

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1895.

NUMBER 49.

BUY YOUR SHOES NOW!

Owing to scarcity of leather, manufacturers have advanced their prices fully 25 per cent.

We have received over fifty cases of shoes during the past sixty days, and more coming, all bought before the advance; and during the usually quiet month of August will throw out the greatest bargains of shoes to be had in Chelsea.

You can buy shoes during the month of August as cheap or cheaper of W. P. Schenk & Co. than you could buy the same class of goods of the manufacturer.

Remember, we show a very complete line of ladies' shoes. While we have cheap shoes, we have also the very finest manufactured. All sizes, and widths from B to EE.

More shoes, more styles than we have ever shown. If you care to save money, now is your chance.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Largest Retail Store in Washtenaw Co.

HOAG & HOLMES.

We are offering some Special Bargains in Crockery and Glassware.

Our Stock is Complete.

We have a number of Stock Patterns to select from of the best makes. We have one Decorated Pattern in a 56-piece Tea Set for \$3.89, and 112-piece Dinner Set for \$8.64.

Fruit Jars, Covers and Rubbers; also Jelly Cups. A good half-gallon Glass Jug for 16 cents.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Hammocks and Croquet Cheap.

We Sell the New Gale Plows

In Steel and Wood Beam. It is the best General Purpose Plow made. Give it a trial.

We are making Special Prices on Plow Points for fall trade. Four Genuine Gale Points for \$1.00. Farmers take advantage of this offer.

We still Sell Furniture at Lowest Prices ever heard of. Walker Buggies at Factory Prices, and Lumber Wagons Very Cheap.

W. J. KNAPP.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,
Designer and Builder of
Artistic Granite Memorials.
Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Established 1863.

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.

Of Much Importance.

The State Board of Health did a good thing, says the Livingston Herald, when they got after the last legislature and persuaded it to pass a new act which takes effect August 30, and requires the board annually to send to public school superintendents and teachers throughout the state printed data and statements, which will enable teachers to teach their pupils the modes by which the dangerous communicable diseases are spread and the best method for the restriction and prevention of such diseases. The same law provides a fine and forfeiture in cases where any school board willfully neglects to comply, and such neglect by any superintendent or teacher is sufficient cause for dismissal. A four-page leaflet, supplying in concise form the information required by the law, which had been prepared by the secretary of the board, was thoroughly discussed and approved for publication by the board at its meeting in Lansing recently, and a large edition of the same was ordered to be printed and placed in the hands of public school superintendents and teachers. There are about 16,000 teachers in the state who will thus be required to spread sanitary information to their pupils.

Notice.

Examinations of candidates for admission to the Michigan Agricultural College will be held at the time of the regular teachers' examinations, and will be conducted in the same manner as these examinations. The work of each and every candidate, together with the name and address, will be forwarded by the commissioner, within five days from the date of the examination, to the president of the college, who will examine and grade the answers and report to the candidate, within five days of the receipt of the paper, the result of the examination. A standard of 70 per cent in each branch will admit to the freshman class of the college without further examination.

WM. W. WEDEMEYER,
Commissioner of Schools.

Mulching.

This is an important matter for fruit-growers and gardeners. For trees newly set out a green mulch is the best. Pulling weeds and placing them around the roots is an excellent plan, and in towns using new-mown lawn grass is equally good, as both form rich mulches and add plant food to the soil. We have never lost a tree where this was done. The soil is kept moist and cool during the hot weeks of summer. The exact change which takes place in the soil when a covering is placed over the surface is not generally understood. A chemical change occurs and the soil is enriched for a time. In some of the gardens of France the benefit derived from shading a portion of the soil is understood and carried out successfully. Tiles are used to cover strawberry beds, and holes made through them for the plants to grow out of. Flower gardens are likewise covered with tiles or cement, leaving no part of the soil exposed except where the plants come through. Expert horticulturists are said to find this method of great advantage. A less expensive way is using prepared paper for covering the garden soil—brown paper dipped in sulphuric acid, as it is then made tough and waterproof. In drouths this mulch acts splendidly. It retains the water, keeps down the weeds and accelerates the growth of the plants. It is believed that experiments with mulches will make gardening easier and more profitable. The paper mulch is recommended for small places as the simplest, cheapest and most effective of any that has yet been experimented with. The idea was obtained from nature, which in the forests supplies mulches from the leaves and on the prairies from grasses.—Jackson Patriot.

Notice.

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

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.

THE BANK DRUG STORE

Wishes to say to you that if we can't make it an object to you to trade with us we do not expect you to do so. But

We will make it an Object

And will quote you prices that will convince you we are after your trade.

Sample our Teas and Coffees.

They will speak for themselves.

22 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.
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.
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 Sultanina raisins 5c per lb.
Try our 25c fine cut.
Banner smoking tobacco 15c per lb.
25 boxes matches for 25c.

5½ pounds best crackers for 25c.
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.
2½ lb can baked beans for 10c.
Highest market price for eggs.
4 lbs choicest 4 Cr raisins for 25c.

Always the Lowest.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

COAL AND 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.

Reduction Sale of all Summer Millinery.

Ready Trimmed Hats at 75 cents and \$1.00. All 25 and 35 cent School Hats now 10 cents. Ribbons, Laces and Flowers at Greatly Reduced Prices. Terms strictly cash.

MRS. J. STAFFAN.

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. ½ CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

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

NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.
692 CEDAR AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

MABLEY, HARVEY & Co., retail clothing and furnishings in Detroit, Mich., failed for \$105,000.

DESTRUCTIVE forest fires were still raging in the pine woods near Long Lake, Mich.

FIRE that started in the Wright & Adams machine works at Quincy, Ill., destroyed \$60,000 worth of property and crushed the life out of Percy Hunsaker, a fireman.

MASKED men boarded a west-bound Lake Shore & Michigan Southern express train at Reece siding, near Waukegan, O., forced open an express car and at the point of revolvers compelled the messenger to unlock the safe. It was known that at least \$8,000 was taken.

In another fight between Indians and settlers near Jack's Hole, Wyo., three white men and six Indians were killed.

THE number of immigrants arriving in New York from January 1, 1895, to date exceeds by nearly 50,000 those who arrived during the same period in 1894.

A PREMATURE explosion of dynamite on the drainage canal near Willow Springs, Ill., killed William Kelly, Joseph Smith and Thomas Souder.

THE bank of Archie, located at Archie, Mo., went into the hands of a receiver.

THE Connellsville (Pa.) coke region was swept by a tornado which spread destruction far and wide. Railroads were washed out, delaying all traffic, buildings blown to pieces, hundreds of cattle drowned, orchards uprooted and crops laid waste. The total loss was estimated at \$500,000.

A CLOUDBURST swept over the village of Brecon, O., damaging many buildings, and a large number of cattle and sheep were drowned.

RESIDENTS of Batesville, O., blew up with dynamite the only saloon in the town.

GIBSON ROLAND, a well-known young farmer near Manchester, Ia