

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

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Single Copies 5 Cents.

NUMBER 2.

NEW
CLOAKS and CAPES,
NEW
DRY GOODS,
NEW
CLOTHING,
NEW
BOOTS and SHOES,
NEW
HATS and CAPS,
New
FURNISHING GOODS.

Every department is full of new goods.

The styles are right and the prices we guarantee to be right.

When you have a little spare time call and ask to see the new goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

WE ARE

Offering some great Bargains in

Dinner and Tea Sets and Glassware,

And have just received our stock of Lamps, and have them all the way in price from 15c to \$15.

If you are looking for Furniture be sure and see us as we are headquarters.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Cheapest place to have pictures framed.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.,

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.

3 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

Fair Items.

Those who miss the Fair this year themselves will no more forgive. And their regrets with years will grow the stronger. They'll regret of their folly as long as they live And no one can tell how many years longer.

Agriculture has become a science, and the best place to study its most interesting and educating features is at an agricultural fair like our own. At a fair the best results of the successful agricultural labor of a community are presented to the view of all spectators, and in the exhibits the farmer can see the results of the experimentation and inquiry of many of his co laborers in this field of enterprise, and ascertain the worth of ideas more cheaply and quickly than at any other place, or by any other method.

The aid that can be derived from the investigations of others will save him the time and hazard of personal experiments to reach the same results, or attempts on lines that may be less profitable, and enable him to be successful, with a certainty and directness that are absent in cases of self experimentation. Hence the farmers should feel a local pride in their pride and help it, because in so doing, in return it will help them annually in many ways.

M. A. LOWRY, Pres.

The Russian Thistle.

This pest, which is not a thistle, but a first cousin to our common Lamb's quarters, or pig weed, has crossed Lake Michigan and landed at Charlevoix. Recently, Mr. H. D. Thompson, Botanist to the Fish Commission party now encamped at Charlevoix, sent the consulting botanist to the Experiment Station at the Agricultural College, three or four young plants of the true *Russian Thistle*, establishing, beyond a doubt, the fact of its appearance in our State. This weed is an annual, growing from one to three feet high, branching profusely, and when full grown, forming a dense, bushy plant, from two to six feet in diameter, and about half as high. When young, it is very juicy and tender, covered with small narrow leaves. Late in the summer the stems grow rapidly, branching in all directions, and in place of leaves, bear spines, one-fourth to one half an inch long. At the base of each cluster of spines is a soft, papery flower about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, ripening a single, small seed. The home of this plant is in eastern Europe, or western Asia, and it has a bad reputation in Russian wheat fields. It was introduced into South Dakota about seventeen years ago, and at present is spreading rapidly in half a dozen neighboring states. This pest flourishes best on high land, but will make itself at home in all sorts of soil, flourishing best in dry seasons, when growing crops cannot crowd it out. Spring plowing is favorable to the growth of the Russian thistle, because it spends a part of July and August in getting established, for flowering and seeding. Sheep are said to eat this plant until it becomes coarse and woody. Plowing in August and early September, before the plant ripens its seed will tend to check it. The large harbors on the east shore of Lake Michigan will be the first points to be watched in attempts made to prevent the landing of this pest. A knowledge of the enemy and of the best means of fighting it must be made known at once. Small patches may be best destroyed by hand pulling, and burning every plant.

To Revive From Fainting.

Fainting proceeds from different causes, the most common being a disturbance of the circulation of the blood in the brain. For an ordinary fainting fit lay the patient flat. Great harm has often resulted from the treatment by ignorant people in trying to make the patient sit up, or propping up the head on pillows. To send the blood back from the heart to the brain, the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than the head, throw the clothes about the chest and throat open, sponge the face with cold water and give some cold water to drink.

There have been a startlingly large number of fatal diving accidents this summer. A dive into strange waters is a leap in the dark, and yet, after repeated terrible warnings, almost every day brings the story of another diver who has recklessly dived to his death.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

Store to Rent.

The best Grocery Stand in Chelsea. Also rooms over Store. Furnished as desired. Inquire of J. P. Wood. 36

THE FRUIT CANNING SEASON

Is right upon us. It will pay you to buy jars that are free from all seams and imperfections, we guarantee ours to be first-class in all respects, and the

Best Jar on the Market.

While You are Waiting

For good times to come back come in and sample our teas, we have some of the best brands that can be bought, and our prices are low. We are selling 10 pound pails Family White Fish at 34 cents per pail, guaranteed to be first-class in quality.

Compare These Prices

With those you have been paying. We intend to always make it an object for you to trade at the

Bank Drug Store.

7 cakes good laundry soap for 25 cents.
25 boxes matches for 25 cents.
Good fine cut tobacco 25 cents per pound.
Try our New Orleans Molasses 25 cents per gallon.
2 packages any yeast cakes for 5 cents
9 sticks coffee essence for 10 cents.
Banner smoking tobacco 15 cents per pound.
Best codfish 8 cents per pound.
Full cream cheese 12½ cents per pound.
Highest market price for eggs.

All Goods Fresh. All Goods Warranted.

(See price-list on inside page)

F. P. Glazier & Co.

J. J. RAFTREY,

The Old Reliable Merchant Tailor,

Chelsea, Michigan.

These are the days of long hours for everybody and short prices for us. Time, which like tide and taxes, waits for nobody, is hustling us toward that delightful period called Fall Trade. We begin now to get ready for it, and have just received the largest line of Woolens ever shown in Chelsea at one time. Call in and look over our new fall stock. We show the goods in the piece not the samples. If necessary, we can furnish you with a suit or overcoat, made to your order, in 24 hours; or a pair of trousers in 4 hours, or while you wait. Mackintoshes made to order, and a fine line of goods to select from.

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

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE senate held a short session on the 27th and adjourned without transacting any important business.

ONLY a score of senators were present on the last day of the second session of the Fifty-third congress on the 28th.

DOMESTIC.

TRAMPS entered two Lake Shore trains at the depot at Erie, Pa., and robbed the passengers. Five were captured.

THE first direct steamship line between America and the west coast of Africa has been chartered in New Jersey.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND Knights of Pythias joined in the parade at the encampment in Washington.

IN a runaway near Fairland, Ind., Mrs. Lizzie Newton, aged 65, was killed and James Gray, aged 73, was fatally injured.

AT an old settler's reunion at Chandlerville, Ill., Ed Oliver fatally wounded Anna Carlock and then killed himself.

MERCIO LEVINE, aged 53; Joseph Levine, aged 18, and Elias Levine, aged 16, perished in a tenement house fire in New York city.

NUMA DUBOUSSAT, a New Orleans alderman, was caught in the act of receiving a bribe and was arrested.

A STAGE coach rolled down a hill near Meeker, Col., and its five occupants were badly injured.

THE St. Denis hotel, two livery stables and three residences were burned at Columbus, Ind., causing a loss of nearly \$100,000.

Gov. WAITE, of Colorado, and three Denver police officials were arrested, charged with opening a letter addressed to an ex-police matron.

THE date for the forthcoming convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, to be held in Cleveland, O., has been set for Friday, November 16.

JOHN JONES, an Elwood (Ind.) tinplate worker, has fallen heir to \$4,000,000 by the death of an uncle in Wales.

FOREST fires continued to rage in northern Wisconsin and Michigan and in the former state several towns were endangered.

THE steamer Northwest ran on Bar point, Lake Erie, while going at full speed and a panic was created among her 150 passengers. She was in no danger.

IT is claimed the state of Tennessee has been defrauded out of \$4,000,000 in taxes by delinquent officials, and suits will be entered.

THE International Migration society of Birmingham, Ala., has arranged for the transportation of 5,000 negroes to Liberia prior to November 1.

FIRE wiped out the business portion of Elliston, a railroad and logging camp near Helena, Mont.

MADISON CHEADLE, a farmer in Morgan county, O., charged with theft, was taken from his house by white caps, beaten almost to insensibility and then hanged to the limb of a tree.

THE house of C. J. Freeberg, a farmer near Fairmont, Minn., was burned, and his wife and child perished in the flames.

A SLATE quarry at Steinsville, Pa., caved in, killing David Williams, aged 55, and Edward Daniels, aged 30.

A FIRE originated in the Brooks' Bros. lumber yard in St. Paul, causing a loss of \$110,000.

THE business portion of Burdick, Ind., was wiped out by fire.

E. D. MCNITT, minus both legs and one arm, wanted to marry Mrs. Martin, who had left her husband in Arkansas. She refused and both were found dead at Bonham, Tex.

A FREIGHT and passenger train collided at Tower Hill, Ill., doing damage to the extent of \$100,000. No one was injured.

FIRE destroyed the Brooklyn (N. Y.) biscuit works, the loss being over \$200,000.

AFTER devoting fourteen days in Chicago to the investigation of the recent strike the labor commission adjourned, to meet again in Washington September 26.

LORD CLINTON trotted a mile at Dayton, O., in 2:12, breaking the world's record for time over a half-mile track.

CENSUS office statistics indicate that nearly one-half the families in the United States own their own homes.

RICHARD McAVOY and George Thomas were killed at Hartford, Kan., in a quarrel over some chickens.

By the forest fires in Michigan the Diamond Match company lost 90,000,000 feet of lumber in the Trout creek district, and the Nester estate 20,000,000 feet.

DURING a drunken brawl among Chilkat Indians at Juneau, in Alaska, six were murdered and a large number seriously wounded.

OVER 30,000 Sunday school children marched in the annual rally day parade in Detroit, Mich.

AN English syndicate is said to have purchased thirty-four paper mills in Wisconsin. The deal involves \$14,000,000.

ELINT GROVER, a private in the regular army at Fort Myer, Va., has fallen heir to a fortune of \$500,000.

WALTER B. RICHIE, of Ohio, was elected supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias at the Washington conclave.

PARKE & LACEY, dealers in machinery at Portland, Ore., failed for \$125,000.

Mrs. LIZZIE BENT, of Lynn, Mass., has recovered her daughter, who was stolen from her thirteen years ago.

FIVE persons were drowned by a cloudburst at Walde, Tex.

IT is claimed that there is a defect in the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill admitting adulterated goods cheaper than the pure article.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 31st ult. aggregated \$744,230,244, against \$813,498,631 the previous week.

ROBERT J., owned by C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, N. Y., broke the world's pacing record on the track at Fort Wayne, Ind., making a mile in 2:03 3/4.

PROF. D. E. COXANT, instructor in the gymnasium of the University of Chicago, was drowned while bathing in Silver lake at Akron, O.

THERE were 108 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 31st ult., against 284 the week previous and 356 in the corresponding time in 1893.

THE business portion of the village of Roberts, Ill., was destroyed by fire. The total receipts from all sources at the treasury in Washington during August amounted to \$41,021,330, and the disbursements to \$31,688,504, leaving a surplus for the month of \$9,332,826.

J. L. BAY, accused of appropriating \$100,000 of Arkansas script, and for whom officers had been searching for two years, was arrested at Memphis, Tenn.

By the bursting of an artesian well basin the town of Uvalde, Tex., was inundated and it was thought 200 persons were drowned. The property loss was estimated at \$1,500,000.

THE Montreal express on the Delaware & Hudson railroad was thrown from the track near Port Kent, N. Y., and more than twenty persons were injured, none fatally.

BOTH eastward and westward Atlantic records were broken, the former by the Campania, which made the trip from New York to Queenstown in 5 days 10 hours and 47 minutes, the latter by the Lucania, which made the trip from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 8 hours and 38 minutes.

GEORGE F. NEWLAND and his wife were fatally burned at Saratoga, N. Y. The town of New Castle, Pa., was literally flooded with counterfeit quarters and dimes.

IN conclave at Washington the supreme assembly of the Pythian Sisterhood elected Mrs. George Bemis, of Worcester, Mass., as supreme chancellor. The Pythian Sisters elected Mrs. Ida M. Weaver, of Des Moines, Ia., as supreme chief.

