to be assistant secretary of state, vice Josiah Quincy, resigned.

VERY REV. EDWARD SORIN, founder of the university of Notre Dame, Ind., is dead. He was born near Paris in 1814.

HEZEKIAH L. HOSMER, ex-chief justice of Montana, died in San Francisco at the age of 78. He was born at Henderson, N. Y.

DR. ELI J. HENKLE, who represented the Maryland Fifth district in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth congresses, died in Baltimore.

CAPT. DANIEL MARCY, one of the oldest shipmasters of Portsmouth, N. H., and at one time a member of congress, died at the age of 84 years.

FOREIGN.

THE armed steamer Urano while leaving Rio was hit by a shell and badly damaged and forty of her crew were killed.

The chief mosque and several houses were burned at Damascus, Egypt, the loss being \$5,000,000.

THE sugar crop of Cuba for the season of 1894, is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

ADVICES from Yokohama report great floods in Okayama prefecture. Two hundred houses were swept away and over 100 persons were thought to have perished.

THE steamship City of Alexandria, belonging to the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship company, from Havana and Matanzas for New York, was burned off Cojimar, entailing a loss of thirty-four lives.

COL. DJURITCH, ex-minister of war, dropped dead at Belgrade upon hearing that the king had promoted him to the rank of general.

THE British parliament convened in London.

A FERRY boat conveying 200 Chinese excursionists to a festival near Hong-kong, China, capsized, and twenty persons were drowned.

THE insurgent warship Republic ran into and sunk the transport Rio de Janeiro, on her way from Rio Grande do Sul to Rio de Janeiro with troops for Peixoto, and 1,300 of the troops were drowned.

KING LOBENGULA was reported captured in Africa by British troops. Nearly 3,000 Matabeles were killed in recent battles.

In an address to the women of Montreal Lady Aberdeen advocated formation of a national council of women for the dominion.

SOCIALISTS stormed a hall in Vienna in which liberals were holding a meeting and in the ensuing riot fifty-three persons were injured.

LATER.

AT Santander, Spain, the ship Volo, loaded with dynamite, caught fire and exploded and 300 persons were killed, 450 were injured, and property valued at \$2,500,000 was destroyed.

Mrs. W. L. REARDON, of Hanna township, Ind., believed to be the oldest woman in Indiana, died at the age of 103 years.

EXPERIMENTS are about to be made on the Erie canal looking to the operation of boats by electricity.

EXTRA precautions were being taken to prevent cranks from getting into the white house at Washington, caused by a threatening Idaho man.

ALMOST the whole town of Latham, Kan., was destroyed by an incendiary fire.

AN express train on the Illinois Central road was ditched by robbers 30 miles north of Cairo, Ill., and the fireman and two unknown men, supposed to be tramps, were killed. The wrecked train was burned.

NINE race horses were cremated and a stable hand burned in a fire at the Clifton Jockey club track in Paterson, N. J.

ACCORDING to the report of Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell 2,621 fourth class offices were established during the year.

A SAILBOAT in which were twenty two workmen was swamped near New York and ten of the occupants were drowned.

THREE of the seven men who robbed a train and killed the conductor at Oliphant, Mo., were captured after a hard fight.

EDWARD WAGGONER, his son, daughter and son-in-law (all colored) were hanged to a tree by a mob near Lynchburg, Tenn., for barn-burning.

GREENLANDER trotted 2 miles at Terre Haute, Ind., in 4:32, beating the world's record. He had previously lowered the stallion record.

JAMES E. STONE, the murderer of the Wratten family, six in number, near Washington, Ind., pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be hanged February 16, 1894.

GEORGE G. SYMES, a member of congress from 1884 to 1888, put a bullet through his head at his residence in Denver. Illness had made him insane.

FREIGHT trains on the Central Pacific road collided near Reno, Nev., and six men were killed.

LOUIS A. WRIGHT, an 18-year-old lad of Newton, Mass., now in jail as an incendiary, has confessed to having set the big fires in Boston last spring which caused a loss of property of \$5,000,000 and eight deaths.

REPEALED.

The Bill Wiping Out the Silver Purchasing Clause Is a Law.

The House Adopts the Senate Substitute for Its Own Measure by a Majority of 99—Signed by the President—The Vote in Detail.

A LAW OF THE LAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law is now an accomplished fact. The measure which has engrossed the attention of congress and the entire country for the last three months reached its last legislative stage Wednesday afternoon when the house of representatives concurred in the senate amendment by the decisive vote of 193 to 94.

The final vote was taken at 2:50 p. m. The bill was engrossed immediately, and twenty minutes later, at 3:10, the formal announcement was made to the senate that its amendment had been agreed to by the house. The president, at 4:25, signed it.

The analysis of the vote shows that 124 democrats, 68 republicans and 1 populist (Cannon, Cal.) voted for concurrence, and 70 democrats, 15 republicans and 9 populists voted against the motion. The full vote on the measure follows:

Yeas.		
Adams,	Fielder,	Paschal,
Alderson,	Fitch,	Patterson,
Aldrich,	Fletcher,	Payne,
Avery,	Forman,	Paynter,
Babcock,	Gardner,	Pearson,
Baker (N. H.),	Geary,	Pendleton,
Baldwin,	Geissenhainer, (W. Va.),	Phillips,
Barnes,	Gillett (N. Y.),	Phelps,
Barrett,	Goldzier,	Pigeot,
Barwig,	Gorman,	Post,
Belden,	Gresham,	Powers,
Beitzbover,	Grout,	Prince,
Berry,	Haines,	Randall,
Bingham,	Hammond,	Ray,
Black (Ind.),	Hartner,	Rayner,
Black (Ill.),	Haugen,	Reed,
Blair,	Hend's (La.),	Reilly,
Brawley,	Hendrix,	Reid's (O.),
Breckinridge (Ark.),	Hines,	Richardson (Mich.),
Bretz,	Holman,	Richey,
Bricker,	Hopkins (Ill.),	Rusk,
Brooks (N. Y.),	Houk (O.),	Russell (Ct.),
Brostus,	Houk (Tenn.),	Ryan,
Brown,	Johnson (Ind.),	Schermerhorn,
Bunn,	Johnson (N.D.),	Seranton,
Bynum,	Johnson (O.),	Seattle,
Cadmus,	Johnson (Pa.),	Shaw,
Caldwell,	Kiefer,	Sherman,
Campbell,	Kribbs,	Summers,
Cannon (Cal.),	Lapham,	Suckles,
Carter,	Layton,	Sipe,
Catchings,	Leffever,	Sperry,
Causey,	Lilly,	Springer,
Chickering,	Linton,	Stevenson,
Clancy,	Lisle,	Stevenson,
Clark (Mo.),	Lockwood,	W. A. Stone,
Cobb (Mo.),	Loudenslager,	Stone (Ky.),
Cockran,	Lucas,	Storer,
Cogswell,	Magner,	Strong,
Compton,	Mahon,	Swanson,
Coombs,	Marshall,	Talbott (Md.),
Cooper (Pa.),	Martin (Ind.),	Taylor (Ind.),
Cooper (Ill.),	Marvin (N. Y.),	Thomas,
Cooper (Wis.),	McAfee,	Thompson,
Cornish,	McCall,	Tucker,
Covert,	McClary (Min.),	Turner,
Crain,	McCreary (Ky.),	Turpin,
Cummings,	McDannold,	Tyler,
Curtis (N. Y.),	McDowell,	Van Voorhis,
Daniel,	McErick,	Wagner,
Davey (Ia.),	McGinn,	Walner,
DeForest,	McKaig,	Washington,
Dingley,	McKee,	Waugh,
Dowman,	Milliken,	Weadock,
Draper,	Mercer,	Wells,
Dunn,	Merritt,	Wheeler (Ill.),
Dunphy,	Meyer,	White,
Durbin,	Montgomery,	Whiting,
Edmunds,	Moon,	Wilson (W. Va.),
English,	Morse,	Wolverton,
Erman,	Mutcher,	Woomer,
Everett,	Nichols,	Wright,
Fellows,	O'Neil (Mass.),	(Pa.)—193
	Outwaite,	

Nays.

Aitken,	Dockery,	McCulloch,
Alexander,	Doolittle,	McDearmon,
Allen,	Ellis (Ore.),	McKeehan,
Arnold,	Epes,	McLaurin,
Bailey,	Fithian,	McLure,
Baker (Kan.),	Funston,	McKiejohn,
Balch,	Fyan,	Money,
Bell (Col.),	Frady,	Morgan,
Bell (Tex.),	Hamer (Neb.),	Moses,
Blanchard,	Hall (Mo.),	Pence,
Bland,	Harris,	Richardson,
Boatner,	Hartman,	(Tenn.),
Bon,	Head,	Robinson,
Bower (N. C.),	Hend's (N.C.),	Roberts (La.),
Branch,	Hermann,	Saunders,
Broderick,	Hillborn,	Shell,
Bryan,	Hopkins (Pa.),	Sibley,
Burns,	Hudson,	Smith,
Cannon (Ill.),	Hunter,	Snodgrass,
Capehart,	Hutcherson,	Stallings,
Clark (Mo.),	Ikert,	Stickle,
Cockrell,	Jones,	Strait,
Cooper (Tex.),	Kilcore,	Sweet,
Cox,	Lane,	Talbott (S. C.),
Crawford,	Latimer,	Tarsney,
Culberson,	Livingston,	Tate,
Curtis (Kan.),	Lucas,	Terry,
Davis (Kan.),	Maddox,	Wheeler (Ark.),
De Armond,	Maguire,	Williams (Ill.),
Denson,	Mallory,	Willms (Mass.),
Dinsmore,	Marsh,	Wilson (Wash.),

Pairs—Abbott with Walker, Brattan with Hager, Bankhead with Gear, Lawson with Taylor (Tenn.), Luter with Northway, Breckinridge (Ky.) with O'Neil (Pa.), Coffeen with Lacy, Page with Pickett, Conn with Childs, Goodnight with Stephenson, Lawson with Tawner, O'Farrell with Heppburn, Russell (Ga.) with Barthold, Enlow with Boutelle, Simpson with Gillette (Mass.), Wise with Strong, Ellis with Duizell, Brattan with Dolliver, Graham with Van Vooris (O.). Hatch with Cousins, Hare with Loud, Hooker (Miss.) with Grosvenor, Hayes with Bowers (Col.), McMillin with Burrows, Woodward with Henderson (Ill.).

The bill as passed is as follows: "That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' and directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion in the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or as much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetalism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."



Mrs. A. C. Medlock

Cured of a Bad Case of Scrofula

Orleans, Ind., May 12, 1890.
"I am justified in thinking Hood's Sarsaparilla a splendid medicine by own experience with it. I was a great sufferer from scrofula, having dreadful sores in my ears and on my head, sometimes like large boils discharging all the time. My husband insisted that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At the first bottle

My Appetite Improved, and I felt somewhat better. So I bought another bottle, and by the time it was half gone the scrofula had entirely disappeared. I am now entirely free from scrofula and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

was never in better health. Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured me of a terrible pain in my side, which the doctor said was caused by neuralgia of the heart." MRS. A. C. MEDLOCK.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME.

Had Torpid Liver For 14 Years.

Biliousness, Poor Digestion, Loss of Appetite.

