

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

VOLUME 23.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, AUG 30, 1894.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

NUMBER 1.

## 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,

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Screen doors.

At greatly Reduced Prices

to close out stock.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mittens.

New fall goods arriving every day. Newest and latest styles. Prices to suit the times.

GROCERIES.

2 packages yeast for 5c  
Good roasted coffee 17c per pound  
The best 30c tea in town  
A good fine cut or plug chewing tobacco at 25c per pound  
3 cans good salmon for 25c  
Bring your butter and eggs where you get the highest market price.

Boston Baking Powder 20c per pound  
2 good brooms for 25c  
Try a pound of Black Cross Japan Tea at 50c It is fine.  
Fine N O molasses 25c per gallon

### Farmer's Picnic.

The Farmer's Picnic at Whitmore Lake last Saturday was, as formerly, a decided success. People of all classes as well as farmers from all parts of the state in numbers hard to estimate, only to say there was an immense gathering of people, all bent on a good time.

The committees had done all in their power to add to the comfort of all comers. Ample accommodations were provided for man and beast, so that all were well fed and their thirst slacked with healthful drinks. It is due to say there never was a more good natured company together.

After a bountiful dinner, the first thing in order was the speaking in the grove. The Salem band, escorted the speakers to the stand. First in order came the address of welcome by president Waldron, which was short, but to the point, after which the Lombard quartette rendered some fine selections.

The governor, Hon. John T. Rich, was introduced first. He ignored for the time, all political issues and gave a short history of the working of the state institutions, and the good being accomplished by them. It was the best thing for the occasion and made him more friends than a discussion could have done. After the address Mr. Lombard sang a piece highly praising the governor, which brought out loud cheers from the vast audience. After the singing Mr. Lombard presented the words and music of the song to Mr. Rich.

After Governor Rich, the Labor Candidate for governor preached a sermon from two texts. He told of our calamities and their cure by electing him for governor, made a number of good hits, and pleased a large part of the assembly. He was followed by a solo by Harvey Pierce, of Dexter, entitled, "Coxey, Keep off the Cross," which took with all. Then came the Prohibition Candidate, A. L. Todd. He too raised a voice of approaching calamity and misery, which seemed a little out of joint to such a temperate and happy gathering.

Next came C. Black, who came to represent Hon. S. O. Fisher. He also made a political speech, which suited that side of the house. This speech was not followed by singing, the party responsible, agreeing to furnish it next November. The Poor and Rich will join in the chorus. Gen. Spaulding was then introduced, who being fired up by predecessors gave a strong political speech, which was loudly cheered, making him feel for the time almost sure of his election this fall.

This was followed by music, after which a meeting of the Directors was held, then adjournment to seek pleasure on the lake or elsewhere in the grove, as best suited the people. It was a day of days long to be remembered, and much enjoyed by all present. W. H. G.

### Crimson Clover.

Much mention is made of crimson clover. The American Cultivator says there are several varieties. Egyptian clover has white blossom, resembling white clover but a larger plant. It is not hardy. The true crimson clover is an annual plant, in New Jersey and Delaware it is a common practice to sow it among corn in July or August, when it will live through the winter and ripen its seed the next spring. The yield of seed varies from three to fifteen bushels per acre, ten being regarded as a good crop, which brings from \$4 to \$6 a bushel. It might not be a success in Michigan unless protected by a covering of snow in winter, but may be worth trying in a small way. It is used as a forage crop and for plowing under. It is a valuable fertilizer, as it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere. About fifteen pounds of seed per acre are required.

### Electric Bitters.

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

## Going ! Going !!



The special bargains we are offering in Groceries are always on the go.

This is the

Soundest Evidence

That they suit the trade in price and quality. You can estimate the value of an article by the demand for it and this is the only way we ask you to judge our goods. If it pays your neighbors to trade at the Bank Drug Store, it

It Will Pay You.

People are buying our Coffees because of their rich flavor, quality and strength and also because we sell them for less money than other dealers.

Cuts That Count.

Choicest Lemons 20 cents per dozen.  
7 pounds Rolled Oats for 25 cents.  
Best Mason Fruit Jars. (Every can guaranteed.)  
2 packages any Yeast for 5 cents.  
New Orleans Molasses 25 cents per gallon.  
7 cakes Laundry Soap for 25 cents.  
No. 1 Chimneys 3 cents each.

Highest Market Price for Eggs.

(See price-list on inside page)

## F. P. Glazier & Co.

## We Lift Up Our Voice

To announce that we solicit a share of the patronage in this vicinity.

We challenge competition in any branch of our work. Easy and graceful positions, beautiful lighting, finest retouching, together with a thorough and practical knowledge of photography, enable us to produce work second to none in the State.

M. L. BURKHART.

Babcock Building, Chelsea.

Enlarging and Framing Pictures a Specialty.

## Grape Leaf Baking Powder.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 18, 1894.

Geo. G. Harris Mfg. Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Dear Sirs—I can recommend your powder to be unexcelled by any 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, is 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.

## 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

## Farmers and Others,

Attention!

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

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If you want insurance call on Gilbert & Crowell. We represent companies whose gross assets amount to the sum of \$15,000,000.

Store to Rent.

The best Grocery Stand in Chelsea. Also rooms over Store. Furnished as desired. Inquire of J. P. Wood. 38



# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### Regular Session.

In the senate on the 20th the amended sugar bill and the coal, iron ore and barbed wire bill were reported. The bills were placed on the calendar. The senate then went into executive session, but owing to a lack of a quorum adjourned until the 22d. No quorum could be got together in the house, consequently no session was held.

The senate was not in session on the 21st. In the house there was not a quorum present when its session began, but members sought to take up several measures by unanimous consent. The senate bill allowing an additional \$4,000 for the public building at Little Rock, Ark., was passed. The senate bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists was called up, but objection being made to its consideration it went over under the rules.

In the senate on the 22d the members present at the opening session numbered twenty-one—less than half of a quorum. The vice president announced his signature to the deficiency bill. A motion was made that the attendance of absent senators, which he did, and an executive session was held. The house was not in session.

AFTER an hour's wait the senate on the 23d was unable to secure a quorum, and adjourned. A clerk reached the capitol with some important nominations, but owing to the absence of a quorum they could not be laid before the senate. In the house the chairman of the committee on naval affairs presented the preliminary report upon the investigation of the armor plate and billets furnished to the government by the Carnegie Steel company. The bill to give the Hutchinson & Southern Railroad company two more years in which to build the road through the Indian territory was passed.

In the senate on the 24th the house joint resolution was adopted for a final adjournment August 28 at 2 p. m., after which an executive session was held, and all nominations to which no objections were offered were confirmed. In the house a joint resolution was adopted for a final adjournment on the 28th. The anti-anarchist bill was brought up and an amendment to it offered, but objection being made to its consideration the bill went over.

### DOMESTIC.

By the explosion of a traction engine on the farm of Hiram Berksmith near Byron, Ill., two men were killed and four boys fatally injured.

CATHOLICS who refuse to recognize the temporal and spiritual power of the pope met at Cleveland and organized the American Catholic church.

LATE rains have improved corn and vegetation generally throughout the country, though in certain sections drought was still complained of.

A HOUSE which was being torn down in Worcester, Mass., collapsed, burying a dozen children and three men. Seven were rescued, severely injured.

AUGUST LESSIG, of Merrick county, Neb., got drunk and shot his wife in the temple, his daughter in the hand and himself in the head. All three were fatally shot.

THE American Bar association convened in annual session at Saratoga, N. Y., the opening address being delivered by the president, Judge T. M. Cooley.

W. T. THOMPSON was taken from jail at Klamath Falls, Ore., and lynched by a mob. Thompson was held in jail on a minor charge, but had a bad reputation.

GOV. MATTHEWS, of Indiana, borrowed from a bank \$41,000 with which to pay the Indiana militia for their services during the recent strikes.

By the explosion of a traction boiler on a farm near La Moun, N. D., John Lind and Louis Burg were killed and four others injured.

L. O. LOFFER was killed and Matt Goschert seriously injured by a fall from a scaffold at Omaha, Neb.

WILLIAM MCCORMICK, aged 21, deputy postmaster at Wordsworth, O., was drowned at Lake Brady.

THE entire business portion of Talmage, Neb., was wiped out by fire.

BENJAMIN REMER, aged 21, son of Maj. A. M. Remer, of Omaha, Neb., was run over and killed by a Rock Island train near his home.

THE Society of American Florists, in session at Atlantic City, N. J., selected Pittsburgh as the place for holding the convention in 1895.

FRITZ BRINKMAN, a Nebraska farmer, committed suicide at Mankato, Minn., by hanging.

MIGUEL COUCHART, a full-blooded Seminole Indian, was sentenced to death by the Seminole council for the murder of Dan Brooks.

As a north-bound express train of the Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama railway was nearing Hazel, Ky., it struck a wagon loaded with people, killing five of the occupants.

JOHN T. CALLAHAN, a member of New Orleans' city council, was convicted of receiving a bribe and committed to jail.

LIEUT. JOHN R. RATHBON, U. S. A., committed suicide at Perry, O. T. BOWLING GREEN, Ky., suffered a loss of \$200,000 by fire, two entire blocks being burned.

JACK MORRIS, aged 17 years, fell from a freight train at Mexico, Mo., and his head was severed from his body.

FOUR persons were injured and much valuable property destroyed by an explosion of dynamite which was being used in excavating in New York.

By a decision of the attorney general women will hereafter be allowed to vote for superintendent of public instruction in North Dakota.

JOHN W. COBURN, of New York, was elected grand master of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons at the triennial convention at Topeka, Kan.

HENRY R. PEARSON killed himself in Kansas City. He was short in his accounts with the Plano Manufacturing company.

GEORGE BALDWIN was foully murdered in the presence of his family by Deputy Sheriff Jackson Lilly and a posse in the Choctaw Nation.

THE national encampment, Sons of Veterans, in session at Davenport, Ia., elected Col. William E. Bundy, of Ohio, commander in chief.

THREE men were killed and three seriously injured in a wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern road near Fort Atkinson, Wis.

SQUIRE WILLIAM BLAND, a prominent citizen of the Conemaugh, committed suicide at Johnstown, Pa., while melancholy from business reverses and drink.

A. S. TUCKER, a prominent board of trade broker at Chicago, committed suicide. Unfortunate speculation was assigned as the cause.

PROF. CHARLES J. HINKEL, who for years occupied the chair of Latin and Greek literature at Vassar college, died from heart failure at Amagansett, L. I.

SLAV and negro miners indulged in a fight at West Overton, Pa., during which one man was fatally shot.

THE great textile strike has developed into a lockout, and as a result 25,000 mill operatives of Fall River, Mass., are idle.

HENRY HENRIET, jobber in woollens at New York assigned with heavy liabilities.

BEFORE the American Bar association Moorfield Storey said public honesty and trust had reached a low ebb.

ADAM STIVETTS, father of John Stivetts, the Boston baseball player, was accidentally killed in a coal mine at Ashland, Pa.

WILLIAM DAY, former champion cross-country runner of the country, hanged himself because he had been accused of embezzlement.

MISS MADGE HOWE, of Springfield, Ill., was elected president of the Ladies' Aid society, auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, at the national encampment at Davenport.

THERE were 234 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 226 the week previous and 410 in the corresponding time in 1893.

TWENTY-FIVE of Rybakowski's commonwealers were injured in a fight with deputies at Buffalo, N. Y., and 150 more were placed under arrest.

ACCORDING to the report of Patent Commissioner Seymour, 21,496 patents were issued during the year, and 13,167 expired.

JOHN VERMILLION and William Jackson were killed and a number of others seriously injured by the bursting of a sawmill boiler at Frankfort, Ind.

CAPT. H. O. KING, a mechanical engineer of Memphis, was killed by Alex Carr, an employee to whom he was indebted.

NOTWITHSTANDING industrial disturbances and the continuance of drought in certain sections, trade continues to show steady improvement, according to Bradstreet's.

TWO MEN were killed and eleven injured by an explosion of gas in the Gilbert colliery, near Ashland, Pa.

AN explosion of gas in a mine at Franklin, Wash., imprisoned sixty-two men, thirty-seven of whom were taken out dead.

RILEY WALKER and Richard Jordan, two negroes convicted of murder, were taken from a train at Mitchell's Station, Ala., and lynched.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 24th aggregated \$813,498,631, against \$790,683,185 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 19.5.

ANDERSON BOYD (colored) was committed to jail at Knoxville, Tenn., on the charge of murdering Ed Uhl in Marion county, O., ten years ago.

CARL LOWER, an ex-employee, fatally wounded Alois Mehretter, a tailor, at Buffalo.

THE president has signed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills of this session.

PHILIP PETERS (colored), was hanged at Helena, Ark., for killing his wife.

At Ashland, Wis., an entire block of business buildings was destroyed by fire.

LIGHTNING struck an emigrant's wagon near Columbus, Tex., killing husband and wife, but leaving their babe unhurt.

DAVID FERRAN, aged 20, a deaf mute living at Curtisville, Ind., was run over by a switch engine and his body ground to fragments.

A CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL freight train was held up at Deerfield, Ill., by two men, who killed a detective who was on the train and robbed the conductor.

Mrs. L. B. CHRIST, together with her two children, was burned to death as a result of a gasoline explosion at Forest City, Mo.

A NEW YORK syndicate has furnished the whisky trust \$5,000,000 to take its spirits out of bond, the Illinois trust and savings bank of Chicago to act as trustee.

HUGH LYON, who killed a peddler on Sundry island, was hanged at New Westminster, B. C.

GEORGE L. MCCAHAN, of Baltimore, was elected grand high chief of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons at the convention in Topeka.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows on the 23d: Massachusetts, Sixth district, John S. Williams (dem.); Missouri, Third district, A. M. Dockery (dem.); Texas, Twelfth district, A. W. Houston (dem.); Wisconsin, Sixth district, Riley Bishop (pop.); Kentucky, Second district, E. G. Sebree (rep.); Michigan, Fourth district, Dr. L. F. Weaver (dem.); Ninth district, Roswell P. Bishop (rep.); Iowa, Third district, Rev. S. H. Bashner (dem.); Eleventh district, Bernard Graesser (dem.); Indiana, Fourth district, W. S. Holman (dem.); Tenth district, Dr. J. J. Hatch (rep.); California, Second district, Anthony Caminetti (dem.); Sixth district, George S. Patton (dem.); Seventh district, W. H. Ayford (dem.).