THE enormous fruit business handled by the Union Pacific railway this year is without parallel in the history of the traffic.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE terms of thirteen republican and nine democratic United States senators expire next March and the legislatures which choose their successors are to be elected this fall.

NOMINATIONS for congress were made as follows: Iowa, Tenth district, J. F. Babcock (dem.); Illinois, Ninth district, D. F. Thompson (dem.); Thirteenth, W. L. Barnes (pop.); Michigan, Fifth district, W. A. Smith (rep.); Sixth, G. L. Kilbourne (dem.); Eighth, P. O. Crosby (pop.); Minnesota, First district, J. A. Tawney (rep.); renominated, West Virginia, Second district, William L. Wilson (dem.); renominated; Fourth, James Capehart (dem.); Maryland, First district, A. S. Dryden (rep.); North Carolina, Third district, Cyrus Thompson (pop.); Tenth, T. C. Milliken (rep.); Mississippi, First district, J. M. Allen (dem.); renominated, Texas, J. O. Abbott (dem.) on the 3,398th ballot; Pennsylvania, Twelfth district, W. H. Hines (dem.) renominated.

CELIA LEIGHTON THAXTER, the authoress and poetess died suddenly at Appledore, Isle of Shoals, N. H., aged 58 years.

W. U. HOWELLS, consul at Toronto and Quebec under President Grant, and one of the oldest journalists in Ohio, died at his home in Jefferson, aged 87 years.

THE democrats in state convention at Dover, Del., nominated Ebe W. Tunnel, of Sussex county, for governor.

WILLIAM REVELL MOODY, eldest son of the revivalist, was married to Miss Mary Whittle, eldest daughter of Maj. D. W. Whittle, at East Northfield, Mass.

JOHN C. GAULT, a veteran railroadman, died in Chicago from paralysis, aged 65 years.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES celebrated his 85th birthday at Beverly Farms, near Boston.

THE following congressional nominations were reported: Iowa, Seventh district, J. R. Baneroff (dem.); Illinois, Sixth district, James J. Linehan (pop.); Tenth, John Olsen (dem.); Indiana, Twelfth district, Freeman Kelley (pop.); Wisconsin, Third district, C. M. Bullett (pop.); Fifth, S. S. Barney (rep.); Mississippi, First district, L. A. Brown (pop.); Second, John C. Kyle (dem.) renominated; Tennessee, Eighth district, J. A. McCamm (rep.); Texas, Thirteenth district, B. B. Kenyon (rep.).

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND arrived at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., where he will spend a brief vacation.

THE republicans of North Carolina met in state convention at Raleigh and endorsed the populist state ticket.

RICHARD MCGRIFF, of Deerfield, Ind., and Will McGriff, of Geneva, Ind., celebrated their 90th birthday. They are said to be the oldest twins in the United States.

IN an open letter to the republicans of New York ex-Vice President Morton announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination.

COLORADO prohibitionists nominated a full ticket for state officers, headed by George Richardson for governor.

CONGRESSMEN were nominated as follows: Virginia, Eighth district, J. G. Mason (pop.); Texas, Fourth district, D. B. Culberson (dem.) renominated; North Carolina, Third district, Cyrus Thompson (pop.); Sixth, O. H. Dockery (rep.).

CHANEY MATTHEWS, a negro 110 years of age, died at Little Rock. She was the oldest resident of Arkansas as far as was known.

JUDGE JOHN E. HANNA, aged 90, the oldest practicing lawyer in Ohio, died at his home in McConnellsville.

FOREIGN.

IN a wrestling match at Liverpool for the championship of the world Cannon defeated McInerney.

TAWHIAO II., the Maori king is dead. His death was due to influenza.

THE police of Milan arrested an anarchist in whose possession were papers detailing the plans of a conspiracy to stab the king of Greece.

ANNE BRUNEAU was guillotined at Laval, France for murder.

BRITISH and German gunboats destroyed the stronghold of the Samoan rebels at Latuana and drove them out.

MEXICAN troops were ambushed by Yaqui Indians near Los Guesimes, and twelve soldiers and one woman were killed.

FEARING pleuro-pneumonia the Belgian government ordered quarantine of all American cattle for forty-five days after arrival.

ONE THOUSAND Chinese were burned or drowned during a fire among the flower boats on the Canton river.

LATER.

FOREST fires wiped out the towns of Hincley, Mission Creek, Milaca and Standstone in Minnesota, Bushaw, Barronett, Benoit, Cartwright, Fifield, Granite Lake, Grantsburg, Glidden, Marengo, Muscoda, Shell Lake and South Range in Wisconsin, and Sidon, Ewen and Trout Creek in Michigan. The total loss of life as far as known was placed at 466 and the loss to property at \$12,000,000.

HENRY LOESCHE shot his wife four times at St. Louis and then cut his own throat.

GEN. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, famous as both soldier and statesman, died at Waltham, Mass., after a long illness, aged 78 years.

HEAVY wind and rainstorms wrecked several buildings at Indianapolis and destroyed hundreds of shade trees.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Iowa's war governor and secretary of the interior in the Garfield cabinet, died at Iowa City, aged 80 years.

SMOKE from forest fires became so dense in the city of Boston that artificial light was necessary at noon.

SIX negroes who had been arrested on a charge of barn-burning were shot to death by a mob while being taken to the jail at Millington, Tenn.

A NEW counterfeit two-dollar bank note was discovered by the redemption agency of the treasury department on the Commercial national bank of Providence, R. I.

Mrs. THOMAS McEMERY and her child were run down on a bridge and killed by a train near Fulton, Ill.

S. BARON & Co., knit goods manufacturers of New York, were forced to assign through the speculating of a junior partner. Liabilities, \$150,000.

JOHN KAUFFMAN, a wealthy brewer in Cincinnati, O., was fatally wounded by his wife, whom he had left.

MASKED robbers tortured an aged couple near Warren, O., and secured seventy cents. The old people would probably die of their injuries.

THE first ocean cable ever laid in New York bay was put down by the Commercial Cable company.

ACCORDING to the treasury statement the public debt decreased \$1,713,654 during August.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 1st were: Baltimore, .660; Boston, .639; New York, .636; Philadelphia, .561; Brooklyn, .542; Cleveland, .534; Pittsburgh, .491; Chicago, .463; Cincinnati, .435; St. Louis, .413; Washington, .345; Louisville, .296.

REFUSED TO SIGN IT.

President Cleveland Allows the Tariff Bill to Become a Law.

It Does So Without His Indorsement—He Explains His Attitude in a Letter to Mr. Catchings—End of a Long Struggle.

NEW TARIFF GOES INTO EFFECT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—At 12 o'clock Monday night the McKinley tariff law, which had been in operation since October 30, 1890, practically four years, died on the statute books and the new democratic tariff bill passed by the Fifty-third congress became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, AUG. 27.—Hon. T. C. Catchings—My Dear Sir: Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago in regard to my action upon the tariff bill now before me I have given the subject further and most serious consideration. The result is, I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

"When the formulation of legislation which it was hoped would embody democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by this congress nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically indorse. It is therefore with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

"I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which on account of the passage of this law I ought to bear as a member of the democratic organization; neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind.

"Besides, there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through congress which made every sincere reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in democratic tariff reform compacts.

"And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it has received at the hands of its pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

"I take my place with the rank and file of the democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in the bill at the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of night.

"The trusts and combinations—the communism of profit, whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle the issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

"I love the principles of true democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it enforces its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the house of representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation and to have engraved upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet democratic hopes and aspirations.

"I can't be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features, but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied a letter by the secretary of the treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only \$700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

"I am sure that there is a common habit of undervaluing the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our foreign manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far-reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated.

"When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprise and liberality, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

"With materials cheapened by freedom from tariff charges, the cost of their production must be correspondingly cheapened. Therefore, justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufactures and lighten the burden of the exactions of the manufacturer.

"It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living. The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and died for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and heartily guarding against treachery and cowardice in their camp. Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The placing of the bill upon the statute books ended one of the longest and most remarkable struggles in the parliamentary history of the government. It was the new tariff of congress, the result of a long session of congress, the extraordinary Sherman silver-purchasing law, two weeks later the ways and means committee of the house, with Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, as chairman, was appointed, and almost immediately the work of framing the democratic tariff reform measure began. Months were spent in its preparation, and it was not reported until after the holidays, during the regular session beginning in December. Forging that body January 23, seventeen house democrats voted against it. The bill went to the senate, and after being considered until March 30, was reported, greatly changed from the bill passed by the house, and it was on the bill passed April 2 last until July 3, when the bill passed by a vote of 39 to 34. The crisis occurred when the bill reached conference. On August 12 the house yielded and accepted the senate bill in toto. Two days afterward, on August 15, it went to the president, and Monday night at the expiration of the constitutional days (Sundays not counted) it became a law without Mr. Cleveland's approval.

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 Lines. Tickets for these excursions will be sold on Sept. 11th and 15th, 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.

"There's a friend downstairs waiting for you; says he wants you only for a minute." Mr. Catchon—"Here, James, take this ten dollars and keep it until I come back."—Fun.

The Voice of the People

Proclaims one fact as true, namely, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters effects a cure whenever it is persistently used for the various malarial and dyspeptic ailments, rheumatism, nervous and kidney complaints, constipation and biliousness. A tablespoonful three times a day is about the average.

"Dro that young girl that Tompkins befriended at the sea-shore show any gratitude for what he'd done?" "Well, I should say not! She married him."—Inter Ocean.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

That Tired Feeling

Is due to an impoverished condition of the blood. It should be overcome without delay, and the best way to accomplish this result is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will purify and vitalize the blood, give strength and appetite, and produce sweet and refreshing sleep. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills

cure nausea, and biliousness.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST, PUREST AND MOST DURABLE. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF, \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO, \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES, \$2.50 2 WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE, \$2.17 2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES, LADIES, \$3.25 \$2.17 2 BEST DONGOLA, SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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

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

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS on all their Goods at the CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

Their BREAKFAST COCOA, which, unlike the Dutch Process, is made without the use of Alkali or other Chemicals or Dyes, is especially pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Michigan Lands

FERTILE---CHEAP---HEALTHY

AND NOT TOO FAR FROM GOOD MARKETS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL will run a SPECIAL HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSION SEPT. 13

to points north of Lansing, Saginaw and Bay City at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good twenty days and to stop over. For particulars address,

O. M. HARNES, or O. W. RIGGS, Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich. Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

WELL Drilling Machines

for any depth. DEEP

100 FEET 300 " 1000 " 2000 "

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

LOONIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

SALESMEN WANTED.

To sell Hardy Northern Groat Nursery Stock. Large assortment finest goods grown in Cash every year. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO. No. 214 Nursery Ave., Lake City, Minnesota.

MEN WANTED to sell Hardy Nursery

Stock, our own growing. We pay salary or commission. Address with references to J. S. HARRIS & Co., Prop., Elgin Nurseries, Kalamazoo, Mich. EXAMINE THIS PAPER every two years.

WATERBURY'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION



GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's
Auctioneer.

Auctioneer !!

Headquarters

at

HERALD OFFICE.

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.

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prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to
MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years'
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cations strictly confidential. A Handbook of In-
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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 beau-
tiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new
houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the
latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

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

Passengers Trains on the Michigan Cen-
tral Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as
follows:

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

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

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

\$40.00 PER WEEK

FOR

WILLING WORKERS

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

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

Subscribe

for the

Chelsea Herald.

**A
THING
IS
GOOD**

Or bad according to
the taste of the
individual.

When the Majority
like any thing we
say it is best.

Tastes vary so much
on some things that
we hesitate to
say which is
Best.

