

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

VOLUME 23.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, AUG 23, 1894.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

NUMBER 52.

## PARENTS!

Remember school begins September 3rd. Perhaps your children will want new Shoes, if so don't forget that we are sole agents here for the

Little Giant School Shoes,



The most Popular line of Children's Shoes in the market.

These goods are better and fully 15 per cent cheaper than ever before. You run no chances in buying these goods. Every pair is warranted.

We have them in Kid, Dongola, Goat, Grain and Calfskin. Heel and spring heel. All widths. All sizes.

Every season we sell more of them, which substantiates our claim that the goods are right and the prices are right.

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 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, livey stocks, hotels, mills, etc., call on or write S. C. STALLKNECHT, Room 20, Carter Building, Jackson, Mich. 29-8

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. 86

**Fair Items.**  
We will aim to have an exhibition that will be a live and prosperous fair, abounding in fresh and novel sights and features that will be strong and interesting because new and strange to the eyes of those who witness them.

Cycling has become a popular pastime and pleasure of late years. We will make provisions for races at our coming fair this fall, with suitable purses.

In the poultry department this year we invite extensive competition. We have enlarged the building and offer better facilities for showing birds than in years before. Judges will be guided by the American standard in awarding premiums on points of excellence. Come everybody that breeds poultry for profit or pleasure and make this department complete.

German Day has come and gone. A grand success in many ways. Let every one put forth as much effort in decorating and display for our fair and we will assure you of larger crowds than Chelsea ever saw before. It is the spirit of public interest and generosity of hand that builds up a place faster than any other way, and our people are ever to the front in enterprises of this description.

Time enhances rather than diminishes the interest people take in the fairs, and we have every indication to lead us to believe that we shall have a vast exhibition and a big crowd this year. The genius and energy of the people where it is located are enlisted in its success and they will not be content to stop short of an exhibition of surpassing merit and importance.

M. A. LOWRY, Pres.

Thanks.

The German Workmen's Benevolent Association of Chelsea, tenders its gratitude to all the business men and citizens of this place who made themselves so conspicuous in making the celebration of the German-American day such a decided and unparalleled success. A success which is conceded to us by all the societies of Washtenaw and Jackson counties, who were represented here on that day. The decorated wagons representing the various business enterprises of Chelsea were decidedly the best, the most elegant and tasty ever seen. The decorations on private houses, equaled, and many surpassed, anything ever seen in this county. It was a day that will be remembered by the people for a long time and thanks again to all who helped to make it worth remembering.

A. NEUBERGER, Sec.

The Correct Stars and Stripes.

The law provides no specific dimensions for the flag of the United States. Sections 1791 and 1792 of the revised statutes prescribe simply that there shall be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union of the flag shall be white stars in a blue field, the number of the stars corresponding with the number of the states, and a new one being added on the Fourth of July next succeeding the admission of a new state. At present there are 44 states, and the arrangement of the stars which has obtained official sanction is in six horizontal rows, the top and bottom rows containing eight stars each and the intervening rows seven.

Excursion.

German American Catholic Congress, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 1894. A rate of one lowest first-class limited fare for round trip. Children five years of age and under twelve, one-half adult rate. Tickets sold Sept. 23 to 25, inclusive, good only on date of sale. Good to return not later than Oct. 1, 1894.

Camp meeting, Haslett Park, Mich. A rate of one and one-third first-class fare for round trip. Dates of sale, Aug. 7 to 30. Good to return until Sept. 17, 1894.

Michigan State Sunday School Association Rallies, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30, 1894, and Jackson, Mich., Aug. 30, 1894. A rate of one lowest first-class fare for round trip. Tickets to be sold on day of Rally. Limit of return, day of sale.

What we want in natural abilities may generally and easily be made up in industry; as a dwarf may keep pace with a giant if he will but move his legs a little faster.

## CONGRESS HAS AGREED

On some things at last, and on others AGREED to DISAGREE. But if they lived in this vicinity they would be

UNANIMOUS on one POINT

At least. They would all agree that F. P. Glazier & Co. are putting up more goods for a dollar than any other store in the surrounding country. If the Senate should appoint a

Committee of Investigation.

They would discover that the Bank Drug Store enjoys a big trade because they have the confidence of their customers. Because they endeavor to treat every one in such a manner as will insure their return. Everything that leaves our store is guaranteed to be just as represented.

Best Mason Fruit Jars.

We guarantee every can to be perfect in all respects and to be the best jar on the market.

Extra Heavy Caps and Rubbers.

Our - Coffees - Make - Customers.

(See price-list on inside page)

F. P. Glazier & Co.

New Photo Gallery.

Superior photographs of residences or family groups, social gatherings and pleasure parties, or any kind of picture required. Cabinets and Flash Lights a Specialty.

Give me a call.

M. L. BURKHART.

Babcock Building, Chelsea.

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 snar cured hams and bacon. 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

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WM. CASPARY.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

Babcock building, N. Main St.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

**Regular Session.**  
In the senate on the 15th no business of importance was transacted beyond the confirmation, in executive session, of the Chinese treaty, the vote standing 47 to 50. At a caucus of democrats of the house members, shortly before convening, a resolution was offered by Speaker Crisp, which was carried, advising the recession from the disagreement to the senate's amendments to the Wilson bill, the passing of the amended bill, and the introduction of separate bills making coal, iron, sugar and barbed wire free of all duties. When the house convened in regular session the resolution was carried by a vote of 193 to 21. At a session held in the evening it passed separate bills for free sugar, iron, coal and barbed wire.

A MESSAGE was received in the senate on the 4th from the house informing the senate that the house had passed bills placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, in which it asked the concurrence of the senate. Bills were passed promoting Commodore Louis C. Sertori, retired, to rear admiral on the retired list, and authorizing soldiers' home managers to extend outdoor relief to veterans. The house was not in session.

In the senate on the 15th the conference report on the civil service bill was presented and adopted. A letter was read from Secretary Carlisle in regard to the four pending bills—free iron, coal, sugar and barbed wire—declaring that if the four bills became laws there would be a deficit at the end of the present fiscal year of about \$30,000,000, of which over \$28,000,000 would be caused by the free sugar bill alone. In the house no business of importance was transacted beyond the introduction of a resolution by Gen. Black in regard to silver coinage, who asked for unanimous consent for its immediate adoption, but it was referred to the committee.

In the senate on the 16th a joint congratulatory resolution from the United States to Hawaii was adopted. Tariff bills relating to sugar and other articles in dispute were referred to a committee, and Senator Hill's measure providing for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists was passed without division. In the house there was but a bare quorum present. The deficiency appropriation bill was further considered, as also was the silver coinage resolution.

In the senate on the 17th a motion was made to appoint Senator White to the vacancy on the finance committee caused by the death of Senator Vance. Senator Murray was also put in nomination, but under the rules the nominations went over. The conference report on the deficiency bill was submitted. There was hardly a quorum in the house, as members were anxious to get away and were leaving on every train. No business of importance was transacted.

### DOMESTIC.

An address to colored voters, urging them to cut loose from the republican party, was issued by the Negro National Democratic league in session at Indianapolis.

The labor commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes which lead to the recent railroad strike convened in Chicago.

Mrs. MILLER and her 18-month-old babe were murdered at Seattle, Wash., by thieves, who afterward fired the home to conceal their crime.

A QUARREL over a dog trade resulted in the loss of three lives at Leitchfield, Ala.

The grand jury of Shelby county, Tenn., found 538 indictments in two days against persons charged with selling liquor without licenses.

GOVERNMENT officials have decided to send enough warships to Korea to protect American interests during the Japanese-Chinese war.

NAVAL regulations have been changed reversing the policy of permitting right of asylum for political refugees on American vessels.

Mrs. M. BROWN, of Omaha, Neb., was fatally burned by a gasoline explosion. She attempted to fill the tank without turning off the flames.

JASON COLE, living on a farm near Hyannis, Neb., was found sitting on his mower in the hay field, dead. He had been shot through the head by some unknown person.

REPORTS to the director of the mint show that since July 1 the number of silver dollars coined amounted to 833,000, of which 410,000 were coined since August 1.

The constitutional convention of New York decided by a decisive majority upon removing the \$5,000 limit for damages by the loss of life.

INTERESTING memorial services were held at the old homestead of William Cullen Bryant at Cammington, Mass. Letters were read from a large number of literary people.

MEMBERS of the whisky trust were said to have borrowed \$5,000,000 to take their goods out of bond.

The northwestern interstate fair—which includes the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska—was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at Tacoma.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington for Gray-Gables to avoid a severe case of malaria which he was threatened with.

DURING a quarrel at Riverside, Ky., between Edwin Lemasters and wife, a son, W. L. Lemasters, shot and instantly killed his father.

J. M. LOGAN, a notorious incendiary, who has destroyed property worth thousands of dollars, was arrested at Kansas City.

FOUR Detroit (Mich.) school inspectors, charged by Mayor Pingree with having received bribes, were put under bonds of \$5,000 each.

At the joint convention of the populist and labor parties at Columbus, O., a state ticket was nominated headed by Charles R. Martin for secretary of state.

CHARLES GEORGET, an engineer of Hoboken, has discovered old deeds entitling him to valuable real estate in St. Louis.

Heirs of Richard Bishop in Pittsburgh will lay claim to ten acres in the heart of Indianapolis, Ind., worth \$2,000,000.

CHRISTOPHER BERNHARDT, of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 87, despondent over the loss of his wife, committed suicide at her grave.

TITUS broke two world's competitive bicycle records at Denver, riding a mile in 2:10 3-5 and five miles in 13:19.

A COTTON expert estimates, after a trip over the entire state, that the crop in Texas will be about 2,500,000 bales, or one-half million bales over last year.

DR. JOHN SEATON, one of the most prominent physicians and specialists of Indiana, was found dead in bed at his home at Fort Wayne.

BANK EXAMINER MILLER, while temporarily insane, shot himself through the temple at Altoona, Pa.

DAVID HALL, of Jonesville, Va., was shot and killed by Tom Denny, 18 years old. Hall had Denny indicted for abusing his child and Denny took his revenge in the murder.

THE Commercial & Savings bank of Ludington, Mich., suspended business by order of its president, Antoine E. Cartier.

THE body of Col. Lang C. Winston, of Pasadena, Cal., who was lost in a snowstorm last November while with a hunting party up the San Gabriel canyon, has been found.

CHARLES ROBINSON, first elected governor of Kansas, died at his home in Leavenworth.

W. G. TAYLOR was hanged at Newburn, Va., for the murder of his wife.

THE Cunard line steamer Campania, which arrived at New York from Liverpool, made the passage in 5 days 9 hours and 29 minutes, the fastest time on record.

THERE were 226 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 17th, against 251 the week previous and 455 in the corresponding time in 1893.

THE first bale of cotton of this year's crop, from Eagle Point, Miss., was sold at auction in Memphis for ten cents a pound.

BEN REED, arrested on suspicion at Terre Haute, Ind., for the murder and robbery of a man named Henderson, has confirmed his guilt. Six dollars and a half was all the money he found on his victim.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 17th aggregated \$790,688,185, against \$774,451,986 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, was 8.0.

NEW JERSEY'S legislature is to be petitioned to permit the consolidation of Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Orange, Paterson and Passaic.

AT a soldier's reunion at Oblong, Ill., David Eaton wantonly killed Donald McDonald and wounded John James.

IN a speech before the bimetallic conference at Washington Congressman Bryan recommended the dropping of all other issues but that of free coinage.

UNITED STATES JUDGE CALDWELL has ordered the Santa Fe receivers to pay employes promptly, borrowing money if necessary.

A DOUBLE wedding was celebrated at Pana, Ill., in which Edward Munday and Thomas Ellison were married to each other's divorced wife.

APPROPRIATIONS made by the present congress are \$49,309,169 less than those of its predecessor.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

INDIANA democrats in state convention at Indianapolis nominated a ticket headed by George F. Reinhard and J. F. Dailey for justices of the supreme court. The platform denounces tariff protection of every kind; declares McKinleyism to be the cause of the financial depression; favors arbitration between employes and employers, reaffirms the belief that both gold and silver should be used as a money standard; indorses the administration of President Cleveland, especially his course in maintaining law and order, and indorses the administration of Gov. Matthews.

THE Missouri republicans state convention in session at Excelsior Springs nominated a ticket headed by W. M. Robinson for supreme judge.

OHIO democrats will hold their state convention in Columbus on September 18 and 19.

GOV. FISHBACK, of Arkansas, received a telegram from Clifton B. Breckinridge resigning his seat in congress. A special election to fill the vacancy has been called for September 3.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made on the 15th as follows: Wisconsin, Ninth district, Alexander Stewart (rep.); Fourth, Theobald Otjen (dem.); Arkansas, Second district, John S. Little (dem.); Virginia, Ninth district, James A. Walker (rep.); First, W. A. Jones (dem.); Sixth, Peter J. Otey (dem.); North Carolina, Fifth district, Thomas Settle (rep.); Fourth, Charles M. Cooke (dem.); Indiana, Sixth district, Thompson Harris (pop.); West Virginia, Third district, J. H. Huling (rep.); Nebraska, Fourth district, J. E. Hainer (rep.).

THE reform convention, in session at Columbia, S. C., nominated J. G. Evans for governor.

DAVID B. CULBERSON was nominated for governor by Texas democrats in state convention at Dallas.

THE Ohio democratic state committee have decided to hold the state convention in Columbus on September 18 and 19.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows on the 16th: Virginia, Sixth district, Hampton Hoge (rep.); Seventh district, R. J. Walker (rep.); Eighth district, E. E. Meredith (dem.); Tenth district, D. H. Tucker (dem.); Michigan, Second district, George Spaulding (rep.); Seventh district, N. B. Farnsworth (pop.); Missouri, Tenth district, M. C. Ellison (dem.); Eighth district, W. C. Aldridge (pop.); Florida, First district, S. R. Sparkman (dem.); Mississippi, Sixth district, C. H. Hawthorn (pop.); Kentucky, Second district, J. D. Clarkey (dem.); Nebraska, First district, J. B. Strode (rep.); Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth district, W. C. Arnold (rep.).

THE First district republican congressional convention, after being in session two nights and two days at Nebraska City, Neb., nominated Jesse B. Strode on the 1,236th ballot.

THE death of Burton C. Cook, congressman and one of the makers of history in Illinois, occurred in Evanston. He twice placed Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the presidency.

