

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 24.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1895.

NUMBER 48.

## Little Talk But Big Facts.

Dry Goods Retailed at Present Wholesale Prices.

The Newest, Nobbiest of Everything. Goods bought at the right time and in the right way to sell at winning prices.

**Reduced Prices all over the Big Store.**

Wool Dress Goods, Cotton Dress Goods, Sheetings, Denims, Cotton Shirtings, Carpet Warp, Grain Bags, Shirt Waists, Ready Made Dresses, Summer Underwear, Shades, Lace, Silk Jute and Chenille Cur-  
tains, Carpets, Matting, and Rugs, all reduced for this month's sale.  
Best Carpet Warp 14 and 17 cents.  
Good Grain Bags 13 cents.  
All wool Carpets 40, 45 and 50 cents, every piece new this season.  
First-class Union Carpets 25 and 35 cents per yard. Cost you 45 cents anywhere you go.  
Japanese Straw Matting 10, 15 and 20 cents per yard. We save you 10 per cent. on every yard you buy.  
Medium and light-weight Ladies' Jackets and Capes at 50 cents on dollar.  
Crinkle wash goods 6 cents, worth 10 cents per yard.  
Turkey red Prints 5 cents, worth 7 cents per yard.  
Shirting Prints 5 cents, worth 7 cents per yard.  
35 pieces figured 10 and 12 1/2 cent Lawns at 5 cents per yard. Going at 10 cents per yard.  
Light-colored 7-cent Prints at 5 cents per yard.  
Regular 15-cent Satines at 10 cents per yard.  
Bleached and unbleached Table Linens, now 40 per cent. below prices will pay elsewhere.  
All our new Dress Goods yet on hand reduced for this sale.

## Shoes.

The material that makes shoes has gone 'way up. So have shoes. We bought a lot of them before the advance and marked many of the shoes not higher than present manufacturers' prices. Still during this month these prices are reduced.

Largest shoe stock ever shown in Chelsea to select from.

## Clothing.

The sale of first-class Clothing at about one-half ordinary asking prices is not over yet. Not so many styles as we had, but what's left is as good in value as what's been sold.

Bound to Coat, Vest and Pant every man and boy within reasonable distance of Chelsea if prices cut any figure. Honest goods **have been** sold at one-half the prices asked by some dealers. It can only be done on goods bought accordingly.

Understand, we do not now, nor have ever at any time during this sale, advertised to sell all clothing in stock one-half off.

We started with 500 suits, bought so we could sell them at one-half regular prices. All other clothing is reduced from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. during this month's sale.

Pay no attention to what others tell you we're here to stay, and your money is not ours until you are satisfied.

**W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.**

Largest Retail Store in Washtenaw Co.

Gem Flour	<b>F</b>	Whipped Cream
Always the best. Buy Jack-	<b>R</b>	Baking Powder
son Gem and Vienna Com	<b>E</b>	Absolutely pure and whole-
pressed Yeast and you will	<b>M</b>	Price's, and only 25c.
have good bread.	<b>A</b>	
<b>FREEMAN</b>	<b>N</b>	Crockery.
amsui Farmosa		We are showing some new
Oolong Tea		and beautiful goods in this
the most healthful tea		department. Please ask to
own and the finest impor-		see our Forget-me-not stock
tion. It makes a delicious		pattern.
refreshing beverage,		
or iced.		

## Closing Out Sale

-- OF --

## Farm Machinery.

All Farm Implements left over for this season will be closed out at 1/2 price. This includes Cultivators, Rakes, Binders and Mowers.  
Our Binder Twine is the very best quality, at lowest prices.

**W. J. KNAPP.**

**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 country, 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.

## The Church Census.

The census report covering the statistics of churches, which is just from the press, contains some interesting facts. It is an elaborate work of more than 800 pages, with colored maps showing the extent of the various organized religious bodies in the various states.

There are 143 distinct denominations in the United States, besides independent churches and miscellaneous congregations. The total communicants of all denominations is 29,612,806, who belong to 165,177 organizations or congregations.

These congregations have sittings for 43,564,863 persons, in 142,531 edifices.

The value of all church property used exclusively for purposes of worship is \$679,630,139. There are 111,086 regular ministers, not including lay preachers.

The leading denominations have communions in round numbers as follows: Roman Catholic, 6,250,000; Methodist, 4,600,000; Baptist, 3,725,000; Presbyterian, 1,280,000; Lutheran, 1,230,000; Protestant Episcopal, 540,000.

## General Tax Law.

One of the sections of the general tax law which was amended by the legislature of 1895, and which takes effect on August 30 of this year, is of considerable importance and should be noticed by every property owner in the state. The following is the section as amended:

"When any deed, land contract, plat of any town site, village or addition to any town site, village plat or city, or any other instrument for the conveyance of title to any real estate, is presented to the register of deeds of any county in this state for record or filing in his office, he shall require from the person presenting the same a certificate from the auditor general, or from the county treasurer of the county, whether there are any tax liens or titles held by the state, or by any individual, against such piece or description of land sought to be conveyed by such instrument, and that all taxes due thereon have been paid for the five years preceding the date of such certificate as secured and presented. The register of deeds shall note the fact upon said deed that said certificate has or has not been presented to him when such instrument is presented for record, and in case the person presenting such instrument shall refuse to procure such certificate, he shall endorse that fact upon said instrument, over his official signature, and shall refuse to receive and record the same: Provided, That the provision of this section shall not apply to the filing of any town or village plat for the purpose of incorporation, in so far as the land therein embraced is included in a plat already filed in the office of the register of deeds, or in so far as the description of lands therein is not changed by such plat, nor to the filing of any copy of the town, village or city plat in case the original plat filed in the office of such register of deeds has been lost or destroyed, nor to any sheriff's or commissioners' deed executed for the sale of lands under any proceeding in law, by virtue of any decree of any of the courts of this state, nor to any trust by any assignee, executor or corporation executed pursuant to the law of this state; nor to any quit claim deed or other conveyance containing no covenants of warranty; nor to any land patent executed by the President of the United States, or the governor of this state; nor to any tax deed made by the auditor general; nor to any deed executed by any railroad company conveying its right of way, provided such deed is accompanied by a certificate of the auditor showing that all specific taxes due from said railroad company have been paid, to and including the year in which such deed is executed. A violation of the provisions of this section by any register of deeds shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof he shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars, and he shall be further liable to the guarantee of any instrument so recorded for the amount of damages sustained, to be recovered in an action for debt in any court of this state.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says "Shiloh's Vitalizer saved my life. I consider it the best remedy I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

## No Rest For The Weary

That are always of the very choicest quality are hard things to find. But our goods are coming as close to it as is possible. Give us a trial and we will convince you.

## The Latest Bargains.

Fresh lemons 20c per dozen.  
10 pounds best rolled oats for 25c  
16 oz plug tobacco for 20c  
Choice Herring 12c per box.  
27 oz bottle of best Olives for 25c.  
Full cream cheese 12c per pound.  
34 pounds brown sugar for \$1.  
All \$1 patent medicines from 58c to 75c.  
A good tea dust at 8c per pound.  
50 pounds sulphur for \$1.  
All 50c patent medicines from 28c to 38c.  
Our 19c coffee makes a rich, strong drink.  
Pure Epsom salts 2c per lb.  
20 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.  
A first class lantern for 29c.  
2 packages any yeast cakes for 5c.  
9 sticks chicory for 10c.  
Pure saltpetre 7c per lb.  
10 cakes good laundry soap for 25c.  
Fresh seedless Sultan raisins 5c per lb.  
Try our 25c fine cut.  
Banner smoking tobacco 15c per lb.  
25 boxes matches for 25c.

Or for our competitors either. We are making prices to suit our customers and haven't got time to ask anybody else how they like them.

## Teas and Coffees

## Don't Miss Them.

Choice dried beef, 10c per pound.  
Lamp wicks 1c per yard.  
Large cans peaches for sauce, 10c per can.  
8 lbs broken rice for 25c.  
Special molasses sale, 16c per gal.  
All 25c patent medicines from 12c to 28c.  
Strongest ammonia 3c per pint.  
Ask our customers about our teas.  
All pills and plasters 12c to 18c.  
Glauber salts 2c per lb.  
Good canned corn 5c per can.  
Spirits camphor 35c per pint.  
A good mince meat 5c per package.  
A cup of best mustard for 5c.  
4 lbs California prunes for 25c.  
Tincture Arnica 30c per pint.  
Tomatoes, standard quality, 7c per can.  
Our best molasses always pleases. Try it.  
5 pounds crackers for 25c.  
2 1/2 lb can baked beans for 10c.  
Highest market price for eggs.  
4 lbs choicest 4 Cr raisins for 25c

**F. P. Glazier & Co.**

## COAL & LUMBER.

Now is a good time to place your order for Coal. We offer the best Lehigh Valley Coal for July and August delivery, at \$4.90 per ton, delivered at your house.

We are also prepared to quote you lower prices on all grades of Lumber, Lath and Shingles than have ever been heard of in this part of the country. We are selling a grade of Lumber at \$12.00 per thousand, that other dealers have been selling at \$20.00. We would be pleased to quote you prices. Best Marble Head Lime 65 cents per barrel. Respectfully,

**THE GLAZIER STOVE CO.**

## It Is Always Cheaper

To pay a reasonable charge to the man who knows how and has the facilities to do what you want, than to expend many times that amount for the painful experience that always follows the employment of one who does not, from lack of experience, facilities, and the many other requirements necessary to successful REPAIRING.

## This Applies Also

To the purchase of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Etc., and the large number of other articles in the jeweler's line, on all of which we guarantee the best quality at lowest prices.

**L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.**

**OIL BURNER**



TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

**WANT AGENTS** on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms.

**NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.**  
602 CEDAR AVE.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



# THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

## THE NEWS.

### Compiled From Late Dispatches.

#### DOMESTIC.

ROSSELL G. HERR, of New York, and William Hope Harvey, of Chicago, began an eight-day contest in Chicago over the currency question, the former speaking for gold and the latter for silver.

ORDERS were issued by the post office department abolishing the post office at Pisgah, Morgan county, Ill.

NEBRASKA silver democrats will hold a state convention in Omaha on August 22.

At a meeting in Louisville the leading distillers of Kentucky decided to make no whisky in the state during the season beginning July 1, 1895, and ending July 1, 1896.

A SLEEPING car conductor and porter were arrested at Detroit for smuggling Chinamen in berths from Canada.

THE floods along the Rio Grande put 12 square miles of East El Paso, Tex., under water and all traffic was blocked.

At a meeting in Chicago of the supreme executive board of the American Protective association a resolution was unanimously adopted against the giving of lectures by ex-priests and ex-nuns under the auspices of the organization, and declaring that the order is not making war on the Roman Catholic religion, but on its political features.

At the twentieth annual convention in Chicago of the National Amateur Press association William Hancock, of Fargo, N. D., editor of Prairie Breezes, was elected president.

THE ninth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations opened at Denver.

JAMES and Thomas Maloney and James McNeerney were arrested near Union City, Pa., where they were counterfeiting silver coin.

HIGHWAYMEN held up the Wilmot Springs stage near Howard Hill, Ore., and robbed the driver and a passenger of \$300.

CASHIER L. T. PARRISH, of the Farmers' bank of Orrick, Mo., was missing with \$20,000 of the bank's money.

FIGURES compiled by the treasury bureau of statistics in Washington for the fiscal year show the exports of merchandise to have been \$731,860,319, or excess of exports over imports of \$75,732,943; gold coin and bullion, \$66,131,183, or excess of exports over imports of \$30,984,449; silver coin and bullion, \$47,226,612, or excess of exports over imports of \$37,707,684.

THE family of C. C. Newton, en route from Marion, Ind., to Arkansas, ate poisonous mushrooms at Jonesboro, Ill., and three of the children died.

THE Richelieu hotel in Chicago, H. V. Bemis, proprietor, went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$320,000.

Z. T. LEWIS, the Urbana (O.) bond forger, also floated many thousands of dollars of spurious bonds of Indiana towns.

WILLIAM BROUSSEAU, the accomplice of Mrs. Nellie Pope in the murder of Dr. Horace N. Pope, on February 2, in Detroit, Mich., was sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment.

THE bank of Norborne, O., and the Carrollton county (O.) bank were placed in the hands of receivers.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the American Bible society it printed 1,000,000 Bibles during the year.

