

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 23.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

NUMBER 47.

CLOSING OUT!!

**All
ODDS & ENDS**

**In
SUMMER GOODS,**

**At
Greatly Reduced Prices.**

**All New Goods, Bought for this
Season's Trade.**

The goods are neat, stylish, and in every way desirable. Not a Reduction
Sale of Old Stickers, but a

Genuine Closing Out Sale

Of small lots. Small ends of the best selling goods we have had in stock at
the lowest prices you ever heard of.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

Refrigerators,

Ice Cream Freezers,
Hammocks,
Croquet,
Fishing Tackle,
Screen doors.

**At greatly Reduced Prices
to close out stock.**

HOAG & HOLMES.

**HEADQUARTERS
For Picture Framing.**

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER.

A. E. Fletcher.

We Are Headquarters for

LADIES & GENTS FINE SHOES.

All the newest and latest styles.

We also carry a complete line of groceries, and our prices suit the
the times. Highest prices paid for butter and eggs.

Yours for bargains,

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

Farmers and Others,

Attention!

Do you wish to exchange farm or
personal property, or stocks of goods,
livery stocks, hotels, mills, etc., call on or
write S. C. STALLKNECHT, Room 20,
Carter Building, Jackson, Mich. 29-3

CHAS. KAERCHER

AGENT FOR THE

Kalamazoo Lever Spring Tooth Harrow.
The best harrow of the kind invented.
Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow. Stands
at the head of all wood frame harrows.
Planters' Pride Solid Steel Frame Cultivator. One of the best.
Machine Oil, all grades, at low prices
Give me a call.

Communication from the W. C. T. U.

To the Honorable, the President, and
Trustees of the Village of Chelsea,
Michigan:

At a regular meeting of the Woman's
Christian Temperance Union, of Chelsea,
held June 15, 1894, it was moved, supported
and carried that this organization earnestly
petition your Honorable Body to close the
Billiard Hall under the McKune Block,
and to refuse to license or permit to be
established in our Village, any Billiard or
Pool Rooms, because of their demoralizing
effect upon the youth of this Village and
vicinity.

JULIA P. BOWEN, President.
Mrs. H. M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

We, the undersigned voters of the above
Village, heartily approve and endorse the
above petition and most earnestly desire
your Honorable Body to grant the same.

J. R. Gates	W. P. Schenk
J. G. Hoover	Fred Roedl
J. A. Bachman	W. J. Knapp
I. M. Whitaker	C. E. Babcock
W. W. Whitcomb	D. B. Taylor
T. W. Baldwin	H. H. Avery
John Schenk	Geo. BeGole
S. Goodyear	W. F. Hatch
J. Bacon	O. T. Hoover
D. H. Wurster	J. S. Cummings
L. N. Moon	F. P. Glazier

July Crop Report.

The returns at hand indicate that the
wheat crop of the State this year will be
about 15 per cent less than the crop of
1893. The reduction is entirely due to
decreased acreage. The farm statistics
returned by supervisors, so far as compiled
show a loss of 15 per cent in the southern
and northern counties, and of 19 per cent
in the central. The average yield per
acre will fall little if anything below the
average of a long series of years. With
the crop yet standing correspondents
estimates as follows: Southern counties,
15.42 bushels; central counties, 15.74
bushels; northern counties, 16.13 bushels;
State, 15.58 bushels. The average yield
per acre for seventeen years has been as
follows: Southern counties, 16.90 bushels;
central counties, 15.42 bushels; northern
counties, 18.62 bushels; State, 16.63
bushels.

The harvest will be largely done in the
southern and central sections of the State
this week, or by July 14.

The total number of bushels of wheat
reported marketed by farmers in June is
866,361.

The total number of bushels of wheat
reported marketed in the eleven months,
August-June, is 14,298,306, which is 537-
816 bushels more than reported marketed
in the same months last year.

The area planted to corn equals the area
in average years. The per cent in the
southern counties is 98, central 103, and
State 100. In condition the crop ranges
from 88 per cent in the southern section to
97 in the northern. The outlook for oats
is promising. The area planted to potatoes
has been largely increased throughout the
State. Compared with average years the
increase in the southern counties is 8 per
cent; central, 12 per cent; northern, 10 per
cent, and State 9 per cent. The average
condition is high, ranging from 95 to 99
per cent.

Clover meadows and pastures are in bad
condition, due to insect depredations. The
timothy fields are in better condition,
but are much below a fair average. Clover
sowed this year promises well.

Apples promise about three-fourths, and
peaches six-tenths of an average crop.
One year ago apples were estimated at only
four-tenths of an average.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Sec. of State.

The Tomato.

The tomato has a curious history. After
the revolution of San Domingo, many
French families came from there to Phila-
delphia, where they introduced their
favorite pomme d'amour. Although
introduced as early as 1596 from South
America into England, it was looked upon
with suspicion, and its specific name,
"Lycopersicon," derived from lykos,
"wolf," and persikon, "peach," referring
to the beautiful but deceptive appearance
of its fruit, intimates pretty clearly the
kind of estimation in which it was held.
It is now, however, all but universally
used.

Get our prices on Mason Fruit Jar
before you buy. Kessel & Staffan.

F. P. GLAZIER.

S. C. STIMSON.

DON'T LOOK

FOR THE

NORTH POLE

For it seems to be a hard thing to find, and you wouldn't know what
to do with it if you had it. But when you come to Chelsea to trade it will
pay you every time to

**Look For
Our Bargains**

And also remember the fact that you always get quality as well
as quantity.

Best Mason Fruit Jars.

Don't run any risk of having your fruit spoil, but come to the Bank
Drug Store and get cans that we guarantee to be free from all imperfection
and to shut perfectly air tight.

How Much Do You Pay

**For Your
Machine Oil?**

We are selling a heavy Eldorado Castor Oil at 25c per gallon and it
will pay you to try it.

Full cream cheese 10 cents per pound.
Best Dried Beef 10 cents per pound.
8 pounds good rice for 25 cents.
Good Canned Corn 7 cents per can.
Sweet Cuba Tobacco, 35 cents per pound.
Try our Laundry Soap, 7 bars for 25c.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

Stockbridge Races

August 1, 2 and 3, 1894.

**Three days; nine races; three good races each
day; a big field of horses.**

Pacing, free for all 2:40, and 3-year-old.
Trotting, free for all 2:30, 2:37, 2:49. 3-year-old and 2-year-old
open to horses from any quarter.
Written proposals will be received for Pool and Game privileges up
to July 15.

W. S. KENNEDY, Pres.

J. H. GAYLORD, Sec.

Central Meat Market!

The best of everything in the meat line is kept at the Central Meat
Market. In beef products we handle nothing except home-fatted cattle
of the best quality. In pork products you will find honest sausage and
pure kettle rendered lard. Try our sun-dried hams and bacons. They
are fine. All kinds of sausage, prime lamb and choice veal. If you want
good meats give me your order. Respectfully,

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

*** Artistic Granite Memorials. ***

Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Established 1868.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the
rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice.
Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10
Detroit St., and 17-19 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-8 Miller Ave.

Excelsior Bakery,

Chelsea, Mich.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on
hand. First-class Restaurant in connection

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session.
In the senate on the 10th the railroad strike was discussed and speeches were made in condemnation of riotous movements and anarchy. The post office appropriation bill and the Utah statehood bill were passed. In the house the bill opening for settlement the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations in Utah was passed. It adds 3,000,000 acres to the public domain.

On the 11th the senate adopted Senator Daniel's resolution commending the course of the president in the railway strike and denouncing as treason the acts of the men who were practically levying war against the United States. An amendment favoring arbitration was defeated by a vote of 11 to 35. The diplomatic and consular, the invalid pension and the military academy appropriation bills were passed. In the house the land grant forfeiture bill was passed. The measure will restore 54,000 acres to the public domain.

In the senate the army and the fortifications appropriation bills were passed on the 12th and some progress was made on the river and harbor bill. In the house the senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a state were agreed to. This passes the bill and it goes to the president.

On the 13th the river and harbor appropriation bill and a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia., were passed in the senate. In the house the report of the conference on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

DOMESTIC.

JOHNIE WYLER, aged 8 years, and Otto Winters, aged 5, were drowned while fishing near Kansas City, Mo.

One man was killed and two others fatally injured by the collapse of an overloaded wharf in Boston.

The entire business portion of St. Clairsville, O., was wiped out by fire.

The steam barge Myrtle M. Ross was burned at South Haven, Mich., and Frank Smith, son of the owner of the vessel, and Charles Connell, engineer, were fatally burned.

The Equitable Mortgage company of New York, which failed with liabilities of \$10,000,000, will shortly be reorganized.

WILLIAM WYANT, a wealthy farmer, aged 45 years, shot and killed his wife at Whitesburg, Pa., and then suicided by blowing the top of his head off. No cause was known.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC train was wrecked on a trestle near Sacramento by strikers or their sympathizers and three regular soldiers and the engineer were killed.

The village of White Bear, Minn., was visited by an incendiary fire that nearly wiped out the business part of the town.

GOVERNMENT attorneys in Washington were said to be preparing to prosecute President Debs, of the American Railway union, on the charge of treason.

The village of Rowley, Ia., was almost entirely consumed by fire.

P. C. HANFORD, aged 55 years, the millionaire vice president of the National Linseed Oil company, shot himself in a hotel in Chicago because of financial troubles.

GEN. S. W. FERGUSON, of Greenville, secretary-treasurer of the Mississippi levee board, was said to be short in his accounts upward of \$24,000.

The chemical works at Carteret, N. J., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$500,000.

The large sawmill of the Helfrich Lumber and Manufacturing company at Evansville, Ind., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

PUBLISHERS of the city directory for 1894, which was being distributed, estimated Chicago's population at 1,635,000 persons.

At Brazil, Ind., four men and boys were found guilty of murdering Engineer Barr and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each.

THERE was marked improvement in the general strike situation in Chicago on the 12th. The railroad companies were running trains on all main lines and branches on time, the passenger service having been completely resumed and many freight trains moving. Railway officials reported that they had applications for work beyond the vacancies to be filled. Very little disturbance of any kind was noted and there was nothing of the nature of riot or disorder to call for action by the federal troops, the militia or the deputy marshals. Reports from other points showed a general resumption of traffic, both passenger and freight, by all lines.

At a meeting of laboring men in New York Henry George made a bitter attack on President Cleveland for sending federal troops into Illinois.

WINFRED SMITH, a wealthy young man, cut the throat of Western B. Thomas, a prominent man of Anderson, Ind., at Brighton Beach, a resort near Indianapolis.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, it was said, would appoint a committee to inquire into the railway strike and recommend methods for settling it.

MIKE STAPLETON, aged 30 years, committed suicide at Lenoir, N. C., by drinking seventeen bottles of Jamaica ginger.

At Asbury Park, N. J., the National Educational association elected Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, professor of philosophy in Columbia college, as president.

CHICAGO workmen were slow to respond to the order for a general strike, less than 18,000 in all having quit work. ALIEN miners near Uniontown, Pa., threatened to kill the imported negro laborers and a general uprising was feared.

The cost to the United States of putting down the railway strike in the west was estimated by government officials at fully \$1,000,000.

L. D. ALEXANDER & Co., commission merchants in New York, failed, with liabilities of \$200,000 and assets of \$50,000 less.

THIRTY evangelical denominations were represented in the Christian Endeavor convention in Cleveland, O. The attendance was very large.

It was estimated that thousands of acres of grain in Minnesota and the Dakotas had been ruined by excessive heat.

In a collision of freight trains near Chicago two deputy United States marshals were killed and two others seriously hurt.

FIRE almost entirely destroyed the village of Edon, an Ohio town of 800 inhabitants. Eighty buildings were burned.

THERE were 237 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 13th, against 164 the week previous and 374 in the corresponding time in 1893.

THE Great Northern Express company was robbed of \$11,600 at Wickes, Mont.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 13th aggregated \$885,545,777, against \$852,506,087 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 11.7.

THE Kentucky state treasury was announced to be bankrupt and payment was refused on all warrants.

STRIKING miners ditched a Big Four express train at Fontanet, Ind., whereby two men were killed and four badly injured.

AN investigation showed that the auditor of Ottawa county, O., had collected \$29,000 in illegal fees within two years.

PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST was hanged in Chicago for the murder of Carter H. Harrison on the night of October 28 last; Tom and Calvin Corley, brothers, who slew a Jewish peddler, were hanged at Louisville, N. C.; Richard Pierce, a wife murderer, paid the extreme penalty at Cape May, N. J.; Jim Galloway and Joe Woodley, who killed Ed Grant, were executed at Montgomery, Ala.; Robert A. Anderson was hanged at Livingston, Mont., for murdering Emanuel Fleming, and John H. Osnes was hanged at Fort Benton, Mont., for the murder of Ole Lilledall.

HERBERT and Arthur Budd, young sons of J. J. Budd, were drowned while swimming in the river at Burlington, Ia.

THE executive committee of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of other national organizations in session in Chicago decided against ordering a general strike in support of the American Railway union. The conference also decided against local sympathetic strikes by the trades unions, and requested the members of the organizations already out to return to their places.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN made public a statement in New York in which he explained his refusal to arbitrate difficulties with his employees. He said he was running his shops at a loss and merely for the benefit of his men, and because they were refused more money they struck.

E. V. DEBS, president of the American Railway union, addressed to the General Managers' association in Chicago a proposition that he would declare the strike off if the roads would take back into their employ the men on strike, except those who engaged in violations of the law. The railway managers decided that as they had never recognized Debs they could not take any notice of his communication. They also announced that they would manage their properties hereafter independent of labor unions.

THIRTEEN men, including an alderman and superintendent of the waterworks, were arrested at Ladd, Ill., for conspiracy and burglary.

NEW BERLIN, a thrifty Illinois village, was almost destroyed by fire, which was attributed to burglars.

AGITATOR PHELAN, who interfered with trains at Cincinnati, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by a federal judge.

JUDGE BARRETT, of New York, granted an order admitting Erastus Wiman to \$30,000 bail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC candidates for congress were nominated in the Chicago districts as follows: Third, Lawrence McGann (renominate); Fourth, Timothy E. Ryan; Fifth, E. T. Noonan; Sixth, Julius S. Goldzier (renominate). In Iowa the republicans renominated W. P. Hepburn in the Eighth district and J. P. Dolliver in the Tenth.

GEN. JAMES B. FRY, who was retired in 1881, died at his summer residence at Newport, R. I., after a brief illness. He was the author of some of the most valuable military works of modern times.

MINNESOTA populists in session at Minneapolis nominated S. M. Owen for governor. The platform demands the enforcement of anti-trust laws and the enactment of new anti-monopoly laws, and extends sympathy to organized labor in its present struggle.