### FOREIGN.

IN an explosion in a fireworks factory at Konigsberg, Germany, three persons were killed and several were injured.

ARRANGEMENTS were made in Berlin to loan China \$50,000,000. German and English bankers would furnish the money.

CONTINUED wet weather has done great damage to crops in England. The potato blight in its most virulent form prevailed in many districts of Ireland.

A STEAMER which arrived at Victoria, B. C., brought news of the death of the king of Siam. He was aged 55 years, and had occupied the throne since 1868. He was the father of eighty-seven children.

EXPLORER WELLMAN reports having discovered much new country on his polar expedition, and will again go north next year.

ORIENTAL advices are to the effect that a great battle was fought between Chinese and Japanese troops in Korea, and that thousands were killed on both sides.

MANY tin plate works in south Wales which have been closed for some time were preparing to resume work in view of the passage of the tariff bill in Washington.

THE Kaffir rebellion in South Africa is spreading. Many women and children have been killed and much property destroyed.

AN anarchist plot against the life of Premier Dupuy, of France, was discovered by detectives. The reds were warned and escaped.

THE rebellion in Venezuela has come to an end. Amnesty will be granted to all insurgents.

### LATER.

IN the United States senate on the 15th it was decided that there should be no further legislation over which there is a contest at this session of congress. The resolution to appoint Senator White to the vacancy on the finance committee was adopted. A resolution was adopted to instruct the finance committee to report back an amendment to the free sugar bill providing for the McKinley bounty on raw domestic sugars. After the passage of the bill for the relief of the Oklahoma settlers, the senate adjourned. The house was in session but a short time, no business of importance being transacted.

MEXICAN soldiers surprised the notorious bandit, Luna, and his wife in the mountains and killed both of them.

AFFECTED by her son's conversion, Mrs. Jane Newberry dropped dead at a church revival at Surveyville, Tex.

RATHER than be censured for reckless driving, John C. Peck, a member of the Philadelphia fire department, killed himself.

SEVERAL persons were killed and a number badly hurt by the collision of two trains on the Hidalgo road near the City of Mexico.

THOMAS HEWITT, an iron molder of Kearney, N. J., stabbed his wife and children and killed himself by leaping from a window.

Mrs. SIMMONS, once a noted belle of Lexington, Ky., was arrested at Wichita, Kan., charged with murder.

AT Sherburne, Minn., Lee Walker seized the trailing rope of an ascending balloon and was killed by the fall.

SIX men were drowned by the destruction of the steamer Uspelk, plying on the Shepna river in Russia.

POPULISTS of Lake county, Ind., nominated a full ticket, then reconsidered their action, got into a general fight and adjourned.

MAJ. WILLIAM WORTH, court-martialed for ordering target practice on Sunday, was acquitted and released from custody.

MANY cases of cholera have appeared in Paris, while cholera continues to spread throughout Germany and Holland.

THE river and harbor bill has become a law without the president's signature.

SENATOR MCPHERSON, who contemplated resigning because of ill-health, was prevailed on by friends to change his mind.

FIVE men were drowned by the capsizing of a government boat off the coast of Washington.

## THEY NEED HELP.

Great Distress Among the Unemployed at Pullman.

Sixteen Hundred Families Are Said to Be Starving—An Appeal for Aid from the State—The Labor Inquiry.

### SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—The following letter has been received by Gov. Altgeld:

"KENSINGTON, Ill., Aug. 20.—To His Excellency the Governor of Illinois: We, the people of Pullman, who, by the greed and oppression of George M. Pullman have been brought to a condition where starvation stares us in the face, do hereby appeal to you for aid in this, our hour of need. We have been refused employment and have no means of leaving this vicinity and our families are starving. Our places have been filled with workmen from all over the United States, brought here by the Pullman company, and the surplus were turned away to walk the streets and starve. Also there are over 1,000 families here in destitution and their condition is pitiful. We have exhausted all the means at our command to feed them and we now make this appeal to you as a last resource. Trusting that God will influence you and that you will give this your prompt attention, we remain yours in distress, the starving citizens of Pullman.

T. E. POLANS,  
L. J. NEWELL,  
THEODORE RODKE"

Gov. Altgeld left for Chicago late Sunday night and will personally make an investigation of affairs at Pullman Monday and Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The first witness before the labor commission at the opening of the fourth day's session was Thomas W. Heathcote, chairman of the Pullman strike committee, who had been recalled. He said that the Pullman company's statement that the company's books might be looked over by the employes was merely a statement by one of the clerks. When the employes went to investigate the books they were refused. He said that the Pullman branch of the American Railway union was formed during the last of March and the month of April. Nearly all of the 4,000 employes of the company joined the union. Each man paid one dollar for the privileges of membership. Of all the employes between 2,500 and 3,000 lived in the houses of the company.

Miss Mary Abbott Wood, who worked in the electrical department at Pullman, was the next witness. She said she was a member of the American Railway union and was one of the Pullman strikers. Her father had died some time ago in the company's employ. She had to support her mother on the one dollar a day she received from the Pullman company. She lived in one of the Pullman houses and paid \$17.71 a month. Miss Wood showed the commission a notice of eviction, dated May 3, she had received from the company. She testified that she had paid her rent to April 30. The company, by mistake, had credited the rent to her sister. When she asked for a recalculation she was refused. She had not yet been evicted.

Frank P. McDonald, a locomotive engineer on the Chicago Great Western was next called. He said that sometimes he was compelled to remain on continuous service from sixty to seventy-two hours without rest. Mr. McDonald went into an extended account of the trouble on the Chicago and Great Western. It was caused by a refusal of the company to restore wages, which had been cut.

Mr. McDonald said he opposed the recent strike because he thought the American Railway union was not strong enough to fight the general managers in the hard times when so many men were out of work. He did not think the strike would be successful. He voted for the strike only because he was so instructed by his local union.

"I am opposed to strikes in general," said Mr. McDonald, "but when the federal government will do nothing for us, and we have no weapon but the strike, we must use it. If it were not for strikes the railroad men in this country would be working for one-half the pay they are now getting."

Asked what he knew about the stoppage of mail trains, the witness said that the Chicago & Great Western mail train No. 3 on June 28 last was "killed" by the management of that road and its crew was used to take out an excursion train to St. Claire. This mail train was obstructed by the railway managers and not by the strikers or the members of the American Railway union.

McDonald told how it was impossible for him to obtain employment after the Burlington strike, when he was blacklisted. The company's influence was used against him, he said, even to the extent of protesting to Gov. Francis, of Missouri, against McDonald's appointment as oil inspector at St. Joseph, Mo.

Miss Jane Adams, superintendent of Hull house and member of the board of conciliation of the civic federation, was next called. She recited the efforts of the civic federation to bring about a settlement of the trouble. The employes of the A. R. U. were always willing and anxious to arbitrate, but Pullman and his officials would say to the committee only that they had nothing to arbitrate.

Arthur M. Wilson and Nettie M. West, employes of the Pullman company, testified as to the reduction in wages.

H. W. Pearson, a real estate agent who operates at Kensington, Roseland, Southwest Pullman, and other localities adjacent to Pullman, said houses which rented for \$17 in Pullman could be had for \$10 a month in Kensington. In all cases, in his judgment, rents were about 75 to 100 per cent. higher in Pullman than in the adjacent towns.

The commission adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday. Application has been made the commission to hear statements by representatives of unorganized labor. All persons who think they can give the commission any information as to the conditions of labor, organized or unorganized, will be heard.

### CAPTURED A FORT.

Japs Victorious After a Five Hours' Fight at Song Hwan.

SHICH GEN, Korea, via San Francisco, Aug. 20.—A fierce battle has just been fought at Song Hwan. The Chinese have very strong fortifications, and 17,000 troops were said to be stationed there. The Japanese determined to capture the arms and provisions and deceived the enemy by a clever bit of strategy. They gave out that they were going to march back to Asan, and, in fact, did parade for a considerable distance in that direction; but no sooner were they convinced of the success of their scheme in making the Chinese believe they had left the settlement than they marched with a rush straight up to the fortifications and, attacking in a body, made a clean sweep of everything in the course of five hours' fighting.

### A New Arrangement.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 20, 1894.—The new traffic arrangement between the Great Northern and Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. is one of the most important of the year. It gives the Great Northern the most direct entrance of any road into Portland and to the short line into the Palouse and Walla Walla districts of Washington, the Coeur d'Alene, Moscow and Snake River districts of Idaho.

UNREHEARSED EFFECT.—Aged and venerable Retainer—"Here, noble sire, is the legacy of your great ancestor; this chest has been opened for a couple of generations!" Don Diego—"Open it." (When the lid is raised a live cat jumps on to the stage.) Old Servant—"That those mischievous chorus lads!"—Humoristische Blätter.

### How Jolly!

Eh! who said that? The answer is as prompt as the question from the dear chappie who has checked the rheumatism with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, unequalled as well for dyspepsia, liver complaint, inactivity of the bowels or kidneys, nervousness, lack of vitality, appetite or sleep. Use the great tonic and you will be ultimately happy if now afflicted.

"Yes, Harold, there is no gainsaying the fact that I love you, but a plumber is no good at this season of the year."—"The Maude, dear, but I forgot to tell you that I have gone into the ice business."—"Well, that changes matters, of course. In June a cold snap is very much better than a lead-pipe cinch."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE congregation of a country church were horrified during a morning service to hear their new (and athletic) curate cry out at the end of the lesson: "He ah endeth the first innings."—Tid-Bits.

Mrs. X. (observing her friend at work upon the kitchen floor)—"Why in the world don't you get a servant to scour your floors?" Mrs. Y.—"Because I have to scour the town to get a servant."—Harlem Life.

MR. BEACH—"All you want is nerve when you go into the water, Miss Bright." Miss Bright—"Well, you said you would go in with me, didn't you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

KEEP the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

REGY—"Anything unusual happen while I was out, James?" James—"Yes, sir; your tailor didn't call."—Tid-Bits.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally Price 75c.

He that drives with the whip needs strong reins.—Chicago Herald.

It is death to a lie to become lame in the feet.—Ram's Horn.

## Weak and Weary

Overcome by the heat or extraordinary exertion, the physical system, like a machine, needs to be renovated and repaired. The blood needs to be purified and invigorated.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

ated and the nerves and muscles strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, removes that tired feeling and gives sweet, sound, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

\$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.

\$2.12 1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES.

\$3.25 \$2.12 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 profit. 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.

## WELL Drilling Machines for any depth.

100 FEET

300 "

1000 "

2000 "

DEEP

Best line of Portable and Semi-Portable Machines ever made. Drills 12 to 18 inches in diameter, all depths. Mounted and Down Machines Steam and Horse Power. Self Pumping Tools for shallow wells. Rope tools for large and deep wells. State size and depth you want to drill.

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## SALESMEN WANTED.

To sell Hardy Northern Nursery Stock. Large assortment of trees and shrubs. Cash every week. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., No. 214 Nursery Ave., Lake City, Minnesota.

\$1000 In money; also other valuable premiums. EASE HALL Enthusiasts, this is your opportunity. Price 75c. All Newadvertisers of 5 East 10th St., New York.

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Wanted, our own growing. We pay salary or commission. Address with reference to L. G. BRADY, Co., Prop., Union Surberies, Kansas, Mo.

SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

THE OLD GATEKEEPER.

As you turned from the town and the valley forsook,  
Lured onward and up by the brawl of a brook,  
There broke on the sight such a tiny abode,  
The gatehouse that stood at the bend in the road.

Long, long to the hill with its sheltering breast,  
It had cuddled as close as a bird to its nest;  
And never came night but its window panes glowed  
With a welcome flung out at the bend in the road.

The quaintest of mortals had lodging therein,  
With the dream of a dimple asleep in his chin,  
And a bow like a prince which he fondly bestowed  
When he flung wide the gate at the bend in the road.

Though his stock was askew and his wig was away,  
The laugh and the luster that leaped from his eye  
Told his heart held the love of his kind for its code,  
The odd little man at the bend in the road.

He would brood by the hour o'er his one window-box,  
With its old-fashioned blossoms, sweet william and phlox,  
Yet the cloud always fled, and the mirth ever flowed,  
When a wanderer paused at the bend in the road.

His life had its story, 'twas whispered, and we  
Had brushed the fair flower of his hopes at a blow;  
And yet to the last he made light of his load,  
The brave little man at the bend in the road.

Now he sleeps his last sleep, though in memory still  
I see his bent figure lean over the sill:  
And gone is the gatehouse, his cheery abode,  
While the grass waves its green at the bend in the road.

—Clinton Scollard, in Youth's Companion.

MY RIVAL'S REVENGE.

The Story of a Terrible Night and a Lucky Escape.

At one time in my life I had the sole charge of a signal-box on one of our great main lines in perhaps the most desolate part of the three kingdoms—at least, it was desolate enough during the winter months. Then, except for the freight of human beings that the trains bore past at certain intervals, I did not see a creature from the time that my mate left me until the hour when he came to relieve me of my duty.

The railway company, in whose employment I had been for several years, had found me useful to them, and had been pleased to acknowledge my services by promising me a position of trust and importance—such a position as men ten years my senior had waited for in vain. In a way, then, my future was secured, and I was only filling the post of signal-man until the vacancy should occur for me to drop into.

Some little distance down the line where my signal-box was stationed ran the big river that gave its name to that part of the country, and over this river a bridge—the construction of which was somewhat out of date—carried trains into the next shire. Much depended upon the bridge, and one of my chief duties was to keep it clear for passenger trains.

One November evening I was at my post in the signal-box. I had a bright fire burning, and I rose from my seat beside it and gazed, in turn, through the many windows of my small domain. The outlying country looked very dreary; without a storm was at hand. Even as the thought passed through my mind, there was a muffled, rumbling sound which came nearer and nearer, until one mighty crash broke overhead, and, an instant after, the whole place was filled with blue lurid light, which made the darkness that succeeded it the more intense. Another rattling peal of thunder, the sound of which echoed far and wide, and then the flood gates of Heaven seemed to open and the rain poured down—rain and hail that the wind lashed against the windows with a fury that seemed irresistible. In all my experience I had never witnessed anything like that storm. At no great distance the river, swollen and turbulent, was rising above its banks hurrying along and bearing down all that came in its way.