HUGHES FISHER, an old soldier at Uniontown, Pa., extracted a bullet from his leg which he received thirty-three years ago at the battle of Gaines Mills.

THE Puget Sound national bank of Everett, Wash., closed its doors with liabilities of \$57,000.

A BRIDGE on the Santa Fe road fell with a freight train near Monument, Col., and three persons were killed and twelve others were injured, three fatally.

At New London, Conn., four sailors, members of the engineers' gang of the torpedo boat Ericsson, were fatally scalded by the bursting of a hot water pipe.

MANY homesteaders will lose the work of years because of irregularities found in the affairs of the Marquette (Mich.) land office.

BECAUSE his divorced wife would not remarry him Joseph Nickma shot her dead at Miller, Neb., and then killed himself.

IN a drunken fury George McNamara, of Kansas City, fatally stabbed his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. E. Mayfield.

A big combination of all the phosphate companies in this country was formed in New York.

THE postmaster general issued an order denying the use of the mails to the Mecklenburg Schwerein state lottery of Schwerein, Germany.

THE business portion of the little town of Alta Vista, Ia., was nearly wiped out by fire.

A CENSUS shows the population of Milwaukee to be 273,000.

WILEY BUNN, a negro who murdered J. Martin at Summerville, Ark., on July 2, was chased to a dense swamp by a posse and killed.

FIRE destroyed nine buildings in Cincinnati and killed two firemen. The property loss was \$145,000.

TWO MEN were shot to death and six were wounded in an affray at Larned, Miss., the culmination of a family feud between the Terrills and McRees.

THE fruit crop report for July shows a heavy decline in condition, especially in the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THREE members of a gang of cattle thieves were hanged by vigilantes near Chamberlain, S. D.

THE annual congress of the National Prison association of the United States will be held in Denver, Col., September 14 to 18.

THE report that Gen. Harrison had said to friends that he would under no circumstances be a candidate for the presidency was positively denied.

ROR winds have injured corn in central Iowa.

A TORNADO in Tazewell county, Ill., unroofed many buildings and two men were killed by lightning. At Pekin houses were wrecked.

W. P. WAGNER, a member of the wholesale drug house of Wagner & Wagner, of Indianapolis, Ind., was drowned while fishing near Fort Scott, Kan. He was on his wedding tour.

WILLIAM FREEMAN and John Good (colored), were hanged at Greensburg, Pa. Freeman murdered Gertrude Smith July 25, 1894. Good killed a man named McSlaughter in a gambling row.

IN a wreck on the Peoria & Pekin railway near Peoria, Ill., Miss Martha Wright, of Eureka, Ia., was killed and six other persons were injured.

ANDREW THOMAS (colored), accused of a brutal assault on an aged white woman near Moss Point, Miss., was taken from the train at Scranton, Miss., and lynched by a mob.

CHARLES GORE, for years treasurer of the New York Herald, disappeared with \$10,000 belonging to the company.

TWO MEN were killed, two fatally injured and three seriously injured by the caving in of a sewer trench in Harrison, N. J.

CAPT. RALPH HACKETT, David Canary and John Cattanoek were swept from the tug Torrent by a tow line at Detroit and drowned.

HENRY BROWN (colored) was hanged at Live Oak, Fla. He killed Ed Ryberg (white) on March 27. Brown confessed that he had murdered seven men, all for money.

ROBERT J. paced a mile at Saginaw, Mich., in 2:03.

GRAND MASTER SOVEREIGN issued a manifesto to the Knights of Labor reciting the wrongs of the masses and calling for a general boycott on national bank notes in all dealings between individuals, the boycott to go into effect September 1.

THE fifth annual session of the Baptist Young People's Union convened at Baltimore with 10,000 persons in attendance.

THE total production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1895 was 4,087,558 gross tons, against 2,717,983 tons in the first half of 1894.

ALONZO MEYERS, 21 years old, killed his 16-year-old wife and fatally wounded Herbert Lindson, a friend, at Long Beach, Cal., and then shot himself fatally.

THE Delaware peach crop is estimated at 1,500,000 baskets, worth \$750,000—greater than it has been in ten years.

THE bimetalists of Georgia, who favor the free coinage of silver, met at Griffin and adopted resolutions calling for the immediate and independent free coinage of silver and gold.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 19th aggregated \$1,030,030,049, against \$1,146,243,696 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 26.0.

THE president issued an order placing employees of all pension agencies under civil service rules.

THE national silver committee in session in Chicago adopted resolutions urging the organization of bimetallic leagues throughout the entire country.

CHICAGO is to be the headquarters of the American Spirits Manufacturing company which will succeed the whisky trust.

THERE were 256 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 253 the week previous and 236 in the corresponding time in 1894.

THREE negroes were killed outright by lightning during a thunderstorm that passed over the town of Varnville, S. C.

C. B. COLE, an aged resident of Aurora, Ill., died while on his knees at prayer at his bedside.

At the meeting in Baltimore of the Baptist Young People's Union John B. Chapman, of Chicago, was reelected president, and Milwaukee was chosen as the place of meeting next year and Brooklyn in 1897.

A TORNADO swept over Findlay, O., and vicinity, unroofing buildings and doing great damage.

THE sloop Restless was reported lost off Santa Cruz island, Cal., with sixteen young persons on board.

A TORNADO at St. Clair, Mich., wrecked a dozen buildings, unroofed as many more, and killed the infant daughter of Edgar Black.

JAMES L. TRAYNOR, a negro, was hanged at Washington, D. C., for the murder of Lena Gross November 19 last.

INTENSE excitement prevailed around Heflin, Cleburne county, Ala., over rich finds of gold.

THE three children of Fred Whitney, of Bankers, Mich., were fatally poisoned by eating apples that were sprinkled with paris green.

THE triple funeral of Dr. John E. Hogan, his wife and little son, who were drowned at Lake Geneva two weeks ago, was held at Elgin, Ill.

At the ninth annual convention in Denver, Col., of the American agricultural college and experimental stations S. W. Johnson, of Connecticut, was elected president.

#### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JOSSEFFY, the famous Hungarian pianist, arrived in New York. His last visit to this country was fourteen years ago.

THE people's party in state convention in Boston nominated E. Gerry Brown, of Brockton, for governor. The platform favors free coinage of silver and woman suffrage.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's third baby has been named Marion.

WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, ex-congressman from the First district of Philadelphia, died at Atlantic City.

GEORGE NEDER, veteran journalist, and publisher of the Daily Volkszeitung, died at Dayton, O., aged 67 years.

#### FOREIGN.

RELATIVES of persons killed in the recent collision at Craig's Road, Que., have sued the Grand Trunk railroad for damages exceeding \$150,000.

THE provisional government of the republic of Cuba in the valley of Yara issued a proclamation declaring the independence of the island and calling upon foreign powers to recognize the belligerent rights of the army of liberty.

THE doors of the Banque du Peuple at Montreal were closed, with liabilities of \$700,000.

CHARLES EMMANUEL SCHENCK, aged 70, ex-president of Switzerland, died in Berne from the effects of injuries received in a carriage accident. He had been president seven times.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, who was chief secretary for Ireland under Rosebery, was defeated for reelection.

STEFAN M. STAMBOLOFF, ex-prime minister of Bulgaria, died at Sofia from the effects of the wounds inflicted upon him by four men when he was returning to his home from the Union club.

THE Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education was formally opened at Toronto, Ont.

MRS. R. F. FITZEL identified the decomposed remains found in a cellar at Toronto, Ont., as those of her two little girls, Alice and Nellie, whom she had last seen in Galva, Ill., ten months ago, when they were taken away by their alleged murderer, H. H. Holmes.

IN a fight on the Turko-Macedonian frontier between a force of insurgents and a body of Turkish troops the latter were defeated with a loss of 600 men.

#### LATER.

THE Italian steamers, Ortega and Maria P. collided off Isola del Pint at the entrance of the Gulf of Genoa and the latter sank and 148 persons were drowned.

MRS. GRAHAM, of Buffalo, fell 110 feet into the rocks below Niagara falls but broke no bones.

A TORNADO wrecked a camp meeting tent near Roseville, O., killing Mrs. Clement Wilson and Patrick Deselm and injuring several others.

FRED and Frank Sunbeim and Mrs. Fred Sunbeim and two other persons were drowned by the capsizing of a sail boat at Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASHIER JOHN L. WALDEN, of the Dime savings bank at Willimantic, Conn., was said to have disappeared with \$30,000 of the bank funds.

ONE of the mills of the National Linseed Oil company in Chicago was burned, the loss being \$750,000.

JAMES LOWER and his son John T. were instantly killed at Philadelphia by coming in contact with an electric light wire.

THE funeral of Timothy Dewey, who celebrated his 100th birthday last Decoration day, was held at Concord, Mich.

THE house of Mrs. Abe Phillips (colored) was burned by some persons unknown at Mart, Tex., and five negroes perished.

GEORGE R. DAVIS completed his report as director general of the World's Columbian exposition, and it fills twenty volumes, besides the catalogue of exhibits, consisting of nearly 2,400 octavo pages.

R. S. STRAHAN, ex-judge of the Oregon supreme court, fell dead in a public building at Portland.

JOHN MCCOLLUM and his three sons, on their way from Wisconsin to Oklahoma to seek a home, perished in a cloudburst in Missouri.

THE village of Deer Creek, Minn., was swept away by a cyclone and two women were fatally injured.

THE annual meeting in Baltimore of the Baptist Young People's union came to an end with services in 108 churches in that city.

DURING the year ended June 30 1,342 immigrants entered the port of San Francisco, possessing about \$50 apiece.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 20th were: Baltimore, .507; Cleveland, .500; Pittsburgh, .583; Boston, .574; Cincinnati, .562; Chicago, .544; Philadelphia, .536; New York, .535; Brooklyn, .529; Washington, .375; St. Louis, .360; Louisville, .197.

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Meetings Held by Enthusiastic Young People in Boston.

BOSTON, July 17.—Monday the fourth international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, one of the most successful meetings in the history of the society, closed with meetings in Mechanics' hall and in tents Williston and Endeavor.

The services of Monday seemed to have deeper religious feeling than any that had been held since the first day of the convention, probably due to the subsiding of the excitement of the opening days and the impressive character of the exercises. Consecration was the central thought in all the score or more of prayer-meetings that began at 6:30, and was, in fact, the principal subject of the day.

At Tent Endeavor an address by Robert E. Speer, of New York, on the missionary service proved a great drawing card. Mr. Speer's great work in missionary fields has made him famous among Christian endeavorers, and thousands were surprised at the youth of this leader. He is not yet 30 years old but is a veteran in his chosen work. The morning meetings in both tents were conducted under the general title: "The Scholarship of the World for Christ."

At Tent Williston and Mechanics hall encouraging reports concerning the religious life in colleges were made, and in both tents, and the hall, the roll of honor, upon which was inscribed the names of 5,500 endeavorers, who had given \$150,000 to missions during the last year, the largest amount ever contributed in one year during the Christian Endeavor movement, was simultaneously unrolled. These exercises were accompanied by suitable addresses, Rev. W. C. Bittling, D. D., of New York, conducted this exercise in Mechanics' hall; Rev. A. C. Peck, of Denver, in Williston, and Rev. Ira Landrith, of Nashville, in Endeavor. The presentation of a banner to the local union for the best work in promoting systematic and proportionate giving was made at Mechanics' building and Tent Williston.

#### BAPTISTS AT BALTIMORE.

Fifth International Convention Called to Order by President Chapman.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—The fifth international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America was begun Thursday.

Rev. C. A. Hobbs, D. D., of Delavan, Wis., made an earnest prayer. The president was very happy in his address and called forth much laughter when he alluded to the warm hearts and warm sun of the south.

Eugene Levering, of Baltimore, made the welcoming address.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—The proceedings of the second day of the Baptist Young People's convention began with six sunrise prayer-meetings in



PRESIDENT JOHN H. CHAPMAN.

various parts of the city. These were held at 6:30 and were largely attended.

The union elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Presidents, John H. Chapman, Illinois; vice presidents, P. F. Bothong, New Jersey; J. R. Shentone, Toronto, Ont.; George B. Taylor, D. D., West Virginia; recording secretary, Rev. H. W. Reed, Illinois.

The board of managers met Friday night and selected Milwaukee, Wis., as the location for the convention in 1896, and Brooklyn, N. Y., for that of 1897.

#### CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Awful Fate of Two Little Girls in a Cincinnati Malt House.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—Two little girls about 10 years of age, the daughters of John Beiverle and William Kirchner, were killed at Fleischman's malt house Wednesday morning. The children were playing in the path of the circular elevator when the engineer got a signal to start. They were run down and terribly mangled.

#### Boycott for Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A morning paper prints the outlines of a manifesto to be issued by General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor for the boycott of all national banks. It will be addressed to the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, the people's party, Reform club and kindred societies, reciting "the wrongs of the toiling thousands, and their sufferings at the hands of the money-making power," and a call for a boycott of national bank notes in all dealings between individuals. It is to go into effect September 1.

#### The Delaware Peach Crop.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The Delaware peach crop is estimated at 1,500,000 baskets, worth \$750,000—greater than it has been in ten years.

## A Good Appetite

Indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently before the public eye to-day.

## Hood's Pills

the after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

**SWAMP ROOT**  
The Great KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.  
At Druggists, 50c & \$1. Advice & Pamphlet free.  
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10c and 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

## LOOK FOR THIS LOCK

IT IS ON—  
The BEST SCHOOL SHOE Made



## PRICES FOR CASH

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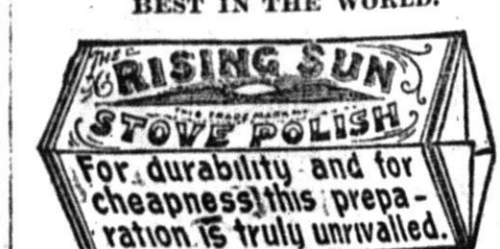
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IT IS

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For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.



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## No Failure of Crops! A Sure Thing!

GARDEN, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS.

10 ACRES will give a family a good living. 40 ACRES will place you in a few years in an independent position.

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When Georgia and South Carolina offer such grand inducements for the frugal, thrifty man and woman—climate, soil and surroundings unsurpassed. FREE RAILROAD FARE. Free moving on your effects, from the time you reach our road. Call or address LAND DEPARTMENT, 100 NORTH DAKOTA. Low railway fares for HOMESEEKERS! Reduced rates on household goods, tools and teams. T. I. HURD, LAND AND COLONIZATION AGENT, 1150 N. F. & M. ROAD, CHICAGO, ILL.

## FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE CHEAP ON "500" RAILWAY.

TIMBERED LANDS in Michigan and Wisconsin. Prairie Lands in Minnesota and North Dakota.

## Which State Do You Prefer?

SOLD ON HALF CROP payments, or on long time. Government land for HOMESTEAD ENTRY in NORTH DAKOTA. Low railway fares for HOMESEEKERS! Reduced rates on household goods, tools and teams. T. I. HURD, LAND AND COLONIZATION AGENT, 1150 N. F. & M. ROAD, CHICAGO, ILL.



## THE STRAW PARLOR.

Way up at the top of a big stack of straw was the enigmatical parlor that ever you saw! And there could you lie when weary of play And there could you lie in the coolest way:

No matter how careworn or sorry one's mood No matter how dreary the day or the road No worldly distraction presumed to intrude As a refuge from onerous mundane ado As a refuge from onerous mundane ado I think I approve of straw parlors, don't you?

A swallow with jewels aflame on her breast On that straw parlor's ceiling had builded her nest:

And she flew in and out all the happy day long, And twittered the soothingest lullaby song. Now some might suppose that that beautiful bird Performed for her babies the music they heard:

Indeed she twittered her repertoire through For the folk in the little straw parlor, don't you?

And down from a rafter a spider had hung Some swags upon which he incessantly swung. He cut up such didoes—such antics he played Way up in the air, and was never afraid! He never made use of his horrid old sting, But was just upon earth for the fun of the thing!

I deeply regret to observe that so few Of these good-natured insects are met with, don't you?

And down in the strawstack, a wee little mite Of a cricket went chirping by day and by night:

And further down, still, a cunning blue mouse In a snug little nook of that strawstack kept house:

When the cricket went "chirp," Miss Mousie would squeak:

"Come in," and a blush would enkindle her cheek! She thought—silly girl! 'twas a beau come to woo.

But I guess it was only the cricket, don't you?

So the cricket, the mouse and the motherly bird Made as soothing some music as ever you heard; And, meanwhile, that spider by means of his swags Achieved most astounding gyrations and things!

No wonder the little folk liked what they saw And loved what they heard in that parlor of straw:

With the mercury up to 102 In the shade, I opine they just sizzled, don't you?

But once there invaded that Eden of straw The vilest Felina that ever you saw! She pounced on that cricket with rare promptitude And she tucked him away where he'd do the most good:

And then, reaching down to the nethermost house, She deftly explicated little Miss Mousie! And as for the swallow, she shrieked and withdrew—

Further admire her discretion, don't you?

Now listen: That evening a cyclone obtained, And the mortgage was all on that farm that remained:

Burn, strawstack and spider—they all blew away, And nobody known where they're at to this day!

And as for the little straw parlor, I fear It was wafted clean off this sublimity sphere! It really incline to a heavy "boo-hoo!" When I think of this tragical ending, don't you?

—Chicago Record.

## A KIDNAPING.

BY MARY L. PENDERED.

UNT BARBARA says I am an unnatural boy because I don't care for Sir Walter Scott's books. As if any natural boy would like anything like that!

Ivanhoe and the Talisman aren't so bad, but there's a good deal too much tommyrot about love, and all that sort of thing, in them; besides yards of what they call scene-painting, or word-painting, which is perfectly sickening. Who wants to be told that the sky is blue or the grass is green? I always skip all that, of course; so does everybody—with any sense.

But that wasn't what I was going to say. It was about a lark we had once with old Marston, the chap whose school-house we board in—Blathers and me—and a fine spree it was, only it was spoiled at the finish by—but I'll tell you all about it, so's you can see for yourself.

Marston's wasn't a bad place to live in at first. He had just gone and got married, and he was that treacherously sweet you couldn't get his hair up hardly. He and Mrs. Marston used to look at each other fit to make a cat laugh. They were so spooney; and, so long as the fellows kept a bit up to the mark, we never found fault. But all that was before the "Squaller" came, a horrid little brat of a baby that did nothing but howl from morning till night. It must have kept old Marston awake half the night, for he got so beastly waxy there was no pleasing him. We all hated that kid, and didn't we just pity Mrs. Marston, with a crabby husband and a constant screamer to mind! She wasn't half a bad sort, herself, and often took the fellows' parts when there were ructions; so she didn't deserve to be worried as she was.

Well, I was going to tell you about our cave—Blathers' and mine—and that was what made me start about Scott, because it was through reading his paper called The Boy's Own Adventurer, and there was a splendid tale in it, much better than anything Scott ever wrote, about a chap who lived by smuggling; and rare larks he had! We often talked of running away and taking up the smuggling trade, which must be a glorious life for a fellow with any go in him, but we never could scrape up enough money to pay our railway fares to the sea. We were in the doldrums, you see, and when we got our screws there were always some folks to pay up at the school tuck-shop.

One day Blathers said: "I say, Jonesie, I don't see why we shouldn't have a smuggler's cave here,

in a small way;" and, when I asked whereabouts, he pointed to the woodpile that was in a corner of the paddock leading out from Marston's garden. It was a great heap of faggots and clumps stored for firewood, I suppose, ready for winter. It took us some time to burrow it out and stow the wood away, without anybody seeing us, and sneaking; but when it was done it really made quite a decent sort of cave, and we smuggled no end of things into it.

It was a great satisfaction to have a place where we could go and smoke when we liked, and we used to smuggle tobacco and cigarettes whenever we got half a chance. The cave had quite a store of tobacco in it at last. We never told a soul, though we wanted to take a rise out of some of the other chaps over it; but it wouldn't have done.

One day Blathers said: "We ought to kidnap some one—a girl, if possible, and carry her off. They always do."

"Not a girl, Blathers," I said.

He laughed in an awful ruffianly manner, and puffed at his pipe.

"Why not?"

"Oh, they're silly, and take up so much room. Besides, there isn't a girl worth looking at about here—unless Jane would do."

Jane was the "Squaller's" nurse. She wasn't bad-looking, so far as I had noticed.

"Jane!" said Blathers, in disgust. "I've not come down to servant girls, thanks."

(I forgot to mention that Blathers is older than me; he's nearly fifteen.)

There was, as the novels say, "a prolonged pause." Then, suddenly, old Blathers said: "Tell you what—why not the 'Squaler' itself?"

I was staggered.

"What, kidnap the 'Squaler'?" I cried.

"Exactly. It wouldn't take up much room, and there'd be no end of sport." I agreed that it was a good idea, but had my doubts about the future.

"Suppose anything happened to it. Don't babies' heads roll off when they ain't properly held together? They always seem as if they're not on very tight. I remember my sister had one, and when I tried to hold it—"

"Shut up!" said Blathers, contemptuously; "I don't want to hear about your sister's kid. There's no fear, Jonesie; babies have nine lives, like cats; and if it did croak, I should think they'd be thankful to get rid of it."

That settled the matter.

The "Squaler's" doom was sealed! We laid our plans artfully. Two days later, when Jane was wheeling the "Squaler" up Gypsy Lane in the perambulator (for a wonder it was asleep—the baby, I mean, not the perambulator), she heard an awful yell!

She was walking along as if to-morrow was a year off, and sort of chewing the cud, when she saw us fellows coming down the lane as if Old Nick was after us.

"Mad dog! mad dog!" shrieked Blathers, and I holloed: "Run for your life! Run—run—run!"

Jane gave one awful yelp, and bolted before you could say Jack Robinson.

When we could see for laughing, Blathers snatched up the "Squaler," and we both tore off to the cave as fast as we could pelt. Of course, the little brute woke up and began to squall, but we got it safe in, and nobody saw us.

"You must go and smuggle a bottle or something, or I shall never stop it," said Blathers, who was waving the bundle of clothes up and down, till it was a wonder the kid inside wasn't shaken to a jelly. Lord! how it did yell.

I sneaked round to the house, and collared a bottle full of milk that was



WE USED TO SMUGGLE TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

standing in the nursery. If it hadn't been for that I don't believe we ever should have shut it up; but it gurgled and gurgled itself to sleep at last, and weren't we thankful!

We made it up a sort of bed with rugs and things, and then went back to the house to hear the fun.

Several of the fellows were talking together. "What's up?" asked Blathers, carelessly. "Anything the matter?"

"Rather," was the answer. "The baby's lost."

"What, the 'Squaler'?"

"Yes. There was a mad dog careering round, so Jane ran away and left the 'Squaler' to it, like a bold female."

"There's an awful rumpus inside," said Thompson, who we always called "Mumps," because of his pudding face. "Mrs. M.'s nearly out of her mind, and the guv'nor's gone for a detective."

"Why? Did the mad dog eat up the 'Squaler'?" asked Blathers, innocently.

"Nobody knows. It's disappeared, anyhow," said "Mumps."

I daren't say a word for fear of laughing.

"Is anybody looking for the poor little thing?" inquired Blathers, solemnly.

I nearly burst!

"No end of people: all the place, I should fancy," said another fellow.

"I think we'd better go and offer our services, Jones, don't you?" remarked Blathers to me, with the most awful wink you ever saw. "I always was fond of that baby, and who knows but we might find it. Come along."

We went down the corridors to Mrs. Marston's sitting-room and knocked at the door. There was no answer, so we walked in.

"Oh, if you please, Mrs. Marston," began Blathers and stopped.

She looked up and the sight of her face was a caution. I declare I



IT WAS IN ITS MOTHER'S ARMS.

shouldn't have known her! Her eyes were all red and wild, with black marks under them, and her face was quite old-looking and awful.

She pressed her hands together, and said: "Oh, boys, boys, I've lost my baby, my darling!"

Without a word Blathers and I got out of that room as fast as ever we could scuttle. We ran like hares to the cave. I got there first, and snatched up that wretched baby. In five minutes it was in its mother's arms.

You should have seen her face. I never heard anything like the way she went on over that blessed infant. All that fuss about a squalling baby! However, it was a good lark at the start, and I shouldn't so much have minded the finish, only—what do you think she did?

She said: "You dear boy!" put her arms round my neck, and actually had the cheek to kiss me—right before Blathers, too. I did feel a fool!

Blathers roasts me about it to this day. He says she daren't have kissed him, but I know better. She'd have kissed the most blackguardly looking ruffian of a smuggler that ever pirated on the high seas, if he'd brought her back her precious "Squaler!"—Idler.