NOMINATIONS for congress were made as follows on the 23d: New Jersey, First district, H. C. Lunderslager (rep.); Tennessee, Third district, Foster V. Brown (rep.); Nebraska, Sixth district, Omar M. Kem (pop.); Kansas, Third district, W. T. Sapp (dem.); Pennsylvania, Fortieth district, D. S. Walton (rep.); Twenty-eighth district, Aaron Williams (dem.); North Carolina, Sixth district, J. A. Lockart (dem.); New York, Twenty-third district, W. T. Foote, Jr. (rep.); Missouri, Seventh district, C. R. Wisker (pro.); Virginia, Fifth district, Claude Swanson (dem.); Sixth district, O. C. Rucker (pro.); Tenth district, Edmund R. Cooke (pop.); Missouri, Fifth district, B. P. White (pro.); Florida, Second district, C. M. Cooper (dem.); Montana, Atkinson (pop.).

NEBRASKA populists nominated a ticket headed by Silas A. Holcomb for governor.

DEMOCRATS in state convention at San Francisco nominated Congressman James Budd for governor.

### FOREIGN.

BRITISH CONSUL HATCH and several Americans were decoyed to prison by Spanish authorities at Bluefields.

A PLOT to assassinate President Hipolyte, of Hayti, was exposed by the sweetheart of one of the conspirators, most of whom were captured.

CANADIAN liberals, through their leader, Sir William Laurier, have declared for free raw materials and a revenue tariff.

ADVISES from Corea state that in a battle between Chinese and Japanese 1,300 of the latter were killed.

CHRISTOPHER F. FRAZER, of Toronto, until recently commissioner of public works in the Toronto cabinet, was found dead in bed.

AMERICANS and Englishmen arrested at Bluefields by Madriz consented to be taken to Managua for trial rather than submit to exile.

### LATER.

A TERRIBLE hurricane swept over the Sea of Azov, in Russia, and many vessels were sunk and over 1,000 persons drowned.

THOMAS W. HEATHCOTE, chairman of the Pullman strikers' committee, declared the strike at an end.

THE democrats of the Fifth California district nominated J. P. Kelly for congress and Daniel C. McKinnon was nominated by the populists in the First district of Florida.

IN convention at Reno the republicans of Nevada nominated A. C. Cleveland for governor.

ADAM A. PARROTT, his wife and two of their three children were drowned while attempting to ford the Scioto river in a wagon near Portsmouth, O.

TWENTY persons were badly injured by the falling of a bridge in Fairmount park at Kansas City.

THE steamer New York made the passage from Southampton to New York in six days eight hours and thirty-eight minutes, breaking all previous records.

LIGHTNING from an almost cloudless sky killed William Carr, aged 20, who was bathing at Atlantic City, N. J.

H. F. GMSWOLD and William Lake, who held up a St. Paul train at Deerfield, Ill., and killed Special Officer Owens, were captured after a running fight in which they shot an officer and both were wounded.

IN her speech proroguing the British parliament the queen said strict neutrality would be observed in the war between China and Japan.

G. E. WILLIAMS won the bicycle road race from Buffalo to Pittsburgh, traversing the 234 miles in 20 hours and 37 minutes.

At Washington park, Chicago, Di directly paced a mile in 2:10, lowering the world's record for two-year-olds a quarter of a second.

JOHN NEWELL, of Chicago, aged 64, president and general manager of the Lake Shore railroad, died of apoplexy at Youngstown, O.

ABE BUZZARD, the notorious Pennsylvania outlaw, was sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment for burglary.

THE town of Guerneville, Cal., was destroyed by fire.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 25th were: Boston, .600; Baltimore, .640; New York, .635; Philadelphia, .571; Cleveland, .540; Brooklyn, .525; Pittsburgh, .500; Chicago, .456; Cincinnati, .438; St. Louis, .404; Washington, .330; Louisville, .311.

### THE NEW TARIFF RATES.

Reductions Made by the Senate Bill as Compared with the McKinley Act.

The following is a statement of the average and valorem rates of duty of the McKinley law and senate bill, with the percentage of reduction made by the senate bill on the undermentioned articles:

	McKinley.	Senate.	Per cent.
Camphor, refined.....	12.30	10.	18.03
Sunbe, extract of.....	23.34	10.	56.97
Epsom salts.....	28.34	25.82	28.46
Castor oil.....	100.35	43.87	56.28
Cod liver oil.....	28.65	20.	30.19
Opium prepared for smoking.....	160.65	84.82	50.00
Chromium colors.....	80.84	20.66	33.33
Cheese.....	19.64	16.37	16.66
Sienna.....	51.64	17.02	16.66
Umber.....	25.80	21.50	16.66
Spirits varnishes.....	40.66	39.56	14.28
All other varnishes.....	35.00	25.00	28.57
Whiting, dry.....	141.48	71.24	50.
Ground in oil (putty).....	189.50	94.75	50.
White lead.....	59.21	29.60	50.
Nitrate of potash.....	21.22	10.61	50.
Bicarbonate of soda.....	60.47	30.24	50.
Bichromate of soda.....	50.	25.	50.
Stychnia or strychnine.....	93.79	70.34	25.
Sulphur sublimed.....	25.66	20.00	25.00
Sunbe, ground.....	12.81	10.00	40.32
China, painted, etc.....	60.00	95.00	41.67
Plains.....	55.00	90.00	45.45
Bottles, empty.....	70.17	52.63	25.
Filled.....	71.48	63.61	25.
Demijohns, empty.....	37.91	28.43	25.
Manufactures of glass.....	60.	35.	41.67
Cylinder glass, polished, undelivered.....	20 to 64	13 to 48	25 to 38
Plate glass, undelivered, cast, etc.....	98 to 174	88 to 222	10 to 30
Plate glass, cast, silvered, above 24x28.....	49 to 89	31 to 38	36 to 67
Cylinder and crown glass, silvered.....	47 to 83	27 to 79	36 to 67
Spectacle lenses.....	60	35	41.67
Black or painted window glass.....	45	35	22.22
Roofing slate.....	25	20	20.00
Iron ore.....	42 to 77	22 to 77	46 to 67
Iron in pigs, etc.....	26 to 41	15 to 21	40 to 47
Scrap iron.....	47 to 83	28 to 47	40 to 48
Scrap steel.....	43	25 to 50	40 to 49
Bar iron.....	25 to 53	16 to 32	25 to 40
Bar of rolled iron.....	61 to 97	44 to 93	27 to 35
Boiler or other plate iron or steel.....	54	35	53 to 70
Rails or steel.....	58 to 84	33 to 99	24 to 47
Sheets of iron or steel common or black.....	25 to 70	20 to 55	21 to 30
Tin plates.....	42 to 82	33 to 46	25 to 36
Tin manufactures of 55 to 35.....	35 to 35	35 to 35	35 to 36
Steel ingots, etc.....	29 to 50	10 to 40	20 to 35
Wire rods.....	34 to 40	22 to 67	33 to 33
Cast iron vessels, etc.....	26 to 97	17 to 98	23 to 33
Malleable iron castings.....	31 to 63	16 to 37	33 to 34
Hollowware.....	35 to 37	33 to 33	33 to 34
Chains.....	47 to 28	30 to 33	36 to 55
Firearms.....	41 to 80	30 to 33	27 to 82
Nails.....	23 to 46	25 to 30	3 to 46
Railway fishplates.....	72 to 18	20 to 36	65 to 36
Hand, back and other saws.....	40	25	37 to 50
Screws.....	47 to 111	33 to 67	26 to 39
Wheels.....	83 to 72	41 to 86	50
Plates, rolled, braziers, copper.....	35	20	42 to 88
Gold leaf.....	44 to 87	30	33 to 14
Silver leaf.....	77 to 78	30	61 to 43
Lead sheets.....	30 to 65	18 to 33	50
Nickel.....	23 to 77	14 to 26	40
Gold pens.....	30	25	16 to 67
Penholders and parts of.....	30	25	16 to 67
Zinc in sheets.....	29 to 19	14 to 50	50
Manufactures of metal.....	45	33	22 to 25
Shoes and boxes.....	30	20	33 to 33
Casils and barrels.....	30	20	33 to 33
Locks of wood.....	35	25	28 to 57
Rice, cleaned.....	111 to 85	83 to 29	25
Rice, uncleaned.....	64 to 19	41 to 08	20
Honey.....	44 to 83	22 to 42	49 to 99
Oranges, lemons and limes.....	12 to 31	12 to 32	
Comfits, sweetmeats, etc.....	35	30	14 to 29
Nuts, shelled (almonds).....	51 to 34	30 to 80	40 to 01
Nuts, shelled (almonds).....	42 to 42	28 to 28	33 to 33
Filberts, not shelled.....	52 to 99	35 to 33	33 to 33
Peanuts, unshelled.....	72 to 86	20 to 10	72 to 85
Extract of meat.....	17 to 65	15 to 10	10 to 87
Spirits, distilled.....	91 to 367	65 to 204	28 to 10
Cotton cloth, not over 100 threads, not bleached.....	35 to 19	25 to 05	37 to 30
Ditto bleached.....	38 to 60	26 to 63	31 to 27
Ditto dyed, colored, etc.....	40 to 80	30 to 54	25 to 15
Exceeding 100 threads, not bleached.....	42 to 39	32 to 39	23 to 50
Bleached.....	43 to 27	33 to 33	18 to 88
Dyed, etc.....	43 to 84	38 to 84	11 to 40
Cables, cordage and twine.....	16 to 31	10 to 20	40 to 67
Bagging for cotton.....	32 to 52	Free	100
Woolen yarns.....	278 to 60	30	80 to 23
Shawls, woollen, not above 400 per lb.....	150 to 30	35	76 to 71
Knit fabrics not above 400 per lb.....	136 to 30	34	74 to 27
Blankets.....	80 to 104	35	66 to 71
Hats of wool.....	86 to 104	35	72 to 00
Flannels, not over 500 per pound.....	85 to 104	25 to 35	66 to 71
Silk partially manufactured.....	60 to 50	30	60 to 71
Silk webbing, gorges, etc.....	50	45	10
Silk buttons.....	50	45	10
Silk dress goods.....	60	45	10
Silk ribbons.....	60	45	10
All other silk.....	60	45	10
Writing, drawing and other paper.....	25	20	20
Dolls and other toys.....	25 to 19	20 to 15	25 to 20
Firecrackers.....	147 to 37	12	66 to 06
Coal, bituminous.....	22 to 72	12 to 12	40 to 66
Shack or culm of coke.....	28 to 68	14 to 34	50 to 15
Coke.....	33 to 93	20	41 to 06
Matches.....	33 to 93	20	41 to 06
Haircloth, known as crimoline cloth.....	27 to 99	30 to 99	26 to 23
Haircloth, known as hair seating.....	23 to 23	15 to 48	33 to 23
Leather, bound or belting and soled.....	10	10	
Leather, calfskins, janned.....	30	20	33 to 33
Leather, not special, provided for.....	10	10	
Boots and shoes.....	25	20	20
Manufactures of India rubber.....	30	25	14 to 29
Umbrellas covered with silk or alpaca.....	55	25	18 to 18
Burstone, manuf'd.....	15	Free	100
Composition metal, copper.....	6 to 49	Free	100
Plates of copper, not rolled, etc.....	11 to 80	Free	100
Cider.....	18 to 62	Free	100
Binding twine.....	6 to 47	Free	100
Paintings in oil or water colors.....	15	Free	100
Statuary.....	15	Free	100
Hatters' plush.....	10	Free	100

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## A WISE LANDLORD.

I hid me to the mountain house to take a week of rest. I put my name down in the book, "J. Harley Killingfest."

The landlord was effusive—most too much so, I opined.

And many extra dainties came my way when I dined.

I sought him out, and said to him: "See here; I can't afford such living as you're giving me; I'm not a British lord. Who lives on pudding, cake and pie, and always has at hand the very fattest of the fat in his dear native land."

"And if these dainties that I eat are going on my bill, I'd rather feed on plainer food, cooked even with little skill. Since I've come here for quiet, and a rest from rush and fret. Not for an opportunity to run myself in debt."

"Be easy, Mr. Killingfest," he answered, with a roar. "The wines and watermelons shall not go upon your score. The extra steaks and luscious fruits that I provide for you shall never bring your bank account a moment out of the red."

"But why am I thus favored? Let me in the secret, pray. How can you with this system make your summer season pay?"

His answer quite upset me, for he winked his crafty eyes.

And handing me a journal, said: "Here's what I advertise."

And there in all the glory of the horrid public press. He'd put down the attractions of his place, and amongst the rest. He had: "And single maidens, come as quickly as you can. For ten days we've among us quite an eligible man."

—Harper's Bazar.

## THE HAMMERPOND PARK BURGLARY.



It is a mooted point whether burglary is to be considered as a sport, a trade or an art. For a trade the technique is scarcely rigid enough, and its claims to be considered an art are vitiated by the mercenary element that qualifies its triumphs. On the whole it seems to be most justly ranked as sport, a sport for which no rules are at present formulated, and of which the prizes are distributed in an extremely informal manner. It was the informality of burglary that led to the regrettable extinction of two promising beginners at Hammerpond Park.

The stakes offered in this affair consisted chiefly of diamonds and other personal bric-a-brac belonging to the newly-married Lady Aveling. Lady Aveling, as the reader will remember, was the only daughter of Mrs. Montague Pangs, the well-known hostess. Her marriage to Lord Aveling was extensively advertised in the papers, the quantity and quality of her wedding presents, and the fact that the honeymoon was to be spent at Hammerpond. The announcement of these valuable prizes created a considerable sensation in the small circle in which Mr. Teddy Watkins was the undisputed leader, and it was decided that, accompanied by a duly qualified assistant, he should visit the town of Hammerpond in his professional capacity.

Being a man of naturally retiring and modest disposition, Mr. Watkins determined to make this visit inconspicuous, and after due consideration of the conditions of his enterprise, he selected the role of a landscape artist and the unassuming surname of Smith. He preceded his assistant, who, it was decided, should join him only on the last afternoon of his stay at Hammerpond. Now the village of Hammerpond is perhaps one of the prettiest little corners in Sussex; many thatched houses still survive, the flint-built church with its tall spire nestling under the down is one of the finest and least restored in the country, and the beech-woods and bracken jungle through which the road runs to the great house are singularly rich in what the vulgar artist and photographer call "bits." So that Mr. Watkins, on his arrival with two virgin canvases, a brand-new easel, a paint-box, portmanteau, an ingenious little ladder made in sections (after the pattern of that lamented master Charles Peace), crowbar and wire coils, found himself welcomed with effusion and some curiosity by half a dozen other brethren of the brush. It rendered the disguise he had chosen unexpectedly plausible, but it inflicted upon him a considerable amount of aesthetic conversation for which he was very imperfectly prepared.