I was not afraid of a storm. I told myself again and again that I was not afraid, but somehow this storm had strangely affected me. I paced my little room from end to end, brooding over my past life, dissatisfied with myself, and feeling—for conscience makes cowards of us all—that I would have given the world had I been a better man. Then I tried to recall some good deed I had done in days gone by that would encourage me; but instead, there came before me with startling distinctness the remembrance of a man who had been my rival—my antagonist—one Matthew Holt by name, a man who had openly and persistently avowed himself to be my enemy. It was some years since we had parted. Poor Matthew! I could think of him pitifully after that lapse of time, although his last words had been full of bitter passion, as he swore that one day he would have his revenge. He had gone abroad. I knew not what had become of him; he might be dead. It was not often that the thought of

the enmity between us had troubled me. When it did cross my mind I had been wont to lay the blame entirely on him; but on this night I saw the past with different eyes. Perhaps there are other men who, looking back to the time when they were in the twenties, feel half contemptuous for their former selves. At any rate, that was how I felt. "Ah! Frank Bryant," I said to myself, "you fancied yourself a very fine gentleman indeed, and in many ways you were little better than a conceited coxcomb." Then, with an effort, I brought my mind back from the past into the present.

The first fury of the storm was somewhat spent. I replenished the fire and looked about me. The signal-box, in which so many hours of my life had been spent during the last year, was lit by several jets of gas; and the wall were the many mechanical contrivances, the use of which must puzzle the uninitiated, and upon which so much depends for the safety and dispatch of our great railway traffic.

While I listened to the storm I had not been forgetful that a goods-train was far behind its time, and as I turned from my fire, I had warning of its approach. It could not cross the bridge on such a night, and perhaps endanger the evening express which would soon be due, so I turned the points and sent it off into the siding. I heard it rumble past with a feeling of pity for the engine-driver and guard who were forced to delay in such weather. As I turned from the levers, having set the metals back in their places in readiness for the express, I raised my eyes and became aware that a man's face was pressed against the wet glass at the end of the box—the pane over the door. As I looked at that strange face, those wild, angry eyes and the red hair blown about by the wind, my heart seemed to stand still with a sudden terror. I felt, indeed, as if I looked upon a ghost, for the face before me was no other than that of the man who had been haunting my thoughts for the last hour—my old enemy, Matthew Holt!

For an instant only we looked into each other's eyes, and then he disappeared. Even after I had lost sight of him, I was too bewildered to think or act; but as soon as I recovered my presence of mind, I hurried forward and opened the door. The light from within showed me that the little flight of wooden steps that led to the ground had no one upon them. I went down a step or two and peered about me, but the darkness was impenetrable. I shouted out, to know who was there, but no answer came. The rain beat in my face, and the wind was so strong that I could scarcely stand. I reentered my box and closed the door after me. It was then, and only then, that the conviction forced itself upon me that what I had seen was an apparition, a mere delusion on my part, caused by the morbid influence of the storm and by my brooding over old times.

But no matter whether the face I had seen was real or imaginary, it had set me off dreaming of the past once more, and for the next few moments I allowed my thoughts to take me where they would.

They carried me back to a time when I had gone down to that quiet little Welsh village to do my part in putting down a new line. I was smart and active—a good-looking youngster, too, in those days; so, who could wonder that pretty Nancy, the beauty of the village, transferred her affections from her yokel lover to me. Matthew Holt was a powerful young giant, but ungenerally enough to look at. An unmanly cub, too, in my estimation, and I had treated him accordingly. Yes, it was in that direction that my conscience reproached me, when I remembered how I had lost no opportunity of placing him at a disadvantage and asserting my own superiority. Not content with winning for myself the prize he coveted, I must confess that there were times when I took a malicious pleasure in making my unhappy rival smart. I have seen his eyes blaze with passion, and his brawny fists double themselves ready for a blow. And yet, he never laid a hand upon me; and I knew that his forbearance was only for Nancy's sake.

My pretty Nancy! How well I could remember the pride with which I carried her off as my bride from her village home, and for a while life was very sweet. But it was not long before death claimed her, and she passed away, leaving only a tender memory behind, which, as the years went on, seemed almost like a dream.

I sat staring fixedly into the fire, living over those old times again, and wishing, alas! an idle wish, that I had acted differently, when suddenly a cold blast of wind swept through the room, blowing the gas about and making the fire flare. The door must have come open, I thought; I could not have have shut it properly. I rose to secure it, but before I could turn round, I received a violent blow upon my head. It was dealt with such force that I fell heavily to the ground, and for a moment lost all consciousness.

When I came to myself I found that I was lying on the floor, bound securely hand and foot. The door of the signal box was shut, and standing before me, but with his eyes fixed on the levers, was Matthew Holt. He looked, as he was, years older than when we had last met, but I could have sworn to that big, loosely-made figure and

that shock of red hair anywhere. In an instant I had realized the whole situation and seen how completely I was in his power. Yes, the hour of reckoning was indeed at hand. He had come, in all the strength of his brute force, to take his revenge. He seemed suddenly to become aware that I had recovered my senses, for he turned and looked at me, and as I met the pitiless expression in those savage, bloodshot eyes my heart turned sick and faint within me.

After contemplating me in silence for a moment he said, sneeringly: "So, Mr. Frank Bryant, you remember me?" "Yes, I remember you," I answered, speaking as calmly as I could; "and although there was not much love lost between us in the old days, I never then thought of you as a coward—one who would take a mean advantage of his enemy. Come, Matthew Holt, unbind me; let us meet on an equal footing, and I will hear what you have to say!"

He threw back his head and laughed, a short, mocking laugh that was not pleasant to hear. "No, no, my fine gentleman; you don't come over me with any of your smooth-tongued speeches," he said.

There was another pause, during which he drew a bottle from his pocket, uncorked it, and drank. It was strong spirits, I could tell by the smell of it. I shuddered. This was not likely to improve his mood. Indeed, at the first glance I had noticed in his eyes that savage recklessness which comes of the madness born of drink.

He replaced the bottle in his pocket, and, drawing the chair into a position from which he could see me, sat down. "Do you know why I am here?" he asked. I made no answer, and he went on: "I will tell you. I am here to take my revenge for the brutal way in which you treated me in days gone by. Yes, Mr. Bryant, the tables are turned; I have the upper hand now."

"And for the sake of a foolish boy's taunts you would risk bringing the charge of murder upon your head," I returned, bitterly.

"You think I intend to take your life," he said, coolly, "but you are mistaken. To kill you would be to end your misery, and there are many things worse than death. It would be harder for you to live with a stain upon your name. Ruin and disgrace would bring your proud spirit down."

I was bewildered. What could the madman mean? At any rate, it was a relief to hear that I was safe from bodily harm; for the rest, how could he touch me?

"I know all about you," he went on—"how you have got round your employers, until you think your fortune is made! But how will it be with the company's favorite servant, after tonight?" As he finished speaking, Holt rose and took the levers in his hand, changing the points, as I had done an hour before, so that the next train would run, not over the bridge, but down the siding, on to the trucks of goods that were already standing there.

"What are you about?" I cried, struggling wildly to free myself. "Matthew Holt, for God's sake, think what you are doing!"

He made no answer, but, leaving the points as he had placed them, resumed his seat, looking down at me with a leer of triumph, that made me see more clearly the pitiless nature with which I had to deal. The whole scene was so horrible, that I felt as if I were in the grasp of a nightmare. So this was his revenge! To ruin me he was prepared to commit a crime so dastardly that the very thought of it made my blood run cold. God knows that at that moment no thought of my own responsibility, or the blame that would be attached to me, was in my mind; everything was swallowed up in the knowledge of the terrible fate that awaited the evening express. I could think of nothing but those unhappy men and women that each moment brought nearer to their doom.

From where I lay, I could see the clock and watch the signals, and I knew that the train was even then due. No words can describe the agony of that moment. My heart beat so that I could scarcely breathe, and every nerve in my body seemed to have a separate pulse of its own. I could only feel and think—I was powerless to move.

I listened, half mechanically, to the moaning of the wind and the beating of the rain upon the windows, for the storm had sprung up again with redoubled fury. Then, with one last effort, I broke into a torrent of eager words, imploring Holt by all he held sacred—by the God above us—by the memory of old times—of the girl he had once loved, to pause before it was too late, and think what he was doing. I pictured the horrors of a railway collision, and bade him remember that the blood of all those ill-fated creatures would be upon his head. But he only laughed at my ravings, telling me calmly that he had counted the cost, and that "the game was worth the candle."

It was just then that there was a movement among the signals, and the electric bell rang out heralding the approach of the express. Almost at the same instant I could hear in the distance the sharp, wild scream of its escaping steam, and I knew it was actually at hand. For an instant my reason seemed to desert me. I can remember rolling over upon the floor,

struggling madly, passionately, to be free. But all in vain, for as I lay there, panting and writhing, the train swept past. And then I remembered no more.

How long I lay there senseless, I can not tell; it must have been hours, but it might have been days or months, for my dazed sensations as I struggled back to life once more. As I lifted my head and looked about me, my bewilderment increased, for my room seemed full of people. Strange faces bent over me in anxious solicitude. I gazed at them blankly for a moment, then, with a rush, it all came back to me—the events of that terrible night! I sprang up, crying out wildly to know what had become of the express.

An old guard whom I knew, and who was, in fact, the guard of the express, stepped forward and laid his hand on my arm. "She is safe," he said, impressively—"saved by your presence of mind. It was a dangerous game, my lad, but our only chance; and God be praised, it worked splendidly."

I could not understand him, and turned to the others for an explanation of the riddle. And bit by bit it was all made clear. It seemed that the old bridge, which had long been looked upon with suspicion by the engineers, had not been able to stand against the storm, but had collapsed, and only a few seconds before the express should have passed over it! It was believed that I had become aware of the perilous state of the bridge too late to stop the train, and had therefore resorted to the only other alternative—that of sending the express into the siding, after the goods-train. This in itself was eminently risky; but, thanks to the severity of the storm, the express was going at a reduced speed, and the engine-driver, finding himself upon strange metals, had applied his brakes and brought her up when within a few yards of the wagons, and thus a great catastrophe had been averted. Everyone was loud in my praise, declaring that had it not been for my presence of mind and the promptitude of my action hundreds of lives would have been lost! I denied this, and tried to explain what had really occurred. But it was an incoherent story, and in the excitement of the moment few paid attention to it.

Holt had evidently carried out his plan of revenge to the letter, for I had been left unbound, and he had allowed no one to see him near my quarters.

The next day, in the river, among the debris of the fallen bridge, the dead body of a man was found. He was a stranger in that part of the country, and I was the only one who was able to identify him. But I said as little as I could respecting him, as I had no wish to brand his name with shame.

My nerves were so tried by the strain they had gone through, that I never again undertook the duties of pointsman, and the night of the great storm was the last that I ever spent in a signal-box.—Chamber's Journal

**THE UNGRATEFUL TRAMP.**  
He Wanted Jewelry Thrown in with the Shirts.

The genus tramp is made up of composite elements. One called at an up-town residence recently on a Monday morning, and, catching sight of the mistress of the household, who was in the kitchen, asked, when his appetite had been appeased, if she could supply him with a shirt to wear while the one he had on should be laundered. As the one in question showed strong need of an early acquaintance with the washtub, and as the housekeeper had only the week before sorted over her husband's linen and sent a number of shirts, slightly worn, to the old clothes closet, she promptly promised relief in the matter. She went upstairs herself and returned with a half-dozen of good shirts, all well done up and ready for wear.

The fellow eyed them with no enthusiasm. "They are white ones," he said, disappointedly. "Colored ones last me longer." The one he wore, by the way, had started its existence without color.

The donor found herself explaining that her husband had only white shirts.

"They open in front," was the next criticism; "then they need studs. Haven't you got some studs?"

"No," shortly, this time, "I have no studs."

"Collar buttons would do," he suggested, amicably.

"I have no collar buttons; merely the shirts, which you may take or leave," and the now indignant woman turned away.

The fellow indifferently fingered the pile, then asked for a piece of paper and string, and, having made a parcel of the six or seven shirts, lounged away without a word of thanks and with quite the air of having been imposed upon.—N. Y. Times.

**The Teuton Was Impressed.**  
A young man fresh from college wore as a scarfpin a jeweled gold potato bug. One day he called the attention of an old German bookseller to it, asking:

"Isn't that pretty, Dutely?"

"Ja, ja," was the reply. "Dot ish der piggest pug on der schmallest botto I haf efer seen."—N. Y. Times.

Some of the old-fashioned flowers are being revived with a vengeance. It is said that 100 tons of sweet pea seeds were sold last year.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

**Condition of Crops.**  
The Michigan crop report for August gives the average yield of this year's wheat crop at 15.47 bushels per acre for the state and of excellent quality. Oats are estimated at 27 bushels. The average condition of the corn crop is 80 per cent. for the state, somewhat below that of one year ago. The condition of potatoes is 73 per cent. That of meadows and pastures and clover sown this year is bad, ranging from 65 to 77 per cent. Apples promise 53 per cent. of the average crop. High temperature and dry weather since July 1, has told heavily on all crops.

**Foul Play Suspected.**  
C. A. Blood, aged 75, a wealthy retired vessel owner and banker of Marine City, was found dead in bed at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Flora Black, a widow, in Detroit. The coroner pronounced death due to apoplexy, but the undertaker found a bullet hole in his body. Mrs. Black's son, aged 21, was arrested and charged with the murder. There were two theories as to the murder. One that it was done for money, and the other that the son objected to Blood's presence in the house.

**Earnings of Railroads.**  
The total earnings of Michigan railroads for 1893 show a decrease of \$2,620,286 as compared with the year previous. The amount of specific tax paid to the state based upon gross earnings of \$35,740,139 is \$810,149, or \$88,612 less than the year previous. The Michigan Central pays of this sum \$229,147; Chicago & Grand Trunk, \$135,415. The earnings of 1894 show a still further decrease.

**Health in Michigan.**  
Reports to the state board of health by observers in different parts of the state show the diseases which caused most sickness in this state during the week ended August 11 as follows: Consumption was reported at 231 places, scarlet fever at thirty-eight, typhoid fever at thirty-three, diphtheria at nineteen, measles at ten, and smallpox at three.

**Condition of State Banks.**  
The condition of the 164 state banks and four trust companies of Michigan, as shown by a statement of their condition at the close of business July 18, is much improved over the report under date of May 4. The total capital is \$12,553,580 and a surplus of \$2,579,828. The total deposits are \$55,671,428, of which the savings deposits are about \$34,000,000.