**Dry Periods in England.**

Dry periods seem to come in groups, separated by long though somewhat irregular intervals. Out of the whole twenty-two months of short rainfall for the past eighty-two years, no fewer than eight occurred between the years 1818 and 1832, while four cases were scattered over the years 1835 to 1842. The next group occurred between 1848 and 1857, when there were as many as seven months drier than last. After this came a very long period without any very small rainfall, the twenty-six years from 1858 to 1883 yielding only one instance of so trifling an amount as that of last May, and none with a smaller quantity. Between August, 1883, and January, 1891, there was no record in London of a month's rainfall of even less than half an inch, but since then we have had in London three months drier than last, the February of 1891, with a total fall of only four-hundredths of an inch, being the driest on record during the long period of eighty-two years. The latest instance of a very dry month occurred as recently as February last, when the total amount of rain in London was less than half that registered in May.—London News.

**Precious Lions, These.**

In front of the Imperial palace at Peking two massive statues of lions of supernatural size, made entirely of solid gold, have been standing since time immemorial. When the combined English and French armies advanced upon Peking in 1860, the Chinese painted these statues gray, so that the Europeans took them for bronze and left them alone. When recently the Japanese threatened an invasion of the sacred precincts of China's capital, both lions were taken from their pedestals and hurriedly secreted. Now that peace again reigns supreme in the Flowery Kingdom, the emperor has given orders to return the lions upon their former places. The value of these relics is simply inestimable.—Il-lustrierte Zeitung.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

### Poisons Two and Then Repents.

Mrs. John Lewis, living at Grand Rapids, made a sensational attempt at suicide and murder. She took a large dose of strychnine and then gave a dose of the deadly drug to her 5-year-old daughter Bessie. The suffering of the little one aroused the pity of the mother, who sent for a physician. The woman told him the whole story, and the mother and child were saved by hard work. It was understood that Mrs. Lewis, who is 28 years of age, was jealous of two young ladies who were residents of the same house.

### State Board of Health.

Reports to the state board of health by sixty-seven observers in different parts of the state during the week ended July 13 show that cholera infantum, typhoid fever and influenza increased, and remittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 170 places, scarlet fever at twenty-six, typhoid fever at twenty-four, diphtheria at nine, measles at nine, and smallpox at Detroit, Olivet and Battle Creek.

### Caught by a Freacher.

John Clark, three years ago the village marshal of Farwell, St. Clair county, was arrested in Duluth, Minn., on a charge of embezzlement. In 1892 Clark was a prosperous citizen of Farwell, where he ran a big hotel and officiated as marshal. One day he disappeared, and with him disappeared several thousand dollars which he had collected as personal taxes. Rev. S. C. Tiney, a Methodist clergyman of Farwell, discovered Clark.

### Accused His Brother of Fraud.

The suit of Robert G. Wenham against John C. Wenham was dismissed in the circuit court at Grand Rapids on the ground of no cause of action. The parties to the suit are brothers. The defendant is wealthy and Robert is without means. The suit was for \$120,000, which Robert claimed was due him as the result of fraud practiced upon him forty years ago, which fraud formed the basis of John's fortune.

### Confessed a Murder.

George Cheesebro, aged 18, confessed that he was the murderer of his grandmother, Mrs. Levi Pierce, at Grand Haven. He claimed that his grandmother became offended at some trivial thing which he did and that she attacked him with a knife and that he killed her in self-defense. Mary Pierce, the 13-year-old daughter, however, broke down and confessed that the killing was unjustifiable.

### Thirteen Years in Prison.

John Fasbender was sentenced to thirteen years in Jackson prison at hard labor in the recorder's court in Detroit. His crime was manslaughter. He was the leader of a group of young men who December 23 last assaulted Emil Nosek and literally kicked him to death in a drunken fracas. Max Detlof was yet to be tried on the same charge.

### Found Guilty.

At Detroit a jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Dr. Seaman, charged with performing a criminal operation resulting in the death of Emily J. Hall, of Blackheath, Dudley, England, whence she was sent, it was said, by Rev. Jonathan Bell, a Methodist clergyman, alleged to be the author of her shame.

### Brief News Items.

At a special election St. John's voted bonds of \$35,000 to purchase the R. M. Steel electric light plant. Purchase money will be used by him to rebuild table factory recently burned.

Alfred B. Cline completed his walk from Denver, Col., to Detroit. Cline left Denver May 1, having wagered \$1,500 that he would walk to Detroit in seventy-two days without a cent of money.

Postmaster General Wilson issued an order establishing a full station of the post office at Detroit, at the dock, foot of Bates street, to be known as Station E, marine station.

D. J. Kimball, a ticket broker, formerly of Chicago and St. Paul, killed himself with carbolic acid at Detroit.

The National Confectioners' association in session at Saratoga, N. Y., elected John O. Gray, of Detroit, as president.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the state funeral directors was held in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. John Cooper, aged 35, of Traverse City, was found dead in her rocking chair with a child in her arms, which was asleep.

William Broussseau, the accomplice of Mrs. Nellie Pope in the murder of Dr. Horace N. Pope, on February 2, in Detroit, was sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment.

Rev. Charles Huatari, a Methodist minister at Ironwood, was thrown from his carriage and suffered concussion of the brain. His injuries were thought to be fatal.

Nearly 5,000 men employed at the mines in Negaunee went out on a strike, their demand for an advance in pay having been refused.

Charles B. Keehn, who with convicts Donovan and Briguelette escaped from Jackson prison October 29, 1891, was captured at Lamar, Mo.

George Jones, who stole Lewis Acker's horse at Mason, was arraigned before Judge Person and sentenced to two years in the reformatory at Ionia.

## COL. DAVIS REPORTS.

### Director General of the World's Fair Completes a Big Job.

CHICAGO, July 22.—In compliance with the act of congress creating the World's Columbian commission and enacting other world's fair legislation, Col. George Davis, of this city, who was director general of the exposition, has presented his final report to President Cleveland and his official duties end there. The report gives a history of the inception, organization and administration of the great enterprise. It is a plain business document. It describes purposes, processes and events so as to set them clearly in array, especially before such as may hereafter become interested in the solution of similar problems. Although written and edited with the purpose of securing the utmost brevity consistent with the production of a complete and intelligible narrative, the work is necessarily voluminous. It takes about 3,500 pages of printed and typewritten matter, mostly the latter, illustrated by 2,000 photographs. It is bound in twenty volumes, in addition to the catalogues of exhibits, consisting of nearly 2,400 pages double column, nonpareil type. The catalogue is made part of the report.

The history of the exposition is described in five periods, each terminated by some notable act or event. To each a chapter is devoted, with one upon the exhibits and one upon the close and the distribution of exhibits. The reports of the chiefs of the great departments are given in fifteen volumes, each report presenting a concise view of organization, promotion and administration, all being copiously illustrated by photographs. Chicago's efforts to secure the fair, legislation, national, state and civic, the governing boards, membership, officers and rules; the classification of exhibits and regulations, general statistics of construction, reports of commissions to foreign countries and listed foreign commissioners, bureau of transportation, dedicatory and inaugural ceremonies, with speeches, etc.; the United States government at the exposition, admissions, concessions and catalogues, Sunday closing in the courts, awards, the action of the director general and of the foreign commissioners relating thereto, forms and statistics are included in the exhaustive report.

## THE BAPTISTS.

### Proceedings of the Big Convention in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—The third day of the convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America began with sunrise prayer meetings in several Baptist churches at 6:30 Saturday morning. They were conducted by prominent out-of-town clergymen, and were well attended.

When the bell summoned the delegates to devotional exercises at the tent at 9:30 it attracted only 7,000 persons. The heat was intense in the inclosure.

Rev. B. D. Gray, of Birmingham, Ala., conducted the opening services. During the pastors' hour, the general topic discussed was: "Convert, Culture and the Future of Our Churches."

The afternoon was devoted to state and provincial rallies in the various church headquarters, and a Baptist bicycle run through the city. At night four mass meetings were held, representing respectively the four great color divisions of the convention: Gold, the northern states east of the Mississippi river; blue, the northern states west of the Mississippi river; green, the southern states; red, the provinces of Canada.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—Sunday was the closing day of the great convention of the Young People's Baptist union. The services included the convention sermon and the annual address of President Chapman. After consecration service at night the convention adjourned sine die. Every session and meeting held since last Thursday morning, about 100 in number, have been attended by large audiences and marked by an enthusiasm and earnestness which bodes well for the future growth and prosperity of the union.

## SLAIN ON HIS DOORSTEP.

### Lewis McAfee, a Farmer, Mysteriously Murdered at Lincoln, Ill.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 22.—Lewis McAfee, a farmer, was mysteriously murdered Sunday morning on the porch of his country residence, close to Zion church. His son and wife were not more than 50 yards away performing morning work when the murderer crept to the house in his bare feet and at close range shot his victim in the back. The shot brought Mr. McAfee's son to the scene in time to see his father fall dead. The assassin was traced through the fields to the city limits and then to the heart of the city, when he disappeared. No reason is known for the cowardly deed.

## TO PAY PENSIONS.

### Secretary Smith Draws Upon the Treasury for \$13,225,000.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Smith has drawn on the treasury for the following amounts, to be applied to the quarterly payment of pensions at the offices named: Philadelphia, \$2,000,000; Indianapolis, \$2,700,000; Knoxville, Tenn., \$1,850,000; Louisville, Ky., \$1,100,000; New York, \$1,825,000; Topeka, Kan., \$3,750,000. Total, \$13,225,000.



# We Sell the Best MASON Patent Fruit Jars

Ever offered for sale in Chelsea, put up in fine shape, one dozen in a box (of course we break packages.) They cost no more than the cheap jars that some are selling. We warrant every one to be perfect.

The prices are:

2 quart jars complete,	\$1.10 per dozen
1 quart jars complete,	90 per dozen
1 pint jars complete,	75 per dozen

Our Headache Powders will cure.

**R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.**

## For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the  
**Chelsea Savings Bank.**  
Spar Bank.

Its Money is protected from fire and burglars by the best screw door, electrical alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

W. J. Knapp, Pres. Thos. S. Sears, Vice-Pres. Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

## REMOVED.

Miss Ella M. Craig and Mrs. S. R. Cole have removed their Millinery and Dressmaking business to the rooms over the Postoffice, where they will be pleased to see all their old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with their trade.

**MISS ELLA M. CRAIG.  
MRS. S. R. COLE.**

## The Cheapest Place

To Buy Groceries is at

## Farrell's Cash Store.

**JOHN FARRELL.**

Hier wird Deutsch gesprochen.

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CHELSEA, MICH.,

-- FOR --

**Builder's Hardware,  
Peninsular Paints, Oils, Etc.,  
Harvesting Tools.**

We sell the Peninsular Stoves and Ranges, Dangler Gasoline Stoves, Oil Heaters, Birch and Bissell-Plows. Iron Age Cultivators, Thomas Hay Tedders and Rakes.

HEADQUARTERS  
FOR  
Bicycles,  
Base Ball and Sporting Goods,  
Fishing Tackle,  
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Best Machine Oil in the Market.

## Good Things to Eat

At the Central Market.

We are always prepared to serve our customers with the BEST IN THE MARKET, in the line of fresh and salt meats, Poultry, Sausage, etc., at LOWEST PRICES. We are always supplied with the Bacon and Hams for which the Central Market is famous.

**ADAM EPPLER.**

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

### Chelsea and Vicinity.

L. T. Freeman is able to be about again. B. B. Turnbull's new house is nearly completed.

The justice courts have been kept busy the past week.

The frame of B. Hawley's new house is up and enclosed.

W. H. Quinn, the wagon-maker, has a new "ad" in this issue.

Miss Mabel Gillam is visiting her brother at Harrisville, Mich.

Born, July 23, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lehman, a daughter.

John Baumgardner, of Ann Arbor, was in town Tuesday on business.

Dr. J. C. Buell spent a few days with his parents at Hanover last week.

Fred Marshall, of Unadilla, had several sheep killed by dogs recently.

Home grown peaches are in the market. They are small, but of good quality.

J. Knapp, of Canton, Mich., is the guest of Mr and Mrs. Merch Brooks.

John Hoover is having the foundation laid for his new house on South street.

R. S. Armstrong is having one of the famous Chicago Aeromotor mills put up.

A new elevator bridge is being put in at the M. C. R. R. freight house this week.