DEAR SIR:—I have been troubled with Torpid Liver for 14 years and gone through courses of bilious fever; many times it has been impossible for me to do any kind of labor. Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT was first recommended to me by Holtzhouse, Blackburn & Co., (Druggists) Decatur, Ind. After taking one bottle I was uncertain whether I was really deriving any benefit or not; after taking the second bottle, however, I found that my health was improving and I continued until I had taken 6 bottles. I can now cheerfully recommend

SWAMP-ROOT

The Great KIDNEY, LIVER and BLADDER Cure to every one who has torpid liver, for it has completely cured me." F. W. CHRISTIANSEN, Decatur, Ind., Jan. 16th, 1893.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

FALLING LEAVES.

Around me fly the falling leaves—
In vain their fate my spirit grieves,
For nature grants us no reprieve.

Throughout the world she holds her sway,
Her laws must men and leaves obey,
From dust they spring, to dust decay.

Yet while this requiem we sing,
Our faith looks forward to the spring
That shall the Resurrection bring.

Back to the earth for earth's own sake
The falling leaves themselves betake,
But soon in beauty shall awake.

As while they mingle with the soil,
Full nature's unremitting toil
Shall reproduce with nought of moul.

As fall the leaves our dear ones fall,
When comes to each the silent call,
Nor long the grave shall them enthrall.

Ah, why begrudge them nature's sleep?
Why deem the grave so dark, so deep,
Or tears of hopeless sorrow weep?

For sleeping mortals comes the spring
And joy with morn's awakening:
Immortal life the day shall bring.

'E'en death is part of nature's plan,
And hath been since the world began,
Sweet death, unerring friend of man.

Such are the thoughts my fancy weaves
With brightest hues of falling leaves—
No more my thoughtful spirit grieves.
—Robert M. Offord, in N. Y. Observer.

JENNY LIND'S ROMANCE.

The Love Affair in the Life of the Nightingale.

No one could see Jenny Lind and not fall under the charm of her perfect naturalness, freshness and originality. Although her features were irregular, she was anything but plain; her complexion was fair; she had abundant flaxen hair and the most wonderful gray eyes, a beautiful figure and hands and arms and graceful movements. Hers was not the slow, sinuous grace, which has its own charm; her movements were light, decided and expressive. She always seemed to do everything more quickly than anyone else. At this time she was studying the part of "Susanna"—a "sweet part" she said it was, and had the partition of the "Nozze" always on the knee. In the evening she sang her Swedish songs, and then we all went out to listen to the nightingale's singing under the magnificent old beeches. She had a passion for the song of these "little sisters" of hers, and used to mimic them and excite their rivalry, so that the air was filled with music.

It was strange that it should have been the fate of my father, writes C. M. Simpson in the "New Review," who was entirely destitute of musical sense, to be of use to the most celebrated singer of the day. It was in 1849 she had resolved to give up the stage and had affianced herself to Mr. Claudius Harris, a young Indian officer, brother to Mrs. Joseph Grote, whom she met at the Palace, Norwich. My mother and I had just returned from our drive one cold afternoon in April, and I found in the hall a note from Miss Lind for my mother, asking her to beg my father to call on her next day to meet her trustees about her marriage settlements, either at three, or if that were not possible, at nine, p. m. It so happened that he was not free at three, so he went to her at nine. She did not expect him, and was quite alone. They entered at once upon business, and my father soon found out that she was very half-hearted about the matter altogether. Indeed, she could scarcely have found a partner less suited to her. Mr. Harris and his family were intensely low church, and they thought that the remainder of the great prima donna's life could not be more appropriately spent than in atoning for her theatrical career. The attraction to Jenny was in her lover's goodness. She said he had such a "pure mind."

But when she was first introduced to him she said to Mrs. Stanley: "What a dull young man!" Nothing could be more true. He was heavy and stupid, but tall, fair and good looking. The Stanleys supported Jenny in her resolution to give up the stage, and so indeed did Mrs. Grote from a different reason, for, in spite of her intense sympathy with her young friend's artistic career, she saw that the strain was too great. Jenny was worn out by fatigue and emotion. She threw herself into every part as if she herself were suffering the woes of the heroine, unlike other great actors and actresses, who succeed in making their representation to a certain degree mechanical. But her essentially truthful spirit could not do this. The tears she wept in "La Sonnambula" came from her heart. We had more than once the stage box, and could see that she was almost overpowered by her feelings. She had led this trying life for upward of ten years, and she longed for rest and the peace and regularity of domestic life. The manager of Her Majesty's theater, Mr. Lumley, was in despair. It was almost ruin to him to lose her, and he urged for at least a few farewell performances; she offered instead a series of dramatic concerts. Only one took place.

Although the "Flauto Magico," which was chosen for the first performance, would seem to be independent of acting and undramatic, yet, in spite of Jenny Lind's splendid singing, the whole affair fell flat, to her great disappointment. Never before had she met with a cold reception. Mrs. Grote and Lumley entreated her to give the operative performances but she would not yield. At length my father succeeded where they failed. They suggested that

Harris could not object if he really loved her; he urged the unfairness of disappointing Lumley, and finally the unsatisfactory termination which a failure would put to her whole career. So she promised to give six farewell nights. Lumley was overjoyed, and sent us boxes for all six. The enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. Yet no one could believe that the singer, in the very plenitude of her powers (she was only twenty-eight), really intended these to be the last of her triumphs. But it was so, and after the curtain fell on the last of the six she never appeared again on any stage. Mr. Harris had consented to those performances, and he and Jenny were once more on good terms.

She lived at this time in a little house very near us. It was called Clairville cottage; it was covered with roses and creepers; it had a pretty garden, and was thoroughly rural. The backs of the houses in Brechin place now occupy the ground. She and Claudius Harris often joined our country rides. He generally fell to my share, and I did not find him exciting company. Lord Lansdowne sometimes joined us and also came to meet them at dinner, but we did not venture to invite anyone else, except the Grotes and one or two others of Jenny's intimate friends. All seemed to be going on swimmingly, and Mrs. Grote went off to Paris, followed soon after by my father, but before he went he said to Jenny Lind: "Something tells me that your marriage will not take place. If it should be broken off again, write no letters and have no farewell interviews, but join Mrs. Grote in Paris immediately."

Affairs had not been going on so smoothly as appeared. Mr. Harris had asked Jenny to insert in the settlements a promise that she would never act again. To this my father objected, and he also insisted that Jenny was to have uncontrolled power over her earnings. Mr. Harris said this was unscriptural, and the engagement was nearly broken off, but renewed in consequence of the despair Mr. Harris exhibited. He also terrified her by threats of torment hereafter if she broke her word; and last of all, when in the joy of reconciliation she was singing to him, she turned round and saw that he had gone to sleep. Not long after Mr. Senior reached Paris there was a tap at the door of Mrs. Grote's apartment one evening about seven o'clock, and in came Jenny. The ill-assorted marriage was finally broken off.

The emotions of the last few months had told heavily upon Jenny Lind, but with the sense of freedom the power of enjoyment soon returned, and she rode in the Bois de Boulogne and walked on the boulevards and in the Tuileries, and listened to the nightingales. One day she took my father to a house in the place d'Orleans, near the Rue St. Lazare. It was built round a courtyard, with a fountain in the middle. Jenny gazed at it without speaking. Afterward she said: "I was so miserable in that house; I envied the fountain because it was not obliged to sing." The house had been the residence of Manuel Garcia, the most celebrated master of singing in Europe, and she alluded to the time when, in despair at the loss of her voice from fatigue and bad management, she slowly regained it by means, first of rest, and then of skillful practice under Garcia's teaching.

The domestic happiness for which she had so long sighed was soon to be hers. After singing in concerts and oratorios in Germany, Sweden and Liverpool, she sailed for the United States on August 21, 1850. Her success in the New World was as brilliant as it had been in the Old, and her charities as munificent. Her company was joined in 1851 by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who succeeded Benedict as pianist. A deep and true attachment sprang up between the two young artists, and they were married on February 5, 1852.

Her horror of being lionized led her sometimes to reject overtures which were made in perfectly good faith to express the respect and admiration felt for her; hence she was not always popular. She delighted in giving children's parties. I remember one in 1855. Her company was joined in 1851 by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who succeeded Benedict as pianist. A deep and true attachment sprang up between the two young artists, and they were married on February 5, 1852.

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up, saying: "Well, I did not think you had been a commonplace person," and walked through the window into the garden, leaving my daughter to repent her indiscretion. Presently her hostess came back and gave her a beautiful rose, and went on talking as if nothing had happened, and when Gaynor was taking leave, Mrs. Goldschmidt said cheerfully: "Now, where is your birthday book?" and wrote her name in it. It must have cost her more than many an apparently greater sacrifice.

I like to think of her as she stood in the hanging balcony of her cottage waving good-bye, the sun setting behind her picturesque figure. It was at Windsport that she died in 1887. At the very close of her life, as she lay on her death bed at Malvern, in weakness and misery, once, as her daughter opened the shutters and let in the morning sun, she just let her lips shape the first bars of the old song she loved: "An den Sonnenschein." They were the last notes she sang on earth.

TENDERFOOT IGNORANCE.

Curious Specimens of a Miner's Unintelligible Dialect.

As we turned a corner in the road we came upon a picturesque little hut made of rough logs, the interstices being filled with stones and clay, roofed with slabs and lighted by two small windows. It was altogether the quaintest, rudest habitation that I ever saw. Before it sat two men, arrayed in what our guide termed "bang-up smart store clothes," but evidently, in their rugged, seamed faces, stained and knotted hands, in short, everything about them, miners. Peeping into the doorway—askew, like everything else about the hut—I caught sight of a chair, a slab table with a tin coffee pot upon it, a shelf supporting two or three pieces of crockery, together with a few other primitive household utensils. As we approached the two men took off their hats with the rough courtesy which seems native with their class.

"Well, Job, yer got a job?" said one, addressing our guide.

"Takin' a raft o' tenderfoots ter the mine," answered Job. "Mighty smart chaps, them two fellers," observed Job, as we passed on. "One on them tickles the screamer, grea! 'Oother thumps the skin-tub, some, I tell ye."

The doctor glared at our pilot in mild amazement.

"I really am at a loss to comprehend the terms you have just made use of, young man," he said. "Doubtless they are colloquialisms, but I should be gratified if you would explain what 'tickling the screamer' and 'thumping the skin-tub' may be."

"Huh!" snorted Job, in great disgust. "Them fellers belongs to the band down ter the city, and one on 'em plays the fiddle and 'Oother plays the drum. Now d'yer take?"

"I understand," replied the doctor, meekly.

We had nearly reached the brow of the hill, when we found ourselves in the midst of a number of men, some of whom appeared to be digging industriously, while others examined the dirt and pebbles thrown out by the shovels. As we came up they stopped and looked at us in a good-natured way, hailing our guide by name.

"Got her yet?" queried Job.

"Not yet," was the reply; "but she's here, and we're bound to get her, sure!"

"Her!" ejaculated the doctor, aghast. "Gracious heavens! Is it possible that some unfortunate female has been buried alive? Give me a shovel. Every moment is precious!"

The men stared at the doctor in amaze. Job burst into a hoarse guffaw.

"Yer way off, mister," he said.

"There ain't no woman in the business. Them fellers is prospectin'—diggin' for silver. D'ye get on? Huh! huh!" he grunted, sotto voce. "Blame my boots! ef he didn't think they was diggin' fer a woman!"—Demorest's Magazine.

HIS GREAT HEAD.

The Tramp Wanted Five Hundred Thousand and He Got a Quarter.

The tramp came shambling up to the business man's desk without any sort of an introduction.