**WE
HAVE:**

8½ pounds Best Carolina head Rice for
25c. It is a choice article and one
pound will give you better satisfaction
than two pounds of the cheap chopped
stuff which can not be made to soften
with all the boiling you can give it.

A very nice cooking Molasses at 25c a gal.

Extra choice Japan Tea 30c per pound.

Mixed Candy 10c per pound

Stick Candy 10c per pound

18 pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1

Clothespins 6 doz for 5c

Bermuda

Easter Lily Bulbs,
Extra large, and pre-
pared for pot culture in-
doors during the winter
months. 20 cents each.
Secure one at once, as it is
time to plant now.

Lanterns Globes 5c each
Lamp Chimneys 3 and 5c each.
9 sticks Coffee Essence for 10c
Banner Smoking Tobacco 15c per lb.
Good Fine Cut Tobacco 25c per pound
Good Plug Tobacco 25c per pound
Best 4 Cr. Raisins 8c per pound
5 pounds V. & C. Crackers for 25c
Choice Jug Mustard 15c
Best full Cream Cheese 12½c per pound
Starch 6c per pound
Arm & Hammer Saleratus 6c per package
Boston Baking Powder 20c per pound

**A large number of
empty barrels and kegs,
suitable for use as vinegar
barrels, cider barrels, etc.,
if in need of same come
and look them over, they
won't cost much.**

Our Broken Java Coffee at 10c per pound
is a good one and makes friends when-
ever it is tried.

Axle Grease 5c per box.

Sardines in oil 5 cents per can.

2 packages Yeast Foam for 5 cents.

We assure you that you will get a good
thing when you buy Cheese of us.

Best Rolled Oats 7 pounds for 25c.

ARMSTRONG & CO.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

The oyster season has come again.

L. H. Wood was in Dexter last Friday.
John Conaty now delivers the express
at this point.

Dan Walker will work the Whitaker
farm next year.

Frank McNamara spent Sunday and
Monday in Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hall, of Stockbridge,
visited in town last week.

Messrs. Staffan and Holtzger were
Detroit visitors last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. I. Whitaker removed
to Ann Arbor last Tuesday.

Capt. J. F. Schuh, of Ann Arbor, was a
Chelsea visitor last Saturday.

Work on the new Congregational church
is being pushed along rapidly.

Mrs. Leander Tichenor is visiting
relatives in Reed City this week.

S. A. Moran, of the Ann Arbor Register,
was a caller at this office last Friday.

Rev. L. N. Moon is attending the M. E.
conference at the "Soo" this week.

The interior of R. Kempf & Bro's.
Banking offices have been redecorated.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Davis have moved
into their new house on Summit street.

Miss Flora Hepfer, who has spent the
summer at Cadillac, returned home last
week.

Miss Mae Wood, of Jefferson street, is
visiting among friends at Jackson this
week.

E. Prudden is having an artificial stone
walk laid in front of his premises on South
street.

Mrs. Geo. Hathaway, of Saline, is the
guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Martin.

The Republican County Convention will
be held in Ann Arbor on Thursday, Sept.
20, 1894.

Kempf & Bacon shipped two car loads
of live poultry to New York City last
Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orla Taylor, of Detroit,
were the guests of Jas. Taylor a few days
last week.

On account of mission services at Dexter
next Sunday, there will be no service in
St. Paul's church.

Miss Millie Hepfer, of Cadillac, is the
guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob
Hepfer, of Park street.

Mrs. Louise Long, of Pittsburg, Pa., is
being entertained by her aunt, Mrs. S. A.
Barlow, of Park street.

The Misses Klein, who have been visit-
ing friends at Monroe and Toledo for the
past month, have returned home.

A burning hay stack in the north-west
part of town called the fire department and
our citizens out last Saturday night.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a social,
Friday evening, at the home of Mrs.
George Kempf. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. J. Staffan and daughter, Miss
Tressa, are in Cleveland this week, buying
their fall and winter stock of millinery
goods.

The Chelsea fair will be a hummer this
year. Everybody is interested and of
course everybody will help make it a
success.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hall, of Chicago, and
Mrs. J. C. Hodgman, of Mason, have been
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Noyes a
few weeks.

Mrs. J. A. Ewers, of Saginaw City, has
moved into the Clark house on Park street
and will keep house for her nephew, Dr.
J. C. Twitchell.

The annual meeting of the O. E. S. will
be held in Masonic Hall, Sept. 12, 1894.
Election of officers and payment of dues.
All members are expected to be present.

Aged peoples day at Shaver's photo-
graph gallery resulted in forty-two
sittings. The combined ages of those
sitting amounted to 3093 years, making an
average of about 73 years each.

Last Monday afternoon the employees
of the Glazier Stove Works, headed by the
young band, marched out to Recreation
Park, where a picked nine played a game
of base ball with the Chelsea club, which
resulted in a score of 31 to 23 in favor of
the latter.

The following delegates were chosen at
the Democratic caucus, last Saturday, to
attend the county convention Thursday:
Jas. S. Gorman, H. Lighthall, Geo.
Beckwith, Chas. Whitaker, Wm. Caspary,
H. H. Fenn, Geo. Staffan, Frank
McNamara, Jas. Wade, August Boose,
N. Cook, W. R. Lehman, Martin Merkle.

The Secretary of State has sent out to
the various newspapers of the state for
data to use in making up the list of the
publications of Michigan to be inserted in
the next legislative manual. According
to the list as it will appear in the 1895 issue
of this manual, there will be thirty regular
daily, weekly, monthly and annual
publications issued in Washtenaw county.

Prevention of Smut.

The following bulletin was recently
issued from the Michigan Agricultural
College Experiment station:

The severe losses caused by this wheat
disease in the past has led the Experiment
Station to conduct a series of experiments
directed towards the discovery of some
means of prevention.

It is known that the disease is produced
by the growth of a separate and distinct
smut plant in the wheat plant itself and
that the smut plant is propagated from year
to year by its spores which adhere to the
wheat kernels, making them dark and
dingy and giving a sample of wheat a
disagreeable and characteristic odor when
present in any noticeable quantity. Means
of prevention are directed towards killing
these spores without injuring the vitality
of the seed wheat.

In the autumn of 1893 wheat badly
affected with stinking smut was procured
for seed and small quantities subjected to
different treatments, were sown on
adjacent plots. In all fifty-six different
treatments were tried. One of them was
so simple and at the same time proved so
efficacious in entirely exterminating the
smut without injuring the vitality of the
seed wheat that it is here commended to
the farmers for extended application to
the seed wheat this fall.

The treatment consists in soaking the
seed wheat affected with bunt, as stinking
smut is called, in a saturated solution of
lime for twenty-four hours then sowing as
soon thereafter as possible. The seed
should be thoroughly cleaned through a
fanning mill before treatment.

To make the solution take ten pounds
of unslaked lime for each barrel (32
gallons) of solution needed; slake it,
using just water enough to make a thick
pasty mass when thoroughly slaked; add
to this mass enough water to make the 32
gallons, which, when ready for use, will
present a milky appearance.

Pour the wheat into this solution, keep-
ing it thoroughly stirred meanwhile, and
let stand for twenty-four hours.

On removal from the solution the
wheat must be spread out thin to dry.
The drying may be hastened by throwing
on slaked lime and mixing. Care should
be taken that the wheat is not allowed to
heat at any time, especially when wet.

Sow at any time thereafter, using more
seed to the acre than customary as the
kernels of wheat will be swollen by the
treatment.

The devices and utensils for treating the
seed may be varied according to the
amount of seed to be handled. When
only a few bushels are needed, good water
tight salt barrels, with a hole in the side
near the bottom through which the water
may be drawn off, will be found very con-
venient. If larger amounts of seed are
needed it may be well to make a water
tight vat holding 30 to 40 bushels. Place
it in such a position that the liquid may be
drawn off after such treatment.

The seed wheat after such treatment
should not be put into sacks or bags that
have had smutty wheat in them as the
spores of the smut plant will remain in
them undestroyed. Scald the grain drill
and the bags with boiling water before
using them for this wheat.

Notes of Local Interest.

The continued dry weather during the
hay growing season resulted in a compar-
ative failure of the hay crop in many
sections of the west.

Continental Europe is again suffering
from a forage famine, and this year the
west, at least in this country, will be
unable to go to the relief of the feeders
there.

The director of the Iowa weather
service has no confidence in the art of
rain-making.

The field bean in some of its varieties is
worthy of attention by every farmer.

In many sections the fall seeding of
timothy will prove a success if the con-
ditions are favorable.

Generally speaking, straw is worth more
on the farm than it is to sell.

The yield of wheat in the west, it is
reported, promises to be above the average.

Wine will soon be transported in France
in great railway tanks like petroleum in
America.

California beekeepers are prophesying a
scarcity of honey for 1894.

Sucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

The man who acknowledges a favor
generally pays his other debts.

**IT WILL
PAY YOU
- IN -
Dollars & Cents
TO**

Pick up the bargains we quote
below. All goods are guaranteed to
be strictly first-class, and we know
we can save you money.

Best Mason Fruit Jars.

Warranted to be first-class in
all respects.

Best Family White Fish 34c per 10lb pail

Best No. 1 White Fish 82c 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

28 pounds Brown sugar for \$1.00.

5 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.

2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c.

Full cream cheese 12½c per pound.

Tea dust 12½c per pound.

3 Cr Raisins 6c per pound.

Gloss Starch 6c per pound.

Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb.

Best Nudavene Flakes 7 lbs for 25c.

3 packages mince meat for 20 cents

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.

21 pounds Extra C Sugar for \$1.00

Fine N. O. Molasses for 25c per gal.

Extra Japan tea 30c per pound.

9 sticks best chicory for 10c.

Choice Mustard 15c per jug.

3 cakes elegant toilet soap for 20c.

Fine syrup 25c per gallon

Axle grease 5c per box.

25 pounds sulphur for \$1.

Banner smoking tobacco 15c per pound.

Good fine cut tobacco 25c per pound.

Good plug tobacco 25c per pound.

Best Sardines 5c per box.

Purest Spices that can be bought.

Rising sun stove polish 5c per package.

Good smoking tobacco 13c per lb.

Fine toothpicks 5c per package.

Pure Cider Vinegar 18c per gallon.

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

GLAZIER'S STORE.

Dr. W. A. CONLAN,
DENTIST,

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

Dr. K. GREINER,

Homeopathic Physician and
Surgeon.

Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and
1 to 4 p. m.
Office in the Sherry building,
Chelsea, Mich.

PALMER & TWITCHELL-

PHYSICIANS
AND
SURGEONS.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and
2 to 5. 17



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

H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.

Office over Kempf Bro's bank.

The Parlor Barber Shop,

Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDER, Prop.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

have just received the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods ever shown in Chelsea.

In our dress goods department we are showing all the Newest styles in Fancy Silk and Wool Mixtures, Wool Mixtures, Covert, Iridescent, Changeables, etc. All the new "up to date" weaves of cloths. Give us a call and see the new goods, whether you want to purchase or not. In Cotton Goods and Domestic we are always the best in styles and prices.

Jacket and Cape Sale.

We shall offer our entire stock of Fall Jackets and Capes at greatly reduced prices to close.

- offer any \$3.00 Cape or Jacket, new style, for only.....\$2.00
 - offer any \$5.00 Cape or Jacket, new style, for only..... 4.00
 - offer any \$7.50 Cape or Jacket, new style, for only..... 5.00
- Any garment in this department at lower prices than ever.

Remember:

We are closing out our Carpet Department regardless of the cost of the goods.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

GEO. WEBSTER, MERCHANT TAILOR.

I beg to announce the completion of my new store, which has been fitted especially for my use, on South Main Street, in the Kempf Bank Block.

Our facilities for promptly serving our old customers, and attending to the wants of new ones, are now unequalled.

A cordial invitation is extended to the trade to visit our house.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. WEBSTER.