T. G. Speer is the guest of his brother, Dr. R. M. Speer, of Battle Creek, this week.

Mrs. Arthur Walker, of Detroit, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hudler.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Geiger and son, of Muncie, Ind., are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

L. Z. Foester and John Lerna, of Ypsilanti, were in town last Thursday on business.

Dr. J. C. Twitchell is moving into the house he recently purchased on South Main street.

Mrs. Anna Rademacher, of Detroit, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barthel.

Mrs. J. C. Twitchell, who has been visiting relatives in Grand Rapids, returned home last Friday.

Mr. Alva Freer and daughter, Mrs. C. H. Kempf, are at Beaverton visiting Dr. and Mrs. F. Freer.

S. A. Mapes, proprietor of the Chelsea Steam Laundry, put a new delivery wagon on the road this week.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting this week Friday evening, July 26th, at half past seven.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, July 31, at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Wood, of Ann Arbor, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Barthel a few days last week.

A chimney burning out in the Sherry building last Friday night called out the fire department. No damage.

While working on one of the presses at the Glazier stove works last Friday, Claud Flagler had the end of one of his fingers clipped off.

A fine shower fell at Chelsea last Friday that wet down gardens in nice shape, but much more is needed to atone for the long, tedious drouth.

The H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co., W. P. Schenk & Co., Beissel & Staffan, F. P. Glazier & Co., R. S. Armstrong & Co. and the Chelsea Steam Laundry each have a change of "ad" in this issue.

The prospects for a large fruit crop in Michigan are good. Reports from the northern part of the state are very flattering. The Paw Paw True Northerner says: Jake Horning left at this office the other day a small branch from an apple tree. On seven inches of its length hung 10 apples, which is a fair sample of the condition of things in his orchard. This looks well for apples this fall.

According to the Detroit Journal of July 23, Secretary Jackson, of the cigar-makers' strike committee, says: "We have found a shop at Chelsea, Mich., that is making cigars for the Banner Company, and will try to break it up." M. J. Breen, president of the local cigar-makers' union, was asked as to the correctness of the above statement, and flatly denied that there was ever a cigar made for the Banner Company in Chelsea.

Bury the croakers out in the woods in a beautiful hole in the ground, where the bumble bee bumbles, and the wood-pecker pecks, and the straddle bugs straddle around. They are no good to this village of push, too unpractical, stingy and dead, but they want the whole earth and all of the crust, and the stars that shine overhead. Then hustle them off to the bumble bee's roost and bury deep in the ground; they're no use to us here; get them out of the way, and make room for men that are sound.

### About the Human Nose.

Except in regard to shape, theories about noses are varied. There are Roman noses, Greek noses, cogitative noses, hawk noses, snub noses and celestial or turn-up noses. The Roman is aquiline in shape and is said to indicate great decision, energy, firmness, absence of refinement and disregard for niceties of life. This was the nose of the Romans, the conquerors of the world, a people who, despite their association with the refinement of Greece, remained unpolished. Says an English writer: "The Roman nose is common to great soldiers, as it is to others who have been characterized by vast energy and perseverance in overcoming great obstacles, without regard to personal ease or the welfare of their fellow-men. The Greek nose is perfectly straight, and any deviation must be carefully noticed. If it tends to convexity it approaches the Roman, and the character is improved by an accession of energy. On the other hand, when it tends to convexity it partakes of the celestial, and the character is weakened. It should be fine, well chiseled, but not sharp. The Greek nose indicates refinement of character, love for the fine arts and literature; astuteness, craft and a preference for indirect rather than direct action. Its owner is not without some energy in pursuit of that which is agreeable to his tastes, but, unlike the owner of the Roman nose, he cannot exert himself in opposition to his tastes. As the name and mental characteristics suggest, this was the nose of the ancient Greeks, whose triumphs in art, philosophy, poetry and acute reasoning are well known, just as are their craftiness and deceit.

### Excursions.

Detroit Driving Club Race Meeting, July 22 to July 27, 1895. An excursion rate of one and one-third first-class fare for round trip. Tickets to be sold June 25 to July 4, inclusive, limited to return July 5, 1895. Tickets to be sold July 22 to July 27, inclusive, limited to return until July 28, 1895, inclusive.

Camp Meeting, Eaton Rapids, July 25 to August 4. One first-class fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 24 to August 2, limited to return August 5.

Union Veterans Union National Encampment and Woman's Veteran Relief Union, Lima, Ohio, August 6-9, 1895. An excursion rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold August 5 and 6, returning not later than August 10, 1895.

Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting, Concord, Mich., July 30 to August 13, 1895. A rate of one and one-third first-class limited fare for round trip. Date of sale, July 30 and 31, and August 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10; good to return until August 14, 1895.

### Free to Decide.

Whether a woman acts wisely or unwisely in remaining unwed, is a question no one save herself can satisfactorily answer; but that there is a fast increasing class of women who either do not marry at all or do not marry young, everybody must admit. It seems to me, says a writer in Scribner's, that fathers of sense do not quite recognize the duty that this fact imposes upon them—the duty of making such provisions for daughters that they shall, as far as possible, be free to marry or not, and shall not be impelled to do so from the mere need of a home and support. Of course this provision must vary with the means of the father. It may take the form of an adequate income, secured by a proper investment, or it may be a training in some occupation that will yield an income, or it may be in part one and in part the other. The main point, so far as the daughters are concerned, is that marriage shall be a matter of choice, that a fairly comfortable and independent life shall be made possible without it, and that no woman shall feel forced, or tempted, not to put too fine a point upon it, to become a wife to secure such a life. I know that the problem is not a simple one, and that its solution is not easy; but ease and simplicity are not the prevailing characteristics of a man's duties to his children of either sex. This one is none the less imperative on that account.

### A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co's Drug Store. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

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25 Pieces New Crepe Grenadines, printed, light colored wash goods, very pretty, 34 inches wide, were 15 cents, this week,

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100 pieces of New Fall Prints, just arrived, Fall price 7 cents, this week,

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## Here and There.

August 7th is the date set for the commencement of the soldiers' encampment at Island Lake.

Have you seen the People's Friend? Useful for everyone everywhere. No wardrobe complete without it. The Electric Renovator.

A game of ball was played July 14th between the Chelsea scrubs and the South Lake Giants, the score being 31 to 13 in favor of the Giants.

Pay your village taxes. Treasurer Beissel has his office in the store of Beissel & Staffan, where he can be found every day in the week except Sunday.

The water is so low in the river of Hillsdale that it will not float the refuse dumped into it. The council has ordered the river cleaned and washed.

What's the difference between the "new woman" and the "old woman"? The "new woman" had more hustle and the "old woman" had more bustle.

In Michigan in the last ten years 494 persons have been charged with murder, of which number 123 were convicted. In Canada 223 were charged with murder and 83 convicted.

Michigan minors cannot marry after August 1 without their parents' consent. Many of the old girls who can get their parents' consent cannot secure the necessary consent of somebody else.

The Chelsea edition of the "Headlight" is a go. Mr. W. B. Butz informs us that it will have a large circulation and will also contain much interesting matter in regard to Chelsea and her industries.

The grand chapter Order of the Eastern Star of the state of Michigan has accepted an invitation from Bethlehem chapter of Saginaw to hold its next annual meeting October 10 and 11 in that city.

Thursday, August 8th, will be a big day for Chelsea. There will be two horse races, several bicycle races, two ball games and a foot race. Hitch up your double team and bring the whole family to town and spend the day.

It is said that some watermelons in Allegan County are selling for \$1 apiece. Allegan is a local option county, but the people thereof have not altogether forgotten the taste of liquor. Small bottles of whisky are inserted in these \$1 watermelons, so it is said on the dead quiet.

At the fall election in 1896 the people of the State of Michigan will vote upon an amendment to the constitution providing for an educational qualification of voters. If the amendment is adopted, the voter in Michigan must be able to read the constitution of the state and to write his own name.

The State Teachers' Institute for Washenaw County will be held at Ann Arbor, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 29th, and closing at 4 p. m., Friday, August 2d. Superintendent of Public Instruction Pattengill will have charge of the institute and suggests that, as the time for study will be limited, all those expecting to attend should review their arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, physiology, civil government, pedagogy, reading and orthography. Full particulars in regard to board, etc., may be obtained upon application to W. W. Wedemeyer, Ann Arbor.

The several thousand acres of land which have been returned delinquent for three successive years, and which, under the act of 1893, have been conveyed by the auditor general to the commissioner of the state land office, are subject to "homestead entry only, and not to sale, as it is quite generally supposed throughout the state. The purpose of the act is to promote the settlement of the thousands of acres of lands that have been cleared of timber and abandoned by the owners. Undoubtedly much of these are good agricultural lands, and the easy terms upon which they are offered will doubtless induce many settlers to make a home upon them.

An exchange wants to know what makes one town thrive while others with equally good locations remain dormant. It is because in one case there are men of push and energy who are not afraid to spend their time to improve the town. They erect substantial buildings, work for public improvements and use every means in their power to induce people to locate there. Wherever they go they tell of the advantages of their town; they write about them in every letter; send circulars and newspapers to every acquaintance whom they think can be induced to visit the town, and when any one visits it they show him all the attractions of the place and treat him with such kindness that he falls in love with them and the town at once.

Earrings are fast coming into fashion again. Twenty years ago they were considered very stylish, but for the past ten years there has been but little demand for them. About a year ago they began to be called for, and now the indications are that within a year they will be as much in vogue as they were twenty years ago.

Here, says an exchange, is something that is worth \$5 to every farmer in the land to know. Sprinkle a little lime in your stock tank and not a particle of green scum will form on the water. When the lime loses its strength and scum begins to form, which may be twice during the season, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, not only harmless, but wholesome, keeps the water sweet and saves work.

Recent investigations of the operations of the mind indicate that the subject under hypnotic influence is in a partial faint. The effort required to concentrate the attention on the operator or any striking object results in a reaction similar to that produced by strong emotion in "neurotic" women, except that the collapse is only partial, some of the faculties remaining active, while the operation of others is suspended. This hypothesis will account for some phenomena that are not accounted for by the theory that the hypnotized subject is in a condition resembling normal sleep.

The man who can see no good in his fellowmen ought to fall off the earth and go to his place elsewhere. There is no guess what he ought to be or where he is sure to go when he leaves here. The milk of human kindness has soured in him, his better nature perverted, his eyes inverted, and his whole moral being turned away. He has lost confidence in men, has no respect for women, looks on God as a tyrant and death as an escape from thralldom. He is too cowardly to destroy himself, too abject to be honorable, too small intellectually to bother about weighty matters of life, too contemptible to be noticed and too apt to live out all his days. Such men may be classed as the "gad flies" of life, calculated to annoy their betters, ferment strife, make discord and bring misery to man.

Many an unwise parent works hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man adrift with money left him by relatives is like tying a bladder under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladder and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will not need the bladder. Give your child a good education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you will have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.—Ex.

A story was recently told of how a preacher tested the effect of hard times upon his congregation. At the conclusion of one of his sermons he said: "Let everybody in the house who pay their debts stand up." Instantly every man, woman and child, with one exception, arose to their feet. He seated the crowd and then said: "Let every man who is not paying his debts stand up." The exception noted, a care-worn, hungry individual, clothed in his last summer suit, slowly assumed a perpendicular position, and leaned upon the back of the seat in front of him. "How is it, my friend," inquired the minister, "that you are the only man in this large congregation who is unable to meet his obligations?" "I publish a newspaper," he meekly replied, "and my brethren here, who have just stood up, are all my subscribers, and—" "Let us pray!" exclaimed the minister.—Ex.

Keep calm, don't whine about the hard times every minute. Hay may be so high priced that you dare not look your horse in the face, the wheat fields may look as scantily and weakly covered as the upper lip of the average young Jeffersons and Websters, who have lately been delivering so much concentrated and startling wisdom at the graduating exercises of the schools of our land. The potato bug may hold a perpetual banquet on your careful spread of paris green, and the cut worms and squash bugs eat like the elephant in "Wang," all night and all day; in spite of all this don't whine. We've never starved to death yet. If we had, we wouldn't be here. The world is wide. In many places the crops are as good or better than ever. Even here we will probably have a fine yield of everything but hay and wheat. Times are getting better every day. It will strike you if you don't whine. Be cheerful; put up your lightning rod of hope, go to work and rest assured prosperity, at least enough for your own good, will strike you.—Ex.