**Arrested as a Defaulter.**  
A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., announces the arrest of George W. Hardiker, formerly employed in one of the offices of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Marquette railroad in Detroit. Hardiker left suddenly two and one-half years ago and is charged with being a defaulter to the extent of \$4,000.

**Crops Ruined by Forest Fires.**  
Forest fires raged on all sides of Coleman, and thousands of dollars' worth of property and crops were destroyed. The citizens of Coleman and farmers in the vicinity fought heroically to save their property.

**Short But Newsy Items.**  
Charles Thompson, of Marshall, a brakeman on the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railroad, was killed near Toledo.

The report of Sanitary Officer Wyman showed that for the first time in two years Bay City was without any of the contagious diseases such as diphtheria or scarlet fever.

Three bodies washed ashore at points below Detroit were identified as those of the schooner Glad Tidings, which was sunk by the whaleback steamer Pathfinder.

The lumber yard of Henry Moiles near Remus, Mecosta county, was burned, the loss being \$12,000; insurance, \$9,000.

Shepard C. Hunt was arrested in Coldwater for committing a murderous assault upon John Alderman in Batavia township.

Charles Lounsbury, who robbed several farmhouses north of Jackson, was captured by farmers and the stolen property recovered.

H. H. Stearne, who lived several miles north of Otsego, was kicked in the bowels by a horse and is probably fatally hurt.

Dr. C. B. Burr has accepted the superintendency of the Oak Grove asylum for the insane at Flint, to take the place of Dr. Palmer, who retires on account of ill-health.

For the first time in the history of the Detroit conference of the M. E. church its annual session will be held in the upper peninsula at the Sault, commencing September 5.

Banking Commissioner Sherwood reports that the state banks of Michigan during the year ended June 30 paid dividends to stockholders to the amount of \$673,730.

Ex-Secretary of State Lindholm, who fled after embezzling \$2,000 of the state's funds, has been captured in Sweden.

A peculiar accident happened to Mrs. Henry Ebling, of Newaygo, recently. The lady was passing a cow at the instant it threw its head around to rid itself of flies. She was impaled on the horns of the animal and received wounds from which it will take her some weeks to recover.

# THE WOMEN Of Chelsea,

It is said, are not as largely the buyers for the family as in some villages. We think this statement is incorrect, and we are glad it is so. We like to trade with the women as they know from practical knowledge just what they want. They say

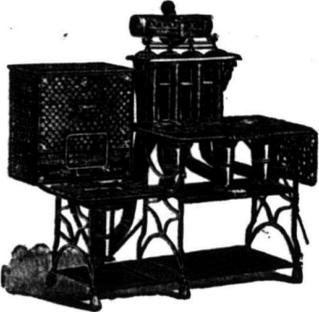
## We Don't Make Half Noise Enough

About the prices on our Groceries, but we are constantly making new friends and patrons among those who give us a trial.

We Quote You This Week:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Best Dust Tea 8c per pound,<br>A good 25c broom for 15c<br>6 cans sardines for 25c.<br>18 pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1<br>Canned Pumpkin 6c per can<br>Canned Corn 7c per can<br>5 pounds V. & C. Crackers for 25c<br>3 cans Good Salmon for 25c.<br>Best Codfish 8c per pound<br>Fanciest Messina Lemons 25c doz<br>Choice 3 Cr. Raisins 5c per pound<br>2 packages Yeast, any kind for 5c<br>Best full Cream Cheese 10c per pound<br>Gloss Starch 6c per pound<br>Arm & Hammer Saleratus 6c per package<br>All Laundry Soaps excepting Babbitts 6 bars for 25c | Clothespins 6 doz for 5c<br>Lanterns Globes 5c each<br>Lamp Chimneys 3 and 5c each.<br>Mixed Candy 10c per pound<br>Stick Candy 10c per pound<br>Good Baking Powder 20c per lb<br>Rice, 5 cents per pound<br>Choice Jug Mustard 15c<br>Choice Bakers N. O. Molasses 25c per gal<br>Our Best Sugar Syrup 25c per gal<br>9 sticks Chicory for 10c<br>Rising Sun Stove Polish 5c per package<br>Tooth Picks 5c per package<br>A Good Coffee at 19c per pound<br>Banner Smoking Tobacco 15c per lb.<br>Extra choice Japan Tea 90c per pound.<br>Good Fine Cut Tobacco 25c per pound<br>Good Plug Tobacco 25c per pound<br>25 pounds Sulphur for \$1 |
|---|---|

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And Ice Cream Freezers to close out. Prices on Furniture lower than ever. Walker Buggies at Factory Prices.

W. J. KNAPP.

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ALL WHO WANT JEWELRY.

OUR LOW PRICES A GREAT SUCCESS.

AT ALMOST WHOLESALE PRICES.

WATCHES,  
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CHARMS,  
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ETC

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REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.



GEO. E. DAVIS,  
Everybody's  
Auctioneer.

## AUCTIONEER

Headquarters  
at  
HERALD OFFICE.

### Chelsea and Vicinity.

School opens Monday, September 3rd, 1894.

Ernest Walsh is taking a trip around the lakes.

Jacob Zang is visiting relatives in Toledo this week.

Miss Myrta Kempf returned home from Bay View last Saturday.

John Gregg, of Detroit, is in town, visiting friends and relatives.

Chancey Hummel was in Dexter last Friday and Saturday on business.

Born, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. John Geddes, a daughter.

J. E. Durand, of Jackson, called on Chelsea friends the first of the week.

May and Howard Congdon are spending a week at Whitmore Lake with friends.

Dr. Fred Freer, of Beaverton, was among Chelsea friends a few days of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Johnston, of Jackson were the guests of Chelsea friends last week.

Miss Jennie Woods, of Ann Arbor, is spending a few days with Miss Fannie Hoover.

Mrs. Crafts, of Sharon, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Crowell last Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Whitaker and Miss Anna Conlan left Monday for a trip on the St. Lawrence.

Mrs. Jas. Speer and daughter, Hazel, of Railroad street, were Dexter visitors last week.

Miss Matie V. Stimson, of Park street, is entertaining her friend, Miss Lizzie Helmer, of Parma.

Green Johnson, of North Lake, has purchased the Ben. Johnson property on West Middle street.

Miss Francis Neuberger, of South Main street, entertained Bernard J. Hope, of Detroit, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Freeman, of South street, entertained Miss Carrie Case, of Jackson, last Sunday.

Max Moon left Tuesday morning for Greenland, where he expects to teach during the coming year.

Henry Speer, of Somerset, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speer, of Orchard street, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stimson, of Parma, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Glazier, of South street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schenk and family, of West Middle street, were guests of friends in Jackson last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hudler, Miss Jennie, and the Misses Cora and Dot Jewett spent Tuesday of last week at Island Lake.

Mrs. S. R. Finch and daughter, Hazel, of Toledo, O., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. L. Tichenor, of Congdon street, this week.

The Misses Flora Krause and Louise Schlanderer, of Ann Arbor, are the guests of Miss Ida Schumacher, of South Main street.

Mrs. T. Wallace and daughter Viola, of Ann Arbor, visited with Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davis and other friends in this vicinity this week.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting and install the assistant guard Friday evening, August 24, at half past seven o'clock.

Miss Dora Harrington left Monday morning for Heckley Park, to attend the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. as delegate from this district.

Mr. Robert Creer and Miss Ada L. Skinner, of Detroit, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch, of East Middle street.

Mrs. C. M. Davis and Miss Pearl, of Park street, will leave for Grand Rapids the latter part of this week, where they will visit friends.

Mrs. Thompson and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Harkness, of Bridgen, Can., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pottinger, of North Main street.

A large number of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Elsie's friends gathered at their home on Lincoln street last Friday evening and helped them celebrate their silver wedding.

Mrs. Wm. Potts and daughter, Miss Winifred, of Jackson, spent Wednesday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wood, enroute for Mackinac and other northern points.

Three barns and contents belonging to Orange Bangs, of Unadilla, were consumed by fire last Sunday night. Loss, \$5,000. No insurance. A barn belonging to Elder North also burned the same night.

The sixth annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Jackson, Eaton and Ingham counties will be held in Mason, Aug. 26 and 27. One hundred tents will be pitched in the court house grounds. Gov. Rich will speak.

### Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, July 10, 1894.

Board met in regular session.

Meeting called to order by President.

Roll call by Clerk.

Present—Wm Bacon, President.

Trustees Present—Conkright, Gilbert, Schumacher, Riemenschneider, Pierce, Schenk.

Trustees Absent—None.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by W. F. Riemenschneider and supported by J. Schumacher that the bill of the Glazier Stove Co. of Sixty Dollars for lights for the month of June be allowed at Fifty-six Dollars.

Yeas—J. Schumacher, W. F. Riemenschneider.

Nays—J. L. Gilbert, A. Conkright, W. P. Schenk, A. C. Pierce.

Motion lost.

Moved by J. L. Gilbert and supported by W. P. Schenk that the bill of Glazier Stove Company be allowed as read.

Yeas—Gilbert, Schumacher, Conkright, Schenk, Pierce.

Nay—Riemenschneider.

Motion carried.

Committees on Ordinance reported progress in the matter of petition from the Women's Christian Temperance Union and were granted further time.

Moved by J. L. Gilbert and supported by W. P. Schenk that the petition of J. G. Kalmbach and others be referred to a committee as follows: W. P. Schenk, W. F. Riemenschneider and J. Schumacher, in connection with the health officer and reported on at next regular meeting.

Carried.

On motion the following bills were allowed and orders to be drawn on the Treasurer for the same:

Chas. Van Orden 8 days work... \$10 00

Elliott McCarter 2 1/2 days work... 3.18

Joe Winters 1/2 days work with team... 1.50

G. Ahnemiller 30 loads rubbish... 6.00

Con. Heselschwerdt 1 1/2 days work... 1.88

B. Steinbach 7 1/2 days work with team... 22 50

B. Steinbach 6 days extra wagon... 2.40

L. Jordan 1/2 days work... 62

P. McCover 3 4-10 days work... 4.25

Ed. Winters 1 1/2 days work... 1.88

Henry Hagan 3 4-10 days work... 4.25

Gilbert Martin 11 8-10 days work... 14.75

John Beissel 3 1/2 days work... 4.37

Geo. W. Turnbull, retainers fee... 10.00

A. Allison, printing tax receipts... 5.00

A. Allison printing 6 Ordinances... 2.00

A. E. Winans taking assessment... 40.00

A. E. Winans 2 days Board Review... 4.00

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co., Dry Goods... 1.15

Glazier Stove Co., lights for June... 60.00

Rush Green salary for July... 30.00

On motion Board adjourned.

JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

PETITION OF J. G. KALMBACH AND OTHERS.

To the President and Trustees of the Village of Chelsea, Washtenaw Co. Mich:

We the undersigned, respective freeholders of said Village of Chelsea most respectfully ask and petition your Honor

able Body to enquire into and investigate the place assigned as a slaughter house, known as Boyd's Slaughter House, situated on north side of M. C. R. R. and less than twenty rods from Public Highway, that the said place so assigned for the trade or occupation of a Slaughter House, has become offensive to the inhabitants and dangerous to the Public Health.

Therefore, we the undersigned most humbly ask your Honorable Body to investigate said place, and if in your judgment, offensive to the inhabitants and dangerous to the Public Health, that your Honorable Body forbid the exercise thereof in this place duly assigned therefor.

J. G. Kalmbach Chris. Oesterle

Dennis Leach Frank F. Brooks

E. Williams C. Heselschwerdt

Mrs. M. Leach, Sr. Chas. VanOrden

Casper Winters Jacob VanHusen

J. S. Trouton Howard Fisk

E. G. McCarter David Bennett

Burnett Steinbach Mr. Bazen

Robt. Schwikerath Wm. Graham

C. Steinbach J. Mullen

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.

The usefulness of detectives has been demonstrated again. After relentless pursuit of clues they have shown that a recent murder horror at Los Angeles was based upon an encounter between a butcher and a calf, and serious only when viewed from the standpoint of a calf. But for this discovery Los Angeles would be indulging in uncomfortable shudders yet.

## F. P. GLAZIER & CO.

At the Highest Market Price.

# WE WANT YOUR EGGS

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, Chelsea, Mich.

PALMER & TWITCHELL,  
PHYSICIANS  
AND  
SURGEONS.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,  
Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5. 17

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

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

The Parlor Barber Shop,  
Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDER, Prop.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

LATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

New Dress Goods

This Week, Woolens and Cotton, and all the Latest Colors and Weaves.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

20 TWENTY YEARS 20

the Photographic Business in Chelsea.

AGED Peoples Day.

ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31,

I will make and present one of our best cabinet Photos to each person 65 years old and past, that will call and make a sitting. Every person 90 or past will receive one-half dozen cabinets free.

E. E. SHAVER, Photographer.

Gallery Over H. S. Holmes' Store, Chelsea, Mich.

The Michigan State Fair,

SEPT. 10 to 21 AT DETROIT, SEPT. 10 to 21

Will be one of the best, if not the best of all the great fairs held in Michigan.

WHILE AT THE FAIR,

Don't fail to visit the press room of The Evening News, the Great Daily of Michigan. The opportunity should not be missed by any one.

MORE THAN 80,000 COPIES DAILY.

Additional Local.

Chelsea fair, Oct. 9, 10, 11 and 12. T. G. Hagan was a Detroit visitor last week. H. H. Avery has removed to his new house. Geo. P. Glazier was in Athens last week on business. Miss Minnie Scott is visiting with friends in Charlotte this week. Mrs. E. McCarter is in Webberville this week, visiting among friends. Rev. W. Breitenbach filled the pulpit at St. Paul's church last Sunday. William Arnold has returned home from a very pleasant visit in Canada. We shall sell 50 cent Black Mitts for 38 cents. Holmes Mercantile Company. Prosecuting Attorney Kearney, of Ann Arbor, was in town Tuesday on business. About fifty from this place took in the excursion to Port Huron last Wednesday. The Democratic Congressional Convention will be held at Adrian, Sept. 11, 1894. Miss Mary Kurfess, of Manchester, is the guest of J. C. Taylor's family this week. Thos. Wilkinson, Jr., and Miss Mabel Hassler were Grass Lake visitors last Sunday.

Lost, a bunch of keys and small lock attached to a chain. Finder return to J. J. Raftrey

L. T. Freeman will have an artificial stone walk laid in front of his residence on South street.

Mrs. McColgan, of Canada, is spending some time with her son, Dr. R. McColgan of this place.