Special Prices On Refrigerators,

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

W. J. KNAPP.

PACK YOUR GRIP,

READY TO START FOR DETROIT.

MICHIGAN'S GREATEST STATE FAIR,

SEPTEMBER 10th to 21st,

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 SHELLEY STREET.

It Tickles

ALL WHO WANT JEWELRY.

LOW PRICES GREAT SUCCESS.

- WATCHES,
- CLOCKS,
- CHAINS,
- CHARMS,
- RINGS,
- PINS,
- ETC

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Additional Local.

Albert Foster returned to Chicago last Friday.

There are 1,461 convicts in Michigan prisons.

Home grown melons are quite plentiful this season.

Edward Smith, of Clinton, was in town last Monday on business.

A. N. Morton and family removed to Ann Arbor last Thursday.

John Baumgardner, of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor last Friday.

George Sumner, of Summitt street, was among Ann Arbor friends last week.

Uncle Sam pays about one hundred dollars a minute in interest on the national debt.

Mrs. Dorothea Notton, of Francisco, died last week, at the advanced age of 86 years.

If time is money, why can't a man pay his barber with the time he spends waiting for his turn?

C. B. Raymond, of Grass Lake, was the guest of his brother, David, a few days this week.

J. J. Raftrey, our hustling merchant tailor has a new "adv" in this issue. Be sure and read it.

The Chelsea ball club did the Grass Lake club up in grand style last Friday. The score stood 45 to 25.

Thomas Irwin, of Chatham, Can., was struck by a fast train at Ypsilanti, last Friday, and instantly killed.

The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, estimates the corn crop at 1,700,000,000 bushels, and the wheat crop at 500,000,000 bushels.

Ducks, geese, snipes and plover can now be lawfully shot, but you can't shoot partridges and quail until November 1st.

The Napoleon base ball club will play the Chelsea club at Recreation Park, Friday, Sept. 7. Admission 10c. Ladies free.

We had a light shower of rain last Monday night, the first in over seven weeks, followed by a general old downpour on Tuesday night.

J. G. Wackenbut went hunting last Monday and bagged eleven squirrels, and he says he didn't kill them with the butt of his gun either.

The Kempf Bank Block has been painted and now presents a handsome appearance. Jas. F. Harrington and Wm. Hammond did the work.

If a friend comes to see you from abroad let us have his or her name for publication. It is the right thing to do, and it helps to make the paper interesting.

The H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co., W. P. Schenk, Armstrong & Co., F. P. Glazier & Co., and Hoag & Holmes each have a change of "ad" this week.

A Massachusetts man has created interest in himself by digging his own grave. The remarkable part of the episode is that the man was not a politician.

The following from this vicinity passed the teacher's examination held in Ann Arbor, Sept. 24-25: Jessie Flagler, Thomas Hagan and Julius Schmid.

George Webster, the well-known tailor, has opened a merchant tailoring store in the Kempf bank block, and solicits a share of the public patronage. See "ad" on this page.

The man who declares that people do not take the trouble to read the advertisements in the papers may have a wife, but he is never known to possess several grown-up daughters.

The following transfers were reported last week: Fred Frey to M. Frey, Chelsea, \$750; Geo. A. Robertson to H. S. Holmes, Chelsea, \$2,000; Lena E. Guerin to C. H. Kempf, Chelsea, \$300.

There will be a Republican caucus at the Town Hall, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1894, to choose delegates to the county convention. Every Republican in Sylvan is requested to be present.

When a boy or young man leaves school or college Printer's Ink advises him to try to connect himself with a firm which advertises. The business of such a firm is likely to increase and prosper.

The populists intend canvassing Ingham county with a missionary wagon. Speeches will be made at various points and other missionary work indulged in. This is certainly a novel departure in a political campaign.

The humped back bicycle rider is meeting with ridicule at every turn of the crank. There would be as much sense in every pedestrian toggling himself out in a racing suit as for every man that mounts a wheel doubling himself up like a jack knife.

A new variety seems to have been added to the domestic servant class. An "up and down girl" is advertised for as required in London. From the wages offered, it would appear that she is to wait on the servants, and save them all the going up and down stairs she can.

A man need not be an expert, or even an amateur, in base ball, says the Ypsilanti Sentinel, to see that the sport is degenerating in every respect. The games this season have shown a great falling off in skill, while quarrels, especially with umpires, have been incessant. The frequency also of Sunday games has disgusted the best class of patrons.

The fruit crop in most sections is quite bountiful this year. The output in California will be the best on record. Nature thus shows a happy adaptation to the necessities of the situation. Corn bread is going to be so high that few people will be able to afford it, and it will require lots of jam and other "spreads" to make wheat bread go down.

An exchange says that when you talk about there being a better state than Michigan, every potato shyly winks its eyes, every cabbage shakes its head, every beet gets red in the face, every onion gets stronger, every oat field is shocked, rye strokes its beard, corn sticks up its ears and every foot of land kicks. The horses even denounce the statement with a neigh.

Farmers, put your wheat into beef. Beef is bringing a fair price. Convert your wheat. It will put more fat on a steer per bushel than corn and the same principle will apply to pork and mutton, and the farmer who has the good sense to utilize the products of his farm in this manner will at the present time make at least twenty-five per cent on the investment.

We clip the following from the Ypsilanti Commercial: "Wm. Judson, of Chelsea, was in town yesterday, to see if the Republicans here had found out that he is a candidate for sheriff. They had, and a good many of them are for him. Mr. Judson is popular here, and will stand well for the nomination, and would run well on the ticket in this end of the county."

Attorney general Ellis has decided in response to an inquiry from the state treasurer, that merchants who go about the country in wagons exchanging goods from their store for farm produce, come under section 1,263 of Howell's statutes, which provides that no merchant shall peddle nor employ others to peddle goods not his own manufacture without a license. For a single horse rig the license is \$40 a year, and for two horses \$75.

The Ypsilantian last week in speaking of the candidates for County Clerk has the following to say of one of our own townsmen: "The western part of the county also has a candidate whose many estimable qualities are a guarantee of his popularity and whose business qualifications are of a high order. George H. Mitchell, of Chelsea, is well and favorably known throughout the county, and if nominated would not only poll his party vote but would draw large support from the opposition."

A sleek tongued individual recently fooled the women of Fowlerville in a way that they despise. He sold them boxes of soap for one dollar and promised to come back and give them their choice of a set of dishes, piano lamp, upholstered furniture, etc. He has never turned up.—Brighton Express. Yes, he did Brother Keyes. He turned up here last Friday and commenced business, but before he had sold many boxes deputy sheriff Staffan gathered him in and it cost him about \$80 to settle the next morning. He then handed over to the Dexter authorities.

Deer may be killed in the upper peninsula from September 20 to Nov. 1; in the lower peninsula from Nov. 10 to Dec. 1. The killing of deer in the red coat or fawn in the spotted coat, or deer while in the water, is prohibited, also the use of pits, traps, artificial light or dogs. Wild turkey may be shot from Nov. 1 to Dec 15; woodcock, wild fowl from Sept. 1 to Dec 15; snipe, canvas back, buck, wild geese, Sept. 1 to Dec 15; ruffed grouse and quail, Oct. 15 to Dec. 15. No trap snares or nets may be used, nor swivel or punt guns. Nesting places must not be molested. It is unlawful to take the above game out of the state. Speckled trout and grayling may be caught with hook and line only from May 1 to Sept. 1.

The great value of corn fodder when well handled, and the neglect it so often receives from exposure to wind, rain, sleet and snow, has caused the Virginia experiment station to give special attention to a corn husker and stalk cutter, in the hope of meeting the requirement. A report just made is very favorable to new husking machine, which, by actual timing, husked from 20 to 25 bushels of 70 pounds each per hour. The work, it is said, was well done, and the appearance of the corn better, than any husked by hand. The machine is specially valued for the improved condition in which it leaves the fodder, making an acre of it fully equal to an acre of hay, the cattle consuming a much larger proportion than when handled in the usual way.

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 any thing in that line, to leave it with

Beissel & Staffan,

Durand & Hatch Block, Chelsea, Mich.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Twenty-second Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Mary Warner, complainant vs. John P. Warner, defendant.

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

E. D. KINNE, Circuit Judge. ARTHUR BROWN, Register. LEHMAN BROS. Complainant's Solicitors.

ECONOMY REPAIRING OUTFIT.

Great time and money saver. A necessity during hard times and a convenience always. The best outfit ever offered for home use for repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, coats, harness, wire fences, and hundreds of things which constantly need attention. Full instructions sent with each outfit so that a boy can use them. Money saved in 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 cut. Extra tools, etc., for harness work—33 articles, \$3.00. Either outfit by express or freight, neatly boxed, on receipt of price. The one ordering the first set in a place secures the agency and makes large profits. No goods until paid for. Address: **ECONOMY SUPPLY HOUSE, Niram, Ohio.**

Markets.

Chelsea, Sept. 5, 1894.

Eggs, per dozen	12c
Butter, per pound	18c
Oats, per bushel	35c
Corn, per bushel	60c
Wheat, per bushel	50c
Potatoes, per bushel	50c
Apples, per bushel	40c
Onions, per bushel	60
Beans, per bushel	\$1 60

For sale or rent, house and lot on Harrison street. Enquire of U. H. Townsend, 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer.

CHIEF FORD, of the bureau of statistics says that the revenue from the income tax will range between \$12,000,000 and \$39,000,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY is noted as the tennis champion of Washington. He takes great interest in the sport and is an enthusiastic and expert player.

It is said that Senator Dolph, of Oregon, never smiles. In the whole course of his service in the senate nobody has seen his eye light up or his lip quiver. Why it is, no one has ever had the courage to ask.

The state with the greatest railroad mileage is Illinois—10,428 miles. Next comes Pennsylvania, with 9,435; Texas, with 9,184; Kansas, with 8,931; Ohio, with 8,558; Iowa, with 8,513, and New York, with 8,110.

GOV. MATTHEWS, of Indiana, does not want the impression to go abroad that he mortgaged his farm to get money to pay the militia, because he did nothing of the sort. That story is now going the rounds of eastern papers.

NEWSPAPERS in Russia have been forbidden to make any mention of the dresses worn by the empress on state occasions, because one of them, by mistake, described her as wearing a gown completely out of fashion.

The standard colors of the Postal union will, it is expected, be adopted by the United States government. These colors are: Green for one-cent stamps, red for two-cent stamps and blue for five-cent stamps. Most of the Postal union countries have adopted them.

Two men left a large case at a railroad depot at Memphis, recently. As they did not return, the case was opened and found to contain the mummy of a man, which, it is said, came from a mine in Norway. The body was 9 feet 1 1/2 inches long and was in a splendid state of preservation.

A Chicago jury has decided that a man who fired at his wife five times at close range and only hit her twice is not guilty of assault with intent to kill. They seemed to think that so wretchedly poor a shot is not capable of a murderous assault, but his offense merited at least a short term in a shooting gallery.

Among the titled Jews of England in this century the Jewish Chronicle mentions Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir Albert Sassoon, Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Julian, Sir Francis and Sir James Goldsmid, Sir Anthony and Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir George Jessel, Sir David Salomons, Sir Augustus Harris and Lord Beaconsfield.

The largest diamond in the world, the Excelsior, was discovered June 30, 1893, in the mines of Jagersfontein, Cape Colony, by Edward Jorgensen, an inspector. It is a stone of the first water, valued at \$5,000,000. It was shipped to London on a gunboat and deposited in the Bank of England for safe keeping. The stone weighs 971 3/4 karats.

FIVE new statues have recently been set up in the parks and squares of New York: The Columbus, designed by a Spaniard, in Central park; the Koscoe Conkling in Madison square; the Greeley at the junction of Sixth avenue and Broadway; the Ericsson in Battery park, and the Nathan Hale in City Hall park, and among these the last named is the only one which can be called worthy of its cost and its place.