"Have you exhibited very much?" said young Porson, in the bar parlor of the "Coach and Horses," where Mr. Watkins was skillfully accumulating

local information on the night of his arrival.

"Very little," said Mr. Watkins; "just a snack here and there."

"Academy?"

"In course. And at the Crystal Palace."

"Did they hang you well?" said Porson.

"Don't rot," said Mr. Watkins; "I don't like it."

"I mean did they put you in a good place?"

"Whadyer mean?" said Mr. Watkins, suspiciously. "One 'ud think you were trying to make out I'd been put away."

Porson was a gentlemanly young man even for an artist, and he did not know what being "put away" meant, but he thought it best to explain that he intended nothing of the sort. As the question of hanging seemed a sore point with Mr. Watkins he tried to divert the conversation a little.

"No, never had a head for figures," said Mr. Watkins. "My miss—Mrs. Smith, I mean, does all that."

"She paints, too!" said Porson. "That's rather jolly."

"Very," said Mr. Watkins, though he really did not think so, and, feeling the conversation was drifting a little beyond his grasp, added: "I came down here to paint Hammerpond house by moonlight."

"Really?" said Porson. "That's rather a novel idea."

"Yes," said Mr. Watkins. "I thought it rather a good notion when it occurred to me. I expect to begin tomorrow night."

"What! You do not mean to paint in the open, by night?"

"I do, though."

"But how will you see your canvas?"

"Have a bloomin' cop's—" began Mr. Watkins, rising too quickly to the question, and then realizing this, bawled to Miss Durgan for another glass of beer. "I'm goin' to have a thing called a dark lantern," he said to Porson.

"But it's about new moon now," objected Porson. "There won't be any moon."

"There'll be the house," said Watkins, "at any rate. I'm goin', you see, to paint the house first and the moon afterwards."

"Oh!" said Porson, too staggered to continue the conversation.

"They do say," said old Durgan, the landlord, who had maintained a respectful silence during the technical conversation, "as there's no less than three policemen from Azeleworth on duty every night in the house—'count of this Lady Aveling and her jewelry. One 'm won fower-and-six last night off second footman—tossin'."

Towards sunset next day Mr. Watkins, virgin canvas, easel and a very considerable case of other appliances in hand, strolled up the pleasant pathway through the beech woods to Hammerpond park and pitched his apparatus in a strategic position commanding the house. Here he was observed by Mr. Raphael Sant, who was returning across the park from a study of the chalk pits. His curiosity having been fired by Porson's account of the new arrival, he turned aside with the idea of discussing nocturnal art.

Mr. Watkins was apparently unaware of his approach. A friendly conversation with Lady Hammerpond's butler had just terminated, and that individual, surrounded by the three pet dogs which it was his duty to take for an airing after dinner had been served, was receding in the distance. Mr. Watkins was mixing color with an air of great industry. Sant, approaching more nearly, was surprised to see the color in question was as harsh and brilliant an emerald green as it is possible to imagine. Having cultivated an extreme sensibility to color from his earliest years, he drew the air in sharply between his teeth at the very

first glimpse of this brew. Mr. Watkins turned round. He looked annoyed.

"What on earth are you going to do with that beastly green?" said Sant.

Mr. Watkins realized that his zeal to appear busy in the eyes of the butler had evidently betrayed him into some technical error. He looked at Sant and hesitated.

"Pardon my rudeness," said Sant; "but, really, that green is altogether too amazing. It came as a shock. What do you mean to do with it?"

Mr. Watkins was collecting his resources. Nothing could save the situation but decision. "If you come here interrupting my work," he said, "I'm a-goin' to paint your face with it."

"We've got 'em, sir, both of 'em,"

Sant retired, for he was a humorist and a peaceful man. Going down the hill he met Porson and Wainwright.

"Either that man is a genius or he is a dangerous lunatic," said he. "Just go up and look at his green." And he continued his way, his countenance brightened by a pleasant anticipation of a cheerful affray round an easel in the gloaming, and the shedding of much green paint.

But to Porson and Wainwright Mr. Watkins was less aggressive, and explained that the green was intended to be the first coating of his picture. It was, he admitted in response to a remark, an absolutely new method, invented by himself. But subsequently he became more reticent; he explained he was not going to tell every passer-by the secret of his own particular style, and added some scathing remarks upon the meanness of people "hanging about" to pick up such tricks of the masters as they could, which immediately relieved him of their company.

Twilight deepened, first, one then another star appeared. The rooks amid the tall trees to the left of the house had long since lapsed into slumberous silence, the house itself lost all the details of its architecture and became a dark gray outline, and then the windows of the salon shone out brilliantly, the conservatory was lighted up, and here and there a bedroom window burnt yellow. Had anyone approached the easel in the park it would have been found deserted. One brief uncivil word in brilliant green sullied the purity of its canvas. Mr. Watkins was busy in the shrubbery with his assistant, who had discreetly joined him from the carriage-drive.

Mr. Watkins was inclined to be self-congratulatory upon the ingenious device by which he had carried all his apparatus boldly, and in the sight of all men, right up to the scene of operations. "That's the dressing-room," he said to his assistant, "and, as soon as the maid takes the candle away and goes down to supper, we'll call in. My! how nice the house do look, to be sure, against the starlight, and with all its windows and lights! Swopme, Jim, I almost wish I was a painter-chap. Have you fixed that there wire across the path from the laundry?"

He cautiously approached the house until he stood below the dressing-room window, and began to put together his folding ladder. He was much too experienced a practitioner to feel any unusual excitement. Jim was reconnoitering the smoking-room. Suddenly, close beside Mr. Watkins in the bushes, there was a violent crash and a stifled curse. Some one had tumbled over the wire which his assistant had just arranged. He heard feet running on the gravel pathway beyond. Mr. Watkins, like all true artists, was a singularly shy man, and he incontinently dropped his folding ladder and began running circumspectly through the shrubbery. He was indistinctly aware of two people hot upon his heels, and he fancied that he distinguished the outline of his assistant in front of him. In another moment he had vaulted the low stone wall bounding the shrubbery, and was in the open park. Two thuds on the turf followed his own leap.

It was a close chase in the darkness through the trees. Mr. Watkins was a loosely-built man and in good training, and he gained hand-over-hand upon the hoarsely panting figure in front. Neither spoke, but, as Mr. Watkins pulled up alongside, a quail of awful doubt came over him. The other man turned his head at the same moment and gave an exclamation of surprise. "It's not Jim," thought Mr. Watkins, and simultaneously the stranger flung himself, as it were, at Watkins' knees, and they were forthwith grappling on the ground together. "Lend a hand, Bill," cried the stranger, as the third man came up. And Bill did—two hands, in fact, and some accentuated feet. The fourth man, presumably Jim, had apparently turned aside and made off in a different direction. At any rate, he did not join the trio.

Mr. Watkins' memory of the incidents of the next two minutes is extremely vague. He has a dim recollection of having his thumb in the corner of the mouth of the first man, and feeling anxious about its safety, and for some seconds at least he held the head of the gentleman answering to the name of Bill to the ground by the hair. He was also kicked in a great number of different places apparently by a vast multitude of people. Then the gentleman who was not Bill got his knee below Mr. Watkins' diaphragm and tried to curl him up upon it.

When his sensations became less entangled he was sitting upon the turf, and eight or ten men—the night was dark, and he was rather too confused to count—standing round him, apparently waiting for him to recover. He mournfully assumed that he was captured, and would probably have made some philosophical reflections on the fickleness of fortune, had not his internal sensations disinclined him to speech.

He noticed very quickly that his wrists were not handcuffed, and then a flask of brandy was put in his hands. This touched him a little—it was such unexpected kindness.

"He's a-comin' round," said a voice which he fancied he recognized as belonging to the Hammerpond second footman.

"We've got 'em, sir, both of 'em,"

said the Hammerpond butler, the man who had handed him the flask. "Thanks to you."

No one answered this remark. Yet he failed to see how it applied to him. "He's fair dazed," said a strange voice; "the villains half murdered him."

Mr. Teddy Watkins decided to remain fair dazed until he had a better grasp of the situation. He perceived that two of the black figures round him stood side by side with a dejected air, and there was something in the carriage of their shoulders that suggested to his experienced eye hands that were bound together. In a flash he rose to his position. He emptied the little flask and staggered—obsequious hands assisting him—to his feet. There was a sympathetic murmur.

"Shake hands, sir, shake hands," said one of the figures near him. "Permit me to introduce myself. I am very greatly indebted to you. It was the

jewel of my wife, Lady Aveling, which attracted these scoundrels to the house."

"Very glad to make your lordship's acquaintance," said Teddy Watkins.

"I presume you saw the rascals making for the shrubbery and dropped down on them."

"That's exactly how it happened," said Mr. Watkins.

"You should have waited until they got in at the window," said Lord Aveling. "They would get it hotter if they had actually committed the burglary. And it was lucky for you two of the policemen were out by the gates and followed up the three of you. I doubt if you could have secured the two of them—though it was commendably plucky of you all the same."

"Yes, I ought to have thought of all that," said Mr. Watkins; "but one can't think of everything."

"Certainly not," said Lord Aveling. "I am afraid they have mauled you a little," he added. The party was now moving towards the house. "You walk rather lame. May I offer you my arm?"

And instead of entering Hammerpond house by the dressing room window, Mr. Watkins entered it—slightly intoxicated, and inclined now to cheerfulness again—on the arm of a real live peer, and by the front door.

"This," thought Mr. Watkins, "is burgling style!" The "scoundrels," seen by the gaslight, proved to be mere amateurs unknown to Mr. Watkins, and they were taken down into the pantry and there watched over by the three policemen, two gamekeepers with loaded guns, the butler, an ostler and a carman, until the dawn allowed of their removal to Hazelhurst police station. Mr. Watkins was made much of in the salon. They devoted a sofa to him, and would not hear of a return to the village that night. Lady Aveling was sure he was brilliantly original, and said her idea of Turner was just such another rough, half inebriated, deep-eyed, brave and clever man. Some one brought up a remarkable little folding ladder that had been picked up in the shrubbery, and showed him how it was put together. They also described how wires had been found in the shrubbery, evidently placed there to trip up unwary pursuers. It was lucky he had escaped these snares. And they showed him the jewels.

Mr. Watkins had the sense not to talk too much, and in conversational difficulty fell back on his internal pains. At last he was seized with stiffness in the back, and yawning. Everyone suddenly awoke to the fact that it was a shame to keep him talking after his affray, so he retired early to his room, the little red room next to Lord Aveling's suite.

The dawn found a deserted easel bearing a canvas with a green inscription in the Hammerpond park, and it found Hammerpond house in commotion. But if dawn found Mr. Teddy Watkins and the Aveling diamonds it did not communicate the information to the police.—H. G. Wells, in Pall Mall Budget.

"Ye Servants of God" was printed in 1774 with thirty-three others in a small pamphlet. The collection was entitled "Hymns for Times of Trouble and Persecution." In that year there were many civil commotions in England, and attempts were made to place the pretender on the throne. The dissenters were accused of favoring the pretender's cause and were much persecuted. The collection was the work of Charles Wesley, who wrote all the hymns it contained.

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## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

## A Close Call.

Vivian, the little 3-year-old daughter of Adelbert Beers, of Bellevue, while about her play came across a box which to her young mind resembled medicine, and thinking it about the thing for her pet kitty, set about to administer a dose; but the kitten kicked vigorously, whereupon Vivian, to prove that it was goody goody, took a dose herself. The child's mother came upon the scene at this stage of affairs and discovered that she had taken a liberal dose of rough on rats. Prompt action by way of antidotes and powerful emetics saved the child's life and hereafter Vivian will shun all appearances of medicine.

## Old Soldier's Reunion.

The twenty-ninth reunion of the Twenty-third Michigan infantry was held at Mayville. Eighty responded to the roll call and about 200 soldiers attended. Five hundred people were fed in the grove. Capt. Charles Muma, of Ann Arbor, delivered the oration. Gen. O. L. Spalding and others responded to the toasts. Ithaca was selected as the place for the next reunion. The following officers were elected: President, Lieut. Sickles; vice president, William Carr, Ithaca; secretary, Capt. C. E. McAllister, Flint; orator, Gen. O. L. Spalding.

## Soured on Mankind.

John G. Williams, aged 72, committed suicide at Kalamazoo. He had two daughters living in the east, but where was not known, for before committing the act he seemed to have covered up every trace of relationship or family connection. He left a remarkable letter, showing a rare amount of intelligence, explaining why he committed the deed. He was disgusted with mankind in general and a deceitful world, and said he could not make a success of his business because he was poor. He manufactured and sold a medicine of his own.

## To Be Pitied.

It is stated as a fact that there is a young man in Central Chippewa, Oscoda county, so much admired by three young ladies of that village that they have come together and settled on a plan whereby one will land him. Cuts were drawn to see who should have the first chance to ensnare him, and it fell to the lot of the prettiest of the three. Now the other two are kicking and want to go back on their agreement. Poor fellow!

## Death of a Lansing Citizen.

John W. Edwards, a prominent and influential citizen of Lansing, died at that place of cancer at the age of 61 years. He was a member of the board of police and fire commissioners at the time of his death. He had been an alderman, chief of the fire department and a member of the board of education.

## Colored Odd Fellows.

The Michigan district grand lodge of colored odd fellows in session at Grand Rapids elected officers as follows:

Grand master, C. J. White, Bay City; deputy, J. Harris, Saginaw; secretary, F. G. Bradford, Detroit; treasurer, F. D. Hamilton, Detroit; chaplain, Rev. C. J. Johnson, Bay City; guardian, G. B. Stewart, Grand Rapids; warden, Paul Hally, Battle Creek.

## Gave Her a Spanking.

Sebewaing citizens have adopted an old-fashioned but little used mode of punishing undesirable citizens. Last Friday night a number of persons disguised themselves and called on the person they desired should leave town and gave her a regular spanking, then warned her to take up her bed and walk.

## Heavy Loss from Forest Fires.

Forest fires destroyed 700,000 feet of lumber and 200,000 feet of logs belonging to L. Cornwell about 4 miles from Merrill. John Ward lost all his camps and the dwellings of his men. He also lost about 100,000 feet of logs. Cornwell had a light insurance on 600,000 feet of lumber. Ward had none.

## Depositors Get a Dividend.

Receiver Stone, of the Central Michigan savings bank at Lansing, declared a dividend to depositors of 8 per cent. This dividend makes a total of 44 per cent paid depositors since the bank became insolvent one year ago last April.

## Short But Newsworthy Items.

The Commercial and Savings bank of Ludington suspended business by order of its president, Antonine E. Cartier.

Burglars entered the residence of G. H. Gerow and J. W. Lewis at Port Huron and secured a gold watch and a small amount of money.