KNUTE NELSON was renominated for governor by Minnesota republicans in convention at St. Paul. The platform favors the protective tariff, indorses bimetalism and urges the restoration of silver as money, opposes all trusts and combinations seeking to control or unduly enhance the price of commodities, favors the settlement of labor troubles by arbitration, opposes pauper immigration and favors liberal pensions to veterans.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: Illinois, Sixteenth district, Gen. John I. Rinaker (rep.); Indiana, Eighth district, M. C. Rankin (pop.); Missouri, First district, C. N. Clark (rep.); Kansas, Second district, O. L. Miller (rep.); Ohio, Fourth district, Joseph White (pop.); Kentucky, Tenth district, William Beekner (dem.); Pennsylvania, Twenty-sixth district, J. C. Sibley (rep.) renominated.

NOMINATIONS for congress were made as follows: Ohio, Fifth district, J. L. Snook (dem.); Sixth, J. L. Stevens (dem.); Twentieth, C. B. Beach (rep.); Indiana, Third district, S. M. Stockslager (dem.); Georgia, Third district, Charles F. Crisp (dem.), renominated; Mississippi, Third district, T. C. Catchings (dem.), renominated.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM, founder of Graham's Magazine, died at Orange, N. J., at the age of 81 years.

JOHN COMBY BIRDSELL, Sr., of South Bend, Ind., inventor of the clover huller, died at New Carlisle, Ind., where he was visiting, aged 79 years.

COL. V. W. WARNER, of Clinton, was nominated for congress by the republicans of the Thirtieth Illinois district on the 620th ballot.

THE prohibitionists in state convention at Weirs, N. H., nominated Rev. D. C. Knowles, treasurer of Tilton seminary, for governor, and Dr. Edgar L. Carr, of Pittsfield, and David Heald, of Milford, for congress.

FOREIGN.

THE entire press of Germany, without party distinction, regards the railroad war as being disastrous to the future of the United States.

FOUR more shocks of earthquake were felt in Constantinople and vicinity. Hundreds of persons were killed by falling buildings.

IN a collision near Odessa between the steamer Vladimir and the Italian steamer Columbia 100 passengers of the Vladimir lost their lives.

FIRE destroyed 400 houses at Loveto, Hungary, and six persons perished.

THE Palais d'Ete theater, recently opened in Brussels, was destroyed by fire, the loss being 1,000,000 francs.

MISS MARIE SCHROEDER, daughter of an American millionaire, was married to Count Pompeo Pieri at Rome.

TWENTY Spanish fishing boats out during a recent storm were missing, and seventeen men were known to have perished.

FEARS were entertained that Explorer Wellman and his polar expedition party had been lost in the ice above Spitzbergen.

LATER.

THE time was occupied in the United States senate on the 14th in discussing the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. In the house a bill was introduced providing for a national board of arbitration to be appointed by the president to settle disputes. A bill to create a retired list for officers of the revenue marine service was discussed and eulogies of the late G. W. Houk, of Ohio, were pronounced.

THIRTEEN men and women working in a field at Delno, Prussia, were killed by lightning.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 14th were: Baltimore, .672; Boston, .667; New York, .597; Pittsburgh, .565; Brooklyn, .556; Philadelphia, .548; Cleveland, .538; Cincinnati, .470; St. Louis, .429; Chicago, .378; Louisville, .328; Washington, .275.

PRAIRIE fires in South Dakota on the ceded lands burned over a tract 50 by 90 miles and the Russian settlement on Yellow Medicine creek was wiped out.

S. M. WALKER and his two sons were drowned near Burlington, Ia., while bathing.

TWENTY dwellings were destroyed by fire in San Francisco and two little sons of E. Leidecker were burned to death.

AN area of more than 5,000 acres in the vicinity of Egg Harbor, N. J., was swept by forest fires.

IT was believed that congress would adjourn not later than August 11. All important legislation, with the exception of the tariff, was out of the way.

MAIL from the east which had been delayed for seven days reached San Francisco by way of Seattle.

THE homes of James Butler and John Carter at Steelton, Pa., were wrecked by dynamite. They had taken the places of men on strike.

IN her trial trip at Boston the cruiser Minneapolis made 23.05 knots an hour, breaking all records and earning a premium of \$400,000 for her builders.

THE wife and four children of William Trusty were drowned at Lead Hill, Ark.

SATISFIED that the strike was over the General Managers' association adjourned sine die in Chicago after auditing a number of bills. It was estimated that the strike cost the railroad companies in Chicago alone from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The president of the American Railway union declared that the strike was still on and that soon the railways would be tied up again.

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S CHARGE.

His Instructions to the Grand Jury Which Indicted Debs.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Following are the main points contained in the charge of Judge Grosscup to the federal grand jury on Tuesday:

The court defined the duties of the jury as an inquiry whether "any of the laws of the United States within this judicial district had been violated." The judge explains the rights and obligations of the national government, and, as a consequence, the general range of inquiry apposite to this federal grand jury. The jurors were to take cognizance of the fact that the United States government has undertaken to carry the mails of the people and to regulate interstate commerce. Matters belonging within the jurisdiction of the state, and violation of the law, however heinous, relating to those matters, were outside the investigations of this jury.

Insurrection Defined.
If the defiance of law is such that it is necessary to its suppression to call in force to supplement the ordinary processes of the law with the military arm of the government, it is an insurrection, or rebellion, however far it may fall short of attaining the proportions to fit the popular idea of rebellion.

The court reads agitators a lesson when it says that "neither the torch of the incendiary nor the weapon of the insurrectionist nor the inflamed tongue of him who incites to fire and sword is the instrument to bring about reforms," and that there has been no appeal to the calm, dispassionate, sympathetic judgment of the public. "Men who appear as the champions of great changes must first submit them to discussion—discussion that reaches not simply the parties interested, but the wider circles of society, and must be patient as well as persevering until the public intelligence has been reached and a public judgment made up."

What Constitutes a Conspiracy.
The court clearly defines the nature of conspiracy against the laws of the United States. These laws forbid any person, under penalty, from obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail. Upon this point the court was clear and explicit and thus instructed the jury:

"If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person and persons have willfully obstructed or retarded the mails, and that their attempted arrest for such offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality, and as threats, for the time being, the civil and political authority, then the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established. And he who by speech, writing, promises or other inducements assists in setting it on foot, or carrying it along, or gives it aid or comfort, is guilty of a violation of law."

It is not necessary that there should be bloodshed; it is not necessary that its dimensions should be so portentous as to insure probable success to constitute an insurrection. It is necessary, however, that the rising should be in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States, and should be so formidable as for the time being to defy the authority of the United States. When men gather to resist the civil or political power of the United States, or to oppose the execution of its laws, and are in such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, and a considerable military force is needed to accomplish the result, they become insurgents, and every person who knowingly incites, aids or abets them, no matter what his motives may be, is likewise an insurgent."

Freedom of Commerce.
Upon the subject of the freedom of commerce the court was equally explicit. The regulation of commerce between the several states is placed within the keeping of the United States government by the constitution. Anything which is being transported from state to state, any car transporting it, and any person engaged in transporting it are the agencies of interstate commerce, and any conspiracy in restraint of such trade or commerce is an offense against the United States. Any physical interference forms the foundation for this offense and conspiracy completes the offense.

On this point the court instructed:

"If it shall appear to you that two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the employees of the several railroads carrying the mails and interstate commerce should quit, and that successors should, by threats, intimidation or violence be prevented from taking their places, such would constitute a conspiracy."

The court further instructed the jury to inquire whether in case any two or more persons by concert have by intimidation, force or otherwise led men quitting the employment of railroads to obstruct them, whether they did so as strangers or as trustees or leaders of associations to which these men belonged; and it is also within their province to inquire whether they did so because they thought they were honestly performing their duty or because they wanted to satisfy ambition or private malice.

Right of Labor to Organize.
The court in its charge clearly recognizes the right of labor to organize, the right to work or to quit it, the right to the highest wage that the strategy of work or the cessation of work may bring, and the right to choose a leader whom they may follow; and such associations are beneficial "when they do not restrain individual liberty and are under enlightened and conscientious leadership," but these associations are subject to law like all others, and "no man in his individual right can lawfully demand and insist upon conduct by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights."

DISASTROUS BLAZE IN IOWA.
Twenty-Two Business Houses and Two Dwellings Destroyed at Rowley.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., July 12.—The village of Rowley, 9 miles south of this city, was almost entirely consumed by fire Tuesday night, twenty-two business houses and two dwellings being reduced to ashes. The total valuation of the property destroyed is \$60,000; insurance, \$10,000, in the Germania, Etna and Continental companies. The fire originated in the hardware store of Clayton & Norton. The drippings of oil barrels had accumulated for years, and when a lighted match was thrown to the floor it quickly ignited and the flames communicated to the barrels. Kegs of powder were next in the path. Violent explosions ensued and the fire became general. Among the principal business houses burned were McLeish & Brown, general merchandise, loss \$10,000, insurance \$4,000; Joseph Sweeney, general merchandise, loss \$5,000, insurance \$3,000; A. F. Bosworth, agricultural implements, loss \$3,000, insurance \$2,200; Clayton & Norton, hardware, loss \$4,000, insurance \$2,500. The post office, with its entire contents, was burned. There were several narrow escapes of families, but no serious accidents.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fall. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and other troubles of a dyspeptic nature, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy which most certainly cures. It quickly tones the stomach and makes one "real hungry." Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

peptic nature, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy which most certainly cures. It quickly tones the stomach and makes one "real hungry." Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP

Root

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heart burn, pain in chest, dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, sho. tness of breath, pain in the heart.

Loss of Appetite

A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility, Swamp-Root builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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. Send postal card for book.

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

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

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. Sold by all Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

#5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH, ENAMELED CALF.

#4. \$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

#3. \$3.00 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

#2. \$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.

#1. \$2.00 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES' \$3.50 \$2.50 \$1.75

BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

BIG FOUR ROUTE

BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS

—AND ALL— SOUTHERN POINTS.

.. ARRANGE YOUR TRIP ..

—VIA— BIG FOUR ROUTE.

E. O. MCCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN, Passenger Traffic General Passenger and Manager, Ticket Agent, CINCINNATI, O.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR

Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Arthritis, should use Wiscons's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

THE BOY WHO WHISTLES.

When the curtains of night, 'tween the dark and the light,
Drop down at the set of the sun,
And the tollers return to the loved ones at home,
As they pass by my window is one—
Whose coming I mark, for the song of the lark,
As it joyously soars in the sky,
Is no dearer to me than the notes glad and free
Of the boy who goes whistling by.

If a sense of unrest settles over my breast,
And my spirit seems clouded with care,
And all flies away if he happens to stray
Past my window a-whistling an air,
And I scarcely can know how much gladness I owe,
And I never could tell should I try,
But I'm sure I'm in debt, for much pleasure I get,
To the boy who goes whistling by.

And this music of his, how much better it is,
Than to burden his life with a frown;
For the toller who sings to his purposes brings
A hope his endeavor to crown.
And whenever I hear his notes full and clear
I say to myself I will try
To make all of life with a joy to be rife
Like the boy who goes whistling by.
—Nixon Waterman, in Chicago Journal.

A THANKSGIVING BEAR.

Night Hunt in a Canoe—Two Ducks and One Bear.

The homes of the Duncans and Taylors were situated near the Little Red, a swift stream that flowed through a region but little opened as yet and still inhabited by the animals of the west. Indeed, bear roamed at will through the dense canebrakes, and not infrequently made reprisals on the scattered settlers. Wolves, too, abounded in the region, and in winter their long dismal howling made the cold nights hideous. The Duncan and Taylor boys—Roy and Phil—had been companions from childhood, and when their parents settled in the new country they were in their element, as they could roam the woods, or paddle down the Little Red, every now and then picking up a bear or turkey with their trusty rifles.

It was not long before they became known as the best young Nimrods in the whole district, and whenever they started on a hunt it was taken for granted that they would return with a well-filled bag.

One of their favorite methods of bagging wild game was by the fire-hunt, and these adventures generally took place on the river. They would set up their torch in the canoe, and while paddling up stream, or floating with the current, would by its light see the eyes of the bear or deer on shore, and a shot was pretty sure to bring down the fascinated targets.

The night before Thanksgiving Phil Taylor strolled over to the Duncan homestead with a proposition almost sure to find favor with his young companion. This was nothing less than a fire hunt on the river for the purpose of, as Phil expressed it, "bagging a Thanksgiving bear."

"We can float past the big brakes near the bend," said he, as he laid his proposition before Roy. "Tom Hunter, who came through there the other day, saw lots of fresh signs, and we may be able to get a big one for tomorrow's feast."

Taken with the prospect of some exciting adventure, Roy at once acquiesced, and the two boys began to prepare for the fire-hunt. The canoe was dragged forth and the pine knots for the torch gathered and made ready. A torch of pine knots, if fashioned properly, will throw a fierce glare for many rods over the water, and animals will come to the shore and gaze at it, fascinated, as it were, until the unerring bullet of the hunter in the canoe terminates their careers.

The young hunters of the Little Red waited with some impatience for night-fall, and when the hour came they launched their canoe and sprang into it. The torch had been placed in the stern of the boat, and Phil, who was to have the first shot, took his seat underneath it, in such a position that the light, streaming over him and from behind, would throw its radiance along the shore, thus revealing the gleaming eyes of wolf or bear, but without the glare dazzling his own eyes.

In some places the river was dangerous on account of unseen rocks, over which the water boiled like a cauldron, while in others canoeing was perfectly safe; but the boys knew the stream well and had paddled it on many occasions after dark. Taking the paddles Roy, with a sharp lookout along the shore, drove the light bark into the middle of the river, while Phil under the torch watched the tall canoes that lined the edge and tried to catch the first sight of game.

The night was calmly beautiful, and the paddles made no noise in the water as the canoe swept down stream. As they neared the bend where they expected to catch sight of a living target Phil and Roy increased their watchfulness. All at once the paddles in Roy's supple hands seemed to rest, and he glanced at his companion. Phil at the same moment had seen what had caught Roy's eye.

On the right, where the tall canes seemed to seek the solitude of the stars, gleamed a pair of intense eyes, very close together, and near the ground.

"It is old Ephraim," whispered Phil, as he moved his rifle and leaned forward for a better look. "We have found our Thanksgiving bear at last!"

The canoe had reached a quieter place in the current and Roy had brought it to anchor there.

"Don't miss him," he said to Phil.

"In all my life I never saw eyes shine so. I believe I can make out the outlines of the bear's head."

Slowly, with a cool hunter's deliberation, Phil lifted the rifle to his shoulder, and while he watched the shining eyes, Roy seemed to hold his breath. The crack of the weapon awoke the echoes along the shore, and as the smoke lifted both boys leaned forward with eagerness and looked toward the shore.

"You missed him!" cried Roy. "No. Look yonder! The old fellow has tumbled into the water and is in the death struggle. Quick! Row toward him before the eddy sucks him in. We shall lose the bear if we are not careful."

Roy needed no urging to force the canoe through the water toward the spot where something was splashing among the rocks, and Phil, who had reloaded, was watching for another shot, as he saw that the bear was desperately wounded, though not yet quite conquered.