"I want five dollars," he said, slapping his hand down with a determined blow.

"Is that all you want?" asked the business man, quite undisturbed.

"Yes, it is."

"What a liar you are," said the business man promptly. "You know five dollars wouldn't last you always. Now get out of here or I'll kick you out," and the tramp turned hastily and obeyed.

Six hours later he came back with his face washed, and the business man did not recognize him.

"I want five dollars," he said, as determined as before.

"Is that all you want?" asked the business man, for he remembered how well the scheme worked before.

"No, it isn't," replied the tramp. "I want five hundred thousand dollars, but I'm willing to wait awhile for the other four hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five."

"Well, I like that," laughed the business man. "Here's a quarter."

As the tramp went out he chuckled. "Five beers," he said. "I've got a great head, I have."—Detroit Free Press.

—When Princess Anne, afterward queen of England, was married she wore a headdress two yards high and three yards in circumference.

HUNDREDS SLAIN.

A Ship Load of Dynamite Explodes at Santander, Spain.

Three Hundred Citizens Killed and Over 400 Wounded—Many Buildings Blown Down—Fire Follows and Completes the Ruin.

HORROR ABROAD.

SANTANDER, Spain, Nov. 7.—By the explosion of a ship load of dynamite Friday night hundreds of persons were killed and half of the town destroyed. Crowds were on the quay watching the vessel burn when suddenly her dangerous cargo blew up, instantly killing the daring fire fighters and spectators, scattering parts of the burning boats all over the city and wrecking many buildings. Fire followed the explosion, which many took for an earthquake, and before it could be checked half the town was in ruins. In the excitement the number of dead was placed at 1,000, but 300 is probably nearer the correct figure. Among the dead are the governor of the province, the prefect, the chief of police and two judges. The marquis of Pombo is missing and it is believed he is among the dead.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard in his report about the Santander disaster says that after the explosion terror-stricken crowds on the wharf rushed off in the maddest disorder, trampling each other down and carrying panic into the city. The burning debris set fire to the railway station at Solares, 13 miles distant from Santander.

Fifty private houses on Mendos and Vigos streets were destroyed by the flames. In addition to these losses, several important public buildings and valuable archives were burned before any headway could be gained on the fire.

Among the victims were the civil governor, several judges, the captain of the port, his daughter, the colonels commanding the troops and gendarmes, several government officials, officers, magistrates, policemen, soldiers and Marquis Casatombó.

Official telegrams state that many bodies have been recovered from the bay of Biscay and from the ruins. The material losses chiefly consist of the great number of houses burned and which are valued at £500,000.

According to official telegrams the latest accounting shows that 300 persons were killed and 450 wounded.

The scene following the blowing-up of the steamer is almost indescribable, and the effect of the explosion of these 480 cases of dynamite will hardly be believed. The power of the explosive shot tons of iron into the air, where it mingled with the burning fragments of the steamship, tug and wooden quay, as well as with the mangled bodies of hundreds of the unfortunate people who were hurled upward at the same time.

Over the adjoining buildings tottering with wreckage fell a shower of iron followed by huge pieces of wood and the remains of human bodies, and above all dropped flaming splinters which set fire to hundreds of buildings, causing a scene of panic similar, one would imagine, to the one which would have succeeded the bursting forth of a volcano at the water's edge.

The force of the exploding dynamite caused such a concussion that in addition to shaking hundreds of buildings off their foundations it actually sunk a hundred small craft in the harbor in addition to setting fire to a large number of other vessels and starting conflagrations upon several of the larger ships, including the Alfonso XII, which vessel caught fire so suddenly and burned so fiercely that forty of her crew lost their lives on board of her.

The effect of the explosion upon the inhabitants of Santander was bewildering. For some time after the disaster they were positively stunned with dismay and then followed a panic during which 100 people are reported to have gone stark mad, while the vast majority were so paralyzed with fear and shock that they were incapable of moving to the assistance of the dying or of making any effort to extinguish the flames, which sprang up from a mass of buildings and which began to spread with the most threatening rapidity. The quay and promenade close to the scene of the explosion presented the most sickening sight ever witnessed. Mangled and blackened corpses were scattered here and there or were in heaps in many cases upon the wounded and dying, whose fearful shrieks of agony filled the air and struck terror into the hearts of those who after a time summoned sufficient courage to venture near.

Over 100 are said to have been precipitated into the sea by the explosion, and there beneath this hail of blood, wood and iron they met death with the crews of the unfortunate steamer and the tugboat which was about to tow her into the bay. On board the tugboat were many citizens of Santander, who were taking part in the work of rescue. All of them have disappeared forever.

A train from the province which was just arriving at the railroad station when the Cabo Machichaco blew up experienced the force of the explosion, was wrecked and set fire to and the majority of its passengers were burned to death before any assistance could be furnished them.

TEN MEN WOUNDED.

Disaster Befalls a Sailing Party in New York Bay.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—By the capsizing of a sailboat ten men were drowned in New York bay Sunday afternoon. They were a party of twenty-two who had been all the week employed in making repairs on Hoffman island, in the lower bay. They were on their way to Staten Island shore when the sailboat in which they were seated was swamped and capsized. All were thrown into the water. Thirteen of them were picked up by tugs. The list of the drowned is as follows:

John Bloom, Staten Island; John Crosby, New York; Charles Drude, Brooklyn; Thomas Hoey, Brooklyn; Edward Kenny, New York; James Malloy, Brooklyn; Benjamin Maguire, New York; Albert Norman, Tompkinsville, S. L.; Charles Smith, Brooklyn; Leonard Wanzer, Amityville, L. I.

The twenty-two mechanics and laborers embarked in a 30-foot yawl shortly after noon to return to their homes. The sea in the bay was running very high, but the yawl, with a double-reefed sail, successfully battled with the waves until within 400 feet of the long dock at South beach, where the men were to disembark. The sail had just been lowered when a sudden squall struck the boat. The yawl sank at once, leaving the men struggling in the water. Several small boats were hurriedly manned and sent out from South beach to rescue the workmen. Almost at the same time a naphtha launch was sent out from Hoffman island on the same mission, but before the rescuers could reach the spot nine of the men had gone down for the last time.

Charles Sievenwright, one of the workmen, had almost succeeded in reaching the shore by swimming when he became unconscious. He was washed up on the beach by the surf. The other twelve men were picked up by the small boats and the launch and landed at South beach.

BARN BURNERS LYNCHED.

Three Men and a Woman, All Colored, Hanged Near Lynchburg, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.—A Fayetteville dispatch to the Banner says: At 7 a. m. Saturday on the farm of Jack Daniels, near Lynchburg, Ned Waggoner, his son Will and daughter Mary, and his son-in-law, Motlow, were found hanging to one tree. All the parties are colored, and the only cause at present assigned for their fate is that they were supposed to have been implicated in the numerous barn-burnings which have taken place in Moore and Lincoln counties recently. There is no clew as to the perpetrators of the deed.

A Tullahoma special gives the following additional particulars: A mob of over 200 men, all mounted on horses and part of them masked, from the west end of Moore county, went to Ned Waggoner's house and took out Waggoner and his son William, his son-in-law Sam Motlow, and Sam Motlow's wife, Eliza. All were then hanged to a tree on the Booneville turnpike. Ned Waggoner's wife was terribly whipped and given three days in which to leave the county. In the house at the time the negroes were taken out were Henry Motlow and Jeff Wise, a boy 12 years old. They state that they did not recognize any of the mob. All of the negroes hanged were said to be desperate characters, and were charged with house and barn burning. The mob, it appears, were sure of their guilt.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Ex-Congressman Symes, of Colorado, Commits Suicide.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—Hon. George Symes, ex-congressman, a prominent attorney, one of Colorado's pioneers and one of Denver's most prominent citizens, lies at the morgue. Mr. Symes killed himself, presumably, while laboring under pain so intense that his reason was temporarily affected. The suicide occurred in room 70 Symes block some time between 6 o'clock in the evening of Friday and noon Saturday. He was wounded in the spine during the war and of late had suffered greatly and had been much depressed.

(George G. Symes was born in Ashtabula county, O., April 28, 1840. He was a member of the Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, of which ex-Secretary of Agriculture Rusk was lieutenant colonel. He served with distinction in this regiment, which took an active part in the battles of Decatur, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesborough and Savannah. February 15, 1863, he was made colonel of the Forty-fourth regiment, Wisconsin infantry. In January, 1866, he went to Paducah, Ky., and began the practice of law. In 1867 Judge Symes was a candidate for congress on the republican ticket but was defeated. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant associate justice for Montana territory. In 1870 he resigned and began practicing law in Helena, Mont. In 1874 Judge Symes came to Denver for the benefit of his health. He gained a good position in the practice of law. He was elected to congress in 1884 as a republican and served two terms.)

RACING STABLES BURNED.

Life Lost by a Blaze at the Clifton Track—Nine Horses Killed.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—One life was lost and damage to the extent of \$1,500 caused by fire at the Clifton Jockey club stables on Saturday. The fire was discovered at the eastern end of the club stables. A number of the track hands were sleeping in the building at the time, but all escaped safely except John Brennan, aged 35 years, whose burned body was taken from the ruins after the fire had been extinguished. Nine valuable horses were burned to death. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

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HOAG & HOLMES.

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

Remember we are Headquarters for Tinware.

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\$3.50 **\$2.00**

\$2.50 **\$1.75**

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Chelsea and Vicinity.

School report in this issue.

Wood begins to move quite freely.

Fall sown wheat looks very promising. Watch that double column "ad" on this page.

Now is the time to kill sparrows and get the bounty.

Miss Mary Miller is teaching the North Lake school.

Miss Mary Clark is visiting friends at Jackson this week.

Andros Gulde returned home from Chicago last Sunday.

Miss Kate Hooker was a Jackson visitor the first of the week.

Fin. Whitaker is in the northern part of the state on business.

Miss Maude Wortley is taking instructions in music at Albion.

W. P. Schenk & Co. will remove to their new store next week.

H. Leek, of Waterloo, is having two new barns built on his farm.

Splendid weather for doing fall work, and the farmers are improving it.

Wm. Gillam, of Detroit, was the guest of his mother the first of the week.

Mrs. Geo. McClain spent a few days of this week visiting friends at Albion.

Put on your underwear, hunt up your storm coat, and get ready for winter.

Walter Woods and Ransom Armstrong, of the U. of M., spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Wm. Canfield, of Detroit, called on relatives and friends here last week.

Henry Herzer, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wood.

Services will be held in St. Paul's church next Sunday at 2 p. m. instead of 10 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Durand, of Jackson, called on their many friends here last week.

There will be a "pie social" at the Lyndon church on the evening of Nov. 30.

B. Parker is building a new barn in the rear of his residence on Jefferson street.

Franz X. Gruntzer, butcher, late of Germany, is now in the employ of M. Boyd.

Mot. Franklin, of Sylvan, has moved into the Loomis house on West Middle street.

The county records show in the past year 480 marriages, 573 births, and 459 deaths.

Mrs. E. Sparks, of Leoni, was the guest of her son, L. E. Sparks, of East street, last week.

Mrs. Nora Rowe and sister, Miss Mattie Rowe, of Manchester, were Chelsea visitors last Monday.

It is reported that R. C. Glenn, of North Lake, has over 100 bushel of walnuts stored away for winter.

Miss Armeta Parks left Wednesday morning for Ann Arbor, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Richard Wheeler who lives northwest of Chelsea has had a new sheep barn built on her farm.