The state board of health have arranged for a state sanitary convention to be held at Union City October 11 and 12. Five sessions will be held and every member of the state board of health will be present.

Branch county farmers are greatly worried over the great amount of wild lettuce which covers their farms. It is a rank grower and very hard to kill out or subdue.

While in a state of delirium caused by typhoid fever, Philip Govette, of Crosswell, cut his throat with a case knife, but will recover.

The house of J. W. Colburn at Caledonia was burned; loss, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,000.



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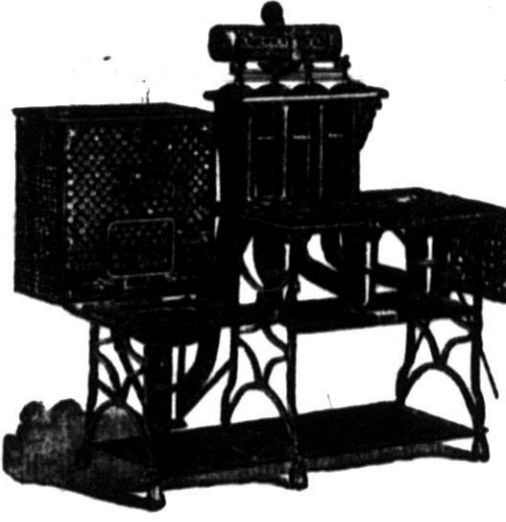
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**Chelsea and Vicinity.**

School opens next Monday.  
 With this issue the HERALD enters upon its 24th year.  
 The Glazier Stove works are now running full blast.  
 Congressman Gorman has returned home from Washington.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Raftery spent a few days in Lansing last week.  
 Miss Laura Glass was the guest of her parents at Jackson last Sunday.  
 If you intend to send your children to school have them begin the first day.  
 Dr. R. M. Speer, of Battle Creek, made his parents a short call last Saturday.  
 Peter Fletcher is having an addition built to his residence on Orchard street.  
 Mrs. J. Schumacher and Mrs. F. Vogel visited with friends in Ann Arbor this week.  
 Mrs. I. Vogel, of Jackson street, spent Saturday of last week with Ann Arbor friends.  
 Mr. Adam Eppler and Miss Fredericka Schneider are to be married Thursday, Aug. 30th.  
 Warren Cushman is having a new barn built in the rear of his residence on Summit street.  
 Miss Tressa Winters, of West Middle street, was in Jackson the past week, the guest of friends.  
 Miss Mabel Yager, of Lima, is visiting her grand-mother and other relatives in Fowlerville and Howell.  
 Miss Myrta Kempf, of Orchard street, is entertaining Miss Carolyn Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., this week.  
 What is the reason Chelsea can't have a first class lecture course this coming winter? Don't all speak at once.  
 The outlook for the acreage of the wheat sown this fall is that the area will be much smaller than former years.  
 Thos. Cassidy will have a large upright addition built to his dwelling on Madison street. Geo. Beckwith has the contract.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jackson, of Jackson, visited here the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Bert McClain, of East Middle street.  
 The Misses Tillie Griebach and Emma Ahnemiller were the guests of Francisco and Grass Lake friends a few days this week.  
 Mrs. D. Maroney, of Railroad street, left Saturday for a visit with friends and relatives at Port Rowan, Can., and other places.  
 Miss Fannie Hinckley, of Jackson, is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hammond, of East Middle street.  
 Mrs. T. E. Sullivan, who has been the guest of her sister, Miss Mary Shanahan, returned to her home in Hillsdale last Saturday.  
 Mrs. Wm. Rembant, of North Main street, leaves Tuesday of next week for an extended visit with her brother at Montreal, Can.  
 Mr. and Mrs. L. Conk returned home from Reed City last Friday, where they have been visiting their son, Howard Conk, and family.  
 Mrs. J. Hodgman, who has been spending some time with her brother, M. J. Noyes, left Saturday night for Grand Rapids to visit friends.  
 It is said to cost the people of the United States \$25,000,000 a year to be born; \$3,000,000,000 to be married; \$70,000,000 to be buried, and \$900,000,000 to be intoxicated.  
 If you have friends visiting you, and have no serious objections to it being known, just mention the same to the reporter of the HERALD, and it will go into print.  
 The Epworth League will hold an ice-cream social in the McKone block, Saturday evening to which all are invited. Come one and all and enjoy a dish of the "coldest puddin' you ever eat."  
 There will be held a Prohibition county convention to elect delegates to the senatorial convention and to nominate representatives to the state Legislature and to transact such other business as may come before the convention, at the court house, Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock p. m.  
 In regard to the rights of pedestrians on the public streets, the highways in towns and cities belong to teams and vehicles, and pedestrians have no more business upon them than the vehicles would have upon the sidewalk. The crossings at the street corners belong to pedestrians, who have by law the right of way there, as against teams. Many drivers ignore the law and go dashing over sidewalks, endangering lives and limbs of pedestrians with out thinking they are violating the law. No vehicle or horse can, within the law, be driven rapidly over the crossings, nor can the driver obstruct the crossing.

**Chelsea Public Schools.**

In looking about for a subject this week, it occurred to the mind of our local scribe that inasmuch as next Monday is the opening day of the fall term in our public schools, a word or two in regard to the prospects and probabilities in educational affairs might be in keeping with the occasion.  
 Chelsea is justly proud of her schools and points with satisfaction at the progress they are making. The outlook for the coming year is promising. Every effort is being made on the part of the school board to secure all those features that have contributed to the success of the schools in the past, and to add every possible improvement within their means that will bring greater comfort, convenience and advantages to the children who come to receive instruction.  
 This year, as in the past, we will have competent and conscientious educators in the various departments, and the school officials have been alive to the needs and demands of the progressive age in which we live. If Chelsea schools are better patronized than those of other towns of its size, it is because outside people recognize their superiority in furnishing the necessary educational privileges.  
 The opening of the public schools for the year marks in one regard the most important day of the year, and it is especially important for all scholars who desire to make the most of their time and opportunities to be present the first day. On the manner of the beginning of the work of this day hangs, doubtless, larger and more numerous interests than are ever crowded into any other single day of the year.  
 The value of our school is hard to estimate, but Chelsea is alive to the fact that she has a model school system.

**North Lake Breezes.**  
 Bean pulling is the order of the day now on the farm.  
 On account of quarterly meeting in Dexter we had meeting in the evening.  
 Next Thursday this place will join with Dexter schools in a picnic in R. C. Glenn's grove. All are invited.  
 Geo. Webb had a young horse get mired in a spring last week, which used it up badly, for a time at least.  
 The locust are beginning to arrive here. At Whitmore they are very plenty and their singing sounds like saw filing.  
 A letter from Dakota tells of their being in their harvest now, with only a medium yield. Summer fallow wheat is very good.

**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.  
 Annual excursion to Petoskey and Traverse City, Tuesday, Sept. 4th, 1894, by special train and at very low rates via the Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads. Train leaves Chelsea at 9:34 a. m. Fair for round trip, \$5.00. Train stops twenty minutes at Grand Rapids for dinner. Tickets are good for return by any regular train, excepting Michigan Central trains, designate as Limited Trains, until Thursday, September 13th inclusive. The special train will stop at Cadillac, Manton, Walton, South Boardman, Kalkaska, Mancelona, Elmira Boyne Falls. Passengers for Traverse City will change cars at Walton. Baggage checked through to destination. The fine train service, ample hotel accommodations at low rates, the many sights, the enjoyment and benefit you will receive can not fail to make this the excursion of the season.  
 Labor Day, Sept. 3, 1894. Celebrations of Labor Day will be held at Detroit, Lansing, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, Bay City and Grand Rapids. A rate of one first class fare for the round trip from points within one hundred miles of above named stations is authorized to points designated at which Labor Day celebrations will be held. Tickets good to return Sept. 4th.

**Letter List.**  
 Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Aug. 27, 1894.  
 Mr. George Seahmon.  
 Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."  
 GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Professor Wiggins says the inhabitants of Mars are signalling and he proposes to answer them with a similar signal. They will put out their lights in a hurry when they find out whom they are talking to.

**TIME IS MONEY**

So save both by coming to the Bank Drug Store where you know the price is bottom. If you wish a good molasses for cooking we have a New Orleans at 25c per gallon.

**We Guarantee Every Fruit Jar We Sell.**

Best Family White Fish 34c per 10lb pail  
 Best No. 1 White Fish 32c per 10lb pail  
**Fresh Roasted Peanuts 8 cents per lb**  
 Pint jars with caps and rubbers 75c doz  
 Quart jars with caps and rubbers 90c doz  
 2-qt jars with caps and rubbers \$1 10  
 Choice Codfish in bricks 6c per pound.  
 New Brazil Nuts 8c per pound.  
 Best Canned Pumpkin 6c per can  
 23 pounds Brown sugar for \$1.00.  
**8 pounds clean Rice for 25 cents.**  
 4 packages cleaned Currants for 25c  
 18 lbs. granulated sugar \$1.00.  
 Fine 4 Cr. Raisins 8c per pound.  
 First-class lanterns 29c each.  
 5 pounds V. & C. crackers for 25c.  
**2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c.**  
 Full cream cheese 12 1/2c per pound.  
 Tea dust 12 1/2c per pound.  
 3 Cr Raisins 6c per pound.  
 Gloss Starch 6c per pound.  
 Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb.  
**Best Nudavene Flakes 7 lbs for 25c.**  
 3 packages mince meat for 20 cents  
 Best kerosine oil 7c per gallon  
 Lamp wicks 1c per yard.  
**Boston Baking Powder 20c per pound.**  
 No. 1 lamp chimneys 3c each.  
 No. 2 lamp chimneys 5c each.  
 Best Lantern Globes 5c each.  
**Choice Coffee 19c per pound.**  
 Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound.  
 Fine perfumes 35c per ounce.  
 Clothes pins 6 dozen for 5c.  
 31 pounds Extra C Sugar for \$1.00  
**Fine N. O. Molasses for 25c per gal.**  
 Extra Japan tea 80c per pound.  
 9 sticks best chicory for 10c.  
 Choice Mustard 15c per jug.  
**3 cakes elegant toilet soap for 20c.**  
 Fine syrup 25c per gallon  
 Axle grease 5c per box.  
**25 pounds sulphur for \$1.**  
 Banner smoking tobacco 15c per pound.  
 Good fine cut tobacco 25c per pound.  
 Good plug tobacco 25c per pound.  
 Best Sardines 5c per box.  
**Purest Spices that can be bought.**  
 Rising sun stove polish 5c per package.  
 Good smoking tobacco 13c per lb.  
 Fine toothpicks 5c per package.  
**Pure Cider Vinegar 18c per gallon**  
 Verily, Merrily, More and More.  
 It Pays to Trade at

**GLAZIER'S STORE.**

**Dr. W. A. CONLAN,**  
 DENTIST,  
 Office Over Glazier's Drug Store,  
 CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

**Dr. K. GREINER,**  
 Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.  
 Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.  
 Office in the Sherry building, 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.

**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.**

**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.



S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF CARPETS

In Our Immense Carpet Department. We shall close out our ENTIRE STOCK of Ingrain Carpet, Matting, Rugs, etc., entirely regardless of cost. When we say we are going to close out our stock of Carpets, Rugs, etc., every one knows that we mean just what we say. We ALWAYS do just as we advertise. Come early and get first choice. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY. This Sale includes all the new carpets bought this fall, at the recent low prices.

PACK YOUR GRIP, READY TO START FOR DETROIT. MICHIGAN'S GREATEST STATE FAIR, SEPTEMBER 10th to 25th, THE HOME OF The Great Daily of Michigan. We invite every one to see the GREATEST PRESS ROOM IN MICHIGAN, a sight equal to the Fair itself; a great modern 19th century exhibition. DON'T FORGET THE EVENING NEWS OFFICE, 65 SHELBY STREET.

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 surar 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.

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Twenty-second Judicial Circuit. In Chancery. May Warner, complainant vs. John P. Warner, defendant. Pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw. In Chancery, at Ann Arbor, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1894. In this cause, it appears from affidavit on file in this court, that the defendant, John P. Warner is not a resident of this state, but a resident of Syracuse, Onondaga County, State of New York. The 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 that said bill of complaint 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 after the filing of said notice of this order to the Chancery Clerk, a newspaper, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued once in each week for six weeks in the county, and that each copy of this order be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time he appears for his appearance. E. D. KINNE, Circuit Judge. ARTHUR HINOWA, Register. LEMMAN BOOK, Complainant's Solicitors.

\$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS. For sale or rent, house and lot on Harri street. Enquire of U. H. Townsend. 9. H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Jesse Younes and Annette Younes to Joseph T. McIntire dated May 5th, 1892, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, May 10, 1892, in Liber 77 of Mortgages on page 99 upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal, interest and attorney's fee as provided for in said mortgage the sum of nine hundred, twenty and 9/100 dollars. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 31st 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 to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and all legal costs, to-wit: The west half of the north-west quarter of section Twenty-six Township of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan. Dated, June 5th, 1894. JOSEPH T. MCINTIRE, Mortgagee. D. C. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PATENTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communicate strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year—Specimen copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in color, and photographs of new inventions, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Markets. Chelsea, Aug. 29, 1894.