As the canoe neared the spot there was a sudden plunge on the part of the animal, and the huge bulk vanished for a moment.

"Lost!" exclaimed Roy.

Before Phil could reply, something dark and wet rose almost underneath the frail canoe, and the next moment he saw the taffrail in the grip of a bear. The great paws, looking doubly formidable in the unsteady light of the torch, with the weight of the bear, threatened to overturn the boat, and the ugly head with wide mouth bleeding from the boy's shot, was enough to send chills of terror to the Nimrods' hearts.

"Back off!" cried Phil, as he saw that the canoe was almost among the rocks and liable to be capsized by their foe.

Roy sprang anew to the paddles, and as Phil rose in the boat to thrust the rifle into the bear's face and terminate the contest, the animal made a desperate effort to climb aboard.

The situation was now full of peril and the rocking of the boat in the swift waters caused the torch to scatter a rain of fire over the devoted woods and the bear, but the beast only blinked his little eyes and redoubled his efforts to scale the fragile rampart.

Finding that he could not get a shot at the bear as Roy backed the boat off, Phil struck with all his might with the gun, bringing the heavy stock down upon the huge head. He shattered the weapon by the blow, while he apparently left the skull of his antagonist uninjured.

In another movement the bear lunged forward again, and the canoe at the same time striking a rock was capsized, spilling its occupants into the water and putting out the torch. All this happened in a second, as it seemed, and the boys thus thrown into the stream, and at the mercy of the bear and current, struggled to right the canoe and clamber in again.

After awhile they succeeded, and Roy, who was fortunate enough to retain one paddle, pushed the boat from the rocks and sent it out into the river, where it was caught in a swift current and carried along like a feather.

"This is better than drowning among the rocks—or being eaten up by the bear," said Phil, as he looked back. "But we've lost our Thanksgiving bear steak, I guess."

"Lost the bear?" cried Roy, sharply, as his face whitened. "Look yonder. He is still clinging to the stern of the boat."

This was true, as could be seen by the moonlight which at that particular place fell through the trees upon the eddying waters. The two boys stared at the homely head lifted above the tide and at the sharp claws that seemed to dig their way into the woodwork at stern. The bear held on with a death grip as the current bore the canoe and the young Nimrods rapidly down the stream, now narrowly missing some half-sunken tree, and now nearly capsizing again as Roy tried to escape a hidden rock.

"What shall we do?" cried Phil at last, as he turned a frightened face toward his companion. "The bear is determined to prove our Jonah, and in a short time we shall reach the falls."

"Cut him loose," said Roy. "You have your knife, haven't you?" Phil hailed the suggestion with a cry of joy, and brought from the depths of his pocket a big jack-knife, and in another moment he leaned toward the bear in their wake.

Instead of striking at the throat, which was exposed, he drove the keen blade into one of the feet, near the root of the claws, and drew it toward him. The bear growled savagely, but Phil bravely faced the beast, and severed the other foot likewise.

"A tree! A tree!" rang out Roy's voice at this moment, and before Phil could duck his head the canoe struck the obstacle in the middle of the Little Red, and in a jiffy they were in the water again and struggling to grasp the limbs of the lodged tree.

In this they were successful, and when they had drawn themselves up among the branches they looked at one another with grim smiles. They knew that they were destined to pass the night in the tree, which they did, and when day came they found themselves near a plantation.

By dint of shooting until they were hoarse they made themselves heard, and were rescued by several plantation hands, one of whom discovered the bear lodged in another tree a little farther down the river. The ani-

mal was dead, and when he was drawn ashore the boys related their thrilling experience with his bearship the night before.

A wagon was procured and the homeward journey began, and in ample season for dinner the boys arrived with the Thanksgiving bear.

The canoe, which had been swept underneath the tree, was never found, but Phil and Roy were willing to lose it since they had saved themselves and the well-won body of Old Ephraim but the next Thanksgiving, and the next, they were careful to provide for by daylight, for their thrilling fire hunt on the Little Red was not soon forgotten.—Cleveland Leader.

"MAD JACK" PERCIVAL.

How a Relentless Sea Captain Punished the Midshipmen.

Old sailors will remember Capt. Percival, known in our navy before the war as "Mad Jack." Capt. Percival was a consummate sailor and as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Although noted for his eccentricity he was admired for his ability and determination.

When Mad Jack commanded a sloop-of-war on the Honolulu station just before our civil war a number of midshipmen and petty officers incurred his displeasure by some riotous conduct ashore. Calling the delinquents before him, the captain administered a severe rebuke and swore a mighty oath that not one of them should put foot on shore again during the cruise. The lads were rather inclined to laugh in their sleeves at getting off so cheaply, for the cruise was nearly up and they were daily expecting "orders for home."

But the business became more serious when, soon after, news arrived of a diplomatic row, or a case of oppression somewhere (we won't be too particular on the details), and the vessel received orders to sail in that direction and prolong her cruise for several months. The — sailed for her destination, touching at several fine ports and affording frequent opportunities to the senior officers and crew to indulge themselves ashore, but the midshipmen, with daily lengthened visages, were confined to the ship. Finally the — dropped anchor in a port famed for its lively society, its lovely women, the beauty of its natural position, its walks, its drives and the brilliancy of its places of amusement—in fact, the paradise of a naval officer.

Here it was announced they were to remain some three months. All hands were rejoiced—except the midshipmen, who, as the days and weeks passed away and no permission reached them to go ashore, suffered all the horrors of Tartarus. The ship had been some two months in port when their sufferings reached the culminating point, and they held a meeting to discuss their condition. They argued that when their punishment was pronounced this prolongation of the voyage was not anticipated, and as they had already been sufficiently punished by confinement on board when in port for a long period, surely Mad Jack would, on proper representation of the facts, relax his iron discipline in their behalf and annul the sentence against them. So it was resolved that they should proceed in a body to the captain and ask permission to go ashore. A spokesman was chosen and they advanced, caps in hand, a melancholy procession to the captain's cabin, and before that potentate they feelingly represented the hardship of their case, announced their deep contrition for past offenses and wound up by a request to be allowed to go ashore.

"So, so! young gentlemen—want to go ashore, do you?"

"Why, yes, sir; we thought—"

"Humph! Yes. Well, I expected an application of this sort, but I'm afraid you'll misbehave yourselves."

"Oh, no, indeed, sir, we'll be very circumspect."

"And you won't get drunk?"

"Oh, no, sir, we won't drink a drop."

"And you won't go to any dance-houses, or low theaters, or anything of that sort?"

"Certainly not, sir; we'll seek the very best society we can find."

"Yes, yes! Humph! It might improve your health, too, you are looking rather thin; but I trust I shall hear no bad report of your conduct."

"You will not, indeed, sir."

"And you will be on board the ship again at an early hour?"

"Oh, yes, sir! we will be very punctual to any hour you may fix."

"Humph! Yes! Well, young gentlemen, you can't go!"—N. Y. Advertiser.

Defrauded.

A short story, but very much to the point, is one told of John Allen, an English clergyman. He had heard that a brother minister kept his congregation waiting, and kindly remonstrated with him.

"It was only ten minutes," said the offender, apologetically.

"How many people had you in church?" asked Mr. Allen.

"About three hundred."

"Three hundred? Well, then, you wasted three thousand minutes!"—Youth's Companion.

—Notwithstanding the sight of all the miseries which wring us and threaten our destruction, we have still an instinct that we cannot repress, which elevates us above our sorrows.—Paschal.

WOODS AFLAME.

Blazing Forests Cause Great Destruction in Several States.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 16.—Forest fires are causing serious losses to lumbermen in this county. Many destructive fires are raging between Bradford and Kinzua, in the hemlock district traversed by the western New York and Pennsylvania railroads. At Peck's switch, near Marshburg, a pile of saw logs containing 350,000 feet of timber was destroyed, and a force of men are at work trying to confine the flames to one locality. The logs destroyed belonged to Weed, Munday & Co., of this city, and were partly insured. East of Morrisons, 3 miles in Corydon township, 2,000,000 feet of hemlock logs owned by the United Lumber & Coal company, of Oil City, and the Warren Packard company, of Warren, have been destroyed. Fifty men are now battling with the flames in an effort to save 1,000 cords of bark piled in that vicinity. Families at the lumber camps thereabouts have moved to places of safety, taking their household goods with them. At Thurston's camp, Corydon township, the people barely escaped from their houses before the flames destroyed all the property in the place. The fires are the result of the recent dry spell, and as rain has commenced to fall it is likely there will be no further damage.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 16.—Forest fires that have been raging in this section for several days past have swept over an area of over 5,000 acres. Saturday night the condition of affairs looked serious, and the residents for several miles around were called out to meet the flames. Although they met with some success in changing the course of the fire, there is great danger that many buildings will yet be destroyed. Among the buildings already burned were those on the farm of Congressman J. J. Gardner, including his fine country residence. Near Bridgeport the dwelling of Capt. Gus Williams was also destroyed. A fierce fire is now sweeping through the dense woods in the lower part of Galloway township, and is headed directly toward Hewittown. It is impossible to form any estimate of the loss at present. The principal losers, however, will be the owners of the timber lands—large sections of which have been swept by the flames.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., July 16.—Probably a hundred men, women and children, inhabitants of a ten-mile section of the southern part of Isabella county, are homeless on account of forest fires. Although now only smoldering the fires are causing much suffering and privation. A lumber camp of the Gale Lumber company was destroyed with many acres of green timber. Three small sawmills, many houses, crops, bridges, fences, etc., have been burned, but there has been no loss of life. The people are praying for rain.

COST THREE LIVES.

The Jealousy of a Nevada Husband Results in a Triple Tragedy.

LOVELOCK, Nev., July 16.—Three men were killed near here Thursday night as the result of a husband's jealousy. Robert Logan shot and killed Dan Lovelock and Fred Sullivan, and was in turn killed by his wife. Mrs. Logan had applied for a divorce, and her husband was insanely jealous of her, threatening to kill some of her male friends. A few days ago Mrs. Logan went to Cottonwood to visit her mother. Logan followed and that night attacked and severely wounded Dan Lovelock, the stage driver. Lovelock was unable to return, so Mrs. Logan brought the stage back.

Wednesday she returned to Cottonwood to bring Lovelock home. Mrs. Logan drove with the wounded man on the seat beside her. Fred Sullivan, a stranger, rode on a rear seat. About dusk Logan rode up on horseback. He was armed with a Winchester and ordered his wife to leave the stage and go with him. She refused, saying she was going home. Logan then said he would go, too, and rode on behind. They rode along for two hours, when Mrs. Logan heard a shot, and turning saw Sullivan fall dead with a bullet through his heart. He had been shot in the back by Logan. Then the murderer shot Lovelock, who was too weak to defend himself, and he fell dead in Mr. Logan's lap.

Logan then got into the stage and, taking the reins from his wife, drove to a well, five miles distant, into which he said he intended to throw the bodies of the murdered men, after which he would kill his wife. However, she persuaded him to water the horses first, and as Logan stooped to secure a bucket from under the stage, Mrs. Logan took a pistol from Lovelock's pocket, and when he arose, shot him. He begged for mercy, but taking careful aim, she fired again and Logan fell behind the stage. Mrs. Logan dismounted and fired one more shot into her husband's prostrate form to make sure he was dead.

Leaving Logan's body lying in the dust, the plucky woman drove into town with the other dead men and told the news. Lovelock was stage proprietor and driver, and though well acquainted with Mrs. Logan, had never been suspected of intimacy with her. Sullivan was an entire stranger. The people here denounce Logan as a coward and commend Mrs. Logan's courage.

A MIRACLE IN MISSOURI.

The Achievements of Medical Science Far More Wonderful Than the Magic of the East.

The Remarkable Experience of Post Master Woodson, of Panama, Mo.—For Ten Years a Cripple—To-Day A Well and Hearty Man.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The people of Rich Hill, Mo., and vicinity, have recently been startled by a seeming miracle of healing. For years one of the best known men in Bates and Vernon counties has been Mark M. Woodson, now postmaster at Panama, and brother of ex-State Inspector of Mines C. C. Woodson, of this city. The people of Rich Hill, where he formerly resided, and of his present home, remember well the bent form, misshapen almost from the semblance of man, which has painfully bowed its head half to earth and labored snail-like across the walks season after season, and when one day last month it straightened to its full height, threw away the heavy butt of cane which for years had been its only support from total helplessness, and walked erect, firmly, unhesitatingly about the two cities, people looked and wondered. The story of the remarkable case has become the marvel of the two counties. Exactly as Mr. Woodson told it to a Times reporter, it is here published:

"For ten years I have suffered the torments of the damned and have been a useless invalid; to-day I am a well and hearty man free from almost every touch of pain. I don't think man ever suffered more acute and constant agony than I have since 1884. The rheumatism started then in my right knee, and after weeks of suffering in bed I was at last relieved sufficiently to arise, but it was only to get about on crutches for five years, the ailment having settled in the joint. Despite constant treatment of the most eminent physicians the rheumatism grew worse, and for the last four years I have been compelled to go about bent half toward the ground. In the winter of 1890-91, after the rheumatism had settled into its most chronic form, I went to Kansas City upon advice of my brother, and for six weeks I was treated in one of the largest and best known dispensaries of that city, but without the slightest improvement. Before I came home I secured a strong galvanic battery, this I used for months with the same result. In August, 1892, I went to St. Louis, and there conferred with the widely known Dr. Mudd of hospital practice fame, and Dr. Kale of the city hospital. None of them would take my case with any hope of affording me more than temporary relief, and so I came home, weak, doled with pain, helpless and despondent.

"About this time my attention was called to the account of a remarkable cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and paralysis. I ordered some of the pills as an experiment. When I began to take them, the rheumatism had developed into a phase of paralysis; my leg from the thigh down was cold all the time and could not be kept warm. In a short time the pills were gone, and so was the cane. I was able to attend to the duties of my office, to get about as a well and strong man. I was free from pain and I could enjoy a sound and restful night's sleep, something I had not known for ten years. To-day am practically, and, I firmly believe, permanently cured of my terrible and agonizing ailment. No magician of the Far East ever wrought the miracle with his wand that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

To verify the story beyond all question of doubt Mr. Woodson made the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

COUNTY OF BATES, ss.
I, M. M. Woodson, being duly sworn on my oath state that the following statements are true and correct as I verily believe.
M. M. Woodson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1894.

JOHN D. MOORE, Notary Public.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade-mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

In a vain man the smallest spark may kindle into the greatest flame because the materials are always ready for it.—Hume.

One Fare Excursions South Via C. & E. I. R. R.
Round trip tickets will be sold from all stations on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. on July 5th, August 7th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 2d, Nov. 6th and Dec. 4th, 1894, at one fare, to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. Tickets good to return for twenty days from date of sale. Stopover allowed on going or returning journey. For further particulars apply to any C. & E. I. R. R. agent or CHAS. W. HUMPHREY, northern passenger agent, 170 E. Third street, St. Paul, Chicago city ticket office 230 Clark street, or to CHARLES L. STONE, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

The best evening tires are those that keep a man at home after dark.—Boston Commercial.