Miss Grace Billings, of Toledo, is spending a few days with the Misses Bacon, of Jackson street.

Mrs. M. E. Hitchings, of Saginaw is visiting her sister, Mrs. William Arnold, of East Middle street.

A country editor believes that the reason why tramps are so poverty-stricken is because they don't advertise.

Geo. Webster will open a Merchant Tailoring establishment in the store formerly occupied by the post-office.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. VanOrden, of North street, are visiting with relatives at Webberville.

Miss Josie Maguire, of Ypsilanti, who has been spending the past month in this place, leaves Thursday for South Bend, Ind.

Jackson will soon have a factory for the manufacture of bicycles and pneumatic tire sulks. It will be run by Cone & Wilt.

A handful of jumping beans in R. S. Armstrong & Co's. north show window is the chief attraction on North Main street this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dengler, of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. Fred Hahale, of Chicago, are spending the present week with Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Turnbull at Cavanaugh.

For sale, at a bargain, one-horse iron axle wagon, Flint make, spring seat, spring bolster and double box, also hay rack, pole and neckyoke. Must be sold. J. J. Raftrey, Chelsea.

All the nominees for Governor of the several political parties in Michigan will be present at the annual Basket Picnic of the Farmers Picnic Association of Washtenaw, Wayne, Oakland, and Livingston counties to be held at Whitmore Lake, Saturday, Aug. 25, and each will make a short address.

An exchange makes the statement that if men are the salt of the earth women are undoubtedly the sugar. Salt is a necessary sugar a luxury. Vicious men are salt peter, indifferent men are rock salt, old maids are brown sugar, good natured matrons the loaf sugar, and pretty girls are the fine pulverized sugar. Pass the pulverized sugar, please.

By comparing our market report with that of other neighboring towns you will notice that Chelsea has as good, if not better, markets than can be found in this part of the state. This fact should be a good criterion for every person who has any products to put onto the market. Farmers want and ought to have the highest market price for their product, and in Chelsea they will find a satisfactory market.

Labor Day, which falls on the first Monday of September, is now a national holiday by act of congress and the approval of the president. No other national holiday is provided for by law of congress, although the Fourth of July is observed as such. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays, and has recognized the existence of holidays, but there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the president designating a day of thanksgiving only makes it a holiday in the states which provide for it by law. So Labor Day stands alone as a national holiday by enactment.

Lima Beans.

Mrs. Geo. Kempf has been the guest of Mrs. Dan McLaren. The bicycle riders, of Lima, were photographed last Monday. Mr. Dixon, who has been in poor health all summer, is gradually falling. Mrs. Clarence Dixon, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of Mrs. Abner Beach last Sunday. Jacob Koch, whose barn was burned recently, will erect a new one, 36 by 66. Adam Bohnet has the contract. Wm. Brewer and brother, with their families, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. James McLaren, have returned to their home at Saginaw. Miss Edna Bacon, of Ann Arbor, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Josie Bacon, of Chelsea, were guests of Mrs. Nelson Freer last week. About 40 of Warren Guerin's friends gathered at his home last Wednesday, p. m., it being the occasion of his 44th birthday. Elegant refreshments were served, and a handsome \$16.00 chair was presented.

Doubtful Substitutes for Clover.

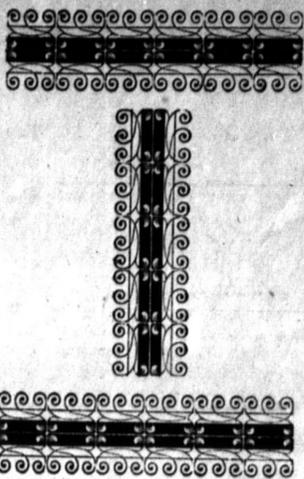
From Press Bulletin, Michigan Experiment Station, Agricultural Department, July 20, 1894. The failure of the clover crop in recent years in many localities, owing to the ravages of the root borer and other causes, has induced a search for other forage plants to take its place, and numerous inquiries are received by the station in regard to such plants. Those mentioned below have been employed in certain localities and for certain purposes and under the proper conditions are of undoubted value, but they cannot be recommended for general cultivation in Michigan. The station is investigating possible substitutes for clover, and remedies for the clover failure, and, may in time have something valuable to suggest. Meanwhile a word of caution seems in place against expecting too much from the plants here mentioned. If the clover is found in the spring to be killed, the field may be planted to corn or sowed to millet. Omitting the clover crop for a year, will starve out the borer and enable clover to be grown again. In any case one crop of hay may be expected from the clover before it fails.

Alfalfa—The yield of this in Michigan is seldom greater and usually less than that of common red clover, while the plant itself is less desirable in several respects. The stems are rather woody and the leaves crumble badly in curing. It is difficult to get a good stand. The plants start well in spring but in our midsummer droughts cease growing, turn yellow and become overshadowed by weeds. Alfalfa is best adapted to the south and west. It prefers a deep fertile soil, either naturally moist or irrigated. On dry soil it requires until its long roots have become established. Small plots well cared for have furnished good pasture in this state, and a little of the seed may well be sown for trial with the seeds of other forage plants in a field intended for pasture. Alfalfa leaves out on heavy soils as badly as clover.

Crimson Clover—This is proving to be a valuable crop in the middle and south Atlantic states where it thrives on soil too light for other clovers. So far as tested in the west and north the results have not been satisfactory. Small plots have been grown at this station for many years with no particularly promising results, as the yields have been too meager for profitable cultivation. This season we have it growing in a plot by itself and also in a half acre mixture with other clovers and grasses. It is now (July 20) coming in flower at six inches to a foot high. Crimson Clover is an annual, living but one season, though in favorable localities it may be sown early in the fall, when it lives over winter and produces its crop the next season.

Spurry—This was recommended in a bulletin of this station last year as a valuable plant for improving certain light sandy soils. Many have since tested it on various soils as a forage plant with unsatisfactory results. It is too small and contains too little substance to be of value where clover or the ordinary grasses grow. Moreover it is somewhat inclined to become a weed.

Tommy Milligan, the 12-year-old Massachusetts boy who has saved three of his companions from drowning at different times near Fitchburg, is an unconscious little hero, with a desire to become an engineer on an ocean steamer. A cynical Boston youngster who had heard that Tommy did not even mention to his mother that he had saved a boy's life says, "Perhaps he was afraid to let her know that he'd been swimming again that day."

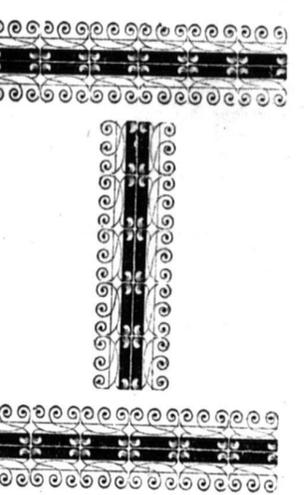


WHY NOT

Use the Best New crop of Stork Chop Teas, just received. One pound will go as far as 1 1/2 pounds of any other kind, and we guarantee them to please you. Ask for a sample, it will cost you nothing.

Beissel & Staffan's,

Durand & Hatch Block, Chelsea, Mich.



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



W. F. Riemenschneider & Co.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

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

Passengers 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. W. M. 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.

Sheriff's Sale. In hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, in favor of Henry W. Schmidt, against W. Bush, in said county to me delivered, I did on the 28th day of July, 1894, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Mortimer W. Bush, in and to the following described real estate, that to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying on the South half of Block five (5) of the original recorded Plat of the City of Chelsea, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, particularly known, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the North by the lot of Charles Steinbach, on the East by the lot of Hiram A. Page and Merchants, and on the South and Middle street, owned by John A. Eisenman, and tenements now owned by John A. Eisenman. I shall expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court house, in said county, on the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. MICHAEL BRENNER, Sheriff.

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Twenty-second Judicial Circuit, in Chancery. Mary Warner, complainant vs. John P. Warner, defendant. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor on the 13th day of July A. D. 1894. In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant, John P. Warner is not a resident of this state, but a resident of Syracuse, Onondaga County, State of New York. On motion of complainant's Solicitors it is ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendant, John P. Warner; be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance he causes his answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance. E. D. KINNE, Circuit Judge. ARTHUR BROWN, Register. LEHMAN BROS. Complainant's Solicitors.

Markets. Chelsea, Aug. 23, 1894. Eggs, per dozen..... 12c Butter, per pound..... 17c Oats, per bushel..... 35c Corn, per bushel..... 60c Wheat, per bushel..... 50c Potatoes, per bushel..... 50c Apples, per bushel..... 50c Onions, per bushel..... 1.00 Beans, per bushel..... \$1.50

Mortgage Sale. Having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Jesse Youngs to Joseph T. McIntire dated the 10th of May, 1892, recorded in the office of the County Clerk for Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, on page 99 upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this advertisement the principal, interest and attorney's fee thereon, twenty and 20-100 dollars. It is hereby given that said mortgage was sold by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 12th day of August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the southerly front door of the Court house in the city of Ann Arbor in said County, Michigan, and all legal costs, to-wit: Twenty-six Township of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan. J. JOSEPH T. MCINTIRE, Mortgagee. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, no necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer.

BALTIMORE will have a centennial exposition in 1897. All the states will be invited to erect buildings and send proper exhibits.

THE supreme court of Pennsylvania decided in a recent case that the owner of cattle is bound to restrain them and is responsible for all damage they may do if allowed to run loose.

SENATORS SHERMAN and HOAR and ex-Senator Everts are all related. The latter two are double cousins, both on their fathers' and on their mothers' side, and when Mr. Everts was a youth Senator Hoar's father was his guardian.

PHILADELPHIA boasts of 482 building associations with 108,000 members, \$42,000,000 capital and \$17,000,000 income. This is said to be the largest number in any single city, and to it is largely ascribed the stability of the city's business interests.

THE equestrian colossal statues of Gens. Meade and Hancock, to be placed by Pennsylvania on the field of Gettysburg, will be cast in Philadelphia by the Berean Brothers. Meade's will stand on the ridge in front of headquarters; Hancock's on Cemetery hill.

In some of the German towns when a man is convicted of beating his wife he is allowed to go to his work as usual, but his wife gets his wages, and he is locked up only on Saturday nights and remains in prison until the following Monday. The punishment usually lasts for ten weeks.

WHAT are claimed to be the largest ropes in the world are being made by a New Bedford (Mass.) firm, to be used on the driving wheel in the engine-room of the Chicago Cable Railroad Co. There will be twelve ropes, each measuring three inches in diameter, eleven inches in circumference and 1,260 feet long.

In the constellation of Orion there is a star, known as Theta Orion, which, when viewed through a powerful telescope, appears as a septuple star, thus presenting the magnificent panorama of seven stars revolving about each other. It is to be supposed that each of these stars is encircled by planets, and these again by moons.

THE photographers of the Paris observatory have just finished for the Academy of Sciences the clearest view ever secured of the moon. They have photographed her surface in sections, which fit, making a great image five feet in diameter. The work is so perfect that towns, forests and rivers would be perceptible, if they existed.

INVENTOR EDISON, at a recent scientific séance, had a large globe of gold-fish whose anatomy was distinctly outlined and every action of each organ was plainly seen. This "Wizard" accomplished by making the fish swallow minute incandescent lamps and by invisible wire conducted the electric current. The fish apparently were not incumbered by their diet of electricity.

A CONVERT to Christianity in Syria who was urged by his employer to work on Sunday declined. "But," said the employer, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day, he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered the convert, "but if the ass has the habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell the ass."

QUEEN VICTORIA will shortly be the possessor of one of the most remarkable articles ever made in a prison. The superintendent of Agra jail some months back received an order to weave a carpet of special design for her majesty. This is now complete. On it 28 of the dearest convicts of the establishment have been engaged, and the texture measures 77 feet by 40 feet, and is estimated to contain no fewer than 59,000,000 stitches.

THE name applied to the bicycle in Turkestan is "Tomasha." Allen and Sachtleben relate that in their bicycle tour of the world they were followed fifty miles on horseback by a Cossack, who would shout across the fields to the natives to "come and see the tomasha." Frequently he would have to entreat the travelers to "slow up," as his horse was tired. The swiftest steeds of the Cossack riders could not travel with the ease and speed of the adventurers on their machines.

ADVOCATES of parks find proof of the truth of their position in the small death-rate in cities where there are large park areas and a large death-rate where the park area is small. In the city of Newark N. J., where there are but eighty acres of parks, the death-rate is 24-53 per 1,000. Of children under five years of age the rate is 10.32 per cent. In New York city, where there are but 312 acres of parks, the rate has reached as high as 29 per 1,000. In Philadelphia and Chicago, where the park acreage is respectively 3,175 and 2,148, the death-rate reaches its minimum.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The House at Last Ends the Long Struggle.

Senate Measure Passed, Also Bills Making Coal, Iron, Sugar and Barbed Wire Free - Activity in Some Lines Created by This Action.

THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The house Monday at 6:30 p. m., according to the programme adopted by the caucus, adopted the senate amendments to the Wilson bill and then passed separate measures placing sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list. The vote by which the house accepted the senate measure was 182 to 108.

Reed Is Humorous.

After speeches had been delivered by Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.), Reed (rep., Me.), Cockran (dem., N. Y.), Speaker Crisp and others the vote was taken with the result as noted above. Mr. Reed among other things said:

"The gentleman from West Virginia and his compatriots appear before us now, not as the triumphant reformers marching to glory to the sound of their own sweet voices. They are little babies in the wood, and it will be found pretty soon that they were left there by their uncle in the white house. And I can hear the coming of the pinions, of the little birds bearing the ballots that are to bury them out of sight."

Mr. Reed went on to say that one of the great misfortunes of this attempted action was that it would not be a permanent basis on which this country could do business. After paying a stinging tribute to Mr. Wilson and the men who had submitted to the bill he continued:

"We shall not write its epitaph. That has been done by a nearer and dearer personage. That has been done by the man whose name must be affixed to this bill before it can be discredited to the statute book. His name must be added to it. He tells you this bill is an instance of perfidy, injustice and dishonor. Out of your own household has come your condemnation. Nay, out of your own mouths has your condemnation come. For we shall read that bold and uncompromising declaration of the chairman of the committee on ways and means that we were to sit here until the end of our term to put down the sugar trust."

"What do we have instead? Why, we have a proposition to fire one of those popgun tariff bills for which the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer) was deposed from the ways and means committee. His successor, after filling the atmosphere with his outspread wings, finds his nest in some other bird's premises."