The bronze gates erected at the main entrance of Trinity church, New York, by William Waldorf Astor in memory of his father, John Jacob Astor, are in place, but are still screened from public view by a cover of heavy canvas. The doors at the sole entrances, also a part of the memorial, have been in use for several months. It has taken nearly three years to complete the entire set of doors, and the cost has been about \$100,000.

A NEW instrument for the use of navigators is now being tested on the North German Lloyd steamer Weimar. It is called the solar-meter, and is intended to supplant the compass, and enable a vessel's course to be determined without the necessity of mathematical computation. It is placed in the water and floated on mercury, thus to avoid any vibration. It is promised to overcome the difficulties experienced by the deviations of the magnetic needle when in close proximity to iron or steel.

"CY" WARMAN, the poet, who is responsible for "Sweet Marie," in an interview with a Chicago reporter observed that there were people who affected to prefer his "Be Nearer Me, Lucille," or his "Clamber Closer, Clara," but for his part he liked best "the poem with the hard, round, shiny bones in it," whereupon he produced a wallet containing a quarterly statement of his royalties on "Sweet Marie," showing that July, August and September they would exceed \$2,000.

HEMMED IN BY FIRE.

Awful Destruction of Life in Northern Forests.

Nineteen Towns in Minnesota and Wisconsin Totally or Partially Destroyed—Over 400 Lives Lost—Terrible Scenes at Hinckley, Minn.

DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Reports from the portions of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin in which the forest fires are now raging show that the condition of affairs there is more than terrible. The loss of property, at a low estimate, has already reached \$12,000,000, not including the standing timber that has been destroyed. But even worse is the loss of life which, it is feared, will reach as high as 1,000. Nearly 400 cases of persons having perished have already been received, while the reports as they continue to come in are increasing the list. The best information is that about twenty towns have already been destroyed, driving thousands of families from their homes in the face of the flames.

The Loss of Life. Up to last reports the estimates of the lives lost in the fires at different points in the two states are as given in the following list, and it is feared the list is far below the actual destruction of human life:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of Lives Lost. Includes Hinckley, Minn. (300), Sandstone, Minn. (45), Barron, Wis. (25), etc.

The publication of a list of the dead is deferred until fuller reports are received. Besides those who perished there are scores who were severely burned or otherwise badly injured while trying to escape.

List of Towns Destroyed.

The following towns are reported either wholly or partially destroyed: Bashaw, Burnett county, Wis.; Barronett, Barron county, Wis.; Benoit, Wis.; Ewen, Mich.; Fildell, Pine county, Wis.; Granite Lake, Barron county, Wis.; Grantburg, Burnett county, Wis.; Glidden, Ashland county, Wis.; Hinckley, Pine county, Minn.; Mission Creek, Pine county, Minn.; Marengo, Ashland county, Wis.; Milaca, Pine county, Minn.; Muscado, Grant county, Wis.; Shell Lake, Washburn county, Wis.; South Range, Douglas county, Wis.; Sidnaw, Houghton county, Mich.; Sandstone, Minn.; Trout Creek, Mich.

The losses at Hinckley and Barronett were each over \$1,000,000, while the losses at the other towns reported destroyed range from \$100,000 to \$500,000, according to latest advices. The loss in Washburn was estimated at \$300,000.

THE DESTRUCTION OF HINCKLEY.

Terror-Stricken Residents Perish While Fleeing From the Flames.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 3.—The town of Hinckley has been wiped out by fire and not less than 200 people perished in the flames. The walls of the schoolhouse, the iron fence about the town hall property, the bank vault and one absolutely uninjured out-house are all that is left to mark the site where on Saturday stood a score of store buildings and a dozen times as many dwelling-houses. The story of the catastrophe is a short one. The town was built of wood. The schoolhouse erected last year at a cost of \$10,000 and one-half the Duluth roundhouse were the only brick structures in the city.

The fire first struck Hinckley on the east side of the Duluth track and the brave fire-fighters for the first time gave up the unequal battle and, already too late in many instances, turned their attention to their personal safety. The Eastern Minnesota train from the south had just come in and the people of the panic-stricken city flocked to it for safety. A number of box cars were coupled on and filled and covered with men, women and children.

Fate of Those Left Behind.

The people who were left in the city were in what seemed to be an almost hopeless condition. Egress by the only means of transportation that could hope to distance the swiftly advancing flames was out of the question. Horses were harnessed to buggies and wagons. Women and children were hurriedly loaded; in some cases attempts were made to carry out some household goods, but in most instances the people had no thought for their lives. Probably 200 of them left town on foot or in vehicles, plunging into the woods to the north, across the Grindstone river, which skirts the town on the north. They were literally flying before the pursuing demon of fire. Over the hill that rises beyond the Grindstone is a swamp, and to this most of the people with teams headed, but it proved no protection. The fire gave them no opportunity to go farther. Some abandoned their teams and ran into the lower portions of the morass, but the fire sought them out. Not one was left to tell the tale, and there, in a space of little more than four or five acres, were counted over 130 corpses. There were many families of five, six and seven, and there they lay, the men generally a little in advance, the mother surrounded by her little ones, cut off by the most horrible of deaths.

Nearly all the bodies were nude, the fire having burned every vestige of their clothing and blackened and charred many of the corpses beyond recognition, and whole fam-

ilies were wiped out as they were and some of the bodies completely incinerated. Identification is absolutely out of the question. Those who fled to the north on foot followed the Duluth track, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that many of them were actually burned as they fled, falling on the right of way for a distance of 3 miles or more. Nearly thirty bodies were recovered along here.

Some Were Drowned.

Just east of the city limits of Hinckley is an immense gravel pit, covering at least ten acres. In its center was a pool of stagnant water 3 feet in depth. Into this rushed many citizens. There were probably a hundred of them, and in addition to the human beings quite a number of domestic animals, horses, cows, oxen, pigs, chickens, etc., sought safety here. It was really the safest place about Hinckley. The people went in here as the eastern train pulled out a few minutes after 4 o'clock and here they remained until after 8, while the smoke and flames from the burning city rolled over their heads. They dashed water over each other and covered their heads with cloths to prevent suffocation. One unknown man succumbed to the smoke or the terrible strain and fell in the water and was drowned.

Others of the citizens sought refuge in the Grindstone river, under the abutments of the two railway bridges and the foot bridge. The exact number cannot be known, as they were scattered along a considerable stretch of the little stream. That many escaped and some were drowned is well known. Mrs. Martin Martinson and her four flax-haired little babes were taken from the water's edge Saturday morning, as pitiful a sight as man's eye ever witnessed. They were not touched by flames, but suffered the more merciful death by water.

Hinckley Destroyed.

In the meantime Hinckley was burning. The flames leaped from building to building with almost the rapidity of an electric spark. Everything was tinder dry. There was not even one brick wall to stay for a moment the work of destruction, and all went up in smoke. About two hundred and fifty dwellings with all their household treasures, twenty stores and all their stocks of goods, including the immense general establishment of the Brennan Lumber company, two hotels, the Central and Morrison; the railway depots, and the new brick school, the town hall, the Duluth roundhouse, the three bridges and at last the plant of the Brennan Lumber company, sawmill, planing mill, stables, lumber yard and all. This institution was the pride of Hinckley, and the backbone of its prosperity.

Collecting the Dead.

As night closed in the people began to come out from their hiding places and made their way over the hot embers of their city. They were absolutely dazed by the catastrophe and the night was spent in an endeavor to find relatives or ascertain their whereabouts. When the morning broke a few energetic spirits began to organize the work for the recovery of the bodies. The searchers were divided into parties. Between the river and Skunk lake forty-one were found. Citizen volunteers harnessed up the available vehicles saved in the gravel pit and went out to the swamp across the Grindstone. They brought in ninety-six bodies, which were carried out to the desolate burying ground 1 mile east of town. There was neither time nor opportunity to observe the sacred formalities usually surrounding death. The excitement of the occasion, the horrible experience through which the living had passed, and the more horrible form in which death had come to the lost had temporarily blunted the finer sensibilities and the dead were heaped high on the wagons and laid in piles in the cemetery. The ninety-six bodies brought into this point were examined by many of the surviving residents of Hinckley, and but four could be identified. Those who brought in the bodies from the swamp reported that there were at least thirty-five other bodies out there.

Whole Families Perished.

Out on the government road to the east was found the Best family of six persons—father, mother and four children. Best was a prosperous farmer living just out of town. Here, also, were recovered the bodies of the three unfortunate creatures who lived at the stockade.

Near Skunk lake was found a family consisting of father, mother and seven children. Of another family of which there were five children only the father escaped. There was a settlement of about thirty people near this lake and but two are known to be alive.

In the woods north of town was found a team of magnificent gray horses harnessed to the remains of a burned wagon. Under the wagon were the bodies of a woman and three children, but the horses were not harmed in the least and were brought back into town.

The total loss of life will never be definitely known. There were scattered through the woods settlers, clearings and lumber camps, with their watchmen, and many people were undoubtedly burned whose bodies were completely destroyed and will never be found.

Loss of Life at Sandstone.

From Sandstone comes appalling go-

ports. The town has been almost completely destroyed, and fifty or sixty persons have been burned to death. Forty-seven charred bodies have been found. The survivors are suffering greatly for food and shelter. The town of Partridge, across the river, was also burned.

Losses Elsewhere.

In addition to forty-seven bodies at Sandstone there are twenty at Kettle River Junction. One family is living in a root house and the father is missing. All the settlers in the vicinity are probably burned to death. O'Neill Bros. had twelve camps in the woods near Sandstone and all these are burned. Most of the inmates, however, are believed to have escaped with their lives.

There are about eleven homeless families at Mission Creek, but they have provisions for about twenty-four hours. Brook Park, 2 miles west of Hinckley, is burned, and there are about 125 people there, many of whom are in need of immediate relief.

In Wisconsin and Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—Forest fires are raging in northern Wisconsin. Whole towns have been wiped out and all telegraphic communication with Ashland, Bayfield and that region is cut off. Terrible forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Rice Lake and the town of Bashaw, 15 miles north of here, is entirely destroyed. No loss of life is reported.

Barronett, 8 miles north of Cumberland, and Granite Lake, a small town 4 miles north of Cumberland, were both completely wiped out of existence. The people barely escaped with their lives and have been brought to Cumberland. Four families are still missing and it is thought they may have perished in the flames.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 3.—Forest fires are raging at various places in the upper peninsula. At Ewen six buildings burned Sunday. The town is threatened and high winds prevail. Two hundred men are fighting the flames. A large amount of timber and farm crops have been consumed. Nestoria is also threatened. Bridges on the South Shore line near Marengo are all burned and trains abandoned.

THROUGH A SEA OF FLAME.

Awful Flight of a Train Loaded With Passengers—A Brave Engineer.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 3.—The St. Paul & Duluth train No. 4, south bound with eighty passengers, ran into Hinckley at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon and proceeded thence to Mission Creek, 2 miles further south, only to find that village in ashes. Conductor Sullivan issued immediate orders to his crew to back into Hinckley, but before the train, running at 20 miles an hour, could reach Hinckley the place was in flames. The train stopped at the depot one fatal minute, during which the woodwork of the engine and the baggage car caught fire. The train quickly resumed its backward journey toward Duluth, and the very motion of the cars fanned the flames to a fury and they soon enveloped the sleepers, passenger coaches and the smoker.

A Train on Fire.

While the train was stopping at Hinckley nearly 200 panic-stricken people of the place rushed upon the platforms and into the cars. When they discovered the train on fire they began to moan, shout and pray, which, with the awful roar of the flames, made a horrible picture.