No One Mourns the Loss

Of the treacherous, long abiding, deceptive symptoms of kidney complaint! But the return of regularity is hailed when, with the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the wise disciple of common sense who uses it perceives a return of regularity. Use the Bitters in malarial, kidney or dyspepsia trouble, disorder of the bowels, nervousness or debility.

MUSLIN the sweet girl graduate doesn't make her less dangerous.—Lowell Courier.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

BEATS the world—the impetuous tramps.—Texas Siftings.

It is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, &c.

It never cools a man off when the street sprinkler throws water on him.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

If at first you don't succeed

TRY

Our Roasted Golden Rio; you will
succeed in having a good
cup of coffee.

TRY

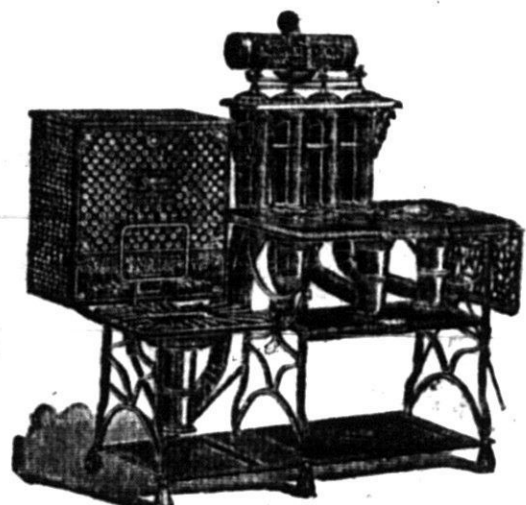
Our Teas, you will find none bet-
ter and the price is right.

AGAIN

You will succeed in finding the
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- Best Dust Tea 8c per pound.
A good 25c broom for 15c
✓ 6 cans sardines for 25c.
21 pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1
Canned Pumpkin 6c per can
✓ Canned Corn 7c per can
8 pounds Rolled Oats for 25c
✓ 5 pounds V. & C. Crackers for 25c
✓ 3 cans Good Salmon for 25c.
Sardines in oil 5c per can
Sardines in mustard 10c per can
✓ Best Codfish 8c per pound
Fanciest Messina Lemons 20c doz
Choice 3 Cr. Raisins 5c per pound
4 pounds Cleaned Currants for 25c
✓ 2 packages Yeast, any kind for 5c
✓ Best full Cream Cheese 10c per pound
✓ Glass Starch 6c per pound
✓ Arm & Hammer Saleratus 6c per package
✓ All Laundry Soaps excepting Babbitts 6 bars for 25c
✓ Clothespins 6 doz for 5c
✓ Lanterns Globes 5c each
✓ Lamp Chimneys 3 and 5c each.
✓ Lamp Wicks 1c per yard
✓ Mixed Candy 10c per pound
✓ Stick Candy 10c per pound
✓ Good Baking Powder 20c per lb
✓ Rice, 5 cents per pound
✓ Choice Jug Mustard 15c
✓ Choice Bakers N. O. Molasses 25c per gal
✓ Our Best Sugar Syrup 25c per gal
✓ 9 sticks Chicory for 10c
✓ Axle Grease 5c per box
✓ Rising Sun Stove Polish 5c per package
✓ Tooth Picks 5c per package
✓ A Good Coffee at 19c per pound
✓ Banner Smoking Tobacco 15c per lb.
✓ Extra choice Japan Tea 30c per pound.
✓ Good Fine Cut Tobacco 25c per pound
✓ Good Plug Tobacco 25c per pound
✓ 25 pounds Sulphur for \$1

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L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.



GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's
Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEER

Headquarters
at

HERALD OFFICE.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

The street sprinkler was kept busy last week.

Nearly everybody is out at the Lakes camping.

Miss Mary Alber is visiting with Jackson friends this week.

G. W. Turnbull was in Ann Arbor last Friday on business.

Mrs. Jas. Smith, of North Main street, is reported seriously ill.

Miss Susie Moran, of Jackson, is visiting her mother at this place.

Born, July 12, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chandler, a son.

Remember the Republican Caucus at the Town Hall Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith are visiting with Mr. Smith's mother.

Mrs. Geo. Turnbull was a Jackson visitor the first of the week.

Dr. H. H. Avery will move into his new house about the first of August.

Miss Anna Bacon is entertaining Miss Alice McIntosh, of Grass Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McClain spent Sunday with relatives at Jackson.

Messrs. Saxe and Glenn Stimson were visitors at Stockbridge last Friday.

Mrs. C. H. Kempf and daughter are attending the Assembly at Bay View.

Mrs. J. H. Kingsley and children, of Manchester, visited Mrs. Calkins this week.

Miss Josie Maguire, of Ypsilanti, is among her many Chelsea friends this week.

Timothy McKone has laid a new walk in front of his stores on East Middle street.

Miss Sophia Beiter, of Jackson, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bert McClain last week.

Miss Myrta Banks, of Detroit, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Turnbull this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Sackett and son, of Saginaw, are with Chelsea friends this week.

Misses Susie and Mame Howe, of Detroit, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Palmer, of Jackson, were the guests of relatives here last Tuesday.

Rev. A. B. Storms and family, of Detroit, are guests of Mr. I. Storms, of this place.

M. L. Burkhardt will open his photograph gallery in the Babcock block about August 1st.

Miss Nettie Hoover is spending the present week with Miss Edith D. Noyes at Cavanaugh.

Mrs. Jas. Leach is in Chicago this week, where she is being entertained by her son, Chas. Leach.

Miss Minnie U. Davis will leave this week for a visit with friends at Detroit and South Lyons.

Miss Blanche Cole left Monday night for Eaton Rapids, where she will visit with relatives.

Albert Foster came down from Chicago last Tuesday to visit with his parents and many friends.

Miss Mary Welch, of Grand Rapids, is spending the present week with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Cassidy.

Wm. Blaich, of Cleveland, was in town Tuesday of this week, the guest of his brother, Geo. Blaich.

Master Arthur Judson went to Lansing Tuesday where he will visit with his sister, Miss May G. Judson.

The ladies of St. Paul's church will serve ice cream in the corner store of the McKune block, Saturday evening, July 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grant, of Jackson, are spending a few days with Mrs. Grant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace.

Rev. Wm. Breitenbach filled the pulpit at Bethlehem church, Ann Arbor, last Sunday, both morning and evening.

Mrs. Chris. Klein and the Misses Annie and Ida Klein were the guests of friends at Toledo and Monroe the past week.

Miss Mae Wood is entertaining Miss Winifred Potts, of Jackson, and Miss Lena Cady, of Ithica, at her home on Jefferson street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beckwith, of Jackson, who have been visiting with relatives here, returned to Jackson last Saturday.

Mrs. Alice Hill, of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. Rockwell, of Dexter, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sumner, of Summit street, last week.

Mrs. Wm. Duncan and daughter, Charlotte, of Chicago, Ill., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cunningham, of South Main street.

Miss Maud Everett, who has been visiting with relatives and friends here for the past few months, returned for her home in Kansas last Friday.

Erosion.

BY N. M. H., A HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

Let us suppose that it rained very hard last night, and that when we got up this morning we saw small streams flowing down the hill-side. And then when the rain ceased we went out to observe the effects. We noticed that the rain had washed out small gullies, perhaps several inches deep. Of course, the ground must have been soft or the effects would not be so plainly visible after the rain we had.

What became of the earth that was washed out? Well, I'll try to explain. Some of it was, of course, packed down, while the most of it was carried away in the running water. The pebbles which were started in its upper course were so heavy that they were dropped at the foot of the hill, but it carried the lighter material with it. This particular small stream, now joins a larger one, perhaps four feet deep. Here we observe that much heavier sediment is being carried, and, looking down into the stream we see that stones have been deposited on its bottom. On top of these is coarse grained sand, while on the very top is fine sand and mud. Thus we have stratification on a small scale. Now here we find that many small streams run into a large pond. "Well," you say, "a few days ago there was no pond there, where did all the water go to?" Well, some of the water that was in that pond soaked into the ground, while a greater part of it ran off through the outlet. This flowed on, and on into larger streams then into lakes, and finally it became a part of some large river. Here the same process goes on as in the smaller stream, only it is on a grander scale. Here larger objects are carried by the water and we can see larger stones moving on its bottom. See how they hit against each other, and dig down into the bottom of the river. Surely they are constantly wearing themselves away as well as the river's bottom. Now look at that bank of the river, see those sticks, stones, grasses and mud, they were gathered up by the river in its upper course and deposited here; they were worn from the sides and bottom of the river and here deposited.

Now we notice that the water is much broader here. Why is it? Oh, that is because it flows from an elevation, therefore goes much swifter and wears more of its banks away. Did you notice where it fell off from that rock, how deep it had cut into the bottom of the river, and then how it splattered back? That rock is very hard, yet the water has succeeded in wearing it away to a great extent. So this river continues to flow and erode, never resting, never stopping. Now we have reached the mouth of the river and we find a delta. This is made up wholly of material which was worn from the sides and bottom of the river.

Now this river flows into the ocean, carrying with it a large amount of the sand and sand which it has eroded. If we were to search for that water which soaked into the ground we would find that it had done much the same as the surface stream has some; i. e. wears away rocks by washing away, and dissolving the softer rock till it joins some larger stream and then the destructions are greater. In some places it might dig its course through limestone, and as this is a soft rock it would dissolve and wash away large portions of it, leaving a large opening or cave.

After having accomplished its work here the water goes dashing on, and on, carrying with it portions of the rock, which dig into the soil, clash against other rocks, and break and wear away large quantities. But soon this underground water reaches the ocean as the surface water has already done. "There," you say, "now they are through with their flowing and eroding." Oh, no, not yet, now they join the other waters and help erode in the ocean, and then it may be evaporated and carried as moisture in the air perhaps to the top of the Alps; but as it is cool there it is deposited as snow, thus forming a part of a glacier.

Here it begins its old trick of erosion again. So you can see that it is thoroughly at home when doing such work. Well now you understand that water which started near our own door has taken a long long journey, continuing in motion all the time.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—a purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. to \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Co's Drug Store

IT PAYS

TO

KEEP POSTED

On the prices we are making in groceries. The quotations in the column will save you considerable money in a year if you will take the trouble to read them over. Try our

Teas and Coffees.

And you will use no other.

- Pint jars with caps and rubbers 75c doz.
Quart jars with caps and rubbers 90c doz.
2-qt jars with caps and rubbers \$1 10
Choice Codfish in bricks 6c per pound.
6 lbs Fresh Turkish Prunes for 25c.
New Brazil Nuts 8c per pound.
10 lbs fine English Currants for 25c.
Best Canned Pumpkin 6c per can
Fresh Roasted Peanuts 5 cents per lb
25 pounds Brown sugar for \$1.00.
8 pounds clean Rice for 25 cents.
4 packages cleaned Currants for 25c
21 lbs. granulated sugar \$1.00.
Fine 4 Cr. Raisins 8c per pound.
First-class lanterns 29c each.
5 pounds V. & C. crackers for 25c.
2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c.
Full cream cheese 12½c per pound.
Tea dust 12½c per pound.
3 Cr Raisins 6c per pound.
Gloss Starch 6c per pound.
Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb.
Best Nudavene Flakes 8 lbs for 25c.
3 packages mince meat for 20 cents
Best kerosene oil 7c per gallon.
Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
Best Baking Powder 20c per pound.
No. 1 lamp chimneys 3c each.
No. 2 lamp chimneys 5c each.
Best Lantern Globes 5c each.
Choice Coffee 19c per pound.
Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound.
Fine perfumes 35c per ounce.
Clothes pins 6 dozen for 5c.
24 pounds Extra C Sugar for \$1.00
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 15c per pound.
Good fine cut tobacco 25c per pound.
Good plug tobacco 25c per pound.
Best Sardines 5c per box.
Purest Spices that can be bought.
Rising sun stove polish 5c per package.
Good smoking tobacco 13c per lb.
Fine toothpicks 5c per package.
Pure Cider Vinegar 18c per gallon.

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

GLAZIER'S STORE.

Dr. W. A. CONLAN,
DENTIST.

Office Over Glazier's Drug Store,
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

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,
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PALMER & TWITCHELL.
PHYSICIANS

AND
SURGEONS.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,
Physician & Surgeon.

SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the
Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear.
OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and
2 to 5. 17



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

H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.
Office over Kempf Bro's Bank.

The Parlor Barber Shop,
Chelsea, Mich.

Good work and close attention to busi-
ness is my motto. With this in view, I
hope to secure, at least, part of your
patronage.

GEO. EDELL Prop.

Remnant Sale

OF Dress Goods,

Satines, Gingham, Prints and all other piece goods.

We have sorted out all the Remnants in our Dry Goods Stock, and are putting prices on them that are bound to move them. These are the remnants taken from our Spring Goods, and must be closed out at once to make room for Fall Goods.

We shall sell all Remnants of Dress Goods at from One-half to Two-thirds the usual price.

Remnants of Satines, usual price 15 cents, now 9 cents.
Remnants of best Dress Gingham, usual price 12½ cents, now 8½ cents.
Remnants of best Apron Gingham, usual prices 8 and 10 cents, now 5 cents.

Remnants of best Prints, usual price 7 cents, now 4 cents.
Remnants of good Prints, usual price 5 cents, now 4 cents.
Remnants of Lining Cambrics, usual price 7 cents, now 3½ cents.
Remnants of Linens at 1-3 off usual prices.

The prices on this lot of Remnants are such as will close them at once. Come in and look them over.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

The Evening News,
"The Great Daily of Michigan."

\$50,000,000.00 at least is spent for living expenses every year by subscribers of The Detroit Evening News. The shrewd advertiser knows this, and by using the advertising columns of The News secures his share of this enormous sum. 60,000 subscribers probably means 200,000 readers, and instead of the sum above, we should have said \$200,000,000.00.

Advertise in The Evening News if you want Results.
Read The Evening News if you want News.

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DETROIT.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

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of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw.
Village of Chelsea, ss. To Ann Ackley, You will please take notice that Special Ordinance No. 10, entitled: "A Special Ordinance for the construction of sidewalks on the West side of Main Street, on the South side of Lincoln Street, on the South side of Middle Street, on the East side of East Street, on the West side of Polk Street, and on the North side of Middle Street in the Village of Chelsea," passed June 2nd, 1894, has been passed and is hereby published.

That by the terms of said Special Ordinance you are required to make improvements therein mentioned in front of your property situated in said Village of Chelsea, to-wit: (a) On the West side of Main Street, in front of the place of land, bounded on the North by land of Anna Wataker, on the South by Thomas Holmes and on the West by D. Tichnor, on the East by Main Street.

Total length of walk, 90 feet, which said sidewalk is required to be constructed within forty days from this date, failing in which such improvement will be made by and under the direction of the Council and the cost thereof levied as a Special Tax on the owner or holder of such property and collected in the manner provided by the Charter and Ordinance of said Village.