"Why not resign if you were to adopt the action of the other person? I congratulate the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer) upon his personal triumph. I wish I could congratulate the country upon something, and I will upon the speedy departure of incompetency."

Cockran Is Heard.

Mr. Cockran (dem., N. Y.) made a strong protest against the consummation of this tariff legislation, which recalled his famous speech of protest at the Chicago convention. Mr. Cockran said:

"Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the question before this house has been somewhat overlooked. The vital point at issue here is whether the American congress is to legislate or whether some unknown, unmentioned force can block the wheels of legislation and make the representatives of the people cower in the dust and surrender they know not to whom."

"On one momentous occasion the gentleman from West Virginia, borne upon affectionate and loyal shoulders, was the central figure of a demonstration which evidenced the depth of feeling throughout the American people, long pent up, at last fondly considered triumphant over all obstructions. To-day no more pathetic figure in the history of the world can be observed than that same leader, shorn of his support, walking down these aisles, disdaining to prevaricate or misrepresent the actual condition which confronts us, confessing that he has been deserted by those in whose support he had every reason to confide, asking us to record our betrayal of every principal which the house under his leadership has maintained."

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to state here that in my humble judgment the measure which we are now asked to pass is a more obnoxious protective measure than the McKinley act, which it is designed to supplant." (Cries of dissent on the democratic side and jeers.)

"If we are to swallow this whole obnoxious bill then in the name of fair play, in the name of propriety, in the name of decency, in the name of American liberty and American freedom, let the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Wilson) tell us to whom we are surrendering, tell us who they are who constitute the new force in this government to which we are to pay tribute; tell us fully and without reserve the character of the action which he asks us to take, that we may judge the depth of the infamy into which we are invited to descend." [Applause.]

Speaker Crisp Takes the Floor. Speaker Crisp was recognized amid much applause, Mr. Tracy (N. Y.) being in the chair. Mr. Crisp said he wished to publicly assume his full share of responsibility for the action about to be taken, and expressed the belief that it was in the best interest of tariff reform. Mr. Crisp, continuing, said:

"We will send to the senate crystallized into the form of acts passed in this hall bills making sugar free, making coal free, making iron ore free and making barbed wire free. I want to say, so far as I am concerned, I was willing to continue the contest for a better bill so long as there was any hope of obtaining it. But when the conferees on the part of the house, in whom we have the utmost confidence, who are familiar with all the facts, tell us that in their judgment we must take this bill or be remitted to the penalties of the McKinley law, I do not hesitate a moment. I take the senate amendments."

Separate Bills Passed.

Separate bills placing coal, iron, barbed wire and sugar on the free list were introduced by Mr. Wilson and passed. Some discussion took place over the sugar bill, an amendment being offered reducing the bounties on sugar one-eighth yearly from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1901, but the bill was passed in its original form.

May Not Sign It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—As the house of representatives Monday night adjourned over until to-day, the tariff bill cannot be sent to the white house before. It will be enrolled and carefully compared when both houses are in session, and will receive the signatures of Speaker Crisp and Vice President Stevenson. The bill then will be taken to the president, who will then have ten days (exclusive of Sundays), or until Monday, the 27th, in which to act on the bill.

Before the Senate. At 12:15 in the senate a messenger from the house of representatives was announced and informed the senate that the house had passed the bills placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, in which it asked the concurrence of the senate. Senator Manderson objected to the second reading, and Senator Hill gave notice of amendments repealing all income taxes. The bills will come up Wednesday.

In the President's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The tariff bill, signed by the presiding officers of both houses, was taken to the president by Representative Pearson (O.) on Wednesday.

The Bills Referred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The free sugar bill has been referred to the committee on finance. The vote on the free sugar bill was, yeas, 92; nays, 18. The vote on the motion to refer the free coal bill was, yeas, 35; nays, 17. The next was the bill for free iron ore, and the like reference was made by a vote of yeas, 37; nays, 17. The free barbed wire was also referred to the finance committee, without a division.

Distillers Are Active.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—There was great activity in the United States internal revenue office here Tuesday following the final passage of the tariff bill. Distillers are anxious to get their whisky out of bond at the present revenue rate of 90 cents, and the receipts were phenomenally large.

At Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 16.—The scene around the internal revenue office Tuesday was one of unusual activity. Distillers were there in large numbers to pay the tax on thousands of gallons of the surplus which has been stored in various warehouses for a number of months. The collections, which for weeks have been at low-water mark, on Tuesday, as expected, suddenly jumped to more than \$164,000. The sudden increase was the passage of the tariff bill by the house.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 18.—Business continues lively in the domain of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' company, the collections on Thursday amounting to \$197,000, which is an increase of more than \$15,000 over the day before. Ten additional gaugers arrived here in the morning and have been set at work regauging the products in the several bonded warehouses.

The trust has negotiated a loan of more than \$4,000,000, the details being arranged in New York by President Greenhut in accordance with a recent action of the board of directors.

At Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 16.—The passage of the tariff bill has already made itself felt in this district by a marked revival of business. Stocks in all lines of manufactures had been reduced to a minimum, especially in iron, steel and glass.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A few instances of immediate improvement in local business as a result of the late tariff enactment were found Tuesday. Business men generally were much gratified that the end of the lingering battle had been announced, and opinion prevailed that speedy recovery of business would result.

Over Half a Million in Tax.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—Whisky men of this city paid in over \$500,000 in taxes Thursday, breaking the record. The receipts for whisky at the collector's office were \$490,344 and at the surveyor's office for reimports \$20,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—The whisky withdrawals Thursday were the heaviest in the history of this district. There was paid into Collector Dowling on this account \$375,000. The withdrawals have been so heavy that all the government warehouses in this district were declared free.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SICK.

Suffering from an Attack of Malaria—His Condition Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Cleveland left Washington via the Pennsylvania railroad at 7:20 o'clock a. m. for Gray Gables. In explanation of his sudden departure, Private Secretary Thurber said that for several days the president had been trying to shake off the fever with which he was threatened, but had finally been obliged to go off for absolute rest. Dr. O'Reilly, his physician who accompanies him, thinking a few days of salt air and rest would bring him around all right.

The president took with him the tariff bill, and also the river and harbor appropriation bill and thus can act on each bill while away in case he sees fit to do so. The ten days within which the president has to act on the river and harbor bill expires Saturday night, but he has until Monday, the 27th inst., in which to act on the tariff bill. The president, it is believed, will return on the 24th or 25th inst., and probably on the 24th.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 20.—President Cleveland arrived at Gray Gables Friday and was greeted by Mrs. Cleveland and the children. He appeared to be in good health and delighted to see his family.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It Becomes a Law Without the President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The river and harbor bill, carrying \$11,479,180, became a law at midnight Saturday night without President Cleveland's signature, the legal limit of ten days having expired within which he could sign or veto it. It is the third time since Mr. Cleveland's two terms that a river and harbor bill has become a law without his approval, the only other bill of this kind submitted to him having been vetoed. Fears were expressed up to a late hour Saturday that the present bill would be vetoed, as Mr. Cleveland made it known to the river and harbor managers several months ago that he did not want the total of the bill to exceed \$10,000,000. This led to paring down the appropriations on most of the river and harbor projects about four-fifths from the estimates, so that the total of \$9,538,689 allowed by the house was about one-fifth of what the army engineer asked to prosecute the work. In the senate the bill was raised to \$12,790,680. This led to an animated struggle in conference, the house men contending that the bill would be vetoed unless it was much reduced. The conferees finally reduced it to \$11,478,130, and thus it was agreed in both houses and so went to the president. Aside from the amount carried by the bill the sundry civil appropriation bill also carries \$8,400,000 for river and harbor contracts, making a total for this class of work of \$19,878,130. This is about \$2,000,000 less than the amount given for river and harbor work for the first session of the last congress. An important feature of the new bill is that it authorizes no new contracts.

WILL GO TO FOREIGN LANDS.

Blacklisted Railway Men Unable to Obtain Work Will Leave the Country.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—As a result of their connection with the recent strike a large number of the railroad men in this city are making arrangements to leave this country, claiming they have been placed on the blacklist of all the railroads and can secure no places, no matter whether there are vacancies or not. About forty of these men have made preliminary arrangements to go to the Cape of Good Hope and Johannesburg, South Africa, and others are talking quite seriously of going to Brazil. Hard times here, work elsewhere and cheap transportation influence them, although they claim that the principle cause is that they are marked men and have no chance whatever of employment in this country. The men are given a notice by each road for which they worked stating that they have so worked, but in the notices now given many of them occurs the phrase: "Left the service on account of the strike, June 30, 1894." The men have no other form of recommendation and say that this is simply a warning to other companies not to employ them.

State Boiler Inspector Clark is giving the men, for their use in foreign countries, a note stating their proficiency as engineers or firemen, and with each a letter from Gov. Nelson confirming their citizenship as Americans. Many of the engineers have secured certificates from Inspector Clark and will run threshing machines this year, while many more are looking for jobs on stationary engines. There are between 300 and 400 such men in St. Paul and as many more in Minneapolis.

DEATH IN THE RIVER.

Catastrophe in Russia Which Resulted in the Loss of Six Lives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Rybinska, an important commercial center on the right bank of the Volga river, states that a terrible storm passed over that city and the neighborhood Friday last. The damage done to property was immense. The steamer Pispisky, plying on the rivers Shexna and the Volga, was caught by the storm on the former stream. There were 100 passengers on the vessel, and they were thrown into a panic by the tremendous force of the wind, the furious downpour of rain, and almost impenetrable darkness. The captain, knowing his vessel was in great danger, headed it for the beach, his intention being to run it ashore. Before this could be done, however, the vessel sprang a leak and began to founder. As it foundered the decks were blown up by the air in the hold. Everybody on board was thrown into the water, there not having been time to lower the boats. Despite the fury of the storm passing vessels which had heard the signals of distress stopped and managed to rescue everybody except the captain and five other persons. Nothing was seen of these six after the steamer foundered and it is believed they were drowned.

WHIPPED OUT OF TOWN.

Women Use Horsewhips to Clear the Moral Atmosphere of Dalton, Ia. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 20.—Two dissolute women, who went from here, established themselves in the outskirts of Dalton a few days ago. Friday night about fifty women raided a harness store, got at the whips, went to the house and drove the women through the streets, lashing them unmercifully, and out into the country and warned them not to come back.

SUGAR IN THE SENATE.

Debate Begun on This Bill—Senator Vest's Bitter Attack on the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—For five hours Wednesday afternoon the senate debated the question of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the house bill placing sugar, raw and refined, on the free list. Secretary Carlisle's letter stating that the free entry of sugar would deprive the treasury during the next fiscal year of \$43,000,000 revenue and cause a deficit of \$30,000,000, which was read in the senate, made the justification of Senator Harris' motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance.

Senator Vest spoke on the motion to refer the free sugar and other bills to the finance committee. He said it meant the death of the bills, as the committee was now politically a tie, with the prospect of the disappearance of a quorum within a few days. He declared the position of the senate on the tariff had been vindicated by the letter of Secretary Carlisle, which proved conclusively that if the house bill had been enacted it would have caused a deficiency of \$30,000,000. He argued that the power acquired by the sugar trust was the result of its fostering by the provisions of the McKinley law.

"And yet," said Senator Vest, with bitterness, "they call us the creatures of the sugar trust." The senator paused for a moment and then, with intense earnestness, added: "Liars, slanderers, infamous liars."

Senator Vest then bitterly attacked the president for his severe criticism on the action of the senate, claiming that in so doing he acted in anything but good faith, having assured those who had given "almost their lives in the preparation of this bill" that he was satisfied with its provisions. In concluding Senator Vest said:

"Sir, when any man living accuses me of personal motives in what I have done in connection with this bill—but my connection with it is now ended—I simply answer him as Marston to Douglas:

"Lord Angus, thou hast lied." Senator Mills (Tex.) took the floor and spoke long and eloquently in defense of President Cleveland. He said: "I regret to see my friend attack the president of the United States and the leader of our party. I believe he is honest; I believe he is trying to carry out the will of 8,000,000 democratic voters. The letter of Secretary Carlisle is no condemnation of the president's letter to Mr. Wilson. The president's letter to Mr. Wilson was written because we departed from the democratic principle of free raw materials. The president wanted to give employment to the people of the United States."

"We do not accept this as the final settlement of the tariff. We intend to continue the crusade of tariff reform until the people are no longer ground down by burdens which are made to enrich the few."

SANTO GUILLOTINED.

Carnot's Murderer Pays the Penalty for His Dastardly Crime.

LYONS, Aug. 17.—Cesario Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was executed at 4:55 this (Thursday) morning. The news of the decision to execute Santo in the early morning spread rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts of the officials to keep it secret.

Santo trembled violently when awakened and told to prepare for execution. He declined both food and drink and refused to see either the priest or his counsel. As he with difficulty walked from the wagon to the gateway of the guillotine he uttered the cries, in a voice scarcely audible: "Courage, mes comrades!" "Vive l'Anarchie!"

The words were scarcely uttered when Santo was seized and pushed toward the bascule. He was securely fixed in position, offering feeble resistance, and Diebler, the executioner, pressed the handle. The knife shot downward, the head of Santo rolled into the basket of sawdust ready to receive it, and Carnot's murder was avenged.

Pouring into Corea.

Japan Has Fifty Thousand Troops in the Disputed Territory.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that Japan is pouring fresh troops into Corea and that upward of 50,000 Japanese soldiers are now in Korean territory. The Chinese fleet, according to the same dispatch, is remaining passive.

In Japan the war fever is intense and universal, the press and popular orators preaching to the excited people of vastly ambitious schemes, including the conquest of China, or at least the conquest of the Chinese province of Manchuria.

The Japanese populace and press are under complete official control. Perfect order prevails among the town population. The Japanese government enforces complete secrecy in respect to all military movements and a rigid censorship is observed.

CORPSE IN THE BUGGY.

A New Hampshire Girl Killed by a Youth in a Quarrel.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16.—Early in the morning a team belonging to Fitz Courser, a livery-stable keeper at Henniker, about 15 miles from this city, came into the stable yard with the body of a young girl named Nettie Douglass sitting in the buggy, stone dead. She had been shot. Arthur McLean, aged 17, went riding with the girl last evening and during a quarrel shot her and left the body in the carriage. He is now under arrest, but refuses to talk. The girl was 15 years of age.

LIGHT IS SOUGHT.