Eggs, per dozen	13c
Butter, per pound	18c
Oats, per bushel	35c
Corn, per bushel	60c
Wheat, per bushel	50c
Potatoes, per bushel	40c
Apples, per bushel	60
Onions, per bushel	\$1.60
Beans, per bushel	

Additional Local. Bean harvest has begun. Everyone is longing for rain. Business is picking up in this vicinity. Peaches and pears are coming into market freely. Mrs. Wm. Wood is entertaining her sister, of Reading. Eddie Rooke is at Northville this week visiting with friends. Miss Sophia Schatz returned home from Jackson last Saturday. E. Hooker, of North street, is having his house raised and repaired. Harry Morton, of Detroit, was the guest of his parents the past week. Jas. Richards, of Railroad street, has been on the sick list this week. Mrs. John Joys, of Dexter, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. Rooke. The cellar has been dug for Chas. Steinbach's new brick building. Geo. H. Mitchell, of Detroit, spent a few days in town the past week. Miss Franc Streeter, of Fowlerville, is among Chelsea friends this week. Edward Coan, of Beaverton, was the guest of Mr. Alva Freer this week. F. P. Glazier and A. R. Welch were in Battle Creek last week on business. E. G. Whipple is assisting M. L. Burkhart in his photograph gallery. Remember next Friday is aged peoples day at Shaver's photograph gallery. H. H. Capron's residence at Grass Lake was consumed by fire last Thursday. The Democratic County Convention has been called at Ann Arbor on Sept. 6th. Miss Vira Clark spent the past week with her brother Will at River Rouge. Miss Ethel Cole, of Orchard street, is spending the present week in Eaton Rapids. Miss Maggie Quigley, of Emery, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Greening this week. W. F. Riemenschneider & Co. have a change of "ad" this week. Be sure and read it. The onion crop is being harvested and an average yield is reported in spite of the weather. Mrs. Fannie Watkins, of Jackson, spent Sunday at Cavanaugh with Mrs. F. M. Hooker. M. L. Burkhart, the photographer, accompanied by his mother, spent Sunday at Hamburg. Mrs. A. R. Welch and daughter, Martha Vesta, were among Ann Arbor friends last Thursday. Frank Swartout, who has been absent for the past seven years, is the guest of his father this week. Quite a number from this vicinity attended the Farmer's picnic at Whitmore Lake last Saturday. Chas. Downer, who is with the Whitney Family show this season, is spending the present week at home. Bob Craig, who was injured on the railroad several weeks ago, returned to Chicago last Saturday. Mrs. M. J. Cook, of Detroit, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. M. Timmings, north of town. The Misses Carrie and Millie Rockwell are entertaining as their guest, Miss Cora Alexander, of Ann Arbor. Mrs. Chas. Tarbell and Miss Nellie, of Jackson, visited at the home of Mrs. Tarbell's daughter, Mrs. Wm. Lehman. There will be a Democratic caucus at the Town Hall, Saturday at 3:00 p. m. to elect delegates to the county convention. Married, Aug. 25, 1894. Mr. Jacob Oesterle to Mrs. Barbara Oesterle, both of Sylvan. Justice P. J. Lehman officiated. Michael Timmons, an old and respected resident of Sylvan, died at his late home Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1894, aged 77 years. Mabel Harrington, of Jackson, is visiting at the home of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Harrington, of Railroad street. Washtenaw District Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars will hold its quarterly session in Dexter, Friday August 31st. Mr. and Mrs. Lathon Miller and son, Dwight, of North street, are in Clinton this week. Mrs. Miller's father is quite ill at that place. There will be a meeting of the Chelsea Fair Directors at H. Sherry's store, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 1st. All the directors are requested to be present as there is some important business to be transacted. The Brighton Express warns the ladies to keep on the right side of their gasoline stoves as follows: "Keep them in good order. They are a nice convenient institution when clean and in repair, but regular volcanoes when they leak or get dirty."

An old farmer when urged by an implement dealer to buy implements, refused, saying he had nothing to sell but a lot of horses and could not sell them, for threshers were now run by steam, street cars were run by electricity, and this government by a lot of d—n jackasses, and where does a horse come in anyway? It is said that if a team of horses pull unevenly, the trouble may be remedied by unhitching the inside traces and crossing them, so as to have the same horse attached to the same end of each single-tree. As there are many teams that do not pull evenly, it might be a good policy to try this. It is a very simple and easy experiment. A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman writes of an experiment which he says he made of feeding tallow to his cows to test the question whether fat given in the food found its way to the butter and increased the proportion of it in the milk. He states as the result that the yield of butter was increased from one pound in 23 pounds of milk to one pound in 18 pounds, an increase of nearly one-third. From the Stockbridge Sun: "Mrs. J. C. Harrington, of Chelsea, who has been at the home of her niece, Mrs. G. H. Worden, since the 9th of June, has returned home to attend to the wants of her invalid granddaughter, Miss Lillie Allyn, who is low with consumption. Grandma Harrington, who is 77 years old, has pieced two beautiful bed quilts while at Stockbridge since last June." Tobacco stems have a wonderful effect upon the growth of grass. Upon pasture lands they produce better results than table manure, and moreover, give a flavor which is delightful to the stock. This shows that a crop of tobacco has taken much from the soil in which it grew, and is an exhaustive crop. Procure from the city shop all such waste possible, and put upon your meadows. There exists no longer any reason for questioning that wheat is a meat producer. A Western correspondent of a Philadelphia grain firm reports as a result of an experimental feeding of wheat to hogs now in process of fattening for delivery by Sept. 15, a gain in weight equivalent at the market price of hogs to \$1.38 per bushel for the wheat consumed by the animal. This is a phenomenal record; yet other experiments by Western stock feeders have shown results almost as profitable. We hear complaint about the manner our steam threshing machine men are running about the country, much to the alarm of horses and the general bad feeling that will follow after a driver has passed a steam thresher. One instance has been told to us where a gentleman has been insulted and cursed at by the managers of a steam thresher because he had met them on the highway and failed to drive off into a meadow. The law is plain on the subject and threshers ought to follow it cheerfully as it is big money in their pocket in the long run—Ex. All over the country the interest in agricultural fairs is now growing. It is impossible to estimate the good that fairs of a really agricultural nature do to the farmer. He who lives by himself and rarely sees what others have done and are doing is far more apt to get into ruts than he whose ambition is stirred by intercourse with others in his line of work. There is a natural instinct in most men which prompts them to say, "What he has done I can do." And that feeling stirs a man to do more and better than he would ever do if he made himself his own model, which must be the case if he never compares his work with that of others. Be sure and come to the Chelsea fair this fall. The habit which many men, particularly young men, have of paying patronizing compliments to the young ladies they know is one which the "new woman" of whom we hear so much would do well to militate against, suggests a sensible contemporary. When a man of no brains and a large amount of conceit tells an ordinarily sensible girl that she is "an awfully pretty little creature, don't you know," the predominant desire she has is to give him a box on the ears and tell him to seek his level. If there is such a thing, when he wishes to create an impression by silly compliments. From the Livingston Herald: "We are suffering from an unprecedented drouth and for several years the summers have been dry and growing drier. Is it not for farmers and scientists to inquire if this is not caused by lack of evaporation caused by excessive drainage year after year until our swamps become burning peat bogs and the upland scorched and dry as a tinder box, causing loss to farmers of millions annually while the tax gatherer relentlessly calls year after year for more money to pay the cost of injuring what prospects are left? When township after township drains eight or ten miles each year isn't it time to call a halt and ask whether it is an injury or a blessing?"

BUY IT! TRY IT!

And if it don't please, return it to us and get your money. We guarantee every pound of Stork Chop Tea, To give satisfaction or money refunded. Don't Forget That if you want a Strictly Pure Cider Vinegar, we handle it. Also Crab Apple, Claret Wine and India Spiced Vinegars.

50 GALLONS Of Home-made SAUERKRAUT.

Peaches, Plums and Pears. If you want any of these fruits to can, it will pay you to see us. When you want a sack of flour for fancy baking don't forget that the only kind to use is the ALBION PATENT, for sale only by us. It Will Pay You When leaving an order for fruit, canned goods, flour, vegetables, bottled goods or anything in that line, to leave it with

Beissel & Staffan, Durand & Hatch Block, Chelsea, Mich.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper. Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by W. F. Riemenschneider & Co.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." Time table taking effect June 10th, 1894. 90th MERIDIAN TIME. 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. Wm. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea. O. W. ROGERS, 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. If they saved is money made. These tools pay for themselves many times every year. Complete shoe repair outfit, including iron lasts and standard, and everything necessary for complete work. 25 articles only \$2.00. See cat. 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 outfit a place secures the money and makes large profits. No goods until paid for. Address, ECONOMY SUPPLY HOUSE, Iram, Ohio.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, no necessary for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and names plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the careless manner in which they are written.

## THE LATE STRIKE.

Its Causes Are Looked Into by the Commission.

A. R. U. Men Testify—Debs Tell His Story—Reporters Say Hoodlums Committed the Acts of Violence—Capital Has Its Turn.

### IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—On the fifth day of the proceedings President Debs told his story. After relating the situation as he found it early in May, Mr. Debs said he was satisfied that the employees were justified in striking, and he resolved to do all in his power, under the law and in justice, to help right their wrongs. Mr. Debs then recited the history of the strike, relating the various attempts to induce Pullman to submit to arbitration.

Mr. Debs denied that he had sent or ordered sent any inflammatory telegrams. Explaining the telegram, "Save your money and buy a gun," he said it was written by a clerk named Benedict to a former employer at Butte, Mont., as a joke and nothing whatever to do with the strike.

Mr. Debs severely criticized Gen. Miles for calling at the offices of the General Managers' association on the day he came to Chicago as being vulgarly out of place, and maintaining that his only duty here was to maintain order and preserve the peace.

Continuing, Mr. Debs desired the commission to understand that he as president of the American Railway union did not and could not order strikes which were decided on by the local unions themselves. "I am not shirking any portion of my responsibility," said he. "I heartily concurred in the action taken and if I had had a voice in the ordering of the strike I would have ordered it."

"Five days after the strike was declared we had the railroads completely beaten and at our mercy, as we believed," continued he. "They were paralyzed. They could not get men to take the places of our men who were out. Then I and my associate officials were served with a sweeping injunction issued by the United States courts restraining us from performing our functions as officials of the American Railway union. Similar injunctions were issued at all terminal points. A few days afterward we were arrested for alleged contempt of court. We were unable to direct the men, and that defeated the strike."

"We protested against the presence of the federal troops. We did not object to state troops or the police. If I am correct, all the trouble, except some minor disturbances, took place after the arrival of the federal troops, the coming of whom angered and inflamed the men. The police have reported to me that our men were entirely law-abiding."

"Intimidation," he continued, "is against the policy of the American Railway union. We told our men that we had the right to quit work and there our rights absolutely ceased; that other men had the absolute right to take their places and that any one interfering with them would be punished by our order and the civil law."

At the afternoon session Mr. Debs opened his testimony with a denunciation of the unfairness shown by some of the Chicago papers in their treatment of himself and the strike generally. He said that some of the papers had purposely misrepresented the facts until, if there had been a revolution, the press of Chicago might properly have been held responsible for it. Said he: "I was persistently misrepresented in interviews with the evident intention of alienating public sympathy from us and disorganizing our men by discrediting us."

"Of course submission would avert strikes. That is the plan of the old brotherhoods. If a general manager wants to make a cut of 10 per cent, he gives notice of a cut of 20 per cent, and they meet and compromise. The history of the organizations shows that their system tends to inevitable and gradual reduction of wages. My own idea, and it is the idea of the American Railway union, is to unify all the railroad men of the country. A power like that prudently managed would avert strikes. The railroad managers would recognize the wisdom of treating it fairly and meeting it in a conciliatory spirit. But even if we had such a unification the men would not win a strike. All the forces of the government would be against them the moment the strike interfered with the convenience of the public."

"I believe strikes are justifiable, no matter what the result, when it is to resist degradation and enslaving conditions. If it were not, the tendency of our civilization would be constantly downward. If railroads and corporations generally treated their employees fairly there would be no labor organizations. Their origin in almost every case is traceable directly to the tyranny of the employing classes."

"Do you believe in government ownership of railroads?" asked Mr. Kernan.

"Yes, sir, I believe the government ownership of railroads is decidedly better than railroad ownership of the government."

Done by Hoodlums.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Reporters told the story of the Pullman-railroad strike Tuesday to the national strike commissioners. Representatives of most of the Chicago newspapers were on the witness stand during the day. They were practically unanimous in the declaration that hardly any of the strikers took part in the acts of violence or obstruction during the riots. They testified that most of the overt acts were committed by hoodlums who had no connection with the railroads. With one or two exceptions all branded the United States except deputy marshals as inefficient and a source of constant irritation to the strikers.

The commission was very particular to inquire of every reporter who gave testimony during the morning whether or not his accounts, written during the strike, had been changed or colored before they were put into print. No instance was found where such had been the case.

Rev. M. H. Wickman, the Swedish minister at Pullman, told of the reduction of his parishioners' wages. He said the Swedish laborers at Pullman were made to pay more money at Pullman than at Roseland or other places in the neighborhood.

"They are commanded to live in Pullman, on pain of dismissal. Even when men own homes outside of Pullman, if work becomes slack, these men are the first laid off."

Chief Deputy Marshal Donnelly testified that he had about 4,000 deputies under him during the strike. He acknowledged that some of his men were inefficient, but denied that as a whole they were as worthless a body as represented by the reporters. He did not recognize any strikers among those whom he saw commit violence.

In answer to further inquiries Mr. Donnelly said the 3,000 or 4,000 deputies selected by the railroad companies were not in charge of anybody from the marshal's office; they reported to no one unless to the detective service of the railroad companies, and the government had no direction of their movements or actions. No certificates of character were required. Witness did not know whether these deputies were used to operate trains or not. He was recalled after

he had left the stand to tell whether any pains had been used to discover whether these deputies were citizens of the United States or not. He said they had had one man who was not a citizen. That was in the marshal's office. He did not know whether the men selected by the company were citizens or not.

Gen. Miles contradicted the statement made by President Debs, of the American Railway union, before the strike commission that he visited the office of the general managers during the strike and consulted with the railway officials.

### Capital Has Its Say.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The hearing of evidence from the employers' side of the case was begun at the Wednesday morning session. Frank W. T. Glover, a real estate dealer, was the first witness. He declared he knew nothing about the causes of the strike, but he said that rents in Kensington had not been reduced. He said he was getting the same rents for his houses there as he did several years ago. This was a direct contradiction to the strikers' claims that rents in Kensington had been reduced while rents in Pullman had been kept at the same figure. Mr. Glover said he thought that those houses at Pullman which rent for from \$18 to \$22 a month were cheaper than his houses at Kensington which he rented for \$15.

Paul E. Hermes, a news and stationery dealer in Pullman, who had worked for six years in the Pullman shops, was the next witness.

Mr. Hermes in one part of his testimony made the remark that there was a good deal of drinking done by some of the Pullman employees and it was the cue for a lengthy examination made by Commissioner Kernan. He asked if drunkenness prevailed to any considerable extent among the strikers. The witness said that on pay days the brewery wagons of Kensington are kept running through Pullman from morning until night. He had seen drunken employees of the company on the streets. Witness was of the opinion that a great many of the employees would not be in such poor circumstances if they had not wasted their money by buying liquor.

Axel Lundgren, an employee of the Pullman company for the last thirteen years, was the first to take the witness chair Wednesday afternoon. He said in all his years of service for the company he had had no complaint to make as to wages or treatment. He had advised against the strike, although he was a member of the union, and had gone back to work when the opportunity offered, surrendering his membership in the union and signing a contract to keep out of it. "We drew large wages for the first seven or eight years," he said, "and did well. We all made good wages. A year ago in June I was making \$2.85 a day. We used to make as much as \$4 on piece work, but they cut us down until now no one can make more than \$2.25, even if he works very hard. I pay \$9.00 rent for a four-room flat, and have my wife and mother to care for. Friends in the city tell me that the rent is not unreasonable, considering the accommodations."