Dated, July 13th, 1894.
JOHN B. COLE, Clerk of said Village.

REDUCTION SALE!

Great Reductions on all Millinery Goods at

Mrs. Staffan's
Millinery
Store.

And being the only millinery store in town on the ground floor is the most desirable place to trade.

Largest line of trimmed hats and most complete line of children's goods in town. Inspection solicited.

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CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to **MUNN & CO.**, who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the *Scientific American*, and thus are brought widely before the public with the latest designs and secure contracts. Address **MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.**

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

Store to Rent.

The best Grocery Stand in Chelsea. Also rooms over Store. Furnished as desired. Inquire of **J. P. Wood.**

Additional Local.

We need rain and lots of it.

Miss Tressa Staffan is with friends at Dexter.

Wm. Freer made the trip to Lansing last week on his wheel.

Mr. Wm. Schatz, of Adrian, is the guest of his parents this week.

M. J. Lehman, of Ann Arbor, was in town last Thursday and Friday.

Miss Hattie McCarter is spending the present week at Vandercook Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dancer and family, of Stockbridge, were in Chelsea last Friday.

Printed dotted Swiss and Cotton Challies at 3¼ cents per yard at Holmes' this week.

Mrs. Harriet Hammond, formerly a resident of this place, died at Coldman, Mich., Saturday, July 14, 1894.

Edward Schumacher came up from Ann Arbor and spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Haner and family, of Detroit, are being entertained at the home of Mr. Haner's parents on North street.

All the wheat in this vicinity is harvested. The weather has been most favorable, and the grain secured in fine condition.

The Misses Dora Harrington, Florence Bachman, Libbie Depew and Nettie Storms leave today for Bay View, where they will spend a short time.

The last item of Probable Expenses in our account of the annual school meeting last week should have read "Interest and Notes," instead of "Interest on Notes."

Miss Flora Hepfer, of Park street, went to Ann Arbor Tuesday, where she will visit with friends, after which she will go to Cadillac to visit her sister, Miss Millie.

The Congregational Society will hold their usual Sunday services in the German Lutheran church at the usual hour. Sunday School and C. E. at the usual hours also.

The school board met Wednesday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Director, F. P. Glazier; Moderator, H. S. Holmes, Assessor, W. P. Schenk.

Rev. C. S. Bullock, of Saline, who filled the pulpit for the Congregational Society for several weeks, has invented an electric heater that is attracting considerable attention.

Mr. C. Steinbach is busily engaged in moving his harness goods to G. S. Laird's old stand, two doors east, where he will hold forth until his new building is completed.

The potato crop in the east is a very light one. This will be a pointer for our farmers to give special care to the potato crop here, as the price will doubtless make them valuable.

About twenty-five of Master Gilbert Gorman's playmates gathered at the home of his parents, on East Middle street, last Monday, and assisted him in celebrating his 5th birthday.

Miss Lillian Allen, who has been at Pontiac for the past few years, has been obliged to return home on account of ill health and will spend the summer here with her mother, Mrs. Mary Allen, of North Main street.

Last Sunday being Chas. Steinbach's 50th birthday, his relatives gathered at his pleasant home on West Middle street and assisted him in celebrating it. The following persons from Ann Arbor were present: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Frueauff, Mrs. Plina Wurster and Mrs. Plina Hutzel.

The Epworth League will hold a Japanese social at the home of Miss Kate Hooker, Friday evening of this week. The reception committee will welcome you in royal style, the waiters will vie with them in gorgeousness of apparel, and you will fancy yourself in the flowery kingdom of the Mikado. Those who wish to do so are requested to come in Japanese costume. All will partake of supper served by "Three Little maids from School," assisted by Three Little Boys. See.

These are the dog days, says the Evening News. They commence July 2 and end Aug. 11. They have nothing to do with dogs except that they make that animal the pampered pet of many, exceeding uncomfortable. They get their name from the fact that Sirius, the brightest star in the constellation of the Great Dog, and called the Dog Star, on these days rises and sets with the sun. You can see Sirius any winter night. It is a beautiful bluish star as bright as Jupiter, and rises soon after Orion, the great giant who has stars for a belt and stars for a sword. The ancients, who did not know enough to discover that the world was round, took notice that the days when the dog star kept pace with the sun they had the greatest heat, and they thought, therefore, that this star produced it. There's

The Charm of the Sprites.

The frolic of the elves was ended. Two sprites lay swinging languidly to and fro in a hammock spun of the finest silken threads, wrought by the skill of the spider. The sheen of the summer moon was upon the landscape, flooding the earth with its silvery light, heightening Nature's charms, and softening her defects. It touched the diamond dewdrops that glittered on the robes of the two elves and the little creatures sparkled and flashed in their marvelous beauty.

A nightingale on the branch of a tree above them suddenly burst into a triumphant strain of melody. She sang till the woods rang and re-echoed with her song. All Nature lay hushed, listening to the divine melody. The moonbeams danced lightly before them, the leaves fluttered above them, all breathing the same story of praise and admiration of their beauty. The elves sighed wearily, "Tis the usual thing, Joy, nothing but the heralding of our beauty and charms. Shall we never have a chance to see for ourselves," murmured Star. Before her companion could reply, both were started by the sound of human voices and immediately they assumed a disguise which rendered them invisible to mortal eyes. The voices proceeded from a young man and maiden, who seated themselves under a tree. He was speaking. "You know, dear, I leave soon for the west and may not see you again for years, and in that time shall I have no pictured face to smile upon and cheer me in my loneliness? You have often promised me your photograph, must I go now without it?" A troubled voice replied, "How can I give you what I do not possess? I have no photo's of myself or you should have one." Her lover spoke again, "Then go to-morrow to the new gallery and pose for your picture. They say the young photographer, M. L. Burkhart, does wonderful work and I know it is truly artistic. Then I can take you with me always." The reply of the maiden was lost to the sprites, for Star, forgetting herself, gave vent to her delight in a little scream of ecstasy. Joy hugged her, for the problem was solved. They would go at once and be photographed, then they could judge of their own charms that the rippled bosom of the lakes but imperfectly revealed.

It was a strange experience to the artist, that visit next morn at early dawn of the two sprites who had come to be photographed. How they posed and aired their beauty and graces before the camera. Then they lingered about the tasteful apartments, shedding the glamor of their beauty over all. Ladies and children now began coming into the gallery and admire the work displayed. All were made heartily welcome, whether they wished work done or not. The invisible fairies smiled and danced about as rays of sunlight, then unseen to the mortals, whispered in the ears of the young photographer their delight and said if their pictures were beautiful a charm from elfland should pursue him, a sheen of loveliness should be thrown over all he did.

And now the question is, "Did the sprites' pictures suit?" If you wish to know, call and see the work on exhibition at the new Photograph Gallery of M. L. Burkhart, in the Babcock Block.

To Care for Flowers.

To keep flowers looking well the water should be changed daily and old blossoms thrown away. Then the groups should be carefully adjusted with relation to each other so no two tall specimens should appear together. A little sunlight may do no harm, but cut flowers exposed to the full rays of a powerful sun wilt at once, and a pretty arrangement is soon spoiled. Every morning is the proper time to pick flowers. They should be immediately sprayed with a rubber sprinkler, which, by the way, is invaluable to one who is gathering fresh blossoms. We are apt to treat flowers carelessly—a handful of them picked in the heat of the day without a good sprinkling is soon in the same condition as a fish out of water.—New York Advertiser.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. P. Glazier & Co's drug store.

USE STORK CHOP JAPAN TEA,

For Sale only by **Beissel & Staffan**

Durand & Hatch Block, Chelsea, Mich.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute.

Insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES**, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by **W. F. Riemenschneider & Co.**

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect June 10th, 1894.
90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

Detroit Night Express.....5:10 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....10:35 A. M.
Mail and Express.....3:32 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Mail and Express.....9:17 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....6:30 P. M.
Chicago Night Express.....10:52 P. M.

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

ECONOMY REPAIRING OUTFIT.

Great time and money saver. A necessity during hard times and a convenience always. The best outfit ever offered for home use for repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, coats, harness, wire fences, and hundreds of things which constantly need attention. Full instructions sent with each outfit so that a boy can use them. Money saved is money made. These tools pay for themselves many times every year. Complete shoe repair outfit, including iron lasts and stand, and everything necessary for complete work—25 articles only \$2.00. See cut. Extra tools, etc., for harness work—33 articles, \$3.00. Either outfit by express or freight, neatly boxed; on receipt of price. The one ordering the first set in a place secures the agency and makes large profits. No goods until paid for. Address **ECONOMY SUPPLY HOUSE, Hiram, Ohio.**

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates. Have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher. Secure of the careless manner in which they are written.

MORE than sixty million lobsters have been planted at Vineyard sound and Buzzard's bay this summer by the United States Fish commission. It is estimated that fully one-third will attain adult size without being eaten by fish.

THE Countess Alesio, of Turin, Italy, who has celebrated her one hundredth birthday, accompanied her husband through all the hardships of the Moscow campaign, while she was a bride of eighteen. She is in full possession of her faculties, and spends several hours a day in piano practice.

THE old town of Appomattox, in Virginia, is almost entirely deserted. There are five negro families and one white family still there, but they have indicated their purpose of migrating before next spring. The streets are choked up with weeds and grass, and the houses are falling to pieces.

THE title president occurs in the Bible. "It pleased Darius to set over the kingdom 120 princes, which should be over the whole kingdom; and over these three presidents, of whom Daniel was first; that the princes might give accounts unto them, and the king should have no damage."—Daniel vi., 1-2.

EXPERIMENTS are being conducted in the armory at Springfield, Mass., in the use of aluminum for the bayonet scabbards for the new rifle. While the metal works well in bending and is about fifty per cent. lighter than the steel scabbard, no satisfactory method has been devised for soldering the edges together.

It is estimated that Florida's crop of pineapples this year will aggregate 50,000 crates, or fully 2,300,000 pineapples. Last year's crop aggregated 35,000 crates. The growers have been doing so well financially that the acreage set to "pines" is increasing very rapidly, and it is expected that the crop of 1895 will amount to 100,000 crates.

THE Gould family, of New York, have been assessed by the city officials for \$10,700,000 in personal property, notwithstanding the family's change of residence to Lakewood, N. J., and Tarrytown. The assessors assume that they left the property in the safe deposit vaults of New York trust companies and that it is taxable just the same.

SINCE Timothy Pickens, at the close of the last century, held successively the offices of postmaster general, secretary of war, and Secretary of state, Judge Gresham is the only man who has held three cabinet positions. President Arthur made him postmaster general in 1883, and a year later, on Folger's death, nominated him for secretary of the treasury.

A WOMEN'S suffrage echo is found in the present agitation for the admittance of women to the galleries of the house of commons. Mr. Herbert Gladstone's recent speech on the prejudice that has barred them from attending has filled the papers with columns of comment, the general trend of which shows that the English woman is aroused to a lively fight for the privilege.

A SUSPENDED city has been discovered off Glacier bay, Alaska, by a party of excursionists. This curious phenomenon is seen regularly after full moon in June, and in no other time. It is said to be a beautiful mirage of some unknown city suspended directly over the bay. A photographer has taken pictures of it four times, but no one has been able to identify one of the ghostly buildings outlined.

CONVINCED that his trotting horse Mustapha was suffering from indigestion because he couldn't chew his feed, a Fond du Lac turfman induced a dentist to make a false set of horse teeth. They were substituted for the natural teeth, which were extracted. The experiment has not been a success. Every time Mustapha snorts he drops his teeth in the road, and his owner loses valuable time picking them up.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE was the only person who ever had the honor sitting with the justices of the supreme court of the United States during an argument. In the stately robing rooms of the supreme court hangs a picture of Justice Coleridge, and on the bottom of the frame is the inscription, "Respectfully presented to the Judges of the Supreme Court at Washington by the Lord Chief Justice of England in grateful memory of the honor conferred on the 19th of October, 1883."

It appears that M. Casimir-Perier was elected for the full term of seven years and not, as might naturally be supposed, to fill out the unexpired term of President Carnot. Within three days of the death of the president and with scarcely a ripple in politics, without a single nominating convention, stump speech or even a band wagon, a new administration is fixed up and set running on a seven years' lease and France goes about her business as though nothing had happened.

STRIKE AND STRIKERS.

Many Stirring Events In and About Chicago.

A True Bill Found Against the A. R. U. President—Reign of Terror Inaugurated by Spring Valley Miners—The War in California.

DEBS IS ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Eugene V. Debs, president, George W. Howard, vice president, Sylvester Keliher, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, director of the American Railway union, and fourteen of their followers are in the toils of the United States court. Tuesday the special grand jury impaneled before Judge Grosscup returned an indictment against them for conspiracy to impede the United States mails. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers were admitted to bail, to appear for trial in October, in the sum of \$10,000 each, which was furnished, William Fitzgerald and William Skakel becoming bondsmen in each case. The other fourteen have already been arrested and most of them are under bonds given to United States Commissioner Hoynes. The books and papers of the American Railway union were seized by an order of the court, issued at the same time that its bench warrants for the arrest of these men were placed in the hands of the United States marshal. A number of private letters addressed to Mr. Debs, and as yet unopened, were also taken.

The indicted men. Debs took his arrest coolly and claimed he was innocent of wrong doing, but characterized the seizure of the papers of the union as an outrage. The men indicted were:

Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher, L. W. Rogers, James Murwin, Lloyd Hotchkiss, A. Piazypak, H. Elfin, J. Hannan, William Smith, John Mesterbrook, Edward O'Neill, Charles Nailer, John Duffy, E. Shelley, Fred Ketchum, John W. Doyle, William McMullen.

The Jury Charged.

Judge Grosscup selected W. A. Sanborn as foreman, and proceeded at once to read his charge, which was very lengthy. It was expected that he would specially call the attention of the jurors to President Debs, of the A. R. U., but this he failed to do. The Indiana leader's name was not mentioned. The charge was sweeping enough to cover offenses of all kinds from the tampering with a switch to the hooking of a mob as directed against the militia. Under it almost anybody could be indicted who had in any way assisted in bringing about the present crisis. Judge Grosscup had a word of praise for labor unions. He said they were necessary and that their purpose was good, but when they interfered with the rights of others they exceeded their prerogatives. Conspiracy was clearly defined.

Continuing the court told the jury they were empowered to send for persons and papers and books whenever such should be needed and to apply to the district attorney or his assistant at any time, or to the court, for instructions as to the law.

The Statute.

The indictment is drawn under section 5,440 of the United States statutes. That section reads as follows:

"If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner, or for any purpose, or one or more of such parties do any acts to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000 and to imprisonment not more than two years."

An amendment to the section makes the punishment a fine of not more than \$10,000 and imprisonment not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Seizure of Debs' Mail Condemned.