Investigation Into the Causes of the Late Strike Begun.

The Labor Commissioners in Session at Chicago—Vice President Howard and General Master Workmen Sovereign Testify.

TOLD LABOR'S STORY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—President Cleveland's special commission to investigate the recent Pullman strike and boycott against the Pullman and the railroad companies began its inquiry Wednesday in the district courtroom in the Federal building. The commissioners, consisting of Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, John D. Kernan, of New York, and Judge N. E. Washington, of Illinois, occupied the judicial bench.

G. W. Howard, vice president of the American Railway union, was called as the first witness. He told how the Pullman strike was precipitated by the alleged discharge of members of a committee that waited on the Pullman company officials. He said he had advised against the Pullman strike and he told of the efforts that were made by the American Railway union and the civic federation to induce the Pullman company officials to arbitrate the difficulties. He further related how the convention of the American Railway union, composed of delegates from all the United States, declared that no more Pullman cars would be handled by the American Railway union after a certain date unless the Pullman company decided to arbitrate. The company refused to arbitrate and the railway men refused to handle the Pullman cars.

Mr. Howard said that the cause of the general strike was that the General Managers' association made a declaration that they would back up George M. Pullman.

Mr. Howard testified that he had given information to city detectives that certain persons had been paid large sums by General Manager Egan, of the Rock Island road, to turn cars, thereby arousing public sentiment against the strikers.

In the beginning of his afternoon testimony Mr. Howard told about the conference of labor leaders at the Briggs house and said Mr. Egan did not advise either Mr. Gompers, Mr. Sovereign or Mr. McBride or any other labor leaders to counsel men beneath them to strike. Mr. Howard advocated the government ownership and operation of railroads to prevent such troubles in the future. As to arbitration, the labor leader had little faith in its efficacy unless it was voluntary.

General Master Workmen Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, followed. He said he knew the cause of the Pullman strike was the Central employees and comparatively little about the Rock Island, except that the latter road was the subject of a discussion in a convention at Des Moines before the general strike in Chicago.

Concerning the violence and destruction of property, Mr. Sovereign said he believed the burning of cars was the work of United States deputy marshals. He had read information filed with the mayor of Chicago by the police department which justified that belief. "I do not believe arbitration will avoid such strikes," he said in conclusion. "Voluntary arbitration is too slow and compulsory arbitration is not a remedy."

Second Day's Testimony. CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—It is a question whether the commission will be able to get much information from the railway managers. The commission has the power to summon witnesses, but cannot compel them to answer questions. There is no doubt that George M. Pullman, Vice President of the Pullman Company, General Manager Egan, St. John and other corporation officials will be called. Whether they will testify or not is quite another matter.

George W. Lovejoy, former yardmaster at La Salle, Ill., for the Rock Island, testified that he was discharged June 19 for reasons unknown to him. The employees of the Rock Island struck because of a local grievance of the Pullman troubles. The Rock Island people, the witness declared, will not join the American Railway union. His plan for preventing strikes was to have ownership of railroads. He thought arbitration unsatisfactory.

Walter Kehler, secretary of the American Railway union, was the next witness. He testified that the cause of the boycott was the grievance of the Pullman men. The Pullman employees were organized at a lodge of the American Railway union. To a committee of the American Railway union which waited on the Pullman men, Mr. Kehler said the grievance would be investigated and those gentlemen promised that the Pullman men would not be discriminated against. No striking this, the members of the committee were discharged the next day. The Pullman employees went to the convention of the American Railway union voted to sustain them.

Mr. Kehler said he thought the best prevention of strikes on railroads would be government control of all railroads; the next best, compulsory arbitration.

E. R. Ray, who was assistant yardmaster at the Rock Island road at Rock Island, Ill., was discharged previous to the strike. He joined the American Railway union, was the third witness. He gave the usual account of what happened in the strike. The remedy, he thought, lay in compulsory arbitration.

At the afternoon session T. W. Heath, who was chairman of the Pullman commission, was the first witness. He testified that the commission was organized to investigate the Pullman strike. He compared it with that in force at the time of the Pullman strike. He said he knew first-class mechanics made between \$15 and \$18 in two weeks. A man working as much as necessary for the Pullman men would get the same amount. While wages were reduced to 60 per cent, in the pay of the Pullman men, the wages of the Pullman company were not the slightest reduction in the amount collected by the Pullman company. He also presented an official copy of the list prepared by the Pullman company and forwarded to other corporations with the request that the men whose names it contained be not employed.

George Curtis was seamstress for five years in the repair shops of the Pullman company. He was a member of the Pullman company, American Railway union, at Pullman, and also a member of the committee that called on Mr. Egan and Mr. Pullman on behalf of the Pullman employees. She said, employees made in her department, she said, employees made in her department from \$25 a day, and at the time of the strike from 40 to 80 cents a day. "My father worked for the company for thirteen years," she said, "and last fall he died. He was a ten-cent man of the Pullman company. He owed \$600 and out of my small wages I had to pay \$100 to comb the company."

W. W. Combs has been a car carpenter in the freight department of the Pullman works for ten years. He testified: "A year ago my wages averaged \$2.50 a day and in March, 1904, they were 65 cents. The cut commenced in November, 1903."

Proceedings of the Third Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The first witness before the labor commission at the opening of its third day's session was Ray Goodwin, one of the directors of the A. R. U. Mr. Goodwin was somewhat inclined to be uncommunicative, and occupied the stand but a short time. He thought the way to prevent strikes was to have a cooperative commonwealth.

Vice President Howard, of the A. R. U., again became a witness, and created something of a sensation when he informed the commission that the United States government is boycotting 3,000 of the A. R. U. men interested. The Union Pacific road receivers refused to reemploy the 3,000 men who struck on that road. This, according to Mr. Howard, is a boycott of the men by the United States.

The commission did not consider the statement of Mr. Howard relevant, but heard him as engaged in a boycott on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road on account of a passenger car made by the latter road. Yet the government had not interfered as it had in the boycott on Pullman cars. It should let the differences just as it does not interfere in disputes between one road and another.

There was a volley of hand clapping as Mr. Howard finished. The commission decided, however, that the matters he referred to were not germane to the investigation.

E. W. Bemis, associate professor of political economy in the University of Chicago, appeared as a witness. Arbitration, he said, seems to have worked well in the settlement of disputes in private industries in Massachusetts, where there is a state board of conciliation and arbitration. In cases where either side refuses these conciliatory measures the board may make an investigation. Where the parties consent to arbitrate the commission has the right to compel employers to show the books as to wages, but they cannot be compelled to testify as to profits.

As to railroads, it was likely that some time in the future they would pass into government control and that civil regulations would prevail. But that time is remote, and as a present remedy Prof. Bemis suggested the creation of state courts for the settlement of disputes between company and employees on interstate roads, and of a federal court of inquiry, conciliation, and arbitration for the adjustment of labor difficulties on interstate railroads. These courts should have power to make exhaustive inquiry and compliance with their decisions should be obligatory. He thought it would be a good plan to license all railway employees, just as lake and river engineers and pilots are licensed.

H. F. Griswold testified in regard to blacklisting. He is a squireman, 23 years old, and had been a railroad man about ten years. He was one of the American Railway union organizers for the Northwestern road. "I applied for work less than a week ago at Altoona, O.," said he. "I wrote out my name and then the trainmaster turned to my book, and, finding my name there, said I was blacklisted and could not have work on that road. The same experience was met with at Columbus, O."

A. B. Connors, the next witness, also had some experience with the black list. He learned of it for the first time when he applied to the Union Stock Yards & Transit company for work. His name was upon a list, he said, which the company had in the office, and he was turned away because of his participation in the strike.

Rev. William H. Carwardine, of the Pullman Methodist Episcopal church, testified at the afternoon session. After stating briefly the origin of the strike, Mr. Carwardine said: "After the strike was declared I felt in justice I must state my views on the question, and I discussed the matter in the pulpit. The wages were set severely and unequally. There was dissatisfaction with the local administration and with the abuses of the foreman. The men did not have a reduction of the rent when the wages were cut, and the men felt that justice could not be received. Mr. Pullman and I for thirty years."

for thirty years. She is four years old and something of a tomboy. There is nothing that the little boys in the neighborhood can do that she will not attempt, and she is usually successful. A few days ago she was playing with some of the other children, while her mother sat near watching her. The boys were trying all sorts of gymnastic tricks, and, after watching them awhile, she walked into the middle of the little grass plot, went down on her knees and quick as a flash turned a somersault.

"Oh, Ethel," cautioned her astonished mother, deprecatingly, "I wouldn't do that."

The child got up, smoothed out her dress, surveyed her mother critically and then replied, approvingly: "I shouldn't think you would."—Chicago Post.

A MAN that plants a watermill patch next to de graveyard may not save all his melons, but he is de means of cracklatin' de germs ob superstition from de minds ob de colored population in dat vicinity.—Puck.

"Them's my sediments," said the hydrant water, as it went through the filter and came out on the other side. "I hope I make myself clear."—Chicago Tribune.

A BIRCHEN COMMODITY.—Professor—"What kind of a commodity is usually produced from the birch tree?" Country Pupil (absent minded)—"Blisters."

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Want Damages from the State. WAPAKONETA, O., Aug. 20.—William THOMAS, J. W. Stoker, Chester and Birt have filed suit for damages against the state of Ohio for \$13,850. They claim their land, which lies near the Mercer county reservoir, is rendered unfit for agricultural purposes by the overflow of the reservoir.

It is a Law. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The president has approved the act to subject to state taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes.

PRETTY RHYMES.

And We'll Be Happy Then. When it rains because we want it to— Gets warm because we like; When we order all our blizzards— Tell the lightning where to strike!

The world will be a jolly world To all the maids and men; With life a song the whole day long, And we'll be happy then!

When crops grow of their own accord, Without a plow or hoe; When bill collectors cease to bring The lengthy bills we owe:

The world will be a jolly world To all the maids and men; And birds will sing and cash will ring, And we'll be happy then!

In Moonlight. The fairy moonlight robs the sea, Its molten silver floods the sea, And pearls bars of shimmering light Bedeck the brow of jeweled night.

I gaze afar on sea and shore, The fairy bark glides on before, And all the waves and all the vales Are kissed with silver from its sails.

Oh! soft, calm light, my spirit hilt! Bid rising passions quick be still, My throbbing pulses soothe and calm, And wait my thoughts on wings of balm.

The better soul create anew, Life's purpose bath with heavenly dew, And silver dip each worthy thought, And crown with light each action wrought.

Little Pauline. Eyes as blue as the azure, Silken hair lighted with gold; Pride of the home and fireside Our pet, just one year old.

Dimpled hands soft and chubby, Face as fair as a queen Lighted with blushes of Heaven Our baby, our little Pauline.

Little voice learning to prattle; Little hands trying to play; Little feet learning to toddle, Stumble and fall on the way.

May success attend you, darling, Climbing the stairway of life; May Heavenly Love defending, Soften the pain and strife.

And when a child no longer, As birthdays come and go, May you be a noble woman, Ever blessing those you know.

What Troubled Him. The habit potentates have of traveling incog, frequently causes suffering where it is least expected. It is told of the Emperor Joseph Second, that once, while traveling in this fashion, he put up at an inn kept by an Englishman. After eating a few slices of ham and biscuit, he went to bed. In the morning he paid his bill and departed. A few hours after, several of his suite arrived, and hearing the rank of his guest, the landlord appeared much troubled.

"Pshaw, man!" said one: "Joseph is accustomed to such adventures, and will think no more of it."

"But I shall," said mine host, "and never forgive myself for having had an emperor in my house and letting him off for three and sixpence!"—Harper's Young People.

Taken at Her Word. She is four years old and something of a tomboy. There is nothing that the little boys in the neighborhood can do that she will not attempt, and she is usually successful. A few days ago she was playing with some of the other children, while her mother sat near watching her. The boys were trying all sorts of gymnastic tricks, and, after watching them awhile, she walked into the middle of the little grass plot, went down on her knees and quick as a flash turned a somersault.

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IF THERE are any house-keepers not using ROYAL BAKING POWDER, its great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it. The ROYAL BAKING POWDER takes the place of soda and cream of tartar, is more convenient, more economical, and makes the biscuit, cake, pudding and dumpling lighter, sweeter, more delicious and wholesome. Those who take pride in making the finest food say that it is quite indispensable therefor. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MINNIE—"She was engaged to be married to a handsome young fellow she met at Bar Harbor last year; but there was a cruel misunderstanding." May—"What was it?" Minnie—"He understood her father had money."—Puck.

SUCCESSFUL PERVERSITY.—O'Kief—"How do you manage to win so steadily on the races?" McEll—"I read all the tips given by the sporting editors, and then bet on some other horse."

He—"You are the one girl among a thousand." She—"I didn't suppose there had been more than a dozen or so."—Indianapolis Journal.

To THE eyes of the mule short ears are a deformity.—Ram's Horn.

ONLY a fool always succeeds in pleasing himself.—Chicago Herald.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Aug. 20. LIVE STOCK—Cattle... \$1 80 @ 4 80 Sheep... 2 50 @ 3 00 Hogs... 5 80 @ 6 00 FLOUR—Minnesota Patents... 3 40 @ 3 75 City Mill Patents... 4 05 @ 4 35 WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 57 1/2 @ 57 3/4 No. 1 Northern... 67 1/2 @ 67 3/4 CORN—No. 2... 61 1/2 @ 61 3/4 OATS—No. 2... 58 1/2 @ 59 1/4 RYE—Jersey... 34 @ 35 1/4 PORK—Mess, New... 14 50 @ 14 75 LARD—Western... 7 90 @ 7 95 BUTTER—Western Creamery... 14 1/2 @ 23 1/4 Western Dairy... 13 @ 16 CHICAGO. BEEVES—Shipping Steers... 3 20 @ 5 00 Cows... 1 00 @ 3 00 Stockers... 2 00 @ 2 80 Feeders... 2 00 @ 3 15 Butchers' Steers... 2 90 @ 3 50 Bulls... 1 50 @ 3 25 HOGS—September... 5 05 @ 5 60 SHEEP... 1 50 @ 1 80 BUTTER—Creamery... 14 @ 23 Dairy... 11 1/2 @ 20 EGGS—Fresh... 13 @ 14 BROOM CORN—Western (per ton)... 40 00 @ 60 00 Western (Dwarf)... 50 00 @ 60 00 Illinois, Good to Choice... 00 00 @ 80 00 POTATOES—Rose (per bbl)... 1 75 @ 2 25 PORK—Mess... 13 30 @ 13 40 LARD—Steam... 7 47 1/2 @ 7 50 FLOUR—Spring patents... 3 20 @ 3 50 Spring Straights... 3 20 @ 3 50 Winter Patents... 2 80 @ 3 00 Winter Straights... 2 40 @ 2 60 GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red... 52 1/2 @ 53 1/4 Corn, No. 2... 23 1/2 @ 23 3/4 Oats, July... 29 1/2 @ 29 3/4 Rye, No. 2... 47 @ 48 1/4 Barley, No. 2 Sample... 56 @ 57 LUMBER—Siding... 19 25 @ 22 50 Flooring... 34 00 @ 36 00 Common Boards... 14 00 @ 14 50 Fencing... 12 00 @ 15 50 Lath, Dry... 2 40 @ 2 50 Shingles... 2 25 @ 2 45 KANSAS CITY. CATTLE—Texas Steers... 32 00 @ 32 75 Stockers and Feeders... 1 50 @ 3 25 HOGS... 4 50 @ 4 60 SHEEP... 2 00 @ 4 00 OMAHA. CATTLE—Steers... 2 80 @ 4 00 Feeders... 2 25 @ 2 65 HOGS... 4 00 @ 3 35 SHEEP... 2 50 @ 3 25

SANTA CLAUS SOAP BRIGHT HOUSEWIVES USE NO OTHER THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN. THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago. PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH. A. N. K.—A 1514. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Here and There.