A mile out of Hinckley people on the platforms, rendered frantic lunatics by the heat and their terror, began to jump from the cars and plunge into streams, into sand heaps or into the smoke-encompassed forest. A little farther on those in the cars, stifled with smoke, began to smash the windows of the coaches in a frantic attempt to get a breath of fresh air. Driven back by the flames eating their way up the sides of the freshly varnished coaches, they stood in baffled amazement for a moment, when dozens of them in sheer desperation tumbled themselves out through the open spaces to the ground below, some being instantly killed by the fall and others lingering in the horrible heat and smoke until suffocated.

In spite of the fact that the train was on fire from engine to rear end the crew bravely stood at their posts and ran the train back 3 miles to Skunk lake, where the passengers rushed out and into the water. Some of them were in such a state of exhaustion that they were unable to walk, and half a dozen were entirely unconscious. All of these latter were rolled in the mud and laid on their backs just far enough out into the lake to keep the water from running into their mouths.

All around the lake the forests were roaring like the furnace of an imaginary 1,000,000 horse-power engine. Many of the people in the water stood and offered prayers in a loud voice for deliverance. The scene was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed.

Engineer James Root, who had so bravely piloted the train through that awful 6 miles of fire, was found to be fatally burned. He stood faithfully at his post with his clothes afire, and manfully battled to save the lives of those on his train.

Conductor Sullivan, cool and collected all through the awful journey, after it was all over, became a raving maniac. A little later he was put aboard a special and taken to a Duluth hospital.

HIS WARFARE OVER.

Death at Waltham, Mass., of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 3.—Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, soldier and statesman, died at his home in this city at 8 o'clock a. m. Saturday. He had been critically ill for some time and his demise was expected.

On the announcement of Gen. Banks' death the flags of the public buildings in the city were displayed at half-mast and on every side evidence of the respect in which the general is held is conspicuous. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon under the direction of Mayor Warden and Col. Ephraim Stevens.

His Career.

[Nathaniel Prentiss Banks was born at Waltham in 1816. He received a common-school education, worked in a cotton factory, edited a newspaper, studied law, and in 1840 was elected to the state legislature and was chosen speaker in 1851, and again in 1852. The next year he was chairman of the Massachusetts constitutional convention, and soon afterward was sent to congress. He was re-elected as a "know-nothing" and made speaker of the house. As a republican he was sent to the Thirty-fifth congress, from which he resigned when elected governor of Massachusetts in which office he served three terms. In 1850 he was made president of the Illinois Central railroad, but gave up the office to go into the army. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers and assigned to the Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac. His first active service was in the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862. In April and May he was left with one division to guard the Shenandoah valley, and upon this force Stonewall Jackson descended with his whole corps. Rapid, well-ordered marching, stubborn fighting and good generalship prevented the capture of Banks' entire force. In August, 1862, Banks' corps took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain in Virginia, and in September shared in the campaign. Later Gen. Banks was placed in command of Washington, and in December succeeded Gen. B. F. Butler in command at New Orleans. He conducted the movements which resulted in the opening of the Mississippi, and in the spring of 1864 began the work of regaining control of western Louisiana. The latter expedition failed and Banks was unjustly censured for it was undertaken against his advice and despite his protest. In May, 1864, he was relieved of command at New Orleans, La., and resigned his commission, returned to Massachusetts and was elected to congress from his old district. He was re-elected successively until 1877, failing only in 1872, when he worked for and with the Horace Greeley movement. In congress he served a long time as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and after his retirement from congress filled for a time the office of United States marshal for Massachusetts.]

ANOTHER GOVERNOR GONE.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's War Executive, Is Dead.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 3.—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's War Governor, died at 1:15 o'clock p. m. Saturday. He had been gradually failing for some time.

Flags are floating at half-mast in the city. Expressions of sorrow and regret are universal among the people. The funeral service will be held at the family residence Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. Prominent officials and friends from all portions of the state will be present.

[Samuel Jordan Kirkwood was born in Maryland December 20, 1815, was raised on a farm, educated in a log schoolhouse, and afterward clerked in a drug store in Washington, D. C. By his industry he acquired a legal education, and moving to Ohio, he attained early prominence, but soon drifted into politics, being finally elected a member of the Ohio constitutional convention. After twelve years' residence in Ohio, he moved to Iowa and settled down to milling, having decided to give up professional life. A year later, in 1856, he was chosen to the state senate. In 1859 he was nominated by the whigs for governor against Gen. A. C. Dodge. Prior to this Kirkwood had been a democrat, but slavery extension drove him from the party. In that memorable campaign Kirkwood won the people by the earnestness and simplicity of his speeches. His election was by a decisive majority, but when he took the governor's chair the rebellion stared him in the face. From the first he took an uncompromising stand for the union, and in the four years, or two terms he served, he won the fame that will always attach to his name. In the darkest days, when soldiers were needed, he pledged his own fortune and those of relatives to raise means to equip Iowa forces. From the governor's chair he went to the national senate, where his practical speeches had great weight. His addresses in that body and his gubernatorial messages form a rare collection of state papers. From the senate he returned to private life, but in 1875 the unprecedented honor of a third nomination for governor came to him, and he had a great majority. Again he was elected United States senator, only to be chosen, soon after he had taken his seat, as Garfield's secretary of the interior.]

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:

Table with 4 columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent. Lists clubs like Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Washington, Louisville.

Western league:

Table with 4 columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent. Lists clubs like St. Paul, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Toledo, Indianapolis, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Milwaukee.

Western association:

Table with 4 columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent. Lists clubs like Rock Island, Jacksonville, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Peoria, Des Moines, Quincy.

Public Dept Decreases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—According to the treasury statement the public debt decreased \$1,718,654 during August.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Concluding Testimonies Submitted Anent the Strike.

George M. Pullman Is Heard—Railroads Count the Cost—Gen. Miles' Part in the Affair—Mayor Hopkins and His Story.

PULLMAN AS A WITNESS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—George M. Pullman appeared before the national labor commission Monday as a voluntary witness.

As president of the Pullman company he told about the organization of the corporation, its financial standing, and answered questions regarding the manner in which its affairs are conducted. The object in which his affairs are conducted, he said, was establishing the town of Pullman, he said, was that convenient homes might be provided for the workmen and that they might enjoy better accommodations than were obtained elsewhere for the same outlay on their part. The advantage gained by residence in the model town were set forth at length by the capitalist. Asked about the rent paid by tenants, Mr. Pullman said it was just 6 per cent. on the investment.

The capital of the Pullman company, he stated, is \$30,000,000. Being asked about the dividends he said that it was more than that. The dividends are based upon the capital of \$30,000,000, and are 2 per cent. quarterly. He was then asked about the reductions of employees' wages. He replied:

"I am not familiar with the daily workings of the town of Pullman. I will have to refer the commission to the second vice president for these details. I will say, however, that for entire months we did not have an order for a car. I realized that unless something was done there would be suffering at Pullman, and after a consultation with Vice President Wickes I determined to make bids under the actual cost of construction. We did this, and I remember the first order was for fifty-five cars. I put in a bid for these cars at from \$300 to \$400 below the cost, making up my mind to make this contribution rather than see my men idle. I believe many other car builders in the country felt the same way. As evidence of this the next lowest bid to mine was only \$24 higher than mine. On another occasion I bid for a lot of 250 cars at a loss of \$45 on each car, preferring to do this rather than see the freight shops closed. I underbid the next competitor only \$1 a car. It cost us about \$50,000 to keep the men in work as long as I did. I explained all this to Mr. Heathcote, the leader of the strikers, who said to me: 'We want the wages of '93. I informed him that it was impossible; I told him it would be a most unfortunate thing if the wages of '93 were restored; that there was only six or eight weeks' work here as it was, and there was none in sight at the rate on which the wages of '93 were based.'"

He admitted that the company taking the whole year through had made money, and paid its regular dividends, which amounted to about \$2,800,000. In explaining why the company chose to reduce wages while paying large dividends Mr. Pullman said:

"The manufacturing business is separate from the business of the sleeping car company. I see no reason why I should take the profits of the 4,200 stockholders in the Pullman Sleeping-Car company and pay men a higher rate of wages than was paid in other parts of the country for the same work, or than was paid by other companies for the same work. Because we have been careful and accumulated a surplus I do not see that it is a reason we should take the surplus now and pay it out for exceptionally high wages."

Concerning arbitration he said: "There are some matters that are proper subjects for arbitration, such as a disputed title. But there are others that are impossible of arbitration. I cannot arbitrate on a question where I know the facts to be thus and so. The question as to whether our shops should continue to run at a loss is a thing that could not be arbitrated."

"Why was it impossible?" A. "Because it violates the principle that a man has a right to manage his own business."

"We make it a condition of return to work that the member of the American Railway union shall surrender his card. That is the only union we have ever discriminated against, although I believe our men have belonged to other organizations. It is the fixed policy of the Pullman company to retain no one connected in any way with the American Railway union."

"Were rents reduced when wages went down?" asked Judge Worthington. "They were not. So little income was coming from rents that we could not afford to reduce them further."

"Were your wages and those of the other officers of the company reduced?" "They were not."

"Why was this not done?" "When Mr. Pullman fully recovered from the effect of the audacity of the questions he said it was not good policy to reduce the salaries of high officials, because men of their caliber were not easily replaced and would not stand a reduction of any considerable amount."

Losses Occasioned by the Strike.
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—When the labor commission assembled for Tuesday's session several railroad officials who had been summoned to furnish statements of the losses caused to various roads by the strike were heard. Summarized their statements show that the aggregate loss of the Chicago & Alton was \$26,300; the Lake Shore, damage to cars, \$5,154; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, \$123,706; the Burlington, \$115,000; the St. Paul, \$100,000; the Northwestern, \$562,690.31; Chicago & Erie, \$144,788.77. The same statement showed a total loss of wages to employees of \$25,955.93.

Then Mr. Wickes took the stand. Questioned by Chairman Wright, he said that the cost to the company of building the cars under contract at the time of the strike was about \$1,400,000. The labor would cost about \$340,000. The contracts were taken on a basis of a reduction of 20 per cent, and thus under the old prices the labor would cost about \$340,000. On this basis Mr. Wright said that, according to the testimony of Mr. Wickes, the company had contributed \$80,000 for the purpose of securing these contracts and keeping the people employed and the wage earners \$20,000.

The wages of workmen had been raised, Mr. Wickes said, time and again where there had been no request from the men. The company's officers were always ready to pay every man for his skill; but, too, they were entitled to just profits occurring from the use of improved machinery. Witness had been in close touch with labor men for the past twenty-six years. He thought the present principle of operation had worked admirably until last May. In the works of the Pullman company at Wilmington and at St. Louis there had never been any trouble of any kind. He thought that if there had been no outside interference there the men would not have gone on strike. The company was preparing an investigation and a statement of its actual condition to set before the men when the strike was called. That statement would have been identical with the one given in evidence before the commission.

The subject of arbitration and the Pullman company's refusal to arbitrate with its former employees was taken up by Commissioner Kernan. The witness thought that the question of wages could not be submitted to arbitration. An employer knew what he could afford to pay for the work needed and

that was a fixed amount. It could vary only as profits to the manufacturer change. The Pullman company had never objected to the unions except in one instance. The objection to the American Railway union was that the company would not treat with its men through any union. It would treat with them individually only.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles took the stand when the commission met after luncheon. In answer to questions he said his occupation was major general of the United States army. He denied flatly the story that on his arrival here from Washington he had at once consulted with the general managers. On July 2, when this conference was said to have taken place, he was in Washington, and he arrived here on July 4. Asked if it was true that he had declared he had broken the backbone of the strike, the general said this was not quite exact. What he said was that he had broken the backbone of the opposition to the federal troops. The commissioners wanted to know if the troops forced railroad men to work at the point of the bayonet, Gen. Miles said that while this might have happened in some instances, he had not been aware of it and had known no orders to that effect. He said he troops were ordered here by the president to see that the decrees of the United States such instructions he had nothing to do with the strike.