The federal officials from Judge Grosscup down are not a little annoyed over the blunder made by the overzealous deputy marshals and postoffice inspectors who illegally seized President Debs' papers Tuesday. The seizure was wholly illegal, unjustifiable and unwarranted. So gross was the crime that Judge Grosscup in open court virtually apologized to Debs and ordered that his papers be returned to him. The officials are considerably worried over this illegal act. Should Debs desire to do so, he could prosecute them, but he will take no action, he says.

A Washington special says that Attorney General Olney Wednesday, after reading the accounts of the seizure of President Debs' private papers, expressed his regrets at this action of the government officials and at once sent the following telegram to Special United States Attorney Walker:

"Seizure of Debs' papers is not according to law and should be publicly disavowed and papers at once returned. If seizure is not strictly and technically lawful papers should be returned. The government in enforcing the law cannot afford to be itself lawless nor, even if they be within its strict right, should measures be resorted to which are unusual and come dangerously near invasion of personal rights. The government is too strong and its cause too righteous to warrant or require anything of that nature."

THREE ARE KILLED.

Two Women and a Man Slain by Shots from the Militia.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 11.—Word was received from Grape Creek, 5 miles south of here, that several cars on side tracks of a branch of the C. & E. I. had been derailed. An engine and crew were sent out to clear the line. At 10 a. m. the Shelbyville train arriving at Westville station, 2 miles from Grape Creek, was surrounded by a crowd of miners out on a sympathetic strike. A company of militia stationed at Danville junction proceeded to the scene. About a mile from Westville a large crowd of miners began warlike demonstrations. Several pistol shots from the crowd were

returned by a volley from the soldiers on the train.

Miss Clara James, the 17-year-old daughter of Jonas James, was seated at the organ in her house. A random bullet struck her just below the right breast and she died almost instantly. Mrs. Michael Glennan, a widow, was crossing her garden. Two bullets struck her and she died in five minutes. An unknown man received a mortal body wound and died in a short time. Resistance developing, the militia left the train and charged the crowd, securing three prisoners. The crowd dispersing and no further resistance being offered, the troops returned to their train, which had been coupled in front of the passenger, and the trip to Danville was made without further incident.

A Conflict at Spring Valley.

LADD, Ill., July 12.—The striking miners came in contact with United States regular troops at Spring Valley Tuesday evening. Two strikers were killed and two rioters and three deputy sheriffs wounded. As the train bringing the soldiers pulled into town it was greeted with a shower of stones from the mob. The troops landed at the station. The miners outnumbered the soldiers ten to one and the former began to fill the air with flying stones. The captain ordered his company to shoot. As soon as the volley was fired the rioters took to their heels and soon disappeared in the timber.

FLATLY REFUSED.

The Pullman Company Again Rejects Overtures of Peace.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The final answer of the Pullman company has been given its employees. No proposition for an adjustment of the differences existing between the company and the strikers by arbitration will be entertained. Vice President Wickes was waited upon by a joint committee of aldermen and workingmen at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. To the overtures made tending toward arbitration he firmly replied that the Pullman company would not recede from the stand it had taken. The refusal of the company to entertain any proposition for arbitration was in direct defiance of the order of the mass meeting of union delegates Sunday night, and a strike of the allied trades will be instituted Wednesday morning unless some adjustment of the difficulties is made. This, however, is improbable, as Mr. Wickes left no room to doubt that the company would stand on the ground which it has taken.

Naval Militia Called Into Action.

The first battalion of the Illinois naval militia was ordered out Monday by Adj. Gen. Orendorff. The battalion numbers 250 men and at least 230 will be pressed into service. It will be the duty of the battalion to guard the waterworks, crib and public wharves.

Negroes Filling Vacancies.

Monday morning the Rock Island company distributed a car load of negroes in the towers along the road from Twenty-sixth street south. A crowd of excited strikers gathered around the tower houses at the different street corners and threatened to kill the negroes if they did not leave the tower houses. At noon a mob was vainly trying to burn the buildings when a company of troops arrived and dispersed the crowds. The recent action of the American Railway union in voting to exclude colored men from their ranks has caused considerable hard feeling among the negroes and it is said they will fill the positions vacated by the strikers whenever possible.

Censured the Soldiers.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 11.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Charles Fleischman, who was killed Sunday in the volley which the regulars poured into the mob, and a verdict returned that deceased came to his death by a bullet fired by certain United States soldiers, said shooting being careless, unnecessary, unwarranted and criminal.

A Militia Company Strikes.

TACOMA, Wash., July 10.—Troop A, of the Second regiment of national guards, of Washington, refused to ride on a Northern Pacific train, manned by non-union crews. The entire troop, consisting of sixty men, was placed under arrest, loaded in a box car and taken east with the train carrying the balance of the state militia en route from the state camp. When Troop A arrives at Sprague it will be court-martialed. All of the troopers will resign, however, on reaching home.

Labor Leader Arrested.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Vice Grand Master J. J. Hannahan, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was arrested early in the morning at his home and taken before Commissioner Hoynes. The warrant charges him with interfering with interstate commerce and the passage of the mails. He is accused of boarding an engine on the Western Indiana road and inducing the engineer and fireman to quit work. Hannahan declares he is innocent of the thing charged against him while District Attorney Mitchell says the government has a good case against him. He was released on bail in the sum of \$3,000.

Cost of the Strike.

Outside the question of the turmoil of the strike itself is another serious factor. The strike is costing the country many millions of dollars. The dispatches printed from a majority of the towns give an estimate of the losses thus far entailed to the business interests of the several communities. Figures compiled from these estimates show that the loss to business and the loss in wages of strikers aggregate \$28,000,000. The estimate is believed to be low. The showing seems to indicate that George M. Pullman's refusal to arbitrate and the efforts of the A. R. U. to force him to are costing the country \$2,300,000 a day. The number of men thrown out of employment, both by railroads and manufacturing establishments which have been forced to shut down through lack of fuel and raw material, runs in the neighborhood of 50,000. Vice President Howard, of the A. R. U., estimated the railroad men on strike to number 51,900.

Soldiers Slain.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—On Wednesday the situation in northern California was more serious than at any time previously. United States regulars had been on the field for over thirty-six hours, but blockade train No. 4, which left Wednesday morning for San Francisco under a heavy military guard, was wrecked, presumably by strikers, at a trestle 2 1/2 miles west of here. Three artillerymen were killed, also the engineer, and four artillerymen were injured. The battery L, Fifth United States artillery, was wrecked.

Strikers Denounce the Wreckers.

Harry Knox, the leader of the strikers, has issued the following:

"I desire to state in behalf of the American Railway union that this order has not the remotest connection with the ditching of the train noon, in which several persons lost their lives. We condemn this act as outrageous and barbarous and entirely contrary to the spirit of

the American Railway union, which is engaged in an honorable struggle in the interest of labor and is opposed to violence or the sacrifice of human life. This act was done by sympathizers and we regret it the more as it is calculated to injure rather than help us. We sincerely trust that this first act of violence will be the last."

Practically Under Martial Law.

The city is practically under martial law. Marshal Baldwin has issued a proclamation notifying all persons that the troops were in the city and that the orders of the commanding general would be enforced. He also cautioned them against all unlawful assemblages. Acting under instructions of Col. Graham a detachment of soldiers seized a number of rifles and 100 shotguns. No resistance was offered by the strikers.

Warlike Outlook at Oakland.

At Oakland the outlook is also warlike. An extra force of 150 special policemen under deputies have been sworn in. The railroad officials were making preparations early in the day to start trains simultaneously with those sent out from Sacramento. After the full force of deputies had arrived a band of strikers charged into the yards on the mole. When more men arrived the strikers charged again, and this time the deputies gave way. After all the engines that had been run out were killed the strikers withdrew. Then came news of the disaster near this city. When Division Superintendent Wilder heard that the train had been wrecked he stopped further preparations.

A gang of strikers ditched two trains at Oakland and completely blocked the track. As yet no marines from Mare island have been landed at Oakland. A train was also sent down to Sonoma Valley branch from Callistoga but it was stopped at Vallejo, where strikers killed the engine. Trains are running in northern California only on the coast division. Neither in San Francisco nor at San Jose did the strikers cause any disturbance during the day.

Ten Roads Tied Up.

TOLEDO, O., July 13.—Thursday found 10 roads tied up: The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Pennsylvania, the Hocking Valley, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Ohio Central, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Ann Arbor and the Clover Leaf. There were no disturbances during the night and everything is quiet. The strikers have rented a large store in the business portion of the city for a headquarters and they are conducting their affairs as if they were in a political campaign. The Wheeling & Lake Erie road is shut down completely. General Manager Blair having issued orders to discharge every man in the company's employ in every capacity. The only road on which men are working in the yards is the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City. The road is in the hands of the United States court and the men at work are guarded by armed deputy marshals.

Workmen Go Out.

CHICAGO, July 13.—It was estimated Wednesday night that fully 10,000 men employed in the city had left their employment during the day in support of the strike of the American Railway union and in compliance with the decision of the meeting held Sunday night in Union hall.

Debs Is Hopeful.

In an interview President Debs expressed himself as exceedingly hopeful of ultimate victory. Said he: "As I view the situation now it presents a more favorable outlook for us than ever before. The excitement and turbulence invariably incident to the birth of a great upheaval have passed away. The atmosphere is cleared. Strife and turmoil are elements that have 'passed in the night.' One is enabled to obtain a clear perspective of the environment of the immense conflict now waging. Cool-headedness and earnest purpose have succeeded to passion and diverse intention. Now public sentiment can calmly and truly judge of the right and wrong in this struggle."

To Probe the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It was officially announced at the white house Thursday night that the president will appoint a commission by the authority given him by the arbitration act of 1888, to investigate the labor troubles at Chicago and elsewhere, and report to the president and congress. This determination on the part of the president was arrived at after an interview with Secretary-Treasurer Hayes, and of the Knights of Labor, McGuire and C. N. French, of the executive committee, and Mr. Schoenfaber, who were introduced to the president Thursday afternoon by Senator Kyle and who came bearing credentials from the American Railway union, the Pullman employees and several labor organizations.

Riots at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Early Thursday morning a mob of several hundred strikers rushed into the yards on the mole. They killed all the locomotives that had been fired up, and blocked the tracks by derailling a locomotive and a long line of coaches. Later in the day another crowd wrecked a turntable and did some damage to a roundhouse. Trouble came to an end, however, in the evening when a force of marines from Mare island were landed.

Refuse to Treat.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The General Managers association refused to even consider the peaceful overtures which were made to that body by President Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union. The proposition was not only not considered, but it was returned to Mayor Hopkins, who took the letter to the association, with the information that no communication whatever from the officers of the American Railway union could be received or considered by the association. At 10:30 a. m. Friday President Debs and Vice President Howard, of the American Railway union, called on Mayor Hopkins and presented him with a document containing a proposal for a settlement of the strike which they asked him to hand to the General Managers' association and use his influence to have that organization endorse it. The plan proposed agreed that the strike would be declared off if the railway companies will take back the old men, except those who were arrested and those who have committed acts of violence.

Will Remain at Work.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the national organizations which have been meeting at the Briggs house for

the last two days on Friday decided against ordering a general strike in support of the American Railway union. The conference also decided against local sympathetic strikes by the trade unions, and requested the members of the organizations already out to return to their places. There was but one expression of opinion among delegates as to the justice of the strike of the American Railway union, but there was pronounced opposition to involving other trades of the country.

Wrecked by Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—The miners, of Fontanet, a station on the Big Four a few miles west of Terre Haute, on Friday, ditched a train. The engineer and fireman were mangled to death.

The wreck was undoubtedly the work of a lawless mob of miners that possessed Fontanet all day Thursday and stopped and sidetracked five Big Four freight trains to show their sympathy for the railroad strikers. The trouble was so threatening that Sheriff Stout, of Vigo county, and several deputies went to Fontanet Thursday afternoon. No passengers were seriously injured.

Under Martial Law.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 16.—Friday was one of the most exciting days in the history of the strike, and martial law has been proclaimed. Two men lie wounded in the receiving hospital, while several others are reported dead or injured. Shortly after 10 o'clock Friday morning a switch engine was proceeding along Front street to clear the track. A company of regulars, under Capt. Roberts, of Battery L, Fifth United States artillery, accompanied the engine. As it reached I street it is said a gang of strikers fired on the troops. The soldiers returned the fire and several men were seen to fall. Two of them were picked up by the police and removed to the receiving hospital.

United States Marshal Baldwin was at the head of the troops and proclaimed martial law. He called upon the people in the name of the United States to go to their homes and remain there until the trouble is over. A few obeyed but the majority remained on the streets in defiance of the marshal's order.

IN A GRAND CAUSE.

Opening of the Christian Endeavor Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 13.—Notwithstanding the uncertain conditions of travel incident to the great railway strike, it is estimated that 20,000 strangers are temporarily quartered in this city to attend the Christian Endeavor convention, and every incoming train is adding to the number. Every one of this number was anxious to secure a place within the doors of the Saengerfest building, and long before 10 o'clock every seat and every available inch of standing room in the hall was occupied. Those who could not get into the hall were accommodated in a monster tent in the eastern part of the city, having a seating capacity for 10,000.

The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. McKinley. The governor was very cordially received and his words were applauded vigorously.

Secretary Baer's annual report showed the society to be in a very flourishing condition and with an ever increasing membership almost phenomenal in proportions. The growth of the society during the last twelve months has been the largest since it was organized thirteen years ago. During that period, 7,395 companies have been added to the ranks, against 5,370 companies added to the rolls during the previous year. England has now 1,433 regularly enrolled companies, including fifty-eight in Scotland and thirty-eight in Ireland, or a total of 75,000 individual members. The gains have been very heavy in India, Japan, Turkey, China, France, Spain, Mexico and other foreign countries.

In President Clark's report, which was read in the evening, he said:

"Right nobly have you rallied around this standard during the last year. From east and west and north and south has come the good news—Christian Endeavor stands for the election of good men, for the enactment of good laws, for sturdy and steady opposition to the saloon, the gambling hell, the lottery, the violation of the Sabbath."

"It stands by such men as Charles H. Parkhurst and every kindred spirit in every political party that seeks to purify politics and to make this Immanuel's land. I congratulate you that none of you have been called off to making our organization the tail of any political kite. To be a Christian Endeavorer does not mean that one is necessarily a republican or a democrat or a populist or a third party man, or a liberal. It does mean that he will exert every ounce of his influence to help every sex he belongs (if the young men will excuse the generic pronoun) for the right."

"While Tammany flourishes in New York and open gambling in Chicago and licensed prostitution in New Orleans, and the Louisiana lottery has moved only across the street to Honduras, the outlook is dark. It is dark, but not hopeless. This last year has seen Boss McKane sent to Sing Sing, and Brooklyn redeemed. It has seen Croker fly to Europe. It has heard Woolley speak in Chicago and Indianapolis, and Murphy in Boston, and has witnessed a score of other good citizenship campaigns. It has seen thousands of Endeavorers go to the primaries who never went before. It has seen a splendid verdict pronounced against the saloon in Canada, a verdict that Endeavorers have made emphatic in a hundred towns."