Rev. E. Aldinger and family, of Francisco, were the guests of Rev. C. Haag and wife last Tuesday.

Mrs. Nettie Curtis returned home last Monday night, after a visit of about three months in the west.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Turnbull will occupy the Tichenor house, corner South and Congdon street.

Miss Jennie Hudler, of East Middle street, entertained Mr. Arthur Walker, of Detroit, last Sunday.

Henry Steinbach, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Steinbach.

Mrs. F. H. Sweetland was entertained by relatives and friends in Ann Arbor a few days of last week.

Congressman Gorman and private secretary, B. B. Turnbull, returned home from Washington last Saturday.

Mrs. E. B. Gould, of Chicago, Ill., was entertained by her niece, Mrs. John Cole, of Orchard street, last week.

J. C. Taylor has purchased of Aaron Durand the two lots east of J. Schumacher's shop on Park street.

Mrs. Jas. Runciman and son, Master Carlton, were the guests of Mrs. W. Reynolds at Jackson last week.

Mrs. S. Burges and children, of Dakota, are the guests of Mrs. Jas. Geddes, Sr., and other friends of this village.

J. J. Raftrey employs just an even dozen tailors in his establishment. How is that for a town the size of Chelsea?

Partridge and quail may now be legally shot, provided you are expert enough. The season remains open until Dec. 15.

Del. Maroney has purchased a lot on

Theodore Seger, of Francisco, has removed to this village, and occupies the Stedman house, corner Lincoln and Taylor streets.

Herbert Dancer, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Knight, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dancer of Lima.

Mrs. E. A. Hewes, of Orchard street, who has been visiting at Eaton Rapids and Grand Ledge for the past two weeks has returned home.

Miss Nettie Case, of Parma, who has been spending some time here with her uncle, R. S. Armstrong, returned to her home last Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Schenk with son, Clayton, and daughter, Elma, of West Middle street, spent a few days the past week with relatives at Grass Lake.

Mrs. Geo. Runciman, accompanied by her daughter, Edna, spent a few days of last week visiting relatives and friends at Thompson and Jackson.

Adam Eppler, of the firm of Eppler & Barth, has purchased his partner's interest in the meat market, and will continue the business at the same stand.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Young, of Francisco, will be sorry to hear of the death of their infant child, which occurred last week.

Mrs. Lydia Pratt, of Jackson, attended installation of officers of Olive Chapter, O. E. S., Wednesday night and was entertained by Mrs. W. J. Knapp.

Mrs. Chas. McAllister, of Boulder, Col., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Glazier for the past few weeks is visiting relatives in Parma this week.

Mrs. Stephen Clark and daughter, Miss Mamie, of East Middle street, were in Dexter the first of the week, attending the funeral of Mrs. Clark's mother, Mrs. John Frawley.

For the past year farmers in the vicinity of Ann Arbor have been annoyed by thieves who have been stealing their wheat and other grain. Last week the Sheriff captured the gang.

A dispute between Mayor Thompson and the city council, of Ann Arbor, over the appointment of city marshal, resulted in the suspension by the mayor of Marshal James R. Murray and the preferring of charges against him of insubordination.

While the World's Fair has been the means of much good it has also been the means of taking a great amount of wealth from the rural districts to Chicago. In time some of the money may get back into the regular avenues of trade, but the most of it will go to line the pockets of some already rich miser.

Frederick Sonshers, of Jackson, has an aluminum wind-pipe. He was troubled with a disease of the vocal chords, which so effected him that he could only breathe with difficulty, and long since has not been able to speak. A physician operated upon him and inserted a piece of tubing which he will use for life.

Last excursion of the season. The Michigan Central will run a special train to Detroit, Friday, Nov. 10, 1893, and give the following round trip rates: Trains will leave Francisco at 7:28 a. m., rate \$1.25; leave Chelsea at 7:40 a. m., rate \$1.25; leave Dexter at 7:50 a. m., rate \$1.00. Arrive in Detroit at 9:25 a. m. Returning, leave Detroit at 6:00 p. m.

Report of school in district number 7, Sylvan, for the month ending Oct. 28: Number enrolled, 25; attending every day, Carrie Goodrich, Lois Kellam, Myrtie, Theodore and Herman Weber, Blanch and Anna Wortly, Alvin Kellam, Edwin and Dave Laubengayer, Anna Jensen and Lydia Wolf. Promoted from 4th to 6th grade, Myrtie Weber, Alvin and Lois Killam and Fred Hinderer. Lucy Stephens, teacher.

The program for the Smart and McLachlan meetings for next Sunday is as follows: 9:30, fellowship meeting; 10:30, preaching; 12, Sunday school; 3:00, Woman's meeting; 6:00, Epworth League; 7:00, evangelistic. A meeting for men only at the Town Hall at 8:00 o'clock p. m. The services will be continued next week. No services on Saturday evening. These evangelists speak and sing with force and power and their meetings promise much good.

Miss May White, says the Stockbridge Sun, who has been a sufferer for nearly three years, is recovering, at least from somnolence, for she has only to be awakened once a day now, and that in the morning. Then she stays awake through the day. She is still confined to her bed or chair, not being able to walk. Although Miss White is an invalid, and has been asleep so much of her time for the past three years, she has improved the time in which she has been awake; for many are the articles, both fancy and useful, she has made; and at the fair held in Stockbridge this fall, the productions of her hands were seen in several

THE RETURNS FROM OHIO

Are doubtless very interesting to you, but will probably not affect you half as much as the quality of the coffee you had for breakfast. Remember you can always find the Best at the Bank Drug Store, and the price is unconditionally rock-bottom.

Don't Forget

To look at their stock of Choice Japan Teas. They will give you quality and quantity in a way that will surprise you.

Sample Bargains.

- 18 lbs. granulated sugar \$1.00.
- First lanterns 35c each.
- All Patent Medicines 1-4 off.
- Choice Lemons 25c per dozen.
- 4 pounds V. & C. crackers for 25c.
- 2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c.
- Full cream cheese 14c per pound.
- Fine extracted honey 38c per quart.
- Tea dust 12 1/2c per pound.
- Best Alaska Salmon 14c per can.
- Good Raisins 8c per pound.
- Gloss Starch 6c per pound.
- Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb.
- Best Nudavene Flakes 8 lbs for 25c.
- All laundry soaps 6 bars for 25c.
- 23 boxes matches, (300 to box) for 25c.
- Best kerosine oil 9c per gallon.
- Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
- No. 1 lamp chimneys 3c each.
- No. 2 lamp chimneys 5c each.
- Best Lantern Globes 5c each.
- Choice Coffee 19c per pound.
- Fine Herring 20c per box.
- 3 cans best Pumpkin for 25c.
- Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound.
- Fine perfumes 35c per ounce.
- Clothes pins 6 dozen for 5c.
- Codfish in bricks 8c per pound.
- Best Baking Powder 20c per pound.
- Choice Rice 5c per pound.
- Fine N. O. Molasses for 25c per gal.
- Extra Japan tea 30c per pound.
- 9 sticks best chicory for 10c.
- Choice Mustard 15c per jug.
- 3 cakes elegant toilet soap for 20c.
- Fine syrup 25c per gallon.
- Axle grease 5c per box.
- 25 pounds sulphur for \$1.
- Banner smoking tobacco 16c per pound.
- Presto fine cut tobacco 28c per pound.
- Good plug tobacco 25c per pound.
- Best Sardines 5c per box.
- Rising sun stove polish 5c per package.
- Purest Spices that can be bought.
- Fine toothpicks 5c per package.
- Pure Cider Vinegar 18c per gallon.
- Sweet Cuba tobacco 38c per pound.

Verily, Merrily, More and More. It Pays to Trade at

GLAZIER'S STORE.



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

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Office over Kempf Bro's Bank.

Dr. K. GREINER,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

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

Office in the Sherry building, Chelsea, Mich.

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

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

Office hours, 3 to 6 p. m.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN.

TORONTO capitalists intend building a steel bridge across the Niagara gorge near the old railway suspension bridge.

THE names of delinquent taxpayers in Saxony are conspicuously displayed in restaurants and saloons, and any persons who serve them with food or drink are liable to have their licenses revoked.

THE better class of negroes in Georgia have organized and pledged themselves to use every proper means in their power to put down those crimes among their race that have given rise to numerous lynchings.

Mrs. ADELINA PATTI recently told a reporter for an English paper that people have a perfect mania for asking her to adopt their children. She is constantly receiving offers of babies—hundreds, she should say, in the course of the year. Her last one was for a pair of twins.

VERDI, the veteran composer, passed his eightieth birthday recently. He lives in absolute seclusion in his beautiful villa of Santa Agata, near his birthplace at Busseto, and is still, in spite of his age, an early riser, five o'clock being no unusual hour to see him about the gardens.

JULES VERNE, perhaps, has earned more by his pen than any other living author. He has taken up his abode in the old cathedral town of Amiens. The rooms he inhabits are remarkable for their strange simplicity. His study is furnished mostly by a narrow writing-table, an iron bed and books of travel, science and adventure.

Gov. PETER TURNER, of Tennessee, although seventy years old, is still fond of hunting fox and deer, and has a pack of hounds at his home, called Wolf's Craig, in the southeastern part of the state. He follows the hounds on horseback, and can stand as much riding, except when attacked with the rheumatism, as anyone.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Baltimore the avowed object of which is to assist in perpetuating the memory of Christopher Columbus. As an effective means towards this commendable end it will meet annually on the 12th of October and eat a big dinner, and that there may be no danger of a scarcity of viands, the number of members is limited to fifty.

THE midwinter exposition at San Francisco is looming up finely on the horizon. Twenty-two buildings are already under way, and Editor De Young—now in Chicago—tells the reporters the Pacific coast show will include the cream of the World's fair exhibits. "We are going to have a bigger thing out there than we first expected," says De Young.

THE emperor of China, who is twenty-three years old, is now studying the French and English language, while Prince Yanagi-Wara, the heir presumptive to the Japanese throne, entered the Nobles' school, where the pupils are compelled to study a foreign language. The young prince, who has attained the age of fourteen years, is pursuing a course in German.

It has been ascertained that the greater part of the Desert of Sahara, instead of being below the level of the ocean, is from six thousand feet to eight thousand feet above that level. The desert is not rainless, but showers cover it with grass for a few weeks every year, and large flocks and herds are maintained upon its borders. The oases are depressions in which water can be collected and stored.

MISS ALICE FLETCHER, the ethnologist, who has made a study of the Omaha and other Indian tribes for the Peabody museum at Cambridge, has been paid the highest price of any woman employed by the government. As a special agent of the Indian bureau she drew a salary of \$8 a day for her expenses while making the allotment of lands to the Nez-Perces and the other tribes given individual holdings or farms.

ENGLAND breathes freer, but there is gnashing of teeth among the little grand dukes of Germany. The momentous question whether the new Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg should be called "Highness" or "Royal Highness" has been decided in favor of the latter title. It is held that a prince can not lose the rank to which he was born, and Alfred, as the son of Victoria, is royal. This gives him precedence over all the other German grand dukes.

THE London Times announced the other day that a collection of papyri has just been bought by the Geneva museum, which contains fragments of the Iliad and the Odyssey, presenting great variations from the received text, and a passage from the Orestes a thousand years older than any manuscript hitherto known. There are also poetical, historical and scientific compositions in the collection as yet unattributed. One of the most exciting things about these finds of papyri is the possibility of early or contemporary Christian records being discovered.