Fire Marshal John Fitzgerald appeared next with a record book and a copy of reports made to Chief Swenle. The marshal said that his district included the territory south of Thirty-ninth, west of Fifth-fifth street, and from State street west to the limits, including the stock yards and all the railway systems involved in the strike at the stock yards. He said that he had kept a record of the fires and the railway property destroyed by fire within his territory during the strike and reported it to Chief Swenle. At Commissioner Kernan's request he submitted his reports to the chief from July 6 to July 9 inclusive, which he said covered all the important fires in railroad property. The report showed a total loss of 106 cars, 6 depots, 8 towers and 5 switch shanties.

"I attended pretty nearly all of these fires myself," explained the marshal. "The only fires we saw kindled were by boys, the oldest of them not more than 19 years of age. I have a pretty wide acquaintance with railroad men and did not see any of them interfering with the handling of fires or mingling with the crowds. On one occasion some watchmen I knew helped our men to run a lead to a fire in cars. The crowds never interfered with us or our apparatus."

Dr. John McLean, who came next, said he was a physician and surgeon, and since 1884 he had been in the employ of the Pullman company. It was his duty to look after injured employees and visitors. When an employee was injured it was his duty to attend him without expense to the patient. In case he deemed hospital treatment necessary the company bore the expenses. Commissioner Kernan asked as to the case referred to in the testimony of Rev. Mr. Wickham. The doctor said the man had been brought into his office with a piece of steel in his wrist. The steel was taken out and the wound treated as it required. The man had come in the next day and seemed to be getting along well, but the day following had failed to appear. On the third day he had gone to see the patient and was told that another doctor had been employed. That ended his professional connection with the case. There were no pieces of bone to be left in the wound as had been charged.

Dr. McLean asserted that the troubles at Pullman were in a measure due to the use of liquor by the employees. In 4,000 cases of injury the witness had never seen the company refuse to pay all the expenses connected therewith, besides drug store bills amounting to \$1,700 annually.

### Mr. St. John on the Stand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—On Thursday General Manager John A. St. John, of the Rock Island railroad company, added his testimony. He presented a detailed statement of the history of the trouble on his road, and denied the existence of a blacklist so far as that road is concerned. Mr. St. John refused to allow the commission to publicly examine or make part of its records the contract between the Rock Island and Pullman companies; he answered, however, all questions put concerning the contract. Witness said the company was obliged to use the Pullman cars. He said 322 employees were engaged in the strike, the others going out through intimidation; seventy-four had been reinstated; all had been taken back except those against whom there were charges. He said the exact cost of the strike had not yet been ascertained, but thought it would reach \$800,000 or \$1,000,000.

He said that the purpose to put into effect schedules of wages was one of the most remote objects of the association.

In answer to a question as to its idea concerning the remedy for strikes, he said that it seemed to him that the government control of railroads involved possibilities that might prove dangerous to the government itself. Arbitration, it seemed to him, could not prove effective in all cases, for, if applied to wages, it would naturally be found very difficult to enforce its decisions; nor could it hardly prove effective if it was objectionable to the employee. To many minds, he said, the law of supply and demand must still govern.

Being asked why an association such as the one he represented should refuse to treat with one of employees such as the American Railway union, he said the union did not represent as it claimed the employees of the roads. Another reason might be that the association did not think there was room for such an organization. "We never question," he concluded, "a man as to whether he belongs to any union or not so long as he is competent."

### Manager Egan Heard.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The General Managers' association, represented by General Manager John M. Egan, submitted its views of the strike to the labor commission at Friday's session.

The witness told the story of the proposed conference to be held by the mayor, representatives of the American Railway union and of the managers' association.

He said he had no authority to take part in such a conference. He had returned the document left at his office by the mayor because the managers' association had directed him to return it. He would not state whether the document in question was offensive and insulting to the association. Witness said that at that time the strike had not been settled so far as the American Railway union was concerned. It was "settled" on the part of the railroads because they had employed other men in place of those who went out. The General Managers' association had refused to recognize the American Railway union.

When the mayor presented the document signed by Messrs. Debs, Howard and Neilher Mr. Egan said to him that he "thought the mayor should not act as a messenger boy for such parties." He (Egan) had advised all individual strikers coming to him to go back to work. He had had no negotiations with the strike leaders. He had authority to make all arrangements to fight the strike, but did not consider he had any authority to confer with the mayor or others regarding an amicable settlement, therefore he declined to do so.

In answer to questions Manager Egan stated he had made no effort to effect an amicable settlement of the strike; that it was the policy of the railroads to crush the strike; that he had refused to treat with the American Railway union in any way, but that he did not know that it was the policy of the companies to crush the American Railway union, though he admitted that the companies would have nothing to do with American Railway union people.

Being confronted with the charge made that he had furnished money to be paid to men for overturning and burning cars, and for doing overt acts, in order that prejudice against the strikers might be created, Mr. Egan replied: "My attention was first attracted to statements by what I read in the newspapers. Considering the source from which it came I think all I need say is that it is the veriest rot. It is on a parity with numerous other statements of Debs, Howard and other leaders of the American Railway union to influence the men they had duped."

General Superintendent Dunlap, of the Rock Island road, was the first witness in the afternoon. He told of the difficulties at Blue Island and the mobs which prevented the company from moving trains. Among those using violence were several ex-employees of the road. Referring to the list of discharged men kept by Ray, the assistant yardmaster at Rock Island, Mr. Kernan asked whether it was customary to keep such a list. Mr. Dunlap said the only record kept was in the division superintendent's office, where the clearance cards were issued to discharged men. He had had a talk with Ray after he was discharged; he had told him he could not go back, because his work was not satisfactory.

Superintendent of Police Brennan was the next witness. He was asked to tell how the disorder growing out of the strike was handled. He said:

"As soon as the strike was declared I called in the police and kept them subject to call for aid from the railroad companies. Their business was to protect property, disperse mobs and prevent violence. My personal knowledge is derived principally from reports. On June 23 the mayor directed me to use the entire force to protect property and prevent violence. Until the arrival of troops on July 3 the force had handled it without any great violence and practically no destruction of property. When the troops arrived the police, 3,031 of them, had been in constant service for nine days. The calls of railroad companies had grown so numerous as to absorb the whole force. I speak of this because it was the only time I left headquarters to go out on the track. I want to say here that at no time were the police sent out unable to clear away any mob they met."

The mayor, he said, directed him to discharge immediately any policeman who was found lukewarm or inefficient. Several officers were suspended on complaints, but when he came to investigate he could find no responsible authority.

"So far as I have been able to learn, the railroad men had very little to do with the disturbances and destruction of property. The rioters were hoodlums, mixed in with crowds of women and children. It was the opportunity of the 'tough' element, and they took advantage of it. I do not think the average daily arrests during the strike was any larger than the regular average. The police were massed along tracks or held in reserve at stations, and so did not pay as much attention to the criminal classes of the city as usual."

The chief said many of the complaints made against the police were made by deputy marshals, who were more in the way than of service. To show the character of some of these men the chief offered to introduce the records of three deputy marshals who had been arrested for highway robbery. The commission excluded the records as irrelevant.

John T. Norton, a locomotive engineer residing in South Chicago and formerly employed by the Illinois Central railroad, gave his experience with the "blacklist." After the strike he secured a position with the Calumet & Blue Island road, which was to run over the Rock Island tracks part of the way to get out of South Chicago. He made one trip and on his return was informed that the Rock Island officials had barred him from their tracks, and he was therefore discharged. He, with a witness, called on Superintendent Dunlap, of the Rock Island system, and was told that he could not run on their tracks because he belonged to the A. R. U., and for no other reason.

### BOTH PERISH.

A Young Couple Drowned in Peoria Lake—A Fatal Quarrel.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 23.—There was a terrible fatality on Peoria lake at a late hour Monday night. Harry McCoy and Miss Josie Colwell lost their lives. The accident is shrouded in mystery and it is probable the full details will never be known. Monday evening they went for a ride on the lake. They were in the best of spirits and that was the last time they were seen alive. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Berry, who resides on the river bank near the foot of Green street, was aroused by hearing some one quarreling in a boat. She listened for a time and looked out on the bright moonlit waters. She could see the boat and the people in it and plainly heard the angry words of a woman. She retired, and a few minutes later, when the quarreling had ceased, again looked out. The boat was still there, but it was empty.

When Miss Colwell's body was found her apparel showed signs of a struggle and it is supposed the accident occurred while she was fighting for her honor.

### Lightning Strikes a Monument.

FREESBORO, N. J., Aug. 23.—Lightning struck the statue of liberty surmounting the battle-of-Monmouth monument, erected in 1884. The cost was \$40,000. The statue was damaged and is in danger of falling.

## RUN DOWN.

Two Men Attack a Northwestern Train Near Chicago.

A Detective Killed and the Conductor Robbed—Caught After a Long Chase—They Shoot a Policeman and Are Shot Themselves.

### MAN-HUNT NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At 10 o'clock Friday night a north-bound freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was held up by two masked men at Deerfield, a small station just north of the line between Cook and Lake counties. Patrick Owens, one of the detectives of the road, who was riding on the train, was shot and killed and the watch of Conductor Sarjant, who was in charge of the train, was taken from him. This was the only plunder secured by the robbers. The train had stopped to allow the engineer to take water from a tank, and within thirty seconds after it had come to a standstill the two masked men climbed into the caboose and ordered the conductor and one brakeman, who were in the caboose, to throw up their hands. The men were forced to obey. The detective entered and showed fight; and he was shot and instantly killed by one of the bandits. Both of them jumped from the train and disappeared in the darkness.

The news of the murder and robbery had meanwhile been telegraphed to every station along the St. Paul and Northwestern roads and all the railroad detectives were on the lookout for the men. Conductor Simmonds on the freight train which the men boarded saw them riding in a gondola or high-sided coal car. Suspecting that the men on his train were the train robbers, Simmonds telegraphed to Station Agent Marshall at Mayfair. The latter at once called Special Officer McGrath to assist him and the two waited on the platform for the train to pull in.

As it reached the station and stopped McGrath saw the two men in the coal car and at once clambered on a boxcar just ahead of the car in which the men were riding. As he reached the roof of the car one of the bandits dropped on one knee and raised a heavy horse pistol, steadying it with both hands and resting it on his knee. Three shots came in quick succession from the big revolver, each one striking Officer McGrath. "Help me, Marshall, I've got it in the side," he cried and fell on the roof of the car. Station Agent Marshall was unarmed and could do nothing to check the flight of the two men who jumped from the train and fled west across the fields to Milwaukee avenue. McGrath was hastily carried to a house near by, whence he was afterward removed to St. Luke's hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. One ball passed through his right breast, another broke his arm and the third passed through his leg.

After this second bit of bloody work the bandits hastened off Holcomb avenue to Lawrence avenue. On the way they met Henry Egerton, a farmer in a wagon on the way to the city. It was but a moment's work to throw him out and take possession of his vehicle. With horses to draw them the thieves made better time and they were soon on their way to a hiding place.

The fugitives were hotly chased by boys and men on horses and a body of police in a patrol wagon. They finally took to the woods that skirt the Desplaines river.

More policemen arriving, the robbers were surrounded in a cornfield. Their capture was only effected after a hard fight in which fully 100 shots were exchanged. The desperadoes fought off the blue coats and excited civilians participants in the man-hunt until their ammunition was exhausted and then, unable longer to reply to the fire that was poured in upon their retreat, the men sought safety in flight. Bullets from the officers' revolvers brought both men to the earth and when the police apprehended their game the men were weak from loss of blood.

One was shot in the back and the other in the neck. Neither is badly injured. The crowd, which had gathered wanted to lynch the men but the police held the mob back with drawn revolvers. The prisoners were taken at once to the West Chicago avenue station.

The desperate fellows gave their names as William Lake and P. F. Gordon. It has since developed that Gordon's right name is H. F. Griswold, who resided with his wife in this city. His family connections, it is said, are of the highest. His parents live in New York city where his father holds a trusted position with the Home Insurance company. At the time young Griswold committed his crime he was in the employ at a large salary of the Manchester Assurance company, which has a number of offices in Chicago. During the daytime he filled the important position of fire-risk inspector, which he used as a cloak for his marauding excursions during the night. Lake, his accomplice, appears to have been the tool of Griswold, who persuaded him to join him in his career of crime. He is a skilled haberdasher, and prior to his recent crime had borne a good reputation.



## MINERS PERISH.

Fatal Disasters in Oregon, Pennsylvania and Colorado.

A Total of Forty-Three Killed, Thirty-seven Being at Franklin, Ore., Two at Gilberton, Pa., and Four at Creede, Ore.

### A FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 27.—Thirty-seven miners of mixed nationalities were killed Friday afternoon by an explosion in the Oregon Improvement company's coal mine at Franklin, King county, 34 miles southeast of Seattle. The miners were trying to dig the mines from destruction by fire when the explosion occurred. Those who rushed to the gangway when the fire was discovered escaped.

Those who remained to fight the fire were first attracted by thin clouds of smoke issuing from the bottom of the mine. Believing the fire could be extinguished without much damage or loss of life resulting from an explosion they set fearlessly to work to locate and extinguish the incipient blaze. Instantly after the explosion occurred the flames burst out from the bottom of the level and advanced rapidly upon the maimed and imprisoned miners. Timbers, coal dumps and large chunks of coal were hurled in all directions by the force of the explosion.

At 3 o'clock the last of the thirty-seven bodies was recovered and then the people began to quiet down. Many of them were completely prostrated by their violent grief and devoted their time to methodically caring for the dead. The origin of the fire in breast 62 is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion caused by refuse and screening in the bottom of the breast slacking and catching fire.

### Disaster in Pennsylvania.

ASHLAND, Pa., Aug. 27.—Two men were killed and eleven injured by an explosion of gas in the Gilberton colliery near this place Friday afternoon. Those dead are William Birmingham and Frank McCormick. The explosion, which occurred shortly after noon, was primarily caused by a fall of coal, which became dislodged by the mining operations. This released an immense volume of gas and at the same time forced it along the gangways to a distance of more than 1,000 yards, stifling and choking the miners as it swept along. Finally it reached a gang of miners who were working with naked lamps, and instantly ignited. An explosion, which shook the earth and was heard by the people in their homes above, followed. Flames and smoke burst from the mouth of the pit, and inside and out there were scenes of frantic terror. Rescuing parties were organized and the men were brought to the surface as rapidly as possible.

### Shaft Rope Burned.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Creede, Col., says that the shaft-house and machines at the Amethyst mine were burned. The wire rope burned, letting the cage fall to the bottom of the shaft and killing four men. Water is flooding the mine.