More Testimony Taken.
CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Chairman Wright has announced that all the witnesses on both sides who had been suggested to the commission had been examined, and there remained no more evidence to be heard, except what testimony may be added in rebuttal which either side may care to offer. The testimony given on Wednesday was brief and comparatively unimportant.

The first witness was Town Agent Hoornbeck, of Pullman, who was questioned by Mr. Kernan. He said that he had charge of the houses and real estate in the model town. The witness said that he signed the leases of the houses for the company, and produced a form of the lease.

The agent said that in the matter of repairs the company paid all the bills. The repairs on the houses last year amounted to \$42,000. He could not say why the lease provided for the charging of repairs to the tenants. He only said that the company did not charge the tenants with repairs.

The Rock Island road furnished about thirty witnesses from Blue Island to show the character of the strike meeting at the village on that road. There were tailors, painters, carpenters, storekeepers and railroad men, but most of them knew nothing and were dismissed. Their testimony showed that of about 400 men who attended the meeting less than one-third were railroad men.

Each testified that Vice President Howard, of the American Railway union, had used most violent language in the speech he made at the Blue Island meeting, suggesting violence and calling Mr. Pullman and the railroad managers hard and vile names. These witnesses said that Howard caused the strike on the Rock Island—Debs helped only incidentally to bring it on.

H. R. Saunders was recalled after the others had testified. He said that in his speech Mr. Howard had said that Pullman ought to be hanged, and that he, Howard, would like to help hang him. Howard had also said the men who would take the pieces of those on strike should be killed with a coupling pin.

Testimony of Mayor Hopkins.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—After hearing the testimony of Mayor Hopkins Thursday afternoon Chairman Wright announced that the work of the labor commission in Chicago was at an end.

Mayor Hopkins being called testified that Mr. Wright, counsel for the Rock Island road, claimed on July 8 that mobs were interfering with the operation of trains. At that time the main line was clear to Thirty-seventh street, but at that place about 8,500 persons, mostly women and children had congregated. A car had been overturned north of Thirty-seventh street and the wrecking crew was working on it. He continued:

"That same evening I learned that the first regiment was going into camp at Springfield. I wired the governor that they ought to be kept here, as they might be needed within twenty-four hours. At my suggestion he had them report at their armory for duty instead of going to Springfield. About 10:30 o'clock that night I learned that the Diamond special on the Illinois Central was stalled at Kensington and had the police clear the way for it. Friday morning, July 6, information came that crowds were gathering on the Rock Island tracks, and after consultation I decided to call on the governor for five regiments of state militia, which he ordered to report to me immediately.

"I believe the police did their full duty all through the strike. I have been assured by a number of railroad officials that the protection of the police was all they needed. General Superintendent Sullivan, of the Illinois Central, President Thomas, of the Western Indiana, and Superintendent Ashby, of the Union Stock Yards & Transit company, have all congratulated the city authorities on the conduct of the police and the management of the disturbances."

"In all the evidence produced before the commission, so far as I could discover, I have seen no instance where a charge has been made against the city police that they have failed to do all that could have been expected of them. I suppose Mr. Egan might have made some complaint, but he was continually putting the police force to unnecessary trouble and effort by alarms of violence where there were none."

"Would you say, Mr. Mayor, that the police had shown no sympathy for the strikers or had not let their sympathy influence their conduct?" "I would not like to say the police had no sympathy with the strike. Doubtless some of them had. I am free to say that so far as the strikers at Pullman were concerned I was in sympathy with them myself. What I do mean sympathy with them is that no policeman let his sympathies to say is that no policeman let his sympathies to keep him from doing his full duty during the strike so far as I have been able to discover. The police were on duty for ten days without at going home. They lived at their posts or at the stations, and I think they did all that could have been expected of them."

The mayor told about the failure of his efforts to secure arbitration or other settlement of the trouble. July 12 the witness had called Mayor Pingree to call on Mr. Wickes, Mr. Kernan and Mr. Brown, but they persisted in their statement that there was nothing to arbitrate. On July 13 came the communication from Debs and Howard to the general managers which the mayor agreed to take to the general managers. "I took it to their headquarters and found Mr. St. John, who said that the general managers did not wish to consider any communication coming from these men. He said, however, that since I had brought it he would consider the members of the association personally. He did, and the result was a letter returning the communication."

"It has been intimated that I protested against the presence in the city of federal troops. That is not so. I was not consulted. I was not advised that federal troops were to be sent here. I had not up to that time been needed protection of any corporation that was not already supplied. I did not protest against the sending of federal troops, although I might have felt that the persons desiring protection should have called first municipal and state authorities for protection, before they called for United States troops." The commission then adjourned.

ASIDE from the fact that the cheap baking powders contain alum, which causes indigestion and other serious ailments, their use is extravagant.

It takes three pounds of the best of them to go as far as one pound of the Royal Baking Powder, because they are deficient in leavening gas.

There is both health and economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A Vivid Description.
Old John was a shoemaker, an Irishman, and an ardent admirer of the duke of Wellington. To describe the battle of Waterloo was his chief pleasure. He always wound up the narrative, sitting with his hammer poised, his spectacles pushed back on his forehead, and his whole appearance indicating the utmost enthusiasm, with the words: "An' the duke sez, sez he, 'Up yards, an' at 'em' an' wid that, simultaneously, at the same time, all to onet, the yards upped an' atted at 'em. An' that settled it.'"—Harper's Magazine.

Circumstances Alter Cases.
In Paris, where bicycling has become very common, an ardent wheelman was lately vaunting the advantages of his favorite amusement.

"I assert," he said, "that the bicycle is in every respect more serviceable than the horse."

"And I," said another man, "can prove to you the contrary, by citing to you a case where you would have much preferred the horse."

"What case is that?" "The siege of Paris. If you had attempted to eat your bicycle then, I think you would have found it pretty poor picking."—Youth's Companion.

THOUSANDS are drowned by getting in the swim.—Chicago Herald.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, \$3 40 @ 5 25
Sheep, 2 30 @ 3 00
Hogs, 6 15 @ 6 30
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents, 3 40 @ 3 70
City Mills Patent, 4 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, 84 1/2 @ 85 1/2
No. 1 Northern, 84 1/2 @ 85 1/2
CORN—No. 2, 63 @ 63 1/2
September, 62 1/4 @ 62 3/4
OATS—No. 2, 33 1/2 @ 34
RYE—Jersey, 47 @ 49
PORK—Mess, New, 15 25 @ 15 90
LARD—Western Creamery, 8 65 @ 8 70
BUTTER—Western Creamery, 20 @ 24
Western Dairy, 18 1/2 @ 17

CHICAGO.
BEEVES—Shipping Steers, 3 25 @ 5 00
Cows, 1 25 @ 3 00
Stockers, 1 70 @ 2 75
Feeders, 2 60 @ 3 25
Butchers Steers, 2 85 @ 3 60
Bulls, 1 50 @ 2 25
HOGS, 5 20 @ 6 15
SHEEP, 1 50 @ 3 70
Dairy, 14 @ 23 1/2
EGGS, 12 @ 20
BROOM CORN, 13 @ 15

ST. LOUIS
CATTLE—Texas Steers, \$2 55 @ 3 25
Native Steers, 3 00 @ 3 35
Common Steers, 4 40 @ 6 00
HOGS, 5 00 @ 5 50
SHEEP, 2 35 @ 2 60

OMAHA.
CATTLE—Steers, 2 80 @ 4 00
Feeders, 2 25 @ 2 65
HOGS, 5 00 @ 5 50
SHEEP, 2 50 @ 3 25

A LOAD of misery is taken from women by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Weakness that distress your womanhood can be relieved and cured by it, safely and certainly. It has done this for thousands of suffering women—and the makers are willing to guarantee, if it doesn't benefit or cure you, they'll return the money.

Bearing-down pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, organic displacements, weak back, and all kindred ailments are cured by the "Favorite Prescription."

N.Y., Putnam Co., W. Va.
DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—Mine is a case of eleven years' standing, which baffled the skill of the best medical aid procurable. I obtained no good effect until I began the use of the "Favorite Prescription," which lifted the burden which was seeking my life.

My gratitude I owe to the "Prescription." I hope that all suffering humanity (as in my case) may profit by the result of my experience.

Evoline Neil

BLOBS—"I know a man who has no time to eat, and yet he isn't doing anything." Slobbs—"How's that?" Blobs—"He argues that time is money, and as he has no money he has no time."—Philadelphia Record.

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. HAFFORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The barber neatly mowed his lawn And said, when he was through: "Shall I put a little sea foam on, Or give you a shampoo?"—Indianapolis Journal.

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.

ACCORDING to Kipling, the elephant is a gentleman. Nonsense! Who ever heard of a gentleman carrying his trunk himself?—Boston Transcript.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.
O'Keefe & Wales' new comic opera "Athena" begins September 10, and expectation is on tip-toe regarding it. Seats secured by mail.

A FACETIOUS dandy, who danced with a couple of clumsy girls at a party recently, remarked that, although he liked rings on his fingers, he could not stand beads on his toes.

FRESHNESS and purity are imparted to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

DESPERATE—Clara—"Would you accept an apology?" Mamie—"Yes, anything, if it only looked like a man."—Truth.

HEALTH, comfort and happiness abound in homes where "Garland" Stoves and Ranges are used.

NO MAN is good who has come to the conclusion that he is good enough.—Ram's Horn.

RISING SUN POLISH
FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROPS. CANTON, MASS.

Florence Silk Mosaic.
Hand Embroidery on Washable Neckties is popular home needlework. A new fabric woven expressly for this use is called Florence Silk Mosaic—colors, cream, white, black, tan, navy blue, and old blue.

The embroidery is done with Corticelli (EE) Wash Silk, assid on spools, which keep it clean, avoiding waste, thus saving time and money. The Mosaic is sold in patterns cut the right length for a tie, with working plan, directions, and many new designs.

"Florence Home Needlework" for 1894 is now ready. Subjects: Corticelli Darning in 22 new designs; Knitting; Crochet and Correct Colors for Flowers, embroidered with Corticelli Wash Silk.

Send 6 cents mentioning year, and we will mail you the book—96 pages, 90 illustrations. NONOTUCK SILK CO., FLORENCE, MASS.

The First Ark Light.—Noah was the first electrician. He made the arc light on Mount Ararat.—Philadelphia Record.

Bright people don't spend all their time reflecting.—Syracuse Courier.



KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better that others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

What Women Know About Rubbing, Scouring, Cleaning, Scrubbing,

is no doubt great; but what they all should know, is that the time of it, the tire of it, and the cost of it, can all be greatly reduced by

Santa Claus Soap.
Sold everywhere THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.
made by

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. & 1516

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Here and There.

Among the indications of better times is the arrival from Europe in a body of seventy diamond cutters, who will settle in this country. They are satisfied that America is to be their best field.

The smallest coin in existence is said to be the lepton, which is current in countries belonging to the Latin union and has a value of about one-tenth of a cent. It enables the Latins to be liberal in their missionary contributions without wasting.

An Archibald, Pa., woman whose playful guests brought a horse into her parlor and seated her on its back by force got a revolver and shot two of the practical jokers. This would seem to bear out the old tradition that woman has no sense of humor.

Lemon juice, squeezed in California, treated with a preservative process, and sent east by the barrel, is now sold in eastern jugs containing from half a gallon to ten gallons. It is used for all sorts of lemonade and for making mixed drinks at the bar and in clubs.

A man who is not particularly interested in advertising, says Printers' Ink, may not be able to mention the names of a dozen advertised articles, nevertheless there is not an article advertised in the papers he is in the habit of reading which, if you mention, will not be familiar to him.