BECAME MURDERERS.

Train Robbers in Arkansas Shed One Man's Blood.

They Kill a Conductor, and After Looting an Express Car, Rob the Passengers—Bandits Come to Grief in Tennessee.

KILLED BY ROBBERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—Fast express train No. 51 of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, known as the Cannon ball, due here at 2:10 a. m., was held up and robbed by seven masked men at Oliphant, Ark., 7 miles north of Newport, at 10 o'clock Friday night. Passenger Conductor J. P. McNally was shot and killed while trying to protect his train. Oliphant is a small lumber town of about 300 inhabitants, situated in a lonely timber district in White county.

When train 51 stopped at the station two men jumped on the engine and, pointing revolvers at the engineer and firemen, ordered them to keep still, threatening to blow their brains out if they moved a muscle. The other five men surrounded the express car, the door of which was open, and at once began firing a wicked fusillade from their revolvers. Conductor J. P. McNally drew his revolver and returned the robbers' fire, but before he had succeeded in wounding any of them he was shot and killed. The robbers then entered the express car, overpowered the messenger and looted the car.

Leaving two men to guard the trainmen, the other robbers proceeded to rob the passengers. They entered the coaches and sleepers and at the point of a revolver relieved all the passengers of their valuables. They then left with a parting volley, taking a northerly direction. A telegram was at once sent to the sheriff of Newport, who formed a posse and started in pursuit.

An engine was dispatched to Augusta for bloodhounds. Telegrams were quickly sent to Little Rock for assistance, and a special train left about 1 o'clock a. m., carrying a posse of officers and a pack of bloodhounds. The train which was held up reached here about 5 a. m., bringing the remains of Conductor McNally.

The railroad people have no idea as to the amount of money secured by the robbers. General Superintendent Peck and Division Superintendent Rose of the Iron Mountain, who are in Memphis, have been notified of the robbery and have instructed the railroad people here to offer a large reward for the arrest of the robbers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—An attempt was made at Coal Creek water tank, 30 miles north of here, to rob the express car of passenger train No. 15, Capt. Brown conductor, which runs solid from Knoxville to Louisville, Ky., over the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and Louisville & Nashville railways. The robbery was expected, as there were on board the train Capt. J. J. Atkins, chief of police of Roanoke, Va., and N. S. Woodard, local agent at Knoxville.

When the train stopped for water four men jumped on the platform of the car armed heavily and demanded that the messenger open the door. This was done, but instead of the lone messenger the would-be robbers were covered by half a dozen pistols. Firing in rapid succession from both sides commenced, when the robbers tried to escape. Two were captured, however, and will be brought here. One, who was mortally wounded, was identified as James Smith, of this city, a tough character. The other was an ex-express messenger, name unknown.

There is said to have been considerable money in the express car. There were four robbers in the party, two of whom escaped. Chief of Police Atkins was shot in the left arm and slightly injured. Officer Irwin received only slight flesh wounds on the head and right hand. The injured men were all brought here at 2 o'clock a. m. Smith will die.

The Southern Express company has known of a conspiracy to hold up trains for several days, and from four to ten armed men have been sent out on the express car for three nights past.

FATALLY BURNED.

An Omaha Lady Loses Her Life Through a Lamp Explosion.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—While attending to her domestic affairs and surrounded with her children Mrs. Minnie Pieper, the wife of Charles Pieper, of No. 2929 Castellar street, was enveloped in the flames arising from an exploding lamp and was burned to death. Mrs. Pieper had her 2-months-old babe in her arms when in some manner not yet fully explained her 9-year-old boy struck the lamp with his elbow, knocking it to the floor. It exploded, and instantly the flames communicated with Mrs. Pieper's clothing. The woman handed the baby to an older sister and cried for help. Her appeals for aid were responded to, but not until it was too late.

THE OLD STORY.

Children Locked in the House by Their Parents Burn to Death.

KENNEDY, Ala., Nov. 3.—Friday morning Henry Weir and wife locked their house, leaving four children inside, and started for the field to work. In some unknown manner the house caught fire and three of the children were burned to death. The eldest child succeeded in escaping.

CHICAGO DISGRACED.

Her Aldermen Engage in a Riot Over the Mayoralty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Chicago has been scandalized by a shameful riot in the council chamber over the possession of a dead man's position. The building in which the remains of the murdered mayor lay in state only three days ago was blackened in name by the most disgraceful exhibition ever witnessed in the city. By an audacious move the democratic minority in the city council seized the chairmanship of the special meeting called on Saturday to elect a mayor pro tem.

Clerk Neumeister called the roll. When the last name had been called by the clerk there was a shout from the aldermen to nominate a chairman. Al-



ALDERMAN SWIFT.

demen McGillen (dem.) and Alderman Hepburn (rep.) were nominated. In the confusion that followed both McGillen and Hepburn claimed the chair, and McGillen was handed the gavel. Hepburn, however, occupied a stand beside McGillen's chair, and both men proceeded to recognize members on the floor. Alderman Tripp arose and was recognized by McGillen. Alderman Madden arose and was recognized by Hepburn. Madden proceeded to read a resolution, amid the greatest confusion and calls for order. After the paper was finished it was handed to Alderman Hepburn, who had only fairly got it in his hands when Clerk Neumeister tore it from his grasp.

This was the signal for a general row. Alderman Swift jumped over the railing where Neumeister stood. Neumeister became furious and Alderman Carey came to the rescue of the democratic forces. Carey removed his coat and picked up a water pitcher and threatened to clean out the republicans who were trying to hold the chair, Alderman Hepburn being the particular object of his fury.

At this point a general stampede ensued and all the features of the free-for-all fight were to be seen. Chairs were caught up and Alderman Carey was slow to release his grasp on the pitcher. Alderman McGillen called on the sergeant-at-arms to clear the room of all persons who were not entitled to be present. He called upon the police to restore order in the room.

Inspector Ross and a squad of officers who were in the ante-room rushed in and the aldermen finally controlled themselves before anyone was wounded. When order had been partially restored Alderman Campbell arose and pleaded with the aldermen to act in a manner that befitted their station. Alderman Swift (rep.) moved that Alderman McGillen be declared chairman. The motion carried and for a time things were quieter.

The democrats did not succeed in electing a mayor pro tem., but they effected the election of Alderman Swift for a time to that position by a ruling of the chair, who held that a majority of the whole council was necessary to a choice. On the first ballot Swift received 34 votes, McGillen 33 and one alderman voted blank.

The ruling was denounced in a bitter speech by Alderman Campbell as illegal and revolutionary, and when a second ballot was ordered the republican aldermen arose in a body and marched out of the council chamber. The police attempted to stop them on orders from Chairman McGillen, but the aldermen showing fight Inspector Ross threw open the doors and permitted their peaceful departure. They then gathered in the hall for conference. They were advised by ex-Corporation Counsel Miller that Alderman Swift had been legally elected mayor pro tem. by a plurality vote over McGillen and that he was entitled to the office.

Chairman McGillen, balked in his attempt to imprison the republican aldermen, ordered a second ballot to be taken, but remembering suddenly that there was no quorum present, he ordered the council adjourned until Monday.

Alderman George R. Swift was sworn in as mayor pro tem. of Chicago at 2:15 p. m. He took the oath of office before County Clerk Wulff and gave bond with John M. Smyth and Martin B. Madden as sureties.

Before the balloting for mayor pro tem. was begun a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring the office of mayor as vacant and directing the city clerk to call a special election to be held on the third Monday in December. Police guarded the city hall Sunday. Lieut. Martin Hayes and twenty-eight officers were on duty in the vicinity of the council chamber and the mayor's office. They were there to prevent a flank movement on the part of the republicans. The democratic leaders assumed the responsibility for the disposition of the police. The day was passed quietly.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Annual Report of the Attorney General Discloses Interesting Figures.

Attorney General Ellis in his annual report to the governor gives some interesting information regarding the criminal record in Michigan during the week ending June 30 last. The total number of criminal prosecutions was 18,974, of which 14,330 resulted in conviction and 2,060 in acquittal. The remainder were either nol-prossed or compromised in some way. The prosecutions for the previous year are reported at 24,537. High crimes for which arrests were made are as follows: Murder, 34 prosecutions, 22 convictions; criminal assault, 34 prosecutions, 9 convictions; manslaughter, 15 prosecutions, 8 convictions; assault with intent to murder, 68 prosecutions, 21 convictions; forgery, 65 prosecutions, 41 convictions.

The Bay View Reading Circle.

Ever since the well-known Chautauqua Circle was started there has been an insistent demand for a short, well-planned and low-priced reading course for the thousands for whom that circle's course is too expensive and requires too much time. At last the Bay View Reading Circle has been organized to meet the demand. Many well-known educators and ministers are among the promoters, and Mr. J. M. Hall, of Flint, is the superintendent, to whom inquiries should be sent. The circle has a four years' course of reading and has the advantage of specializing subjects. The first year is the German year, beginning with November.

A Serious Charge.

Nelson Bradley, cashier of the Central Michigan savings bank at Lansing at the time of its failure last April and for many years previous, was arrested on a criminal warrant sworn out by T. S. Sherwood, commissioner of banking. The complaint charges that April 17 last Bradley swore to a false report of the condition of the bank. The maximum penalty for making a false report is twenty years' imprisonment. Mr. Bradley has been a resident of Lansing for nearly twenty years.

Met a Horrible Death.

Three married trainmen met a horrible death on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad at Hamburg Junction. A northbound freight train jumped the track and the engine sunk in a sinkhole, and a coal and oil car immediately back of the tender caught fire and the victims were burned to death. The dead are: J. H. Bealieu, engineer; George Roberts, fireman, and Thomas Mulligan, brakeman.

To Pass Disinfected Baggage.

The state board of health has instructed the inspectors at the Michigan border to allow to pass all baggage bearing evidence from a properly authorized dominion or provincial official that it has been disinfected in accordance with the Michigan rules unless there is reason to believe that such baggage had been infected since leaving the Canadian point of disinfection.

Nearly Seven Months in a Dungeon.

R. Irving Latimer, the matricide and murderer of Night Capt. George Haight, March 27 last, has been liberated from solitary confinement at the prison in Jackson, after being shut in a cell two days short of seven months. This is the longest term of solitary given a convict since 1875. The prison physician ordered the release as he feared Latimer would collapse.

Reports to the Board of Health.

Fifty-seven observers in various localities in the state say that during the week ended October 28 influenza increased and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported at thirty-one places, scarlet fever at thirty-nine, typhoid fever at sixty-three and measles at five places.

Rich Stone Quarries.

The upper peninsula will soon have stone quarries as rich as her copper and iron mines. Gray granite has been uncovered at Breen, and marble in inexhaustible deposits has just been found near the headwaters of the Menominee river. A company for the development of each has been formed.

Short But Newy Items.

Mrs. Trowbridge Ward, an aged resident of Waldron, committed suicide by drowning in the St. Joseph river.

The board of state auditors allowed the claim of Thomas Mays, of Ironwood, against the state for \$13,000 for building a railway.

Harry A. Jones, of Hastings, was arrested at Kalamazoo for forging the name of W. B. Wilham to a note for \$55.

The supreme court has decided that the regents of the state university at Ann Arbor are exempt from suit.

Michigan has 8,707 women farmers. They own 670,439 acres, estimated to be worth \$43,500,000, and their annual earnings are placed at \$4,344,000.