Richard Pierce, the young mulatto who murdered his wife February 18, was hanged in the courthouse at Cape May, N. J.

WON'T GIVE UP.

Strike Leaders Declare Their Fight Is Not Yet Ended.

They Say They Are Able Still to Bring the Railway to Terms—Managers Do Not Seem Worried Over the Prospects.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Strike leaders say that the strike is still on and that war against the corporations will be waged to the bitter end. Railway managers declare that the strike is a thing of the past. They claim to have many of their old men back at work, and are filling the places of others with men recruited in other cities and sent here by the railroad. Trains are moving with some regularity like their old-time regularity. Freight is being moved but the congestion is not ended. Throughout the city the trades-union men who were called out in the endeavor to make the strike effective by paralyzing the industries of the town, have resumed work in most cases, and their part in the great strike was a complete failure. Uncle Sam's troops still gird the lake front with their white tents, and the state militia patrol the miles of railway tracks. There is talk of decreasing the force, but the authorities await more definite information as to the collapse of the strike. President Debs maintains an air of confidence in the ultimate result, and holds that the blame for prolonging the struggle rests with the general managers.

Telegrams from other railroad centers are more emphatic than ever before to the effect that the American Railway union strike is at an end outside Chicago. From Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and other points the news is much to the same effect—that most of the railroads are running freight and passenger trains on schedule time, that men who deserted their posts at the order to strike are applicants for reemployment; that new men are plentiful enough to supply the needs of the railway managers and that some of the roads emphatically refuse to reinstate former employees who deserted at the dictates of the union.

Saturday the General Managers' association adjourned sine die. Recognizing that the railroad strike was virtually ended, the members felt that there was no further need for their daily meetings.

None of the general managers seem to place the slightest importance upon President Debs' intention to try to call a fresh strike upon every road in the country over which the American Railway union has any influence.

President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway union, held a long conference Sunday with President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and P. J. McGuire, first vice president of the federation and secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. In speaking of the meeting he said: "The railroad strike is still on, and to-day we begin again, backed by all organized labor."

Mr. Debs said that Mr. Gompers had assured him that the American Federation of Labor would raise all the money it could for the support of the Pullman strikers and for the members of the American Railway union on a strike. He added that he had received assurances of financial support from other large central bodies, who, like the Federation of Labor, thought it best not to call a general strike, but to continue at work and keep the American Railway union supplied with the sinews of war.

At a conference held at the Revere house on Saturday, at which President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Kelher and Director Rogers, of the American Railway union, General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, and Grand Chief Stephenson and Secretary Rodemos, of the National Brotherhood of Railway Car-men, were present, it was agreed that the Knights of Labor in Chicago and other points in the west where there is trouble with the railroads will be called out. Knights of Labor at other places will remain at work and will contribute their moral and financial support to the strikers. When the meeting had adjourned it was announced that the leaders, in addition to ordering a strike of some Knights of Labor, had decided to call out all carmen and trackmen; to appoint a number of additional managers of the strike; to appeal to Chief Arthur to forbid members of the Engineers' brotherhood working with non-union men, and to push the strike and boycott more vigorously than ever.

The announcement made Sunday morning that strikers at Pullman were on the point of surrendering and asking for employment in the palace car works at the reduced wages is confirmed. Thomas Heatheote, leader of the Pullman strikers, admitted that all his influence and that of other labor leaders was required to prevent a general stampede of the workmen and officials of the Pullman company acknowledged that they expected orders from headquarters any day to open the car shops that have been closed more than eight weeks.

SCORED BY SENATORS.

Strike Designated a Rebellion—Ex-President Harrison's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The strike was the subject of a lively debate in the senate to-day. Mr. Peffer (rep., Kan.) called up his resolution declaring for government ownership of railroads, coal mines, and for a single tax, and he made it the occasion of a speech in behalf of the strikers. He predicted more trouble unless congress and the administration and the country took immediate warning and adopted some such scheme as he had proposed. Mr. Davis (rep., Minn.) took occasion to tell Senator Peffer that it was the kind of anarchy now prevalent in Chicago that he was inviting by his remarks. Mr. Davis scored the Kansas senator unmercifully upon his populist theories. Then he declared for law and order and the preservation of peace throughout the country.

Senator Davis, speaking of the Kyle resolution, said it was put in at a time when the troubles in the west were in progress for the purpose of making the United States a partner in the lawlessness. The strike grew from a strike to a boycott, a boycott to a riot, and now to an insurrection. He described the various acts of lawlessness, and said that Kyle's resolution was to take away the power of the United States to punish such gross acts of violence. If the acts of violence had been committed upon the great lakes or the high seas it would have been piracy and punishable by death. The authority of the United States cannot be denied. The duty of the president is to see the laws executed.

It was time that such action should be taken to put down the rising tide of anarchy that threatens to engulf the city of Chicago. The military power of the country was at last necessarily called upon to put down the lawlessness. The senator from Kansas had said the troops should be withdrawn, but he had not given a suggestion of what would protect life and property. Debs could not do so if he was given full power, no more than he could restore the cars burned by his men.

Mr. Davis was followed by Senator Gordon (dem., Ga.) an ex-confederate general. Mr. Gordon made an impassioned appeal for the preservation of peace and the upholding of the laws and the constitution of the United States. He declared that the lawlessness—that had been indulged in at Chicago and in other sections of the country as the result of the strike was nothing less than rebellion against the authority of the government, and he appealed not only to the senate but to all good citizens to uphold the national authorities in maintaining law and order and the honor of the government.

Mr. Daniel (dem., Va.) then offered a resolution commending the course of the president and declaring in unequivocal terms for the enforcement of the laws of the land and the upholding of the constitution.

Mr. Daniel, himself an ex-confederate, in commenting briefly on these resolutions, shared the sentiments expressed by Gen. Gordon, and declared that all sections of the country, north and south and east and west, had common cause in upholding the government, its institutions and its laws.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VIEW.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12.—Ex-President Harrison claims to have been misquoted in reference to his opinion of President Cleveland's action in ordering United States troops to Chicago. Said Mr. Harrison: "I have neither said what I am quoted as saying as to the use of United States troops by the president nor do I think that the president has transcended his power. On the other hand I believe that there is no spot in the United States where the United States troops may not go under orders without asking anybody's consent, and that the enforcement of the laws of the United States is the sworn duty of the president, and the army an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of those laws where they are violently resisted and the civil officers are unable to deal with the situation. If the posse comitatus law limits the president's constitutional power at all, which is very doubtful, it only requires the proclamation to precede the use of troops."

SENATE INDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The senate, without division, has adopted Senator Daniel's resolution commending the course of the president, denouncing as treason the acts of the men who are practically levying war against the United States, and strongly declaring for the enforcement of the laws of the land, and the upholding of the constitution.

PRENDERGAST HANGED.

Carter H. Harrison's Assassin Executed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—At 11:47 a. m. Friday Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast was hanged in the corridor of the Cook county jail for the murder of Carter H. Harrison. Prendergast re-



PRENDERGAST.

tained his nerve to the end and approached his doom without a faltering. He made no dying speech on the scaffold and not a word was spoken from the time he stepped on the trap until the end. The drop fell at 11:47 and the body was cut down at 11:58.

Pullman Heard From.

NEW YORK, July 14.—George M. Pullman has made public a statement in which he explains his refusal to arbitrate difficulties with his employees. He says again that there is "nothing to arbitrate." He was running his shops at a loss and merely for the benefit of his men. Because the employees were refused more money they struck. It would be unjust to the stockholders of the company now to treat with the men, since it might bind the company to continue operations at a greater loss.

Freight Train Derailed in Missouri.

SENECA, Mo., July 14.—The south-bound freight on the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf railroad met with a disastrous wreck at McElhaney Switch, 5 miles south of Neosho, killing the engineer, Travers, instantly and fatally scalding the fireman, G. A. Granise.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Crop Report for July.

The Michigan crop report for July indicates that the wheat crop of the state this year will be about 15 per cent. less than the crop of 1893. The reduction is entirely due to decreased acreage. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the eleven months, August-June, is 14,298,306, which is 537,817 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year. The area planted to corn equals the area in average years. In condition, the crop ranges from 88 per cent. in the southern section, to 97 in the northern. The outlook for oats is promising. The area planted in potatoes has been largely increased throughout the state. Apples promise about three-fourths and peaches six-tenths of an average crop.

Health in Michigan.

From various portions of the state the reports of sixty-six observers for the week ending July 7 show that scarlet fever and dysentery increased and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported at forty-four places, diphtheria at twenty-one, typhoid fever at eighteen, measles at twenty-three, consumption at two hundred and twenty-three places and smallpox at Bay City, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Sturgis, Berlin, Frenchtown, Farmington, Pontiac, Macomb, Cascade, Clayton and Ypsilanti.

An Unfortunate Couple.

One day recently Richard Fogg, of Scipio, went out to feed the pigs, when he slipped and fell heavily upon the trough. He got up and started for the house when his cane broke letting him down again so hard that he severely sprained his wrist. His pains were so severe shortly after that a doctor was summoned, but before he arrived, Mrs. Fogg went down cellar, and in some mysterious manner broke her right leg near the hip. She is 77 years old while her husband is 84.

Tramps Not Wanted.

Coldwater takes time by the forelock in keeping the city clear of tramps. A police force is kept at the depot to meet all incoming trains, and when any of the gentry alight they are hustled on again and told to move on. If they tarry they are liable to be given a bath and sent to prison.

Murder at Coldwater.

James Robinson, aged 75, was murdered in Coldwater and his body was found in a compost heap. A. A. Misner was arrested for the crime and placed in jail, when he confessed that he was the guilty person and claimed that he did it in self-defense.

June Salt Inspection.

The report of the state salt inspector shows that there was inspected during June 385,716 barrels of salt in the state. Manistee county leading with 178,575 barrels; Mason, 79,446; Saginaw, 51,104, and Bay, 35,841.

Short But Newsworthy Items.

Lucas Elders was drowned while out sailing near Holland.

The new city directory gives Lansing a population of 20,060.

Lewis Knopp, aged 25, was killed by a falling tree near East Jordan.

Lansing is about to commence the construction of a \$125,000 city hall.

Capt. E. Napier, of Chicago, sold the steamer Music to the Macatawa Boat company of Holland.

The Marine band, of Coldwater, won the first prize (\$50) at the band tournament at Jackson.

Mrs. George Hubbard, of Plainwell, died at St. Mark's hospital in Grand Rapids from a surgical operation.

The Eaton county courthouse at Charlotte was burned, the outer walls only being left standing. Loss, about \$40,000; insurance, \$15,000.

Daniel Andrews, Elmer Stevens and John Gage, a trio of Thetford youths, pleaded guilty to stealing turkeys, and were each fined \$20.

The census of Jackson gives the city a population of 22,750, an increase in four years of nearly 2,000.

The government is completing a stone crib pier 298 feet long for the use of the supply and lighthouse boats at old Mackinac light.

Two Trenton boys who were dragging the river with sturgeon hooks recovered the bodies of the Misses Sadie Hurst and Eugenia A. Phillips, the Detroit young ladies who were drowned.

The Kalamazoo public library has 20,000 volumes.

The Bay County Agricultural society will hold no fair this year.

Three alleged silver counterfeiters have been arrested at Ewart.

The log drive on the Menominee this season will aggregate 340,000,000.

Frank Myron fell from a load of hay at Kalamazoo and was instantly killed.

Thomas Nevins, of Orange, N. J., the wealthy contractor, has purchased the street car lines of Detroit.

Guy Vedder, aged 18, was arrested in Bay City for grand larceny for Syracuse (N. Y.) authorities.

The livery barn owned by John T. Brink and occupied by Ed Dickson, at Capac, was burned to the ground.

The state census taken by the enumerators appointed for Port Huron gives that city a population of 18,133.

The government is completing a stone crib pier 298 feet long for the use of the supply and lighthouse boats at old Mackinac light.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

"Don't you consider Miss Bonby rather full?" said one society man. "Well," replied the other, "after the manner in which she cut up this morning I can't say that I do."—Washington Star.

"AN AMERICAN HIRENS" will be continued at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, for two or three weeks, when Augustus Thomas' play of "New Blood" will be given its first presentation on any stage. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Seats by mail.

DUNN—"Do you mean to say that cigarettes are offensive to you?" Mabel—"No, no; it's only the people who smoke them."—Inter Ocean.

THREE years' undisturbed possession of a setter dog will destroy the veracity of the best man in America.—Texas Siftings.

In the commonest human face there lies more than Raphael will take away with him.—Carlyle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 16.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3 50 @ 4 85
Sheep.....	2 50 @ 4 00
Hogs.....	5 25 @ 6 75
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents.....	3 40 @ 3 85
City Mill Patents.....	4 00 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No 2 Red.....	59 1/2 @ 59 1/2
Ungraded Red.....	59 @ 61
CORN—No 2.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Ungraded Mixed.....	43 @ 46
OATS—Track Mixed Western.....	52 @ 52 1/2
RYE—State.....	55 @ 58 1/2
PORK—Mess, New.....	14 00 @ 14 25
LARD—Western.....	7 27 1/2 @ 7 30
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	14 @ 18
Western Dairy.....	10 1/2 @ 14

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 20 @ 5 00
Cows.....	1 50 @ 3 50
Stockers.....	2 30 @ 3 10
Feeders.....	2 40 @ 3 00
Butchers' Steers.....	3 20 @ 3 60
Hulls.....	1 50 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 00 @ 5 10
SHEEP.....	1 50 @ 4 00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 17
Dairy.....	10 @ 15
EGGS—Fresh.....	9 @ 10
BROOM CORN.....	
Western (per ton).....	30 00 @ 55 00
Western Dwarf.....	45 00 @ 65 00
Illinois, Good to Choice.....	45 00 @ 70 00
POTATOES—New (per bbl.).....	1 00 @ 2 00
PORK—Mess.....	13 62 1/2 @ 15 50
LARD—Steam.....	6 72 1/2 @ 6 75
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 20 @ 3 50
Spring Straights.....	2 20 @ 2 60
Winter Patents.....	2 80 @ 2 90
Winter Straights.....	2 45 @ 2 60
GRAIN—Wheat, July.....	56 @ 56 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Oats, July.....	35 1/2 @ 36
Rye, No. 2.....	48 @ 50
Barley, Common to Good.....	45 @ 53

KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Texas Steers.....	\$2 50 @ 4 60
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 00 @ 3 45
HOGS.....	4 70 @ 5 05
SHEEP.....	3 80 @ 4 50

OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$2 80 @ 4 60
Feeders.....	2 00 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 55 @ 4 70



AND ECONOMIZE YOUR TIME, HUSBAND YOUR STRENGTH & INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE BY USING SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.