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Anything you buy of us in the line of canned goods we guarantee in every respect or your money back. Our stock of canned goods was never more complete than now.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

A FRENCH engineer has conceived the interesting idea of reproducing the house in which Napoleon lived at St. Helena as an attraction during the exhibition of 1900. The house will be an exact copy of the original, surrounded by panoramic canvases representing the natural surroundings.

An attractive exhibit in the Negro building at the Atlanta exhibition will be a bust of Charles Sumner, by Edmonia Lewis, of Rome, Italy. It is a contribution to the success of the Negro exhibit by Dr. W. H. Johnson, of Albany, to whom the bust was presented by the sculptress.

JUDGING from a test made in Berlin the other day the dwellers in large cities must swallow and breathe millions of tons of soot and other filth every year. The soot which comes out of the chimney of a single sugar refinery was gathered and weighed during six days merely—it weighed 6,800 pounds.

THE first consignment of tea, direct from the Orient to the east and Europe via the Great Northern railway, arrived in Superior, Wis., the other day. The consignment consists of ten cars, and comes direct from Japan. It was delivered to the railroad company at Portland, Ore., by the steamer Chitogang.

A SHEEP RANCH has just been established near Conshohocken, Pa. A pale and wire fence inclosing an area eight miles in circumference has been erected, and the fences inside this area marking former fields removed. A thousand sheep are to be turned into the inclosure for wool-growing purposes.

CATTLE raising in Great Britain fell off 426,758 head from 1893 to 1894, and 638,621 the year before. In 1894 the cattle population of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, amounted to but 10,780,796. There is no alternative left for the nation of beef-eaters but to come to the western world for their cattle supply.

THE report from Colorado is that geographers and expert surveyors have all been off on their calculations as to the height of Pike's peak. The discovery has been made that that goal of the gold hunters of the sixties is 1,100 feet higher than anybody ever supposed it was. Even the mountains of America grow.

TESTS in the use of coke as a fuel for locomotives in place of coal have been made by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on some of its Virginia lines during the past few weeks and have proved very successful. With the heaviest freight trains equally good results have been obtained from coke as from coal, with the great advantage of an avoidance of the smoke and cinders attendant on the use of coal.

THE casket that Nasrulla Khan presented the queen from his father, the ameer of Afghanistan, is a marvel of art. It is eighteen inches long by fifteen inches high. It is cut from a block of lapis lazuli and is incrustured with large diamonds, rubies and emeralds. From the four top corners spring stars containing 612 brilliants. The value of the whole is \$85,000. The queen in return sent a gold plate service and other presents of equal value.

WHAT is believed to be the largest glacial boulder in this country is near the little town of Madison, N. H. It is 88 feet long, 49 feet high, 46 feet wide and 226 feet in circumference. The weight is estimated at 16,800 tons. Marshall Tidd, of North Woburn, Mass., has spent many summers in Madison, and has taken much interest in this giant boulder. He has consulted all the authorities on the subject, and finds that there is only one glacial boulder which will come anywhere near it in size, and that is in Greenland.

A WALL is going up from Pennsylvania over the fact that the production of petroleum in that state is becoming less every year. Ten years ago the Keystone state produced nearly all the oil consumed in the country. Since that time the product has declined until less than two-fifths of the entire amount consumed in the country comes from Oil City and its environs. Pennsylvania's output in 1894 was but 19,225,000 barrels, as compared with 33,009,236 in 1891. The output of the entire oil fields of the country was 49,344,516 barrels.

A STRONG movement has developed in the Scandinavian Lutheran church in Minnesota for the adoption of English as the official language of the church organization, and for the total abandonment of the use of the old tongue. Many prominent members are convinced that only by the adoption of the English language in the church can the younger generation, which was either born or brought up in this country, be kept within the Lutheran fold. An organization has been formed by the progressive ministers and elders to secure the change.

FOR AND AGAINST.

Harvey Meets Horr in the Arena of Debate.

The Wordy Battle Takes Place in Chicago—"Coin's Financial School" the Center of Discussion—Synopsis of the Arguments.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Two men met in a little room at the Illinois club Tuesday afternoon, and began a spirited contest of national moment, one fighting for silver and the other for gold with all the intellectual powers, facts and authorities at their command. One of them was Roswell G. Horr, once a member of congress from Michigan, now an editorial writer for the New York Tribune, and the other was W. H. Harvey, of Chicago, author of "Coin's Financial School." Mr. Horr, championed the cause of gold, while Mr. Harvey threw down the gauntlet for silver.

A man with a watch sat at a table near the speakers, and whenever one had spoken eight minutes he would tap loudly on a call bell. This gave the speaker warning that he had two minutes more to conclude his statement. By these stages of ten minutes each the speakers will proceed for eight days, using only the afternoons and resting Sundays.

The Battle On.

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It had been agreed between Mr. Horr and Mr. Harvey that previous to entering upon the discussion each should briefly outline the position he proposes to occupy in the debate.



ROSWELL G. HORR.

This they proceeded to do. Mr. Horr stated that the discussion was to be along the lines of "Coin's Financial School." He said he would not oppose bimetalism, but would oppose free coinage at 16 to 1. Mr. Harvey briefly sketched the main points to be brought up, and then announced himself ready to proceed according to rules.

Mr. Horr wanted to know why the names of prominent citizens had been used in Mr. Harvey's book, and words put into their mouths that they had never used, to which Mr. Harvey replied his book was simply an allegory, and the fact that a little boy was put in as teacher ought to be enough to prove to any sensible person that this was so.

Mr. Harvey was asked to explain what he meant by primary money. In the sentence found in the book "all money is a medium of exchange, but primary money only is the measure of values." It is not defined anywhere in the book.

Mr. Harvey said that the question asked was part of the main argument in the book and it would be out of place for him to answer the question now and would disturb the logical arrangement of the argument.

Mr. Horr then said that unless he had misunderstood Mr. Harvey he had used, in the course of his remarks in which he laid down the position he was going to occupy, the term "primary or redemption money." He therefore thought he was right in assuming that it was redemption money to which Mr. Harvey referred. If that is what he means, then the statement quoted is not true. Primary money only or redemption money only is not always the measure of values. The measure of value from 1862 to 1879 in the United States was the greenback dollar. That was not a dollar of primary money. It was a paper dollar, a promise to sometime pay a real dollar, and it depreciated in value as the contest went on. Mr. Horr continued:

"Now the error in that statement is a vital one. What is money? Every writer that I am familiar with admits that originally money was always some substance that possessed value; it must of necessity be so. Almost every article in the world has, from time to time, been used as money, been used as the measure of values. Gold and silver were not the first money. Originally copper was more universally used as money than any of these metals, and I shall hereafter show you how we have been going from a money that is cumbersome, difficult to handle, a money that is not stable, a money that perishes, to a better quality of money since the foundation of the globe."

In reply Mr. Harvey said money was a medium of exchange and a measure of values. As a measure of values it was a thing representing value. When we express price we have reference to the unit of value or its equivalent. With gold and silver in existence as primary money there is double the quantity of money, real money, as there is when gold only is in existence as primary money. Money is also a medium of exchange. We exchange property for money and then exchange the money for the property or for services. To understand the importance of money we must consider the conditions that would exist if we had no money. It would then be a matter of barter and exchange—of one kind of property for another.

Mr. Harvey continued: "The men of to-day do not understand money and its relation to property and to society. If they did we would not be engaged in this discussion. Under this last head comes the question whether all money should be issued by the government, or all or part of it should be issued by private parties or corporations. The necessity for money, the fact that it is the organic fluid of society, should make it solely a creation of the government. We regulate interstate commerce by laws, because it is a matter affecting society. Nothing is so intimately connected with the organization of society as money, and yet we have a school of financiers who advocate that it should be the creation of private parties and corporations and be regulated by them. It should become a fixed principle with us that the issuing of money is an act of sovereignty. Our monetary system should be fixed upon scientific principles by which every dollar is as good as every other dollar. All money should be a legal tender in the payment of all debts and no act of discrimination or nullification or debasement of the currency by any one should be permitted."

Mr. Horr said that there was more truth in Mr. Harvey's statement just made than could be found in the whole of "Coin's School." It was true that money was the blood of commerce and business, but it was not true that money could exist only when created by law. Money was used and well understood before there were any laws on the subject. It does not have to be made a legal tender to make it good money. As a rule legal tender laws are not needed except to make somebody take money that is poor. Except in times of national calamity legal tender laws are not needed to enforce the circulation of good money. Our national bank notes and our silver certificates are not

legal tender for debts or anything, and yet they are taken as readily as any of our money, because the people have confidence in them and know they are good. He would not dispute the fact that the government should regulate money. The first law ever passed in the United States on the subject of money was when congress on July 4, 1785, directed that the money unit should be one dollar, and that smallest coin should be of copper, of which 100 pieces should pass for one dollar. That congress did not state at all what the dollar should consist of except that 100 copper half cents should be a dollar, and that was the first unit of measure that congress established—100 half cent coppers. That is all the law there has ever been on the subject and all that has ever been said about it anywhere. So we had first the "money of the daddies" of copper.

Mr. Harvey in reply said that what Mr. Horr had said about copper being used as money during the continental days preceding the adoption of the constitution is too trivial to be used in this argument. He quoted the action of the constitutional conventions at the end of the colonial days in the adoption of section 10 which says: "No state shall coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin tender in payment of debts." It says gold and silver, not gold or silver. This is the constitution. It took away from the states the power to coin money or to make anything a tender in payment of debts except those two metals. It is reserved to congress the exclusive right to coin money. The states were to have these two metals for legal tender money, but congress would coin it for them. Copper or other metals could be coined into money by congress, but the states could not make them legal tender. Congress in good faith with the states has no more right to demonetize one of these metals than it has to demonetize both of them without the consent of the states. There was no discrimination made in the use of the two metals except that the unit of value was to reside in the silver dollar and that gold coins were to be of the value of so many silver dollars. This is the exact language of the statute, of the men who framed the constitution and knew the construction that it was intended that it should have.

Both gentlemen discussed at great length the organization of a monetary system, establishment of mints, etc., by the statesmen of early days, and finally Mr. Harvey after quoting extensively from the ideas set forth by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson claimed that Jefferson's recommendation that the unit or dollar should contain 371 1/4 grains of pure or 416 grains of standard silver was adopted, the statute so reads, and the gold coins are valued in that silver unit, and Hamilton's suggestion for two units, a gold unit and a silver unit, was not accepted by congress and only a silver unit was provided for in the act of 1792.

Mr. Horr conceded that there was no doubt but that congress in 1792 established a unit of value and fixed it in silver at 371 1/4 grains pure silver, but what they also did was to attempt to establish bimetalism. They aimed to fix it so that we would use both measures of value and both coins as money. He then read a letter from Jefferson to Hamilton, in which the former said he thought the unit should stand on both metals, and the two statesmen finally agreed that the exact ratio between the two metals should be 15 to 1. We did have the silver standard in this country up to 1834. In 1834 a new ratio was fixed, the gold unit—that is the eagle—was reduced. After that gold commenced to circulate and we lost our silver, and the people of this country, when they talked about a dollar after that, always meant a gold dollar; they never meant a silver dollar.

Wednesday.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The second session of the Horr-Harvey silver debate began at 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday in the auditorium of the Illinois club before the same limited audience. Mr. Horr began by quoting Hallam's "Middle Ages" as authority to prove the fallacy of Mr. Harvey's statements in his book regarding the degeneracy of the world commercially in the fifteenth century as a result of the depreciation of silver. He cited from Prof. James E. Thorold Rogers to refute the statement made by Mr. Harvey from his book that the price of wheat had fallen in that period and that the lot



WILLIAM HOPE HARVEY.

of the tolling masses became more miserable with the passage from the eighth to the fifteenth century, as charged by Mr. Harvey. Leber, Malthus and Hyndman were also cited in contradiction of the silver champion's fifteenth century statements.

Mr. Harvey said he had not intended to argue with Mr. Horr that the monetary commission, from the report of which the quotation was made, did not know what it was talking about. He declined to have his mind diverted from the regular argument and logical arrangement of the debate. He declared that the debate so far had settled the questions as to what was the money of the constitution, what was the unit of value as fixed by the framers of the constitution, in favor of his book. The contestants became involved in a short and sharp argument as to the reason and underlying motive of Mr. Harvey in omitting to state in his quotation of the act making legal tender of foreign coin, that congress, in the same act, also made gold coins legal tender. The New Yorker insinuated that the author did so to mislead his readers into believing congress considered silver the most important, which was not true.