Kalamazoo county's assessed valuation is \$20,750,541.

Eva Collins, 15 years old, was run over by an electric car at Grand Rapids and died soon after. She attempted to cross the track in advance of the car.

An insane sister of Mrs. Irving Abbott, of Pinckney, placed arsenic in the teakettle and the coffee was made from it. The entire family were made sick but a doctor reached them in time.

HARRISON ENTOMBED.

Followed to the Grave by an Impressive Funeral Pageant.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison's remains were laid at rest at obsequies ever accorded a civilian in the city of Chicago or elsewhere. The body was accompanied from the city hall to the church where the ceremonies were held and from thence to the cemetery by a funeral cortege of impressive proportions.

There have been larger and more brilliant parades in Chicago, but never before was there any public observance so representative of the entire city. The government, the state, county, the city and the private citizens of all sorts sent their delegations. Never before did government soldiers, state militia, the body of municipal and county officers, political clubs of both parties, labor unions, secret societies, the state officers, the chosen leaders at the bar, school children, church organizations, singing societies and clubs representing almost every nationality unite to do honor to one man.

There can be no safe estimate of the number of people who watched the funeral cortege. They were scattered over so many miles that guesses would be rash. Some of the marshals who traversed the entire route said that the number was somewhere between 300,000 and 500,000. It took the long column one hour and twenty-six minutes to pass the corner of Lake and La Salle streets. Estimates as to the number of men in line varied from 7,000 to 10,000.

All night long the body of the dead mayor lay in state under the canopy of flowers and at 10 o'clock, the hour set for the closing of the doors to the long lines of people who wished for the last time to gaze upon the face of the dead, crowds were still flowing in a steady stream past the catafalque. At 10:30, half an hour after the time set, the doors were closed, thousands being turned away, and the black covering was drawn over the glass plate of the casket. It was then denuded of its flowers.

The hearse, a magnificent specimen of the carriage-builder's art, was drawn up to the La Salle street entrance of the city hall. It was the gorgeous hearse that has been on exhibition in the Transportation building at the fair and was drawn by six black horses. Eight captains of police lined themselves up in front, and eight captains of fire companies bore the casket to the funeral car on La Salle street. As they came slowly down the steps with their burden the crowd became very quiet. Everybody who could raise their arms in the crush of people took off their hats. The march was then slowly taken up.

Following a platoon of police came Marshal Doyle and his staff of assistants. They marched the Fifteenth infantry U. S. A., and Battery E, First artillery, U. S. A. After these came the First, Second and Seventh infantry regiments and Battery D and Troop A, of the Illinois national guard.

One hundred police officers, led by Chief of Police Brennan, came next, followed by four companies from the fire department. The Chicago Hussars presented a fine appearance. After the guard of honor, composed of aldermen, and the honorary pall-bearers had passed, there came the funeral car, which was drawn by four coal-black horses. It was flanked on either side by the active pall-bearers, eight captains of police and eight captains of the fire department.

Behind it the mayor's favorite horse was led by "Lige" Smith, a colored man who had been long in Mayor Harrison's service. A tiny bit of crepe on the bridle was the only sign of mourning about the animal. Hort Reisberg, the mayor's coachman, walked behind. They took positions near the city hall.

Then followed hundreds of carriages bearing state, county and city officials and ex-officials, members of the judiciary, and others. A great many civic societies marched also. In this order the cortege proceeded up Jackson street to Ashland avenue, wheeling then northward and halting at the Church of the Epiphany, where the religious exercises were conducted by Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr. All along this line of march, almost 3 miles in length, the people were massed by the tens of thousands. East of the river the streets were jammed. Between the river and Halsted street the utmost efforts of the police were required to keep the center of the roadway clear for the procession. In the vicinity of the church the crowd was tremendous. Ashland boulevard, from Madison street to Van Buren street, was crowded to its utmost capacity.

At the church the casket was carried in by the eight police captains, the honorary pallbearers preceding it. Rev. Mr. Morrison read the stately burial service of the Episcopal church, and the surpliced choir sang appropriate music. Mr. Morrison delivered an eloquent address, drawing from the occasion the lesson that all should be prepared at all times to meet death. At the conclusion of the services the remains were again placed in the hearse and the march to Graceland cemetery was begun.

Darkness had fallen when the cortege finally arrived at the cemetery. Rev. Mr. Morrison read the Episcopal service provided for such occasions. The casket was placed in a vault.

TOMBED.
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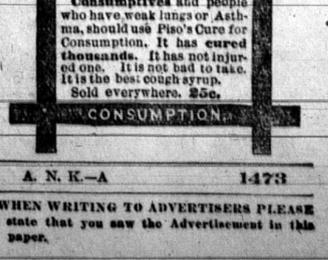
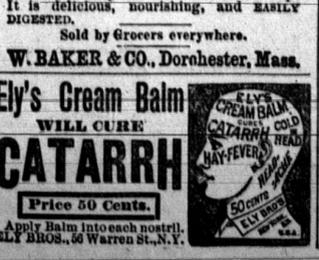
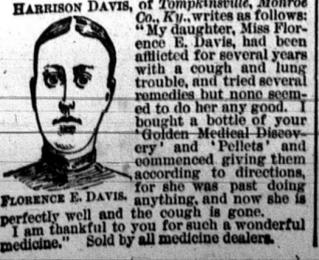
THE EXTRA SESSION ENDED.
Congress Adjourns on Friday—Resume of Its Work.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Both branches of congress, in special session, adjourned sine die at 3 p. m., on Friday. President Cleveland's nomination of Mr. Hornblower, of New York, for the United States supreme court was held off until the last moment and was finally defeated by inaction.
At the extraordinary session sixteen joint resolutions and seventeen bills became laws. Three of these joint resolutions were signed Friday and nine of the bills. The last proposition to become law was the joint resolution amending the act approved April 25, 1900, relating to the admission of articles intended for the World's Columbian Exposition. Other bills signed Friday were as follows:
Transferring the model battleship Illinois to the state of Illinois as a naval armory; donating abandoned cannon to the G. A. R. at Pittsburgh, Pa.; act amending the Geary business law; to regulate terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the state of South Dakota; increasing the number of officers of the army and navy to be detailed to colleges; to regulate the fees of the clerk of the United States court for the Indian territory; amending an act to provide for holding terms of United States court in Idaho and Wyoming; amending section 2324 of revised statutes relating to mining claims; providing for the construction of steam revenue cutter for service on the great lakes, and an act in regard to the world's fair prize winners exposition to be held in New York city.
Additional important bills which were signed by the president during the extra session included the famous silver bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Also the following:
Authorizing acknowledgements to the various governments who participated in the commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; for the reporting, marking and removing of derelicts; act in aid of the California Midwinter International exposition; act to extend the time for completing the work of the eleventh census; act amending the act to repeal timber culture laws; several bills relating to the Cherokee outlet, and a bill to settle the Mormon church fund.
LET ALL GIVE THANKS.
November 30 Set Apart as a Day of Prayer and Gratitude.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The president on Friday afternoon issued the following Thanksgiving day proclamation:
"By the president of the United States of America—A Proclamation:
"While the American people should every day remember, by praise and thanksgiving, the Divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contemplation of the blessings we have received from the hand of God, and to the grateful acknowledgement of His loving kindness.
"Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be kept and observed by all the people of our land. On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employments and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall all that God has done for us and where, from grateful hearts, our united tribute of praise and song may reach the Throne of Grace. Let the union of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the day and let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.
"Witness my hand and the seal of the United States I have caused to be hereto affixed.
"Done at the city of Washington on the third day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.
"GROVER CLEVELAND,
Secretary of State."
TRIED TO ROB A BANK.
A Once Wealthy and Prominent Resident of Kansas City in Trouble.
HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Nov. 6.—Thomas H. Edwards, once a prominent republican politician of Kansas City, Mo., once assessor of that city by appointment and twice assessor of the county by election, lies in the county jail at this place charged with attempted bank robbery. He entered the First national bank of this city about noon Friday, and finding Cashier Houston alone assaulted him. Houston managed to secure his revolver, when Edwards, who was unarmed, and who seemed to be acting under a sudden impulse, ran out of the front door only to fall into the arms of two citizens who were passing. He was at once taken to the county jail. Edwards was at one time reputed to be worth a million dollars. He was successful in politics and in real estate speculations. When the boom burst a few years ago, however, his luck turned and one bad investment following another, he wound up his business in Kansas City a year or more ago a ruined man.
A WAREHOUSE BURNED.
Fire Causes Considerable Damage at the Illinois Penitentiary.
JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 6.—A warehouse just outside the walls of the Illinois state penitentiary took fire at 11:20 a. m. Friday. The fire started in the middle of the building in the broom-corn stock, and from there went to the chair stock, where the fire wall stopped the flames from going into the lumber stock of Selz, Schwab & Co. The state's loss will be about \$7,500, with no insurance. Selz, Schwab & Co.'s loss by water on the lumber will be about \$400, fully insured. There was no excitement among the convicts inside the wall and they did not know a fire was so near them.
A lot of convicts working in the building and outside rolled in to aid of the officers, doing good work in saving the stock. Warden Allen had about \$1,500 worth of household goods of his own stored in the building and ex-Warden Dement had some goods stored, which were destroyed.

LIABLE TO ARREST.
People of All Occupations in Danger of the Clutch of the Bluecoat.
Not long ago Paul Bourget, who is supposed to know all about "Love as She is Taught" in Paris and elsewhere, gave the public an interesting little exercise in the chances which the various professions and occupations offer the naked and dimpled little archer for getting in his hands.
The wise French romancer did not deal in sugar-coated generalities. He got down to business and juggled with figures as glibly as a census expert or a statistician on crime.
Bourget is not alone in his penchant for figures and vital statistics. He has the company of no less a person than the general superintendent of the Chicago police. The latter has done well, just as well in fact as Bourget, for the chance that a man or woman stands of being "pinched," according to the classification of the profession, is almost as vital a kind of statistic as is that showing the corresponding likelihood of being loved. Therefore, the table presented by the general superintendent of police showing the number of arrests for the year ending December 31, 1892, as classified by occupations, is an interesting one.
The good man of the cloth may say that this has no direct personal interest to him; that it is all very well for him to study it from the standpoint of a teacher and a preacher, but that in his profession there is not the slightest possible chance of his suffering the indignity of incarceration. But the deadly parallel of Chicago statistics of arrests puts the preacher on an exact par with organ grinders, stevedores, bath-house keepers, actresses, errand boys, dyers, draughtsmen, pavers, publishers and stereotypers. Only two-thirds as many distillers, midwives, nurses, millwrights, ropemakers, superintendents, or "corporations" have been put down on the station dockets as there have been ministers of the gospel.
Of course the class which leads the list in arrests as well as in love is the great mass designated under the head of "no occupation." Of these there were 28,622 arrested. Following close upon this number are: Laborers, 19,758; housekeepers, 4,268; teamsters, 3,513; clerks, 3,014; peddlers, 2,230; saloon keepers, 1,834; painters, 1,194.
These comparisons are not without their surprises to the classes concerned. Dropping into the three-figure column, bartenders lead the list with 913, followed by merchants to the number of 845, butchers, 822; agents, 785; waiters, 784, and machinists, 793. Actors, who are nearly at the head in the love-stricken list, come in for the modest roll of arrests in the 71 notch, in close proximity to the roofers and brass finishers. Withal the comparisons to be made in these lists are well calculated to shock some of the higher professions and give them a more modest opinion of their good behavior and standing before the law and the public.—Chicago Times.
A Fresh Translation.
The small boy had been irritating his father with many vexatious questions about a psalm he was studying for Sunday-school next day.
"Father, what does 'Selah' mean?" was the latest.
"Shut up!" said the father.
The boy said nothing, but in Sunday-school the psalm was under discussion.
"Who knows what the word 'Selah' means?" asked the young superintendent.
The small boy's hands went up and he was half-way out of his seat.
No one else raised a hand.
"Well," said the superintendent.
"Shut up!" said the small boy. And, seeing the look on the teacher's face, added, "it is: I asked papa, and he said 'shut up!'"—Toledo Blade.