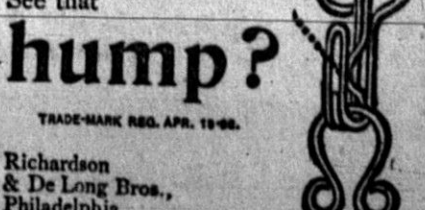
Sold everywhere made by THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

Remember the name: The De Long PAT. HOOK AND EYE. Also notice on face and back of every card the words: See that



Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

\$1000 in money; also other valuable premiums to good guessers. BASE BALL Enthusiasts, this is your opportunity. See our HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE, Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 53 East 10th St., New York. (opposite THIS PAPER every day you wish.)

Ely's CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O. Board, room and books, \$3 per week. Catalogue free. (opposite THIS PAPER every day you wish.)

A. N. K. A. 1500 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

North Lake Breeze.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burkhardt, of Perry, are the guests of relatives about here.

Mr. Geo. Cook, Esq., of this place is now in Detroit, on his way home from Milan, Ohio.

Mrs. Fred Glenn has gone to Chelsea with baby, to stay with her parents, out of the whirl of camping and harvesting.

Mrs. C. E. Glenn and sister, of Marquette are visiting with Mrs. Glenn's parents. Though city girls they can run a binder in fine style.

The weather is very warm with few signs of rain and more of a protracted drought. Wheat harvest now nearly over and rye being out, while oats will be ready for harvest in about ten days more.

Prof. Thompson and family, Mrs. Murdock and daughter, Mamie, with friend, Miss Phelps, of Dexter, are having a good time in camp here. They called on your scribe Friday and talked of old times.

A lady 88 years old at W. H. Glenn's is busily engaged on bedquilts, tidies and other needle work, getting ready for the coming Chelsea fair. If one in every ten in the fair limits would do the same the fair would be an assured success. Give the cabbage another hoeing, feed the pigs an extra pail of feed a day, break the colts to lead and get ready for the big time soon to come off in Chelsea.

Here and There.

Because a man cannot hear a dew drop is no sign that he is deaf, nor is it a sign of blindness because he never saw a board walk, a horse fly, a dog's pants, a rope walk or a clam bake.

There is a storm in the sun that is big enough to wrap itself three times around the earth and have 11,000 miles left to belt the palid moon. Inhabitants of this sphere ought not to fret about an occasional cyclone.

The man who makes general farming pay the best is the one who has some produce that he can put on the market every month. He is not tied down to any one crop or one branch of stock raising, but branches out sufficiently, so that if one thing fails he has other opportunities ready.

Of course in these times we must have a sure preventative of small pox. Here is one an exchange gives as a sure thing: A traveling man tells us that an ounce of cream tartar dissolved in a pint of water and taken, a swallow or two at a time, three times a day, is a certain preventative of small pox, even after a person has been exposed.

The Northville Record says the Milford girls are again bemoaning their sad fate. The just completed census shows there are 1041 females and only 1014 males in the town. A serious state of affairs, (unmarried state,) stares the Milford girl in the face. Twenty-seven of them are bound to travel through and around this terrestrial sphere without the aid and all protecting arm of a man.

Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture, has sent to the senate a statement of the area of winter and spring wheat compiled by states, and the estimated probable product on the basis of the June condition as compared with last year's harvest. This shows that Michigan's acreage for 1894 of winter wheat is 1,550,704, and of spring wheat 29,806. The estimated product is 19,112,846 bushels.

Persons who believe in luck and signs will doubtless agree that it is unlucky to be struck by lightning on Monday, or to take hold of a circular saw in motion on Tuesday, or to tumble down stairs with a coal scuttle on Wednesday, or to be hit with a cable car on Thursday, or fall overboard on Friday, or marry on a Saturday a girl who swings 10-pound dumb-bells, or to be one of 13 at dinner on Sunday when there is only food for 10.—Ex.

A little worm known as the bean weevil is doing great damage to beans in some sections says the Livingston Democrat, and it is feared that its ravages in some fields will be so great that it will be found necessary to sow buckwheat in place of the beans. The weevil attacks the roots and its ravages are not noticed until the plant begins to die. The acreage of beans is unusually large this year and the weevil is causing great pecuniary loss to farmers whose bean crop it has attacked.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that a married lady had a birthday anniversary a short time ago, upon which her husband presented her with a pretty piano lamp. He was much flattered when she told him she intended to give it his name, until he asked her reason for such a proceeding. "Well," said she, you know, dear, it has a good deal of brass about it, it is handsome to look at, it is not remarkably brilliant, requires a good deal of attention, is sometimes unsteady on its legs, liable to explode when half full, flares up occasionally, is always out at bedtime, and is bound to smother.

Census.

The Republicans of the township of Sylvan are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday the 21st at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing 13 delegates to the County Convention to be held at Ann Arbor, the 24th of July, 1894, to elect delegates to the State Convention.

By Order of Committee.

Dated, July 16, 1894.

Skins of Fruit.

The skins of fruit should never be eaten, not because they are not palatable or digestible or unhealthy in themselves, but on account of the danger arising from microbes which have penetrated into the covering of the fruit. Everybody has noticed that at times a slight scratch will create a considerable sore on the human body. It is generally ascribed to an unhealthy condition of the blood, but a close microscopical examination will show that it is due to the presence of microbes thus introduced into the system. So with an apple, a peach, a pear, or a grape. The fruit may be perfectly sound and healthy, but on the skin or covering may be microbes, which, introduced into the human system, will breed disease. These germs are not uncommon, neither are they always present. It is possible to eat the covering without injury, but the danger is such that it is best not to incur the risk.—Ex.

A Bottle of Tea.

When you are starting out on a journey of two or three days' duration, a bottle of tea should accompany you. Tea is one of the best things in the world to put in drinking water to improve its taste and counteract the effect of change in water, which affects some people seriously. Take a quarter of a pound of tea—black tea is best, or the uncolored Japan—and pour over it nearly a quart of boiling water. Let it stand for an hour or two; then pour off the liquid in a bottle, put a glass stopper in it and carry in your traveling bag. Pour a tablespoonful or two in the water you drink. If you desired iced tea to drink with your lunch, you have only to put two or three tablespoonfuls of the decoction in a glass and add ice water from the cooler, and you have a pure and healthy drink. It is said that the reason the Chinese drink so much tea is because the water in that country is such horrible stuff.—Washington Star.

Excursion.

Odd Fellows meeting, Charlotte, Mich., Aug. 20-22, 1894. Rate of one and one-third first class fare for round trip. Date of sale, Aug. 20, 21 and 22, 1894, good to return until Aug. 23, 1894, inclusive.

Peninsular Sangerbund, Bay City, Mich., Aug. 7 to 9, 1894. Rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Dates of sale Aug. 6 and 7, 1894, good to return until Aug. 10, 1894, inclusive.

Camp Meeting, Eaton Rapids, July 26 to Aug. 5, inclusive, good to return until Aug. 6, 1894.

Prohibition State Convention, Kalamazoo, August 8, 1894. Rate of one first-class fare for round trip is authorized for the above occasion to Kalamazoo and return. Dates of sale, Aug. 7 and 8, good to return Aug. 7, 1894.

Republican State Convention, Grand Rapids, July 30-31. Rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip is authorized for the above occasion from points in Michigan to Grand Rapids, Mich., and return. Dates of sale July 30th and 31st. Good to return Aug. 4, 1894.

Barnum & Bailey shows, Jackson, Aug. 7th. Rate of one and one-half cents per mile each way for the round trip, plus 50 cents for admission ticket.

Emancipation Day Celebrations, Jackson and Detroit, a rate of one and one-half cents per mile in each direction from points within 50 miles of celebrations, for the round trip. Dates of sale, Aug. 1, good to return Aug. 2, 1894.

Union Veteran's Union National Encampment and Woman's Veteran Relief Union, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 21-23, 1894. Rate of one lowest first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale Aug. 20 and 21, good to return not later than Aug. 25.

Annual Encampment, Sons of Veterans, Davenport, Ia., Aug. 30-24, 1894. Rate of one and one-third lowest first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, Aug. 17, 18 and 19, good to return until Aug. 26, 1894, inclusive.

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 F. P. Glazier & Co.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, July 18, 1894.

Mr. Charlie Fraunfelder,
Mr. Frank Hawley.
J. P. Roberson.

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Look Toward the Light.

In a sickroom there was a little rosebush in a pot in the window. There was only one rose on the bush, and its face was turned full toward the light. This fact was noticed and spoken of, when one said that the rose would look no other way save toward the light. Experiments had been made with it; it had been turned away from the window, its face towards the gloom of the interior, but in a little time it would resume its old position. With wonderful persistence it refused to keep its face toward the darkness and insisted on ever looking toward the light. The rose has its lesson for us.

We should never allow ourselves to face toward life's gloom. We should never sit down in the shadows of any sorrow and let the night darken over us into the gloom of despair. We should turn our faces away toward the light and quicken every energy for braver duty and truer, holier service. Grief should always make us better and give us new skill and power; it should make our hearts softer, our spirits kinder, our touch more gentle; it should teach us its holy lessons, and we should learn them, and then go on with sorrow's sacred ordination upon us to new love and better service.—Selected.

The home of the Hebrews was about the size of New Hampshire, that of the Greeks was no as large as Maine, and that of the Romans was smaller than Montana.

Special Ordinance No. 16.

A Special Ordinance for the construction of sidewalks on the West side of Main Street, on the South side of Lincoln Street, on the South side of Middle Street, on the East side of East Street, on the West side of Polk street, and on the North side of Middle Street in the Village of Chelsea.

The Village of Chelsea ordains:
Sec. 1.—It is hereby ordered that 90 feet in length of sidewalk, 5 feet wide be laid in front of the lands and premises of Ann Ackley, now occupied by Becker Pratt, on the West side of Main Street. The same to be constructed of the materials hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2.—It is further ordered that 132 feet in length of sidewalk, 5 feet wide be laid in front of the lands and premises of Arthur Congdon, on the South side of Lincoln Street. The same to be constructed of the materials hereinafter specified.

Sec. 3.—It is further order that 164 feet in length of sidewalk, 5 feet wide, be laid in front of the lands and premises of Curran White on the South side of Middle Street. The same to be constructed of the materials hereinafter specified.

Sec. 4.—It is further ordered that 125 feet in length of sidewalk, 5 feet wide, be laid in front of the lands and premises of John Palmer, on the East side of East Street. The same to be constructed of the materials hereinafter specified.

Sec. 5.—It is further ordered that 36 feet in length of sidewalk, 5 feet wide be laid in front of the lands and premises of Mrs. Brown on the West side of Polk Street. The same to be constructed of the materials hereinafter specified.

Sec. 6.—It is further ordered that 109½ feet in length of sidewalk, 9 feet in width, be laid in front of the lands and premises of Timothy McKane on the North side of Middle Street. The same to be constructed of the materials hereinafter specified.

Sec. 7.—It is hereby further ordered that said sidewalk on the North side of Middle Street shall be made of sound plank, at least two inches in thickness and not exceeding 12 inches in width. To be laid upon good sound stringers of the width and thickness used in the present sidewalk, and each plank nailed with at least two suitable nails to each stringer, all planks to be laid crosswise, except at such point where teams are to cross the same. All the other sidewalks hereby ordered shall be made of sound plank, at least one inch in thickness and not exceeding 12 inches in width, to have four stringers at least 2x4 inches in size and each plank nailed with at least two suitable nails to each stringer, the two outside stringers to be within 2 inches of the outside. All planks to be laid crosswise except at such points where teams are to cross the same and of the width heretofore set forth, and the time allowed to the respective owners of said lands and premises to construct and lay the same shall be 40 days from and after the publication of this Special Ordinance, and the service upon them respectively of a copy of said Special Ordinance, and of the notice required in Section 4 of General Ordinance No. 82 of said Village.

Sec. 8.—Said sidewalks and the construction, and the laying of the same, and the proceedings to be taken, should said owners fail to construct and lay the same, within the time herein limited, will be governed, constructed and laid under the provisions of General Ordinance No. 82 of the Village of Chelsea, approved April 28th, 1894.

Sec. 9.—This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately after its publication.

Approved this 22nd day of June, 1894.
WILLIAM BACON, President.

JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

Subscribe for the HERALD, \$1.00.

A copy:

I find Grape Leaf Baking Powder manufactured by Geo. G. Harris Mfg. Co., of Ypsilanti, to be a straight tartrate powder made from the best materials, thoroughly mixed, and of high aerating powers; and can recommend it as a thoroughly good powder.

PROF. E. A. STRONG,

Department of Chemistry,
State Normal School,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

WONDERFUL CURES!

THOMAS MINCHIN.

MAJOR W. A. SIMFIELD.



Before Treatment.



Before Treatment.

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

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

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

The Celebrated Specialists of Detroit, Mich.

TREAT AND GUARANTEE TO CURE

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

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

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

DISEASES OF WOMEN. Why suffer in silence? They can cure you. Displacements, Irregularity, and painful periods cured in a short time. Renewed vitality given. Illustrated Book Free. Inclose stamp.

SPECIAL DISEASES. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Varicella, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Private diseases, Stricture, Syphilis, and all Blood diseases guaranteed cured or no pay. 14 years in Detroit—15,000 cures—National reputation. Books free—Consultation free—Names confidential. If unable to call, write for a list of questions and advice free.

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

Markets.

Chelsea, July, 18, 1894.

Eggs, per dozen	09c
Butter, per pound	11c
Oats, per bushel	35c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	—c
Potatoes, per bushel	\$1.00
Apples, per bushel	1.00
Onions, per bushel	1.40
Beans, per bushel	\$1.50

Spend Your Outing On The Great Lakes.

Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about \$12.50 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath-rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit. Daily between Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The cabins, parlors and staterooms of these steamers are designed for the complete entertainment of humanity under home conditions; the palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

If you are going to sell some colonies of bees this spring or if you are going to buy any, see that they reach their destination before cold weather ends; otherwise you may have trouble.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. The undersigned having been appointed the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Lewis S. Hadley, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present the claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the city of Lyndon in said County, on the 23rd day of August and on the 23rd day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said dates to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated May 23rd, 1894.

GEORGE MARSHALL, Commissioner.

HARRISON HADLEY, Commissioner.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by Jesse Young and Annette Youngs to Joseph T. McIntire dated May 5th, 1892, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, May 10, 1892, in Liber 77, Mortgages on page 99 upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal, interest and attorney's fees provided for in said mortgage the sum of nine hundred, twenty and 30/100 dollars.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 31st day of August next at 10 o'clock the foreman at the southerly front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor in said County to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and all legal costs, to-wit:

The west half of the north-west quarter section Twenty-six Township of Ypsilanti Washtenaw County, State of Michigan.

Dated, June 5th, 1894.

JOSEPH T. MCINTIRE, Mortgagee.

D. C. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on the day, the 26th day of June, in the year of our thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of probate.

In the matter of the Estate of George Savage, deceased.

George W. Turnbull, the Special Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Special Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered that Tuesday, the 27th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that all heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at said session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the account should not be allowed; And it is further ordered, that said administrator do notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the time thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, for successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.