### ON THE RISE.

Business in Chicago, Wholesale and Retail, Has a Little Boom.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—During the last week the business improvement has been so rapid and the volume of trade so much increased in nearly every line as to bring expressions of astonishment from many of the old-time business men of the city.

Everybody is buying now. The great wholesale houses are crowded with orders, and buyers from the country are clamoring to have long bills of goods shipped by the next freight. And they are ready to pay, too. No talk about long-time payments. They are out of stock, and have been running "short" during the hard times to be prepared for any commercial cataclysm which scant confidence might precipitate. All this is changed. A visit to any of the wholesale houses massed in the region of Monroe and Franklin streets show the reaction from the stagnation of trade.

Great improvement in the retail trade is also evident. One of the largest retail establishments in the city reports the business of the last two weeks equal to any like period before the panic, and all indications point to a continuation of this encouraging condition of general improvement.

The steamer lines are doing more business in general merchandise both to and from the Atlantic seaboard this week than at any time since the panic began in the spring of 1893. The movement of freight is not confined to any particular line, but everything seems to be on the move.

### SLAIN BY A BANDIT.

Murder Committed Near Chicago by a Train Robber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At 10 o'clock Friday night a north-bound freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was held up by two masked men at Deerfield, a small station just north of the line between Cook and Lake counties. One of the detectives of the road, who was riding on the train, was shot and killed and the watch of Conductor Larzen, who was in charge of the train, was taken from him. This was the only plunder secured by the robbers.

## SAYS STRIKES DO GOOD.

Gompers Declares They Expose Industrial Evils and Suggest Reforms.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—When the labor commission met at 10 a. m. three distinguished labor leaders were ready to go on the stand. They were Samuel A. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Eugene V. Debs and George W. Howard, president and vice president of the American Railway union. This was Mr. Gompers' first appearance. Commissioner Kernan was not present during the session.

Mr. Debs was called first. He read a letter written to him by a telegraph man at South Butler, Mont., named Calderhead, which explained that the phrase "save your money and buy a gun" was a standing joke sentence used time and again by telegraph operators and understood by them as nothing more than a joke. The letter also said that the writer understood from the first that the telegram containing the phrase was sent by Mr. Benedict and not by Mr. Debs. Mr. Debs did not have any personal knowledge of blacklisting. A suggestion had been made to the commission advocating an amendment to the O'Neill act to bond corporations and labor organizations to secure arbitration. Mr. Debs did not favor anything that looked like compulsory arbitration.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was then called to the witness stand. He said the federation had a membership of 500,000. He told the commission about the Briggs house conference of July 24 at which there were present representatives of all the prominent national labor organizations. This conference was called upon by a committee from several Chicago unions asking that a general strike be ordered as suggested. The request was considered carefully, and the conference of the American Federation of Labor came to the conclusion that the president of the United States should be called upon to do whatever there was in his power to bring the great labor trouble to an amicable settlement. To that end a telegram was sent to the president asking that he either come to Chicago or send one to act for him in a conference with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The president did not reply to the telegram. The council decided that it would be detrimental to the cause to endorse a general strike, as the American federation had no such authority, even were its members so disposed.

Mr. Wright asked under what circumstances the federation could order a general strike. This, the president said, would be very difficult except under the conditions pertaining to the early days of the organization. To-day a general strike would have to arise by separate votes in all local unions and this action would have to be crystallized in the general convention of the federation. It was decided in 1889 that a general strike for the eight-hour rule would be unwise. The main fight of the federation has been to secure the eight-hour day, but strikes have not been used largely for that purpose. The throwing of the Haymarket bomb had killed the federation's eight-hour work.

Mr. Gompers said he had no scheme for the abolition of strikes, boycotts and industrial disturbances. He said that he did not join in the denunciation of strikes. So long as the present system of labor and trade exists there would be strikes. The strike shows that the workman has left yet some honor, manhood and courage. Strikes have forced the employing classes and the rest of the world to pay some attention to the labor question. Strikes were not the failures they were usually written down to be. More than two-thirds of the strikes were victories for the laborers involved. Mr. Gompers said that strikes bettered the condition of the people generally, even when they failed. Employees of a railroad strike. The corporation hires other men. These new men certainly elevate their economic condition, else they wouldn't make the change. Mr. Gompers said his observations had led him to believe that the men who strike are not lowered; do not take relative positions with the other men. So that even failing strikes benefit the community. He did not advocate strikes where it was possible to do without them. He believed in voluntary arbitration.

He was not prepared to say that state socialism would be the remedy; he did believe in the government ownership of railways and all means of transportation and communication. He said: "The government already operates a great number of railroads. If it can operate a bankrupt road I do not see why it could not operate it before it becomes bankrupt."

"The more the wage-worker gets the more he wants. You will find that the man who earns \$1 a day wants 5 or 10 cents more a day; the man who earns \$3 wants 25 or 30 cents more; the man who gets \$5,000 wants \$7,000, and the man with \$50,000 wants the earth."

Mr. Gompers thought the beneficial outcome of the recent strike was the appointment of the commission before which he was testifying, only it would have been better if the commission had been sent to Chicago earlier—during the strike. He thought that it would have been able to bring the General Managers' association and the leaders of the labor organizations together.

The witness had some things he wanted to say about the injunctions issued by court. He held that these injunctions were not rightly based on the inter state commerce law, that that law was not intended to apply to labor organizations. He said the injunctions, were based on court-made law upon decisions given in the absence of law. He held further that "old musty laws" made a hundred years ago, before the application of steam and electricity to industry had ever been dreamed of, were not pliable enough, elastic enough to deal with the problems of to-day. Conditions had changed so that the laws should be changed. A humane and beneficial law, when passed, was not infrequently pronounced unconstitutional.

### BASEBALL.

Standing of the Various Professional Clubs—Recent Games.

The following table shows the number of games won and lost this season by clubs of the National Baseball league:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	65	35	.650
Baltimore	64	36	.640
New York	66	38	.635
Philadelphia	56	42	.571
Cleveland	54	46	.540
Brooklyn	53	49	.519
Pittsburgh	51	51	.500
Chicago	47	55	.459
Cincinnati	44	57	.436
St. Louis	42	62	.404
Washington	34	67	.339
Louisville	32	71	.311

Western league:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Sioux City	59	41	.590
Kansas City	58	42	.580
Minneapolis	56	44	.560
Toledo	52	44	.542
Indianapolis	48	52	.480
Grand Rapids	49	57	.462
Detroit	42	57	.424
Milwaukee	33	63	.344

Western association:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Rock Island	54	45	.545
Peoria	49	49	.500
St. Joseph	52	47	.525
Omaha	52	47	.525
Lincoln	51	47	.520
Jacksonville	50	48	.510
Des Moines	45	54	.449
Quincy	37	64	.368

### A Song of Old Times.

Love to think of old-time days—the brightest and the best!  
Sun got up at break o' day an' beamed from east to west;  
Moon was risin' right on time, with a lot o' stars,  
An' sweet girls done the milkin' where the cattle crossed the bars!

Love to think of old-time days—the glory in the dells—  
The milk-white daisies blossomin'—the chime o' village bells!  
The birds that sung heap sweeter than these new-time birds kin sing—  
The maiden with the red lips an' the lover with the ring!

Love to think of old-time days—goin' all too fast;  
Love was lots more sweeter then an' more inclined to last;  
All the world was brighter—don't matter what they say;  
Every heart was lighter an' beat happy on the way!

Love to think of old-time days—skies was always blue;  
Violets blossomed ever'where, jest twinklin' with the dew!  
But what's the use o' thinkin' an' dreamin' day an' night?  
If the old times was the brightest we kin make the new times bright!  
—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

### Three Home Seekers' Excursions.

To all parts of the West and Northwest via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at practically half rates. Round trip tickets, good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale, will be sold on September 11 and 25 and October 9, 1894.

For further information apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent or address G. H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The saddest sights in the world are a bachelor holding a baby, a woman riding a bicycle, and a one-armed man out driving with a girl.—Austin (Tex.) Rolling Stone.

### Home Seekers' Excursions.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway will sell tickets on Sept. 11, Sept. 25 and Oct. 9, at greatly reduced rates to all points in Texas, to Eddy, New Mexico, and Lake Charles, La., good returning twenty days from date of sale. For further information address H. A. Chenice, 12 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.; T. B. Cookerly, 503 Locust st., Des Moines, Ia., or James Barker, G. P. and T. Ag't, St. Louis, Mo.

De Bible doesn't promise him, but dar is no doubt de Lord fo'gibs a man all de lies he tells w'en he's in lub!—Arkansas Thom-as Cat.

### Pure and Wholesome Quality.

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

CREDITOR—"Your master promised to settle with me to-day." VAIET—"Not if I know it; it's my turn first."—Kladderatsch.

DE GROOT—"Do you believe in a second life, Mrs. Van Puffer?" The Widow Van Puffer—"This is so sudden."—Truth.

FLIES follow a red-nosed man because they seem to know that he will soon take something with sugar in it.—Picanune.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	\$4.30 @ 4.85
Sheep	1.90 @ 3.25
Hogs	5.60 @ 6.10
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	3.40 @ 3.75
City Mill Patents	4.05 @ 4.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53 1/2 @ 58 1/2
No. 1 Northern	53 1/2 @ 59
CORN—No. 2	60 1/2 @ 60 1/2
September	59 1/2 @ 59 1/2
OATS—No. 2	33 1/2 @ 33 1/2
RYE—Jersey	47 1/2 @ 49
PORK—Mess, New	14 1/2 @ 14 7/8
LARD—Western	8 1/2 @ 8 7/8
BUTTER—Western Creamery	20 @ 24 1/2
Western Dairy	13 1/2 @ 17

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	3.20 @ 5.05
Cows	1.00 @ 3.00
Stocks	1.70 @ 2.75
Feeders	2.50 @ 3.00
Butcher's Steers	2.85 @ 3.50
Hogs	1.50 @ 3.25
Sheep	1.50 @ 3.00
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 23 1/2
Dairy	12 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
BROOM CORN	
Western (per ton)	50.00 @ 50.00
Illinois, all Hurl	100.00 @ 105.00
Illinois, Good to Choice	80.00 @ 90.00
POTATOES—Rose (per bb)	1.25 @ 2.25
PORK—Mess	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
LARD—Steam	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
FLOUR—Spring Patents	3.20 @ 3.50
Spring Straights	2.20 @ 2.60
Winter Patents	2.80 @ 3.00
Winter Straights	2.40 @ 2.60
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	53 1/2 @ 58 1/2
Corn, No. 2	54 1/2 @ 59
Oats, No. 2	30 @ 30 1/2
Rye, No. 2	48 @ 48 1/2
Barley, October, No. 2	52 1/2 @ 54

KANSAS CITY.	
LUMBER	
Siding	19 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Flooring	34.00 @ 36.00
Common Boards	14.00 @ 14.10
Fencing	12.00 @ 15.50
Lath, Dry	2.40 @ 2.50
Shingles	2.25 @ 2.45

OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Texas Steers	2.80 @ 4.00
Stockers and Feeders	2.25 @ 2.65
HOGS	4.50 @ 4.60
SHEEP	2.00 @ 4.00

SHEEP.	
CATTLE—Steers	2.80 @ 4.00
Feeders	2.25 @ 2.65
HOGS	4.50 @ 4.60
SHEEP	2.00 @ 4.00



**GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES**  
The World's Best

You can easily have the best if you only insist upon it. They are made for cooking and heating in every conceivable style and size for any kind of fuel and with prices from \$10 to \$70. The genuine all bear this trademark and are sold with a written guarantee. First-class merchants everywhere handle them.

THE MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY,  
LARGEST MAKERS OF STOVES AND RANGES IN THE WORLD.  
DETROIT, CHICAGO, BUFFALO, NEW YORK CITY.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Box, is your father in?" "I guess so. Heard ma call somebody a dunce just now. 'Twant me, coz I wan't there. She wouldn't dare to call the cook such names; so I guess it must have been dad."—Boston Transcript.

### Cheap Excursions to the West.

An exceptionally favorable opportunity for visiting the richest and most productive sections of the west and northwest will be afforded by the Home-Seekers' low-rate excursions which have been arranged by the North-Western Line. Tickets for these excursions will be sold on Sept. 11th and 25th, and Oct. 9th, to points in northwestern Iowa, western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Manitoba, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho, and will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale. Stop-over privileges will be allowed on going trip in territory to which the tickets are sold.

For further information, call on or address Ticket Agents of connecting lines. Circulars giving rates and detailed information will be mailed, free, upon application to W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western Railway, Chicago.

WHEN the shoestring of a girl thirty-seven years old comes untied you may be very sure that it was by accident; also that she will have to tie it up herself.—Somerville Journal.

### Don't Tread on Me.

Vibrates the rattle snake with his rattle. Sensible people take alarm at the chill which ushers in chills and fever. If they don't know they should, that Hotsetter's Stomach Bitters is the preventer and remedy. Nor should they forget that it remedies dyspepsia, liver complaints, nervousness, sleeplessness and debility, and is a general tonic without equal.

"Rise in the world" all yoh kin," said Uncle Eben to the young man, "but don't forget yoh reptation. Hit do come in handy foh er parachute."—Washington Star.

WHEN a man does not want to do a thing, he says: "I cannot;" when he cannot do it, he says: "I don't want to."—Fleigende Blatter.

LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

PROFESSOR—"Why does the earth move?" Hardup (absently)—"Can't pay the rent, I suppose."—Philadelphia Times.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

THE right kind of goodness is always good for something.—Ram's Horn.

ONE of the prominent society ladies of West Union was bitten by a large black spider while entering a store one day last week. Moral—Patronize the stores that advertise.—West Union (Ia.) Gazette.

NEVER SAW ANYTHING ELSE—Bradford—"I wonder where Biggs acquired all his knowledge about women's hats?" Robinson—"He used to go to the theater frequently."—Truth.

CHAPPIE—"Did you know that Blenkin, deah boy, is going to be me brother-in-law?" Miss Spicing—"Dear me, no. Is it a brother or sister he's in love with?"—Inter Ocean.

"NEW BLOOD" will be continued every night at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday until further notice. Seats secured by mail.

TEACHER—"Who is that whistling in school?" New Boy—"Me. Didn't you know I could whistle?"—Travelers Record.

## AFTER THE GRIP,

pneumonia, fevers, or other debilitating diseases, your quickest way to get flesh and strength is with Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That gives purity to your blood, and rapidly builds up lost flesh and strength.



Mrs. NEAL, of Crockett Mills, Tenn., had an attack of measles, followed by bronchitis and pneumonia. Her husband writes: "I feel grateful with the effect of your wonderful medicine. I can recommend it to anybody, and feel I am doing them justice. My wife was not able to perform her household duties for six months. She has used two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and is now able to do all her work. I think it the finest medicine in the world, and I am, gratefully, your life-long friend, J. B. NEAL."

**PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.**

**HOG CHICKEN CHOLERA SCOTT'S COMPOUNDS**  
A Sure Cure and Preventive.

Prudent farmers feed these remedies and save money. 10,000 testimonials. Send for circulars. Either remedy in one pound tin packages (postpaid) \$1.00 or \$3.50 per dozen (charges not prepaid). Remit with order. Big money for live agents, male or female. H. E. SCOTT, 23 Goethe Street, CHICAGO, ILL. GET NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

# TELLS ITS OWN STORY.



Try it once and you will - like thousands of other housewives - use no other.

# SANTA CLAUS SOAP

THE BEST, PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL

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



Let the men wash, if they won't get you Pearline. Let them try it for themselves, and see if they don't say that washing with soap is too hard for any woman.

This hard work that Pearline saves isn't the whole matter; it saves money, too—money that's thrown away in clothes, needlessly worn out and rubbed to pieces when you wash by main strength in the old way. That appeals—where is the man who wouldn't want to have the washing made easier—when he can save money by it?

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

# SAPOLIO

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

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

A. N. K-A 1515 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



## Here and There.

A dock-tailed horse illustrates that the end does not always justify the means.

The men who fall and go down in oblivion belong to the class who never advertise, advertise occasionally or only as they think their trade will warrant.

Unless something happens presently to curb Chicago's growth it will soon be necessary for the publishers of the city directory to furnish a steam derrick and crane with each volume for the convenience of those who may wish to handle and consult it.

There are very few jokes about mothers-in-law in the Japanese papers. The Japanese wife must obey not only her husband, but her husband's father and mother. Not infrequently the Japanese wife gives up the task, obeys nobody, and gets a divorce.

Probably the most hideous images in existence are the Chinese gods of war, who are invoked when a battle is imminent. Then countless chickens and ducks and pigeons and fishes and cakes and baskets of rice are brought to the sacred temples as offerings to the gods—and to be eaten by the lucky priests.

There is something in a name after all. George Washington has proved his grit by capturing a fugitive bear in the streets of Chicago. George is a colored man and by profession a trainer of animals. It will be remembered that the original Washington had a similar experience with a British lion in another part of this country.

If you wish to enjoy yourself for an hour or so, just get in company with a person, who is considered "exceptionally smart," and let that person know that you think he is, then make all the grammatical errors you can and watch the fun. He is sure, in his polite way, to let you know he also thinks he is smart, by correcting you.

The wife who was horsewhipped by her husband in the streets of a Connecticut town the other day until her shrieks aroused the neighborhood has already forgiven him and at last accounts they were living happily together again. It beats all how much a woman can forgive and forget, particularly when there's a man in the case.

Music typewriters have been invented, one of which works directly and another is attachable to a piano forte so that improvisations can be recorded. But the climate of ingenuity in this line will not be reached until we have a typewriter for Chinese, and it must be able to print Chinese while you are punching the keys for English.

A very Daniel has come to judgement at Champeurt, France, where a judge has decided that a man who fires blank cartridges at birds to scare them out of his crops is not required to take out a shooting license. The learned judge said that if you want to shoot birds you must take out a license, but you cannot kill them with blank cartridges, and the court was right.

The public sentiment in favor of a more rigorous restriction of immigration is gaining strength constantly in all parts of the country. Keep out the idle, the vicious, the restless, the turbulent, the disorderly. America has been too long the wash pot of Europe. Restrict immigration. That is the urgent demand of truly patriotic Americans in this day and generation.

White girls in Providence, R. I., have acquired the habit of marrying Chinese. Out on the western coast, where the people are still crude, this sort of thing does not often happen. There deportation is favored. Even the most ardent Chinese hater would not advocate such cruel punishment as marrying the Chinese to the variety of white girls who would be willing to marry them.

It was in Holland recently that a newspaper reporter concealed himself in the kitchen cupboard of a kindergarten on the occasion of its being visited by the queen, for the purpose of being able to give his journal a good account of her majesty's proceedings and utterances. Where the incident differed from what happens in more wide awake countries, the enterprising reporter got caught in the act.

Pittsburg having developed a new style of rat, capable of living in the cold storage receptacles of that city, now produces a new variety of cat equal to subsistence in the same reduced temperature, and the cold storage cat now consumes the cold storage rat with the same ardor and celerity that animate her kind amid normal temperatures and conditions. Both these animals take on a new investiture partly of wool and partly of fur to sustain them in the artificial climate which they inhabit, showing how the feline and rodent natures alike adjust themselves to new environments without putting off their old relation to each other, which is that of the eater and the eaten in all cases irrespective of thermal or dormal or other conditions.

The debt of the United States amounts now to nearly \$900,000,000. It increased \$80,000,000 the last year. Government receipts have been the lowest since 1879. For public expenses we paid out nearly \$70,000,000 more than we took in. The average amount of money in circulation for every one of our population is \$24.33, an increase of 46 cents per capita since last year.

The skim milk from one cow is estimated to be worth \$20 a year. So far as its actual proportion of nutritious matter is concerned it is more valuable than cream, because it contains the protein and mineral matter. Its value on the farm depends on the use to which it is applied. It should furnish sustenance for two pigs in a year if used in connection with clover and grain.

Pressure of an unforeseen and undesired sort is being brought to bear upon members of congress by the various industrial armies encamped about Washington, says a report from Washington. The novelty of the presence of these unique organizations has departed and consequently local donations of provisions have fallen off until the men are in a pitiable plight for want of food. Every day the lobbies are besieged by deserters from Generals and Admirals Coxey, Fitzgerald, Galvin and Fry, who are wearied of husks and anxious to return home. Naturally they came to the congressman from their states for assistance. In some cases members have yielded to their charitable impulses and furnished funds for the purpose.

So many inventors or investors are nowadays interested in "flying machines"—so many acute minds are working for the solution of the great problem of navigating the air—that a universal thrill of sympathy will be felt for poor Lilienthal, who fell nearly 200 feet at Brussels, while practicing with wings. Icarus and Darius Green had the same fate. So Herr Lilienthal, if he survives, need not feel abashed, and the other inventors will continue their efforts for trampling the slant winds on high, whether or not they drop to failure and death. Man is bound to fly; it is only a matter of time. And how joyful summer travel will be then! No tunnels, no smash-ups, can cast shadows over the weary man's vacation! His only risks will be a tumble of a few thousand feet, and he will willingly take this for the fun of flying.

An exchange says: "If ever the north pole is reached the adventurous spirits who get there will find that they have actually outstripped Father Time altogether; in fact, he will have given up the rate entirely for at the northern and southern extremities of the earth's axis there is no fixed time at all, says the London Globe. At any moment it can be noon or midnight, breakfast time or supper time, work time or play time, whichever one likes. Clocks will be a fraud and delusion, for at the pole all degrees of longitude converge into one, and therefore all times. The possibilities of such a position are endless. Not only, too, will the clocks be out, but the calendar as well. It can be, at will, either yesterday or to-day, or to-morrow. We have heard a lot of foolish people ask what the use and pleasure can be of getting to the north pole, but a little reflection will show us advantages can be gained there which cannot be found in any other part of the globe. There, at any rate, instead of being like the poor inhabitants of lower latitudes, the slaves of time, we can turn the tables and be its masters."

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake, give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth shining and bright, your food agreeable; for pity's sake, tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have these ten years; but it will do her good, for all that, and you, too. Homely, everyday life may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its very homeliness. You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has made it so. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mentally. I tell you what men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility toward that common article of housekeeping, your wife; if you gave her the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked her with before you were married; if you would cease to speak of her faults, however bantering, before others, few women would seek for other sources of happiness. Praise your wife, then, for all the good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.—Old Paper.

## Fair Items.

Woman's industry and handiwork help in many ways to produce articles that are important factors in the success of an agricultural fair. By her knowledge of the beautiful her skill in art, and her aesthetic taste she is able to construct many beautiful things that are always interesting and attractive.

A department of the fair, set apart for her productions was a wise thought as it enables the public to get a glimpse of the assembled products of her skill, and lets the world know more of the achievements, the power and prowess of woman.

The field of woman's labor is constantly widening and there are now many avenues outside the home in which her services have become a great factor.

Such an exhibition as this offers her a chance to display her powers of conception, her skill in contriving, originating and designing; her patience in cultivating and producing, and her deftness in completion and arrangement, as well as an opportunity to show the many fabrics, instruments and machines in which she is interested, designed to grace her person, or ornament and beautify the home, and to lessen the labor she performs wherever she is employed. This department will be an exhibition of woman's products and the products in which woman is interested representing in no small degree, her genius, skill and patience.

We wish to have this department grandly filled, and invite a large contribution. Everybody is asked to attend and feast their eyes upon the infinity of tokens of woman's brains, grace and loveliness. Husbands, bring your wives and daughters and let them see what others of the fair sex are doing and can achieve; and wives bring your husbands and sons and teach them what they owe to their families to endure and provide.

The fair is a potent factor in dispelling misunderstandings in correcting erroneous impressions, and in broadening contracted ideas.

M. A. LOWRY, Pres.

## Do Bees Eat Fruit?

Are not bees injurious to sound, ripe fruit? Do they not damage sound fruit in years of honey scarcity? During the fall of 1879 there was a great complaint made of the bees on that score, in this vicinity, especially in the matter of grapes. These complaints induced us to make careful experiments on the matter, and I ascertained and will say now, not that I believe that bees cannot injure sound fruit, but that I know that they may be starved to death upon it.

Some four or five years ago, a doubt of this assertion having been expressed in our public high school on this question, by the lady principal of the school, I offered to make a public test of this matter before the pupils, and this offer was accepted. The bees were attracted from neighboring hives to a table in the school yard, and damaged fruit offered them. After they got fairly to work upon it, the damaged fruit was removed and sound fruit put in its place, and in the course of fifteen minutes the bees had all abandoned the spot. I earnestly request those who doubt my assertion on this question to make such a test for themselves. It is not difficult and is conclusive.

Most of the damage charged to bees is done by birds, ants, wasps, and hornets do their share, but as the little honey-bee sometimes gathers the remnants so nothing may be lost, she is often accused as the leading perpetrator of the offense.—Bee Journal.

## Decaying Trees.

To save trees that are beginning to decay in the center from knotholes on the outside an English exchange recommends to empty out the water as far as practicable with a pump and then fill the holes with portland cement formed into a running consistency with water. For economy, two parts of sharp sand or small gravel may be mixed with one part of cement, which should be quite fresh. When the holes are filled with the cement, allow it to set. Then smooth over the crown with the same material, rounded to throw off the wet, just having it level with the bark around each wound, and over this apply a coat of grafting clay so as to encourage the growth of the bark, which we have known to grow and close over the cement. The thing is to get the water out and keep it out in the future. Clay alone would not do that, but rather accelerate the decay by allowing water to enter.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetters, 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.

## WONDERFUL CURES!

THOMAS MINCHIN.

MAJOR W. A. SIMPFIELD.



Before Treatment.



After Treatment.



Before Treatment.



After Treatment.

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

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

## DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

The Celebrated Specialists of Detroit, Mich.

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

**ONLY CURABLE CASES ARE TAKEN FOR TREATMENT** Their NEW METHOD TREATMENT known the world over, is curing diseases of every nature that has baffled heretofore the medical profession. They are not "family doctors"—they make a specialty of Chronic and difficult diseases. "We guarantee to cure all Weakness of Men arising from self abuse, later excesses or disease. Young men, you need help. Drs. K. & K. will cure you. You may have been treated by Quacks—consult Scientific Doctors. No cure, no pay. Consult them."

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

**SPECIAL DISEASES.** Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Varicose, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Private diseases, Stricture, Syphilis, and all Blood diseases guaranteed cured or no pay. 11 years in Detroit, 1000 cures—National reputation. Books free—Consultation free—Names confidential. If unable to call, write for a list of questions and advice free.

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

## Teach Children to Swim.

In view of the many and harrowing deaths by drowning that are always among the distressing incidents of the summer season, it would seem as though parents would consider it far more necessary to have their children taught to swim than to spend so much care and trouble on accomplishments that are of no earthly value to the latter who gets into water over his or her head.

This little preach is not meant in any way to run down the advantages to be derived from the highest mental training, but what good will diplomas and honorary degrees be if in a moment of impulsive recklessness or owing to some unforeseen accident the student learns, alas! that it is sink or swim, with nine chances out of ten in favor of the former, if there has never heretofore been given, along with the other thought to be necessary lessons, a single one in one of the most important branches of human education?

Boys and girls alike should be given instruction in this branch. Parents would feel highly incensed if some outsider were to remark that they cared more for the mental health of their children than for their physical welfare. Yet in many cases this is true, though perhaps unwittingly so. Outside of the fact that a knowledge of swimming may some time be the means of saving life, it is a most healthful and delightful exercise, even though never put to any more exacting purpose than to pass away pleasantly a few hours at the natatorium or in the surf. In giving children as many of the pleasures of life as lie within the power of their parents, to grant lessons in swimming should be among the first thought of, for the time, unlike many others, serves a double purpose that may some day prove its practical usefulness.—Philadelphia Times.

## Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 189 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. P. Glazier & Co's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Something every farmer should know: Sprinkle a little stone lime in your stock tank and not a particle of green scum will form in the water. When the lime loses its strength and the scum begins to form, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, harmless, wholesome, keeps the water sweet, and saves work.

## Household Hints.

Manilla paper pasted over the backs of pictures will exclude dust perfectly.

A plaster cast can be made to look like ivory by soaking in melted wax.

Low, small dishes of decorated china or cut glass are used for bonbons and longer low dishes for celery.

Old velvet, if the quality is good, can be made to do lasting service. If it dampened on the wrong side, an iron upon end and the back of the velvet drawn quickly across, the pile of the velvet (or plush) will be raised, and it will be as "good as new."

A most excellent method of utilizing old blankets is to have them well washed, buy some pretty cretonne and have the blankets laid neatly and smoothly between and quilted or tacked. It makes a delightful comfort and is less injurious than those made of cheap refuse cotton.

## Spend Your Outing On The Great Lakes.

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

One of the most remarkable structures in nature is the nest of the bald eagle. One found in the famous redwood forest of California had sticks in it as large as ordinary fence rails. The nest was five feet from the ground, and was built on a frame-work composed of the heavy timber that was solidly fastened together. The sticks were arranged together at the corners of a rail fence and on the frame was built a solid platform of heavy sticks and branches making a complete nest. These nests are used year after year by the same pair of birds unless they are disturbed or driven away by hunters.