WORLD'S FAIR TROPHIES.
The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Awarded Seven Medals and Diplomas for the Superior Excellence of Their Binders and Mowers.
CHICAGO, Oct. 24th.
At the World's Columbian Exposition today seven medals and seven diplomas were awarded the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of this city. These honors are in recognition of the merit of the following named machines manufactured by the McCormick Company: The Machine of Steel, Bindochine, Open Elevator, McCormick Simple Knouter, No. 4 Steel Mower, Big 4 Steel Mower and the Corn Harvester. These, the highest awards, are based on the performance of the McCormick machines before the judges in the field, at the regular field trials of the Exposition, held at Wayne, Ill., in July last, the machines tested being those regularly built for the general trade. It is a significant fact that of all the manufacturers of harvesting machinery having exhibits at the World's Fair, the McCormick Company alone compiled with the committee's request to show the capabilities of their machines in the field. The first successful reaper was invented by Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1831, and from that time to this the McCormick machines have had a decided prestige over all others. They have won the grand gold medals and highest awards at every World's Fair, and it was possibly for this reason that sixteen different manufacturers of Binders and Mowers did not compete in the field with them. Throughout the entire season these sixteen concerns, in their efforts to have a floor award granted, have done everything possible to baffle the Commission and prevent a fair open field exhibit that should test the working qualities of the machines. And now, after a four months' fight by the makers of harvesting machines who did not dare meet McCormick in the field—a fight in which the United States Commission voted at every turn that the only way to examine a machine was by seeing it at work in the field—and after having signed an agreement with all the others not to show in the field, one concern wanted an award so badly that only two weeks ago it went so far as to get a secret permit to pay the expenses of a new committee to secretly accompany their special machines to a remote section of Colorado, where no other machines could be shown, and where the crop (if there is any left) must be much lighter, and the surface of the ground firmer, with the evident hope that these conditions would insure as easy work and as light draft as were shown by the regular McCormick machines in the official tests in July, in the very heavy grain then harvested. The diplomas awarded the McCormick machines speak in highest terms of their efficiency, ease of handling and extreme light draft. The McCormick No. 4 Mower showed wonderful power at work, and a 5 ft. cut machine, in a field averaging three tons to the acre, with a dynamometer perfectly adjusted by the U. S. Custodian of Government Weights and Measures, drew at work, at an average draft of 152 lbs. The judges pronounce this a remarkable performance. The McCormick Binders, cutting 6 ft. of heavy oats on uphill ground, and carrying bundle carriers, measured by the same standardized dynamometer, showed a draft as low as 320 lbs., and none higher than 360 lbs. This wonderful showing was a great revelation to many distinguished foreigners at the trial, and no one present was at a loss to know why no machines did not take part in the tests.
You never can tell what germs of greatness may be in a plain convict, for he isn't allowed to "let himself out."—Glens Falls Republican.
Are You Going South This Winter?
If so, make your arrangements to go via the Big Four Route. Whether in pursuit of health or pleasure, no portion of the country offers so many and varied attractions at this season as the Sunny South. The Orange Groves of Florida, replete with the perfume of sweet blossoms, wave their branches in hearty welcome to the tourist from the Snow-Capped Northland and the mellow breezes of the Southern Sea wave the invalid from the Blizzards of the Frozen North. There is one line to Florida, "The Big Four Route," which on account of its excellent train service, perfect connections in Union Depots and absence of transfers, forms the "Tourist's Ideal Line to Florida." From all points north of the Ohio River the Big Four Route, in connection with the Through Car Lines from Cincinnati, will be found to offer the Best Time, Best Service and Best Equipment to all Southern Points, and if you desire to travel with comfort and ease be sure your tickets read via the Big Four Route.
E. O. MCCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN,
Pass'r Traffic Mgr., Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,
Cincinnati, O.
THE reason the whisky bottle is the foe of a great many men is because they let it give it to them in the neck.—Rochester Democrat.
In Olden Times
People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-formed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.
A MAN never has so much use for his watch as when listening to a long sermon.
Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure
Sent postpaid with beautiful souvenir spoon. Send 50c to A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.
THERE'S DANGER
in a cough—more than ever when your blood is "bad." It makes things easy for Consumption. But there's a cure for it in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A positive cure—not only for Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma and all lingering Coughs, but for Consumption itself in all its earlier stages. It's reasonable. All these diseases depend on tainted blood.
PIERCE'S GUARANTEE A CURE
OR MONEY IS RETURNED.
HARRISON DAVIS, of Tompkinsville, Monroe Co., Ky., writes as follows: "My daughter, Miss Florence E. Davis, had been afflicted for several years with a cough and lung trouble, and tried several remedies but none seemed to do her any good. I bought a bottle of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' and commenced giving them according to directions, for she was past doing anything, anything, and now she is perfectly well and the cough is gone. I am thankful to you for such a wonderful medicine." Sold by all medicine dealers.

CREAM OF TARTAR AND SODA
Have uses in cooking well known to every housekeeper; but the method of refining them to make them chemically pure, and of mixing them together so as to produce their greatest leavening power and best results when combined, is a matter of great exactness, requiring the most expert knowledge and skill.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Is the product of this knowledge and experience and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in patents and appliances for its preparation. It is a compound of strictly pure grape cream of tartar and absolutely pure soda, combined with exactness and care by famous chemists, and it will produce more wholesome and delicate bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, etc., than can be had where this modern agent of cooking is not used.
Beware of the cheap compounds called baking powders to catch the unwary. They are made with alum and are poisonous.
ORATOR—"Where else will you find in one spot such products as marble, iron, flint, chalk, copper, lead, slate, glucose, fruits of all kinds, hemp, flax, and all manner of grains?" Man in Audience—"In my boy's pocket."—Waif.
California in Three and One-Half Days.
Over two-thirds of the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific in half a week. Such is the record made by travelers between Chicago and the Pacific Coast via the North-Western Line, the quickest route for visitors to the Midwinter Fair. Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco without change, dining cars serving all meals en route. Tourist sleeping cars, offering an exceptionally favorable opportunity for making the trip in a most comfortable and economical manner, are also run. Completely equipped berths can be procured by passengers holding either first or second-class tickets, at a cost of only \$4.00 per berth from Chicago to San Francisco and other California points. The hour of departure from Chicago affords a prompt connection with trains from the East and South. First-class one way and excursion tickets, good returning nine months from date of sale, also second-class tickets, at extremely low rates, sleeping car reservations and full information can be obtained of any ticket agent, or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.
WHEN some people are left to entertain themselves with their own thoughts there are two awfully bored persons in the company.—Young Men's Era.
Render Harmless the Pestilential Vapor
Of malaria, and the diseases it begets, with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the beginning of those seasons when miasma impregnates the air and poisons the system. It is a most efficient safeguard and remedy long tried and proved. Liver complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, incipient rheumatic and kidney trouble and nervousness are promptly relieved by it. The debilitated, elderly and delicate benefit greatly by its use.
"TRAIN robbers are after big game out west." "Yes, they're takin' the porters now."—Atlanta Constitution.
HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

ST. JACOBS OIL IS THE KING-CURE OVER ALL.
FOR SCIATICA
IT HAS NO EQUAL, NO SUPERIOR, ALONE THE BEST.
WORK THIS WINTER
For us, Cash pay weekly; business men, professional men, mechanics, farmers—their sons, daughters and others, work for us the year round—because nothing else brings them so much quick cash. Beginners taught; our men sell where others fail—our prices half if others. Our Whole Root Trees live (one customer planted 16,000 and every tree living), hardy sorts for the North—just Choice sorts for every State in U. S., guaranteed with every order, we pay freight, insure satisfaction, build up trade, hold it; you work direct, no middle men; no new outfits just ready, the finest ever used. Write quick (giving age, reference) to STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDERS Co., Solemen's Dept., LOUISIANA, Mo., or ROCKPORT, ILL. Founded 1835; 1,000 acres Nurseries; 20,000 acres Orchards. Send two stamps for Orchard Book, photographs of Fruits, Nurseries, Orchards, etc., full of exact information about trees and fruit.
TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
The Best Waterproof Coat in the World!
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. TOWELL, Boston, Mass.
HARTSHORN'S SELF-ROLLING SHADE-ROLLERS
Beware of imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF STEWART'S HARTSHORN'S THE GENUINE HARTSHORN'S
A MONEY-MAKER FOR AGENTS
Samantha Allen's Wife's New Book "Samantha's World's Fair" large 60c paper cover 100 illustrations by G. Grimm; 500,000 copies sure to be sold; Cloth, \$2.50; HALF ROUST, \$1.00. Agents wanted low. Apply to Funk & Wagnall Co., Publ., 15-20 Astor Place, New York. SPEAK THIS PAPER every time you write.
IRON WITHOUT FIRE. SAVES TIME LABOR MONEY
Sells itself. AGENTS WANTED. Champion Co., Kansas City, Mo.
DON'T FORGET That Nymus, of Timb, Ohio, make first-class Machinery and Tools for Boring and DRILLING WELLS. SPEAK THIS PAPER every time you write.
THE INVENTORS' Mutual Development Association, of Washington, D. C., furnishes means and facilities to enable inventors to experiment, make models and secure patents. Write for particulars. SPEAK THIS PAPER every time you write.
PISSO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Pisso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.
Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH
Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 50 Warren St., N. Y.