Mr. Harvey retorted: "When a man is discussing cattle he does not talk hogs. When a man is discussing silver and the manner in which it was treated by our forefathers, and comparing it with the way in which it is treated by you people now, it was not necessary to refer to how they treated gold or copper." He added that he had left out what was unnecessary for him to state in establishing the principle that the laws made for silver legal tender.

After some discussion as to whether the statute had been quoted correctly in Coin's School, Mr. Horr proceeded in defense of the law of 1873, and claimed that no law had ever been passed by congress which was freer from taint. He defied Mr. Harvey to produce one sentence of evidence in proof of his charge that it was a scheme to demonetize silver connected in London. That law was passed because experience showed that gold would not circulate under the ratio of 15 to 1. The cheaper dollar, which was silver, had driven the gold currency out of the United States. The history of that legislation would bear him out in stating that that, and

that only, was the reason for changing the ratio between the two metals.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr says that I have no proof that the scheme was concocted in London to demonetize silver in the United States. When I was a boy I went into a courthouse one day to hear a criminal trial, and I heard a lawyer say: "When a crime is committed and you want to detect the criminal look for the man that is benefited by the crime." Reasoning by induction will more invariably locate the criminal than any uncertain human testimony. Silver was demonetized in England, and in England only, prior to the day it was demonetized in this country. That was where the movement started—that is another evidence. London bankers initiated the Paris conference of 1867, at which Mr. John Sherman was present; therefore I have the right to say the conspiracy originated in London.

Thursday.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Thursday's Harvey-Horr debate was marked by considerable acrimony on the part of both speakers. In beginning, Mr. Horr said he had a personal explanation to make. He quoted the following paragraph from his opponent's argument of Wednesday:

"These principles are for the selfish interests of money lenders and Mr. Horr is here advocating them."

Mr. Horr said he took this as a reflection on his character. He continued: "I am not a money-lender. I have no interest in any bank or other institution of like character. I was raised on a farm, and my first work was done for \$10 a month. I used to dig ditches for a living and was at one time a brakeman on a railroad. When I was elevated to the position of baggage-master it was the proudest moment of my life. I therefore come into this debate, as my friend will find out before he gets through, to advocate those principles which will be for the best interests of the working classes from which I come. I desire to say, however, that I have no prejudice against any man who has been more fortunate than I. I do not think a man is necessarily a scoundrel because he saves more than he spends. I even go so far as to say a man can be a director of a national bank and still maintain his integrity."

Mr. Harvey explained that when he said Mr. Horr advocated the principles of money-lenders, he did not mean to say Mr. Horr himself was a money-lender. He thought, however, in giving the history of his life, Mr. Horr should not have omitted to state that he had at one time been a bank president.

Mr. Harvey also said: "Mr. Horr and numerous employees of newspaper corporations and other corporations are in part, many of them, representing their honest convictions, and I accord that to the honorable gentleman from New York. Many of them never stop to analyze the question, the great principle that must make or unmake the republic in which they live. It is only a question of salary which they consider."

"The value of the debate Wednesday was this: A studied misrepresentation has gone before the people of the United States that there was only \$9,000,000 of silver coined by the United States government prior to 1873. Now, meeting face to face with a representative of the other side of the question, this debate now carries to the people of the United States the admitted fact that there was \$143,000,000 of silver coined prior to 1873."

Mr. Horr took up the question of the origin of the law of 1873. He said it was drafted after consulting a large number of experts, who were apt to know a little more about the monetary question than those who had never studied it at all. He denied that the bill had its origin in England or anywhere except in the brains of the people who were looking after the coinage interests of the United States. He defied Mr. Harvey, not by assertion, to prove one single item that had any reference to the British people controlling or directing the matter.

Mr. Harvey—"By examining the records of the day and the newspapers we find there was an era of corruption in congress at that time. Clinton Colgate confessed before the ways and means committee of 1873 to the use of money to influence the incorporation of special features in the internal revenue bill, testifying among other things, that Charles Sherman, of Ohio, a brother of Senator Sherman, had been paid \$10,000 by the New York stock exchange in connection with the revenue bill. The fact developed that while the money had not been paid, Judge Sherman had rendered a bill to the exchange for his services, as he claimed, for securing the services of his brother, Senator Sherman, to put the bill through. Judge Sherman was then a United States district judge."

After denouncing the attempt of Mr. Harvey to "smirch the congress of the United States" as infamous, Mr. Horr said: "The people of this country—and the congressman is no exception—as an average are upright, honest business men. I admit that Judge Sherman was guilty of a crime. That was never in any way connected with his brother John Sherman, and you know it. They exonerated him. Judge Sherman resigned immediately. They drove him from the bench. But what has that to do with the question whether Mr. Knox openly and squarely presented this bill to congress? It was debated in the senate for three days. It came to a vote in the senate January 10, 1874, and passed by a yeas and nays vote. The senators from the Pacific slope voted for it and Senator Sherman voted against it. The Fifty-first congress died without action having been taken on the bill."

Mr. Horr—"Upon the face of his own bill there is a proof, that to any man who has studied this question is conclusive. The whole attempt to prove that any such bill ever went from the house and senate is false. Does any man in his senses believe that they ever undertook to give free coinage of silver to a standard dollar of 384 grains. The old dollar was not reinstated, but the silver dollar was reduced in weight from 412 1/2 grains to 384 grains and made a subsidiary coin like all the other silver coins of the United States."

The discussion of the act of 1873 was continued until 1 o'clock, when at the request of Mr. Horr adjournment was taken until 10 a. m. Saturday.

**Storms in Minnesota.**  
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—The storm which struck this section at 1 o'clock Thursday morning was the severest in several years, the fall of rain in St. Paul and Minneapolis being over 2 inches. The destruction was the greatest along the river between St. Paul and La Crosse, the washouts on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul being so serious that trains could not run on that road. Several of the lines' afternoon trains, including the fast mail, were brought in many hours late over the Burlington's tracks.

**Buried in a Cellar.**  
TORONTO, Ont., July 17.—The bodies of the murdered children of Benjamin F. Pitzel, Alice and Nellie, were found in the cellar of a cottage at 16 St. Vincent street in this city Monday. It is claimed that the children were murdered by H. H. Holmes, the insurance swindler, who is also charged with the murder of the father, on whose life he held an insurance policy for \$10,000.

NOT SO LIVELY.

Midsummer Dullness Makes Itself Felt in Business.

NEW YORK, July 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The week's news is not entirely encouraging, but is all the more natural because there are signs of midsummer dullness. West but still there are lower prices, as corn and cotton have been lowered. The exports of gold and the less favorable treasury returns for July are not unexpected and mean nothing as to coming business. There is a perceptible decrease in the demand for most manufactured products and the actual distribution to consumers naturally lessens in midsummer. There are still numerous advances in wages, but strikes grow more numerous and important."

"Money is still abundant, and while there is much more activity in commercial loans, it is not what would appear if all industries were fully employed. The volume of exchanges continues nearly as large as in 1891, because of the delay in spring operations, and, though rapidly shrinking to summer proportions, is 27 per cent. larger than last year."

"The future turns on crops, and the market reflects a prevailing belief that the crops are to be fair. Stocks carried over are such that a yield of 7,000,000 bushels of cotton and 120,000,000 bushels of wheat would meet all needs, but lower prices prophecy larger yields, and of corn probably the largest on record."

"Western receipts of wheat, not half last year's, express disappointment at prices, while exports for the week, about a quarter of last year's, show that foreign dealers are not regarding the situation with anxiety. No do British accounts indicate any anxiety about cotton, while efforts are reported by some American mills to sell part of the large stocks taken some months ago, apparently exceeding their needs for the year. It unfavorable to some speculators, these are cheering indications, for it is better to have fair prices, as to get higher prices for what remains."

"Orders have so accumulated in iron products that some works forego the usual summer rest, and eastern furnaces soon to start blast will add about 5,000 tons weekly to the production. Yet the week has been in new business the duller since the rise in prices began, as many hesitate to buy after so great an advance. The average of all prices is 1 per cent. higher for the week and 2 1/2 per cent. higher than February 1."

"Wool advanced in the first half of July, and is now 7 per cent. higher than a year ago. Manufacturers do not support the advance and are buying only for immediate needs. Cotton mills continue to enjoy a large business, and several have advanced wages during the week. New business in boots and shoes is limited. Foreign trade continues unfavorable, with a decrease of 10 per cent. in exports this month and an increase of 23 per cent. in imports."

"Failures in eleven days of July show liabilities of \$3,593,983 this year against \$2,624,041 last year. Failures for the week have been 256 in the United States against 226 last year, and 39 in Canada against 44 last year."

STAMBULOFF IS DEAD.

The Bulgarian Statesman Assassinated in the Streets of Sofia.

SOFIA, July 20.—Stefan M. Stambuloff, ex-prime minister of Bulgaria, died at half-past 3 o'clock Thursday morning from the effects of the wounds inflicted upon him Monday evening when he was returning to his home from the Union club.

Only 40 years of age, he had earned for himself the title of the "Bismarck of Bulgaria," and his last words were:



EX-PREMIER STAMBULOFF.

"God protect Bulgaria." His death has intensified the bitter feeling that exists between his partisans and the supporters of the present government, and it has been freely charged that Prince Ferdinand and his ministers were directly responsible for his assassination.

BASEBALL.

Standing of the Various League Clubs for the Week Ending July 19.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of leading baseball organizations: National league:

CLUBS	Wons	Lost	Per cent.
Baltimore.....	39	25	.61
Cleveland.....	45	31	.59
Pittsburgh.....	41	39	.57
Cincinnati.....	40	31	.56
Boston.....	37	29	.56
Chicago.....	38	34	.53
Philadelphia.....	37	31	.54
Brooklyn.....	37	37	.50
New York.....	36	32	.53
Washington.....	36	37	.49
St. Louis.....	25	48	.34
Louisville.....	12	55	.19

CLUBS	Wons	Lost	Per cent.
Indianapolis.....	41	25	.62
Kansas City.....	38	29	.57
Milwaukee.....	38	33	.53
Detroit.....	35	32	.52
St. Paul.....	35	32	.52
Minneapolis.....	30	36	.45
Terre Haute.....	27	40	.40
Grand Rapids.....	26	44	.37

CLUBS	Wons	Lost	Per cent.
Peoria.....	40	28	.59
Lincoln.....	41	28	.59
Des Moines.....	38	29	.57
Omaha.....	34	31	.52
Quincy.....	33	32	.51
Rockford.....	29	35	.45
Jacksonville.....	24	41	.37
St. Joseph.....	23	42	.35

**Michigan's Insane People.**  
KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 20.—Fourteen of the twenty-four trustees of the state asylums attended the joint board meeting here. Reports showed 4,350 insane people in the state, of which 1,438 are at Michigan asylum. In ten years the expense of maintaining the insane asylums in Michigan has increased from \$100,000 to \$380,000, which is paid by the state.







### Testing the Eyes.

The following simple method enables a patient to see a cataract in his own eye and note its growth and development, probably better than any oculist can observe it for him.

Cataract is said to be due to the gradual deposition of oxalate of lime in the substance of the crystalline lens, at first in small spots or streaks, sometimes in one part and sometimes in another. The deposit gradually increases until it penetrates the whole of the lens, causing blindness. The remedy, then, is to remove the lens, and after its removal the patient needs a substitute in the form of highly magnifying spectacles.

All that is necessary to enable a patient to see his own cataract for himself is a piece of card and a needle—a visiting card will do very well. Pierce a clean round hole near the middle of the card and hold the card up to the light close to the eye, looking preferably in the direction of a piece of blue sky. With the card near to the eye the patient will not see the small hole pierced by the needle, but he will see a comparatively large, faintly-illuminated field, with his cataract projected upon it. He is, in fact, observing the shadow cast by his cataract on the retina at the back of his eye. With a small puncture in the card the shadow so thrown is comparatively sharp. But with a normal eye an evenly-illuminated field or clean disk will be seen. The patient may thus map down his own cataract, and settle for himself whether it is extending and whether he will have an operation or not. None of the oculists I have seen have known the method, and there may, consequently, be some advantage in making it public.—Knowledge.

### Teachers' Examinations.

The examination of teachers of Washtenaw county for the ensuing year will be held as follows:

Regular examinations for all grades, at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday of August 1895, and the last Thursday of March, 1896.

Regular examination for second and third grades, at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday of October, 1895, and the third Thursday of June, 1896.