A corset is nothing more than a waist basket without any poetry in it.

A fellow often thinks that a girl "by any other name would be as sweet," but he finds out his mistake after he gives her his own.

It is the quiet man who looks as though he might pass the hat in the temperance meeting who develops the biggest yell when the umpire decides in favor of the home team.

The cucumber season is now in its height and doctors are hopeful. It is estimated that the world's cucumbers are worth \$8,000,000 annually to the gardeners who raise them, and twice that sum to the doctors and druggists.

The editor of the Ram's Horn, who seems to have more experience with religious meetings than with some other things, says: "There is no other thing that you can get so much of for nothing as advice." This opinion will be subject to revision after the man who holds it has consulted a lawyer or two.

A Boston woman who is up in science explains how mind can triumph over matter. "There is boiled cabbage," she says. "I feel that I must conquer boiled cabbage. I had always had a belief that it disagreed with me. So to-day I just talked to it on my plate, told it spirit is all powerful, and that it was nothing but an appearance of green leaves. Then I ate it without fear and it did not hurt me."

Farmers whose cornfields suffered from drouth may be interested to know how to produce a shower artificially. Professor Sanford of Stanford university explains how this can be done by sending up liquid carbonic acid and allowing it to expand and cool the air. The process is simple enough, but the fact that to secure a quarter of an inch of rain costs \$600,000 an acre may tend to prevent the method from becoming immediately popular in farming communities.

The improved breeds of cattle, for beef or butter, will always profitably market the raw products of the farm, while scrubs will almost inevitably consume them at a loss. The market reports are the best evidence of this fact, and we do not see how a farmer who is conversant with these can go on raising cattle to sell at the bottom prices, when he might be growing such as would sell at the top. Pride in his occupation should prevent it if nothing else would.

Manure is more subject to loss in very dry weather than at any other time unless a large amount of absorbent material is provided and the heap turned over occasionally, as it may become overheated and "fire-fang." When this occurs the ammonia is given off as a gas. As it is the most valuable portion of the manure its loss should be guarded against. Drenching the heap with cold water, first making openings to allow the water to reach the center of the heap is an excellent method of preventing loss.

It pays to keep stock on the farm, even when the price is very low. Animals can always be disposed of at prices that pay for cost of feed and labor spent on them. One of the best reasons for keeping stock alive, however, is that with it the farm steadily grows richer and produces larger crops. An exchange says, speaking of this subject, "The farmer who sells a ton of wheat worth, say, \$20 to \$25, sells \$7.75 worth of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, while the farmer who sells a ton of sheep \$90 to \$100 sells only \$9.45 of fertility."

Those who are posted say that now is the time to get rid of the black knot plague. The black knot worm may now be found on trees, the result of the sting of the insect in the spring. The worm will soon drop to the ground again where they will remain till next spring. By that time will have been transposed into an insect which stings the limbs of the tree again, producing the black knot. The months of July and August is the only proper time to destroy the limb or tree for at other periods the worm is in the ground and the destroying of the tree will in no wise get rid of the pest.

The frightful instrument lately invented by M. Turpin, which might properly be termed the "human family exterminator," consists of specially designed cannon, each of which can, when required, be made to work separately, but can work better together, and with more deadly effect. The cannon are to all appearances ordinary field pieces, but running from under the breech of the ground is a hollowed out tube full of mechanism, so arranged that nothing but a shot from the enemy could upset its workings. Six of these cannon are placed in line, and the tubes are inserted in a trough on wheels, which has been beforehand filled with small shells. As soon as the joinings have been made, which takes seven to ten seconds, the six guns begin automatically to belch out their fire, the artillerymen having merely to direct them.

Some of the doctors are not sure whether bicycle riding is entirely a good thing for girls or not. This appears to be more interesting than important. If a girl has a bicycle and wants to ride it, there aren't enough doctors living to stop her.

There is one little girl in Stockbridge, says the Jackson Patriot, who has a most remarkable list of ancestors. She has two grandfathers, one stepmother, one great-grandfather, and two great grandmothers. All alive in this village, and apparently in harmony. Besides these she is blessed with one great-grandfather and a great-grandmother living elsewhere. This multiplicity of ancestors is brought about by three causes—marriages, divorces and longevity.

To be absolutely swaggar the necktie and hatband must be an exact match. So says the summer girl. Not in so many words, but in practicing what she silently preaches. If the necktie happens to be dark blue, with diagonal white stripes running in opposite directions and forming little diamond shaped plaids, it is the correct thing to wear a hatband exactly like it. Of course if there isn't something a bit different from the generality of plain solid colors in either it is hardly noticeable that they are alike and the correct thing.

It's a bad practice to get into the habit of turning night into day. If one is kept awake of nights not by care or illness, but has lain awake because sleep would not come, the best thing to do is to fight the consequent drowsiness of the next day, in order that one may resume the natural rest at night. Sleeplessness is generally the result of "thinking" of unpleasant subjects after one has retired for the night. The unfortunate magnify and increase the trouble by too much thinking. The man who invented sleep is blessed. Now, blessed be the man who shall invent a cure for the kind of "thinking" that produces sleeplessness.

Turkey raising is becoming popular and profitable. Like sheep they grow and fatten in the fields on what would be lost besides eating myriads of insects that of itself is a benefit to the crops, and a good crop of turkeys give a good income for the small expense. For the first few days they should be fed bread crumbs or shorts mixed, not too wet; after that, meal and bran mixed with milk will bring them on nicely. When turkeys get to some size they will scour the field in every direction, looking for grasshoppers and crickets, and will do a great deal of good. Their long legs enable them to move easily among the newly cut grain stubble.

Women grow more frivolous every day. Young ladies scorn housework and learn to embroider, to play the piano and flirt while their mothers are engaged in all the drudgery of the household. They eschew all useful reading and prefer French novel to English classics. In selecting husbands they choose dandies with social graces rather than men with solid attainments. They are full of strange, whimsical notions peculiar to the age. Reader, this is a synopsis of the opinions of an English magazine writer of 1789 on the women of his time. They sound very much as if they were written by certain pessimists of today. There is no new thing under the sun.

Congregational singing is a proper and laudable feature of divine worship. There is something pananish in the spectacle of several hundred people remaining silent and professing to praise God through the medium of a high-priced quartet choir. At the same time there should be an effort to make congregational singing tuneful rather than discordant, and with this end in view the recent advice of a Portland, Me. preacher is applicable to all churches. "It will add to the harmony of the occasion," said he, "if those of you who know how to sing will sing loudly, and those who don't know how to sing will sing low." This seems to fit the case exactly. The volume of sound does not by any means indicate the devotion of the singer. It is merely a rather superfluous guaranty of good faith.

A school boy who read the following essay on "Pants" has been suspended—he should have been advanced to the head of his class instead: "Pants are made for men, and not men for pants. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman, or a woman pants for a man, they are a pair of pants. Pants are like molasses—thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during an eclipse. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such errors produce breeches of promise. There has been much discussion whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to us when a man wears pants they are plural and when they don't its singular. When a man does something wrong and gets run they say his name is 'pants.' When McGinty got drowned he had on his best pair of pants. I always put on an old pair when I go in swimming."

A Woman Wants to Know.

Why the lords of creation eat leathery shortcake and pallid slabs of pie this hot weather?

Why man can't get shaved without talking about "getting scraped"?

Why it is absolutely necessary for them to drink hot coffee and eat fried eggs when the thermometer registers 90 degrees in the shade?

Why it is necessary for man to swear lustily during all business conversation with one another?

Why it is absolutely imperative to get furious if the other fellow doesn't think just as you in regard to the strikes, and in regard to women a man would like to know?

Why the fair sex persists in shopping in hot weather to the detriment of their tempers and their husbands comfort?

Why women can't remember to tell the cook to have iced tea instead of the boiling hot fluid for dinner these warm nights.

Why women won't learn that soda water ruins their digestive apparatus, to say nothing of their complexions?

Why women persist in carrying parasols at such an angle as to endanger the eyes of all pedestrians?

Why women wear spotted veils and then wonder why their heads ache?

Why they have adopted the hottest, most uncomfortable part of a man's entire wardrobe, namely, starched collars and cuffs, for their shirt waists?

Why they persist in talking about servant-girlism or clothes whenever two or three of them get together? It is very stupid for a man.

Why they lurch on pickles and cream puffs and then wonder that they are "nervous."

Why they permit themselves to talk about their "nerves" and their ailments generally?

Why a woman of uncertain age and certain wrinkles wears a sailor's hat?

And why the girl clerks in dry goods stores are sometimes insolent and aggravating.—Chicago Record.

New Fad in Diet.

Vegetarians are outdone by a new diet-reform prophet, who advocates the eating of natural uncooked foods. His name is Macdonald, and he seems to have gained a small number of adherents in Paris. It is a part of the system he advocates never to eat or drink anything but vegetable foods and natural liquids, precisely in the state in which they are found in nature. Hot drinks of all kinds are especially condemned although it is not quite easy to see how the use of water from natural hot springs would run counter to the principle laid down. Carrots and turnips, beans and potatoes, we must eat raw, it seems, if we value our health, and fruit we must eat just as nature gives it to us. Whether this means that we must not peel an apple is not stated. Mr. Macdonald himself eats raw oatmeal (not oats), which, as Scotchman, he thinks not only extremely nourishing, but palatable as well.—London Daily News.

All Free.

Those who have use Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co. Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life, Pills Free, as well as copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale at F. P. Glazier's Drug Store.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea Aug. 20, 1894. Mr. Geo. Agler. J. F. Robinson. A. B. Hill. Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised." GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Pungent Paragraphs.

He preaches well that lives well. When a thin man visits you, lodge him in the spare room, of course. When the weather is dry, work your ground; when it is wet it will work itself. Take your wife a-riding nearly every day. It will brighten her up and keep wrinkles from her face. Let no man nor woman think to quit work because he or she is getting old. Rust is worse than wear, ten times. If you can't agree, a motion to adjourn is always in order. Perhaps you will be feeling better the next meeting.

Grape Leaf Baking Powder.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 18, 1894. Dear Sirs—I can recommend your powder to be unexcelled by powder in the market. To people who use nothing but first-class articles Grape Leaf never fails to please. The highest proof we can give you that we consider it the best that we use it exclusively in our bakery. Respectfully, BROWN & CADY. P. S.—Will say that you can use our name at any time in recommending Grape Leaf.—C. H. C. Ask Your Grocer For It.

WEAK, NERVOUS & DISEASED MEN

Thousands of Young and Middle Aged Men are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretion and later excesses. Half alone and Constitutional Blood Diseases have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Have you any of the following symptoms: Nervous and Dependent; Faint in Morning; No Ambition; Memory Poor; Easily Fatigued; Excitable and Irritable; Eyes Blue; Pimples on Face; Headaches and Dizziness at Night; Restless; Haggard Looking; Blisters on Soles; Stomach Weak; Loss of Power in Body; Stunted Eyes; Lifeless; Distracted and Lack of Energy and Strength. Our New Method Treatment will build you up mentally, physically and morally.



Chas. Patterson. Cured in one month.

Read DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

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



Dr. Houston. Cured 6 years ago.

CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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



Capt. Townsend. Cured in time.

15 YEARS IN DETROIT. 150,000 CURED.

"I am 23 years of age, and married. When young I had a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's disease. Married life was unattractive and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy and Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. Try them."

No Names Used Without Written Consent of Patient.

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

We Guarantee to Cure Nervous Debility, Trembling Weakness, Syphilis, Varicocoele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and All Kidney and Bladder Affections.

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

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

Boiler Inspector Clark is giving the men, for their use in foreign countries, a note stating their property as engineers or firemen, and each a letter from Gov. Nelson affirming their citizenship as American. Many of the engineers have certificates from Inspector and will run threshing machines year, while many more are looking for jobs on stationary engines. There are between 300 and 400 such in St. Paul and as many more inneapolis.

DEATH IN THE RIVER. A steamer in Russia which resulted in the Loss of Six Lives.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—A disaster from Rybinska, an important commercial center on the right bank of the Volga river, states that a terrible storm passed over that city and neighborhood Friday last. The damage done to property was immense. The steamer Uspisku, plying the rivers Shexna and the Volga, caught by the storm on the former river. There were 100 passengers on board, and they were thrown into the water by the tremendous force of wind, the furious downpour of rain, and almost impenetrable darkness. The captain, knowing his vessel was in great danger, headed it for shore. Before this could be done, however, the vessel sprung a leak and was foundered. As it foundered the vessel was blown up by the wind in the hold. Everybody on board was thrown into the water, and not having been rescued, they perished.

\$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

either sex, any age, in any part of the country, the employment which we furnish. You are not to be away from home over night. You are to work your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. As capital is not required you can start with nothing. The business is so arranged that you can start with nothing. The business is so arranged that you can start with nothing. The business is so arranged that you can start with nothing.

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

It is estimated that there are theatrical people out of work, and 5,000 of them are in New York. Though out of work, all they ask is a chance to play.