Chelsea Union Schools.	
Whole number enrolled.....	331
Aggregate tardiness.....	50
Number of non-resident pupils.....	26
No. of pupils neither absent nor tardy	79
E. E. WEBSTER, Supt.	
Roll of honor for month ending Oct. 27, 1893, including all who have not been tardy, and whose standings in scholarship, attendance and deportment have been 90 or above. The star indicates that the pupil has not been absent.	
FIRST GRADE.	
Flora Atkinson	Jennie Geddes
Paul Bacon	Ida Mast
Charles Bates	Esther Selfe
Aggie Conway	Grace Swartrout
Lee Chandler	Willie Winters
S. E. VANTYNE, Teacher.	
SECOND GRADE.	
Arthur Armstrong*	Flossie Eisenman
Howard Boyd	Harold Glazier
Lamont BeGole	John Miller*
George Bacon*	Clayton Schenk*
Annie Eisele	Mildred Stephens*
M. A. VANTYNE, Teacher.	
THIRD GRADE.	
Annie Barrus*	Emmet Page
Oscar Barrus*	Arthur Raitrey
Stella Bailey*	Mamie Snyder*
Howard Holmes*	Blauche Stephens*
Rudolf Kautleinet	Rollin Schenk
Dwight Miller	Herbert Schenk
Emma Mast	Bessie Wade
Nellie Martin*	
MARA L. WHEELER, Teacher.	
FOURTH GRADE.	
Luella Buchanan	Dora Schnaitman*
Mabel Bacon*	Emily Steinbach
Cecilia Bacon	B. Schwikerath*
Nina Carpenter	Rosa Zulke*
Heien Eder.	
DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.	
FIFTH GRADE.	
Warren Geddes	Howard Armstrong
Louise Heber	Zoe BeGole
Annie Mast	Lena Williams
CORA BOWEN, Teacher.	
SIXTH GRADE.	
Mabel Brooks*	Maggie Pottinger*
Philip Bacon	Clara Snyder
Arthur Osterle*	Bertha Schumacher*
Henry Eisele	Lizzie Schwikerath
Evelyn Miller*	
LIBBIE DEPEW, Teacher.	
SEVENTH GRADE.	
Warren Boyd*	Philip Steger
Eta Foster*	Arthur Taylor
Ralph Holmes	Florence Ward
Florence Martin*	Lillie Wackenhut*
Rose Mullen	Emma Wines*
Addie Snyder	
FLORENCE BACHMAN, Teacher.	
EIGHTH GRADE.	
Sabla Burtel*	Ethel Cole
Charlie Taylor	
F. BACHMAN & N. STORMS, Teachers.	
NINTH GRADE.	
Marie Bacon*	Agnes Miller*
Blanch Cole	Helena Steinbach*
William Dahl*	Minnie Schumacher*
Grace Gates	Thirza Wallace*
Lillie Gerard*	Lettie Wackenhut*
Lena Krust*	Will Zincke
NETTIE STORMS, Teacher.	
HIGH SCHOOL.	
Flora Kempf*	Bertha Spaulding*
Faye Moon	Alice Mullen
Nellie Congdon*	Stie M. Speer
Nellie Lowry	Agnes Cunningham
Hattie Spaulding*	Augustus Steger
A. SHERWOOD, Preceptress.	

Odds and Ends.

With the doors of our school houses thrown wide open, with the buildings warmed and ventilated and furnished with comfort and convenience, with teaching free and with education offered without price, there are yet parents who are so criminally negligent of their children that they suffer them to grow up in ignorance and obtain their education only amid the vicissitudes of the street—Eaton Rapids Herald.

There is a well grounded rumor afloat says an exchange, that two Sunfield farmers went to Charlotte, and then traded wives, No. 1 taking the wife of No. 2, and No. 2 that of No. 1; that No. 1 gave as a difference between his wife and that of his neighbor, 40 acres of land, a team of horses and other personal property. This beats horse swapping all to pieces, because the boot is larger.

A Washington Cashier stole \$20,000, repented to the extent of expressing sorrow and retaining the booty, and got a sentence of three years in the penitentiary. Had he stolen more the punishment would doubtless have been less, and had he stolen the entire bank his safety would have been assured, and the respect of his fellow-citizens heaped upon him in smothering bouctuousness.

Now Try This.

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

O. E. S.

At a regular meeting of Olive Chapter, O. E. S. on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Lydia Pratt, of Jackson, installed the following officers, which were recently elected:

W. M.—Mrs. R. S. Armstrong.
 W. P.—T. E. Wood.
 Associate W. M.—Mrs. L. Miller.
 Treasurer—Mrs. H. S. Holmes.
 Secretary—Mrs. W. J. Knapp.
 Conductress—Mrs. J. F. Waltrous.
 Associate Conductress—Mrs. L. Winans
 Adah—Miss Nellie Maroney.
 Ruth—Mrs. Geo. Palmer.
 Esther—Mrs. W. K. Guerin.
 Martha—Mrs. Geo. Ward.
 Electa—Mrs. J. D. Schnaitman.
 Warder—Mrs. B. Wilson.
 Chaplain—Mrs. M. Boyd.
 Organist—Mrs. Geo. Blach.
 Sentinel—D. Maroney.

At the close of the business in the evening a neat banquet was spread in Maccabee Hall to which members of Olive Lodge, F. & A. M. were invited.

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

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

The Corn Root Worm.

The Michigan Farmer announces that this pest is becoming troublesome in some parts of this state, and says the remedy is rotation of crops. This creature appeared in Illinois ten or twelve years ago, and inflicted much damage. It is a beetle, closely related to the striped cucumber beetle or squash bug, which it much resembles except in color, which is a pale green. In that stage it feeds upon the corn silks, doing no serious harm, and when the silk is dead it may be found feeding upon the pollen of golden rod and other weeds. It lays its eggs in the earth at the root of the corn, and the resulting larva does the mischief, eating off the corn roots so that the plant suffers from deficient nourishment, and is blown down by fall winds. In wet weather the operations of the worm are retarded so that the corn on good soil will reproduce its roots and make a crop; but we have seen whole fields blown down into the mud and a very good yield of corn ruined in that way in Illinois, where the custom was to let the corn stand in the hill and pick it in the winter without cutting.

The propagation of the worm is favored by repeated crops of corn on the same ground, and prevented by rotation.

Specimen Cases.

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

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

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

Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the Floating Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for this Upper Lake route, costing \$300,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 30 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland Toledo and Chicago less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinaw, Petoskey and Chicago. Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland during July and August double daily service will be maintained, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie. Daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. First-class stateroom accommodations and menu, and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipments, the luxury of the appointments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A. Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Nov. 6, 1893.

Mrs. James T. Beckman.
 Mr. H. R. Smith.
 Fred Besimer.
 (Drop letters)
 Mrs. E. Streeter.
 Mr. Lou. Bafton.

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

WM. JUDSON, P. M.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Wyandotte Herald: Scene: A farm house a few miles out in the country. Time: Monday night. Leader of charivari gang, knocking at door for groom: "Where is the man who what got married? We want de beer." Groom at door: "I'm the man." Take that you rascal!!! * * * Biff Bang! Wedding guests appear and take part in the mele. * * * *? * * * Complete rout of the charivari party; wounded carried off in buggies and on stretchers, still dry. Guests re-enter the house, fiddler calls out "Get your partners for the next quadrille," and all goes merrily.

Adulterated Wine.

Is injurious, but nothing gives strength, and tones up the stomach like a pure old port wine. "Royal Ruby Port," so called for its royal taste and ruby color, is on account of its purity, age and strength, particularly adapted for invalids, convalescents and the aged. Sold only in bottles (never in bulk) while cheap wine is sold by the gallon and gives a larger profit to the seller but less to the user. The wine is absolutely pure, and has the age without which no wine is fit to use. Be sure you get "Royal Ruby;" quart bottles \$1. pints 60 cts. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggists. 15

The telotype, or electrical type-writer, has been designed to meet the requirements of a rapid and reliable printing telegraph instrument, which has long been needed. This instrument is manipulated very much in the same way as a typewriter. The transmitter as well as the receiver makes a copy of the message, and the liability of mistakes is thus largely decreased. The instruments work in unison, and it is impossible to send a message from one machine unless the corresponding machine at the end of the distant line is properly receiving. The record is plainly printed on the strip of moving paper in front of the operator. The same instrument can send and receive.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases, relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggist, Chelsea, Mich.

Business Pointers.

For sale or rent, house and lot on Harrison street. Enquire of U. H. Townsend.

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

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

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

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

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

Farmers, I have a full blood Jersey bull for service. Terms \$1.00. C. Haefner.

WEAK, NERVOUS & DISEASED MEN.

Thousands of Young and Middle Aged Men are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretion and later excesses. Self abuse and Constitutional Weakness have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Have you any of the following symptoms: Nervous and Dependent; Trembling; No Energy; Memory Poor; Easily Fatigued; Excitable and Irritable; Eyes Water; No Ambition; The Face, Drains at Night; Headless; Haggard Looking; Pimples on the Face; Throat; Hair Loose; Pains in Body; Sinking Eyes; Lethargy; Distracted and Lack of Energy and Strength. Our New Method Treatment will build you up mentally, physically and sexually.

Chas. Patterson. Read **DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN** Have Done.



"At 14 years of age I learned a bad habit which almost ruined me. I became nervous and weak. My back troubled me. I could stand no exertion. Head and eyes became dull. Dreams and trice Belts, Patent Medicines and Family Doctors. They gave me no help. A friend advised me to try Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. They sent me one month's treatment and it cured me. I could feel myself gaining every day. Their New Method Treatment cures what all else fails." They have cured many of my friends."

Chas. Patterson.
 Dr. Montlon.

CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

"Some 8 years ago I contracted a serious constitutional blood disease. I went to Hot Springs to treat for syphilis. Mercury almost killed me. After a while the symptoms again appeared. Throat became sore, pains in limbs, pimples on face, blotches, eyes red, loss of hair, glands enlarged, etc. A medical friend advised Drs. Kennedy & Kergan's New Method Treatment. It cured me, and I have had no symptoms for five years. I am married and happy. As a doctor, I heartily recommend it to all who have this terrible disease—syphilis." It will eradicate the poison from the blood."

Chas. Patterson.
 Capt. Townsend.

15 YEARS IN DETROIT. 150,000 CURED.

"I am 35 years of age, and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's disease. Married a girl who was a factory and my home unhappy. I tried every thing—all failed. I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. Try them."

No Names Used Without Written Consent of Patient.

Our New Method Treatment never fails in curing Diseases of men. It strengthens the body, stops all drains and losses, purifies the blood, clears the brain, builds up the nervous and sexual systems and restores lost vitality to the body.

We Guarantee to Cure Nervous Debility, Wasting Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and All Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

REMEMBER Drs. Kennedy & Kergan are the leading specialists of America. They guarantee to cure or pay. Their reputation and fifteen years of business are at stake. You run no risk. Write them for an honest opinion, no matter who treated you. It may save you years of regret and suffering. Changes reasonable. Write for a Question List and Book Free. Consultation Free.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN 148 Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS.

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GEO. E. DAVIS, Everybodys :- Auctioneer.

Headquarters at HERALDOFFICE.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

Markets.

Chelsea, Nov. 9, 1893.

Eggs, per dozen	18c
Butter, per pound	23c
Oa s, per bushel	30c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	54c
Potatoes, per bushel	50c
Apples, per bushel	75c
Onions, per bushel	50c
Beans, per bushel	\$1.40

Some whole pieces of clover have been so damaged by the clover insect that they will have to be used for spring crops says the Stockbridge Sun. The insect that works in the blossom works in the root also, and by close examination they can be found in the root doing their mischief. They are easiest found in the root of the dead stalk, a small brown bug about 1/8 of an inch long. The egg is laid in the root as well as in the blossom.

A FEW FACTS.

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

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

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

Drs. Starkey & Palen,
 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

WE TELL YOU

nothing new when we state that it pays to engage in a permanent, most healthy and pleasant business, that returns a profit for every day's work. Such is the business we offer the work of a lifetime. We teach them how to make money rapidly, and guarantee every one who follows our instructions faithfully the making of \$300.00 a month.

Every one who takes hold now and works with us, will surely and speedily increase their earnings; there can be no question about it; others have done so, and are doing it, and you, reader, can do the same. This is the best paying business to be had. You will make ever had the chance to secure. You will make a big money mistake if you fail to give it a trial at once. If you grasp the situation, and act quickly, you will directly find yourself in a most profitable and sure business, at which you can surely make and save large sums of money. The results of only a few hours' work will often equal a week's work of a man who is not a business man. Whether you are old or young, man or woman, it makes no difference, — do as we tell you, and success will meet you at the very start. Those who work experience or capital necessary. Those who work for us are rewarded. Why not write to-day for full particulars, free? E. C. ALLEN & CO., Box No 430, Augusta, Me.