The statement is made that distillers have gone to using wheat instead of corn in the process of making sour mash. Thus does the manufacturer adjust himself to the changing circumstances of the market. With the price of corn above normal and wheat below it wheat becomes necessary for other purposes than making bread. But who would have supposed that the world would ever be drinking wheat whisky?

An exchange says a new craze is becoming epidemic among the girls. It is known as the "one hundred." Every time a young lady meets a gentleman acquaintance and he tips his hat, she adds a figure to her list of number of gentlemen who have tipped their hats to her. When the last one hundredth gentleman tips his hat he seals his own fate, for it is said these two will be brought together. Now, girls keep tab.

Don't sit in a corner and mope because things are not going just as you would like. A disagreeable face will not alter a disagreeable fact. Try to extract some grain of comfort out of your diversities; never despair. Under whatever circumstances, be cheerful and hope on. There is nothing so philosophical as a smile. A merry heart is height of wisdom. The greater part of our griefs will disappear when viewed through the lenses of cheerfulness. Let the dark past sink out of sight. Look toward the sunshine.

Fred Paul, of Saline, whose scalp was torn off and skull cracked in a live threshing machine, and who sat up and chatted pleasantly with the surgeon on scientific and metaphysical problems while the doc was poking his brains around into their proper place and sewing up his head, is progressing finely and bids fair to be preserved to a remote posterity. The Observer remarks concerning him: "Last Friday Dr. Nichols covered the opening on the back of his head with flesh and skin taken from other parts of the body. This is as was once said, like robbing Peter to pay Paul.—Argus.

The board of park commissioners of the city of Buffalo recently decided to establish a botanic garden, and about 150 acres have been set aside for this purpose on the slope of a beautiful elevation at the southern boundary of the city, known as Limestone Ridge. The main driveway through the site is partially constructed and some grading has been done. Excavations have also been made for a series of lakes and a conduit is being laid to Cazenovia creek two and a half miles away. A few groups of natural forest trees on the ground will be preserved, but no planting has yet been done.

A few years ago there arose a class of farmers who were ready to claim that tillage was manure and for a year or two there was much discussion of the subject, and while the position of these men we speak of was not maintained, much good was done in directing attention, in a forcible manner, to the importance of good tillage. Tillage is not manure at any time or under any circumstances, for it does not furnish anything to the soil that was not there before, but good tillage will make available much plant food which would have been locked under other circumstances. If land is not put in good tillage before the seed is planted it is impossible to get the best results from it. Every little lump that is left in soil is useless so far as the growing crop is concerned for the plant food in it is not available. Often a very good crop may be grown upon land that is run down and in bad shape if only perfect tillage is the rule of the husbandman.—American Farmer and Farm News.

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.

Excursion fares on the certificate plan have been granted for the M. E. conference at Jackson, Sept. 13-15.

Seventh Day Adventists camp meeting, Lansing, Mich., September 1894. A rate of one and one-half cents per mile in each direction for the round trip is authorized for the above occasion. Dates of sale Sept. 11, 18, 19, 25 and 26, good to return until Oct. 3, 1894.

Washtenaw County Fair, Ann Arbor, Sept. 25 to 28, one lowest first-class local fare for the round trip between Jackson and Detroit. Good to return Sept. 29, 1894.

Chelsea Fair, Chelsea, Oct. 9 to 12, one lowest first class local fare for round trip between Jackson and Ypsilanti. Good to return Oct. 13, 1894.

Annual Jubilee, K. O. T. M. Lansing, Mich., Sept. 11 and 12, 1894. A rate of one and one-half cents per mile in each direction for the round trip is authorized for the above occasion. Dates of sale Sept. 11 and 12, good to return until Sept. 15, 1894.

The Michigan Central will run a special excursion train to Detroit Sept. 10 to 21, inclusive, 1894, excepting Sunday. Sept. 16, 1894, an account of the Michigan State Fair. Special tickets will be sold at the following low rates, including one admission to the state fair:

Table with columns: Leave, Time, Rate. Includes routes to Jackson, Michigan Centre, Leon, Gras-Lake, Francisco, Chelsen, Dexter, Scio, Delhi, Ann Arbor, Geddes, Ypsilanti, Denton, Wayne, Inkster, Dearborn, and Detroit.

Returning, the Special Train will leave Detroit at 6.00 p. m. Tickets will be limited to September 22, 1894, and will also be good on Regular Trains, Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 8; but not good on Trains Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 19.

How to Dress a Baby.

There are some mothers who ruin the health of baby in their excessive care for its clean clothes. The little thing never gets to creep over the floor after the dancing sunbeams or to kick its dimpled legs in the air in the vain endeavor to catch his ten pink toes. Not a bit of it. It is fed at a certain hour, which is all right, but afterward it is placed in its crib, where its long dresses, starched till they crack, are straightened out as smooth as pillowslips, and there it lies with its legs pinioned down by heavy skirts, its muscles growing flabby from inaction and its blood sluggish. If perchance it is permitted to sit up it is tied into a high chair, and its long skirts drag down on its poor little toes till one would think they would sprout corns.

The thing to do with a healthy babe is to have it clean twice a day—when it goes to bed at night and when it dresses fresh about the middle of the day. The healthiest babies in the world get dressed in the morning for all day. Just as soon as the child begins to kick and wants to get at its feet it ought to be put in short clothes and put on the floor to work out its own salvation. Its muscles were given it to use, and it will put them to the test if you will give it a chance. The mother who thinks more of her baby's clothes than she does of its health is quite likely to have the clothes left on her hands eternally clean.

How the Snail Breathes.

The breathing operation in the snail is one of the queerest processes imaginable, and is carried on without the least semblance of lungs. The orifice through which he takes his supply of "the breath of life" is, of course, called the mouth, notwithstanding that it is situated in the side of his great sucker-like foot. The process of breathing is not carried on with anything like regularity, as it is in most creatures, the mouth simply opening occasionally to let in a supply of fresh air, which is expelled by the same opening as soon as the oxygen has been exhausted. The snail's peculiar mouth is provided with a tongue set with hundreds of fine teeth.

Warm Over Eggs.

I am not a scientist, so can't explain it, but it is a fact that eggs that have been cooked, boiled, three minutes or less, can be rebolled the next morning, and will not only be fresh, but as soft and palatable as though cooked but once. After an egg has been heated and cooled you could cook it to doomsday and it would not get hard. Some property in it resists the hardening process after it is once heated, if only to the soft-boiled point. Some will turn up their patrician noses at the idea of warmed-over eggs but they will find them even better than warmed-over meat.

A Delicate Mechanical Feat.

E. A. Williams, a watchmaker of Broadway, New York city, recently accomplished a remarkable mechanical feat—that of drilling a hole through the entire length of a common pin, from head to point, the opening being just large enough to admit of the passage of a fine hair. Mr. Williams is the mechanic who two years ago cut a sewing needle in two lengthwise and then drilled holes and fastened it together so nicely that the split could not be seen with the naked eye.

Fertilizers for Grain Crops.

Experiments conducted under the auspices of the Ohio station and in various sections and covering several years justify at the present date these conclusions:

The use of superphosphate and potash, separately or in combination, but without nitrogen, has frequently caused a loss of rain in crops of corn and wheat on soils deficient in vegetable matter.

The yield of straw or stalks has almost invariably been increased by the use of superphosphate.

The use of superphosphate has frequently and that of potash has occasionally been followed by a considerable increase of crop, both of grain and straw, or stalks, on sod ground or land containing an abundance of decomposing vegetable matter.

An increase of grain in the crop has generally followed the use of nitrate of soda, and this has happened in almost every case when the nitrate has been used in combination with superphosphates or potash.

When a complete fertilizer has been used, containing both phosphoric acid and potash in combination with nitrogen, the phosphoric acid being carried in less active forms than bone black superphosphate, an increase of crop has resulted in practically every case, but at present prices of fertilizers and grain respectively this increase has invariably cost more than its value in the market.

While, therefore, these experiments demonstrate the possibility of producing a regular and certain increase in the yield of cereal crops by the use of a complete chemical fertilizer, yet they show that (if such fertilizers are to be used with any prospect of profit in Ohio in the production of cereal crops and as a part of a regular system of agriculture) that system must provide for the accumulation in the soil of the largest possible quantity of organic nitrogen through the culture, in short rotations, of plants which have the power of obtaining nitrogen from sources inaccessible to the cereals.

Proverbs.

- Don't look a gift gun in the muzzle. The cannon is the vulture's favorite perch. Rhyming dictionaries are not all edited by poets. The wild oat crop is ground at the devil's mill. When the eagle screams the other birds keep silent. Almost as many orators as raw recruits shoot too high. The black-major poses as drum-major in virtue's parade. If I could only write good prose I would not envy W. Shakespeare. The Katydid illustrates that a pretty name does not always have a sweet voice. Many bad business smash-ups result from running too many trains on a single track. The most timid curate is brave enough to seek the bubble reputation, even in the canon's mouth.—Ex.

A Quarter Century Test.

For a quarter of a century Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested, and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. A remedy that has stood the test so long and that has given so universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles Free at F. P. Glazier & Co's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Central Meat Market

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

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

WEAK, NERVOUS & DISEASED MEN.

Thousands of Young and Middle Aged Men are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretion and later excesses. Self abuse and Constitutional Blood Diseases have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Have you any of the following symptoms: Nervous and Dependent; Tired in Morning; No Ambition; Memory Poor; Easily Fatigued; Excitable and Irritable; Eyes Blur; Pimples on the Face; Dreams and Drains at Night; Headache; Haggard Looking; Blotches; Itching Throat; Hair Loose; Faint in Body; Sunken Eyes; Lifeless; Distrustful and Lack of Energy and Strength. Our New Method Treatment will build you up mentally, physically and sexually.



Cured in one month Dr. Moulton.

Read DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN Have Done

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

CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.



Cured 3 years ago. Capt. Townsend.

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

15 YEARS IN DETROIT. 150,000 CURED.



Cured in time.

"I am 33 years of age, and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's disease. My life was unattractive and my home unhappy. I tried every thing—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy and Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. Try them."

No Names Used Without Written Consent of Patient.

Our New Method Treatment never fails in curing Diseases of men. It strengthens the body, stops all drains and losses, purifies the blood, clears the brain, builds up the nervous and sexual systems and restores lost vitality to the body. We Guarantee to Cure Nervous Debility, Wasting Wanhob, Syphilis, varicose, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and All Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

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

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

Lima Beans.

Mr. Dixon, Mrs. A. Beach's father, died Sunday.

Edward VanVleet, of New York, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Lewis Freer.

The Lima Band will be entertained at Otto Lewick's Saturday evening.

Several farmers are cutting their corn. It is ripening fast on account of the dry weather.

Threshing is about all done and some of the machines are resting.

Orla and May Wood commenced school at Chelsea Monday morning.

H. Luick and F. Stabler have purchased the threshing outfit of Geo. Barrus.

Mr. E. Freer and wife and Nelson Freer and wife spent part of last week in Jackson. They drove out.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Sept. 3, 1894.

Mrs. Clara C. King.

Miss Nettie E. Brooks.

Miss S. A. Hammond.

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

Geo. S. Laird P. M.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill, writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

Explorer Wellman didn't discover the North pole, but he found a country where a ton of hard coal would cost more than it does in the United States.

Spend Your Outing On The Great Lakes.

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

The Busy Bee.

Bee comb, or "beeswax," the material of which the honey cells in the beehive are composed, is a wax produced by a system of chemistry carried on in the "wax pockets" which are located in the abdomen of all working bees. It is a peculiar substance and is said to be analogous to the fats of higher animals. Originally it was supposed that this wax was taken up in almost pure state from the flowers of the bees, but recent experiment carried out by the leading botanists and chemists of the world conclusively proves that the wax is capable of elaborating his peculiar wax although confined to a diet purely saccharine in its nature.