Special examination for third grade, at Manchester, the third Friday of September, 1895. WM. W. WEDEMEYER, Commissioner of Schools.

### Southwest Breeces.

A woman's fads thrive on a man's objections.

Never get scared until a woman gets after you.

The first test of a truly great man is his humility.

A man's stomach is the highway to his amiability.

There are more balky drivers than balky horses.

We enjoy thoroughly only the pleasure that we give.

A crank—the fellow who is swimming up the stream.

The men who make history have not time to write it.

False face must hide what the false heart doth know.

Hell is truth seen too late—duty neglected in its season.

He who can not govern himself can not govern his horse.

He that will not supply new remedies must expect new evils.

Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes as a judge.

Every man's name looks pretty to him when it appears in print.

A day's delay in making hay means, often, dollars thrown away.

A girl visitor never has better clothes at home than she has with her.

Courage is, on all hands, considered as an essential of high character.

A man who has no poor kin thinks it would be a pleasure to help them.

It is no sign that a man is a fool because he differs from us in opinion.

Every man occasionally wishes that he could attract as much attention as a fire.

It is worth working hard all day to enjoy a hearty meal and sleep well at night.

It would be better for many grown-up children if they could be seen, but not heard.—From the Southwest.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only 25cts., 50cts., and \$1.00. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

### Miscellaneous.

The human skeleton contains 260 bones. Women have usually better eyesight than men.

Sunflower stalks are now converted into paper.

If your friends don't treat you right, eat onions.

The cultivation of tobacco is prohibited in Egypt.

Blotting paper is made of cotton rags boiled in soda.

There will not be another transit of Venus until 2004.

An elephant's skin, when tanned, is over an inch thick.

Tank cars are used in France for the transportation of wine.

Indian oak, one of the hardest of woods, will sink in water.

You can do more for yourself than any man can do for you.

When ants are unusually busy, foul weather may be expected.

The eggs of the crocodile are scarcely larger than those of the goshawk.

A woman can keep a secret, but she keeps it as a brigand does his dagger.

A girl can make herself love a man she hates just as she can acquire a taste for olives.

Never tell a secret to a bride or bridegroom. Wait until they have been married longer.

Some men do the "devoted slave" act before they are married and then make their wives do it forever after.

A man misses his mother when she dies, for then he has no one he can scare by announcing that he is sick.

The head of every Chinese male infant is shaved when he is about a month old, and a banquet is a part of the ceremony.

### Notice.

Miss Myrta Fenn is prepared to do dress-making at her home on North Main street. 50

### Spend your Outing on the Great Lakes

Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about \$12.50 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces.

The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath-rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water.

These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignas, Petosky, Chicago, "Son" Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit. Daily between Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The cabins, parlors and staterooms of these steamers are designed for the complete entertainment of humanity under home conditions; the palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

### Protect the Game and Fish.

Shoot or fish only in the proper season and escape the game warden by observing the laws. Many states have new game and fish laws this year, and if you don't know them, send five 2c stamps for a copy of the Game Law issue of The American Field, 245 State street, Chicago.

### For Sale.

One-horse wagon, complete, with double box, spring seat, spring bolster, gravel box, hay rack, pole and neckyoke; also one single work harness, almost new. Cash or wood. J. J. RAFFRAY.

### Did You Ever.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells or are Nervous, Sleepless, Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

### Summer Colds.

Summer colds, including Hay Fever and Rose Cold, are promptly relieved and cured by Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77." For sale by all druggists, price 25c.

### Odds and Ends.

"Why are not men more beautiful?" asks Miss Willard. Well, in strict confidence, Frances, some of us don't dare to be more beautiful than we are.

"Spring water is the best drink for a hot summer day," says an exchange, "but it is not well to drink too much of it when heated." For that matter, most people prefer it cold.

The spider is so well supplied with the silky thread with which it makes its web that an experimenter once drew out of the body of a single specimen 3,480 yards of the thread—a length but little short of two miles. A fabric woven of spider's thread is more glossy than that from the silkworm's product, and is of a beautiful golden color.

Every editor of a newspaper thinks he has a hard time of it, but the following, clipped from a Tennessee paper, downs them all: "We are mad! Darn the people! How can they expect us, out here, twelve miles from a railroad, twenty-five miles from a river, millions of miles from heaven, about two miles from the devil, and about two hundred yards from a whisky shop, to get out a lively newspaper?"

A Brooklyn man has raised a novel question in the courts. He recently bought a pair of shoes and after wearing them a week found that they hurt his corns and brought suit for \$107.50—\$7.50 representing the money paid for the shoes and \$100 representing the agony he suffered while trying to wear them. Any one who ever has passed through a similar experience will be surprised that the Brooklyn sufferer did not sue for \$100,000 at least.

To test suspected water.—Fill a clean pint bottle nearly full of the water to be tested and dissolve in it half a tea-spoonful of loaf or granulated sugar. Cork the bottle and let it stand in a warm place two days. If the water becomes cloudy or milky at the end of that time, it is unfit for domestic use, nor should it be given to milk cows. If a cow be allowed to drink impure water, 87 per cent of the impurities will appear in her milk. This should be remembered.

Man has natural wants—food, clothing, shelter; he consumes, he should produce; hence activity—labor. He thinks, he reasons, he learns, he progresses; hence science—learning. He has enthusiasm, attachment, passion, feeling; hence emotion—love. Labor, learn, love. Man must be able to do all these, or he retrogrades and degenerates. Any state of society which prevents a man from fulfilling his destiny, which is to do all these, is therefore false and incomplete.

A pig at birth should weigh, says Field and Farm, about three pounds. At the end of the first month the weight should have increased to 15, and it should continue to grow until at the tenth month it has attained a weight of 300 pounds, if it is kept so long, but the most profitable hog is the one marketed when seven or eight months old. The cost of pork is 50 per cent. greater if made in the tenth month than in the fifth month in the food consumed. Quick returns and quick profits should be the aim of the swine breeder.

The following article from the Ypsilanti will be of interest to many of our readers: "An ugly weed of the Nightshade family, native to the western plains, is making its way eastward, and has already made its appearance in Ypsilanti. Last year a gentleman on Perrin street found a few plants in his yard where he had sown clover seed; this summer it is found growing in a garden on Forest avenue east. It resembles a tomato plant in the form of the leaf and flower, but it is of a sprawling habit, and the stem, seed-pod and veins of the leaves are thickly set with sharp spines. Every plant should be promptly destroyed. If it gets into the fields it will prove as troublesome as prickly lettuce, which neglect has allowed to become so abundant.

We are often told that while we may be able to cure consumption or pneumonia, yet we cannot cure a common cold. We desire to state in this connection what we have often said before, that we have a very favorite remedy for all these cases. We have tried it in very many instances and with almost invariable success. The remedy to which we refer is phenacetine. So soon as the patient feels the premonitory symptoms of the cold let him take a hot foot bath at bedtime, drink freely of some warm drinks, and take five, seven and a half, or even ten grains of phenacetine. In a strong adult we do not hesitate to give the full dose of ten grains. The result is that the patient has a good night's sleep and awakens in the morning free from pain, while nearly all the symptoms of the cold have disappeared. Of course unusual care must be exercised during the day to prevent the body from becoming chilled.

### Cold Dishes in Hot Weather.

Potted Salmon.—Split, scale, and clean the salmon, but do not wash; rub with salt and drain off the moisture; season with pounded mace, cloves, black pepper and cayenne pepper. Cut the salmon into small pieces, lay them in a pan and cover with melted butter. Bake, drain from the fat, put the pieces into pots and cover with clarified butter.

Potted Herring.—Wash and open two pickled herrings; remove the meat from the bones, being careful not to break the skin, and keeping the head, tail and fins on it; mince the fish with the breast of a chicken, the yolks of 2 hard boiled eggs, an onion, a boned anchovy, a little grated ham or tongue; season with oil, vinegar, red pepper and salt; fill up the herring skins so that they may look plump, and shape carefully. Garnish with parsley and serve with mustard.

Salmon Jelly.—Break the salmon into flakes; season with aspic, nutmeg, salt and pepper, fill a mould with alternate layers of the salmon and aspic jelly. Turn out on a flat dish, and garnish with lettuce leaves and hard boiled eggs.—Harper's Bazar.

### Markets.

Chelsea, July 24, 1895.

Eggs, per dozen	10c
Butter, per pound	18c
Oats, per bushel	82c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	67c
Potatoes, per bushel	60c
Apples, per bushel	40c
Onions, per bushel	80
Beans, per bushel	\$1.75
Rye	60c

Nine persons out of ten, or thereabouts, if asked where the expression "God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb" can be found will answer "In the Bible." But they will be mistaken. This is one of three or four proverbial quotations generally believed to be in the Bible, which are not there. It is from Lawrence Stern's famous "Sentimental Journey," in the chapter called "Maria." The other proverbs commonly credited to the Bible are "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," which is found in John Wesley's sermons, and "Pour oil on the troubled waters," which is derived from a statement in Pliny's natural history, written 1,800 years ago.

**CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE**  
Sole and Best  
It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.  
SOLD BY  
**R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.**

### Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Bridget Mullen, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Frank Staffan in the Village of Chelsea, in said County, on the 3rd day of September and on the 3rd day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated June 3rd, 1895. 48  
FRANK STAFFAN, Commissioners.  
GEORGE J. CROWELL



**GEO. E. DAVIS,**

Everybody's  
Auctioneer.

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at  
HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnish-  
ed Free.

**Carriage Shop.**

Carriages, Wagons and all kind of Farm Implements Repaired in a first-class manner on short notice. Shop in rear of Hirth & Lehman's blacksmith shop.

**W. H. QUINN,**  
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN



### \$1000 in Gold Given Away as Prize.

For the best Pictures Taken. On November 15th, 1895, we shall give away ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold for the best pictures taken by the La Crosse Camera. The prizes will be awarded as follows: \$200 in gold will be given for the best picture taken by this Camera; \$100 for the second best; \$50 for the third best; \$25 for the fourth best; \$15 for the fifth best; \$10 for the sixth best, and for the next 40 best \$5 each will be given; for the next 80 best \$2.50 each will be given and for the next 200 best pictures taken by the La Crosse Camera \$1 each will be given making in all \$1000 given away.

We shall do this for two reasons, viz: The first to introduce the La Crosse Camera for 1895; the second, to educate the amateurs in photography.—This contest closes on November 1st, 1895.

This camera can be used by any one and is sold under a positive written guarantee to do the work or money refunded.

Sent by express with full instructions and rules governing this contest upon receipt of express money order for \$1.75.

Remember, A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY CAMERA.

Address, LA CROSSE SPECIALTY CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Karl's Clover Root, the great Blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation, 25 cts., and \$1.00. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

### Of Interest to Ladies.

We offer no apology in placing before you "THE LADIES' SAFE PROTECTOR" it is absolutely reliable, easily adjusted, does not become misplaced and insures protection. Can be worn when desired without observation or knowledge of another and prevents disagreeable annoyance under certain conditions. If you use it once you will never be without it. It is a faithful, safe, and reliable friend whenever needed by special circumstances requiring its use. It is an article every woman should keep ready for immediate use. It is simple to use, and inspires confidence to the woman using it. It is reliable and scientifically made, insures protection without injury to health, as any good physician would say. We are of the opinion that no article has ever been made which will give as much satisfaction to the woman of to-day as "THE LADIES' SAFE PROTECTOR." The immense sales of this article is substantial indorsement of our claim. Do not therefore experiment with any of the numerous unreliable articles, as it is both dangerous to health and expensive to do so. Such experimenting can only result in loss of time, disappointment and dismal failure. Ladies should remember this before ordering other goods and not waste their time and money on inferior articles. The best is always the cheapest. "THE LADIES' SAFE PROTECTOR" is sold under a positive guarantee for use for one year, with full directions and is sent sealed in plain wrapper upon receipt of express money order for \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Do not wait but order at once Address THE LA CROSSE SPECIALTY CO., La Crosse, Wis.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect June 16th, 1895  
90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.  
Detroit Night Express.....5:10 A. M.  
Atlantic Express.....7:17 A. M.  
Grand Rapids Express.....10:35 A. M.  
Mail and Express.....3:19 P. M.

GOING WEST.  
Mail and Express.....9:17 A. M.  
Grand Rapids Express.....6:30 P. M.  
Chicago Night Express.....11:00 P. M.

No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or east of Detroit.

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

Subscribe for the HERALD. \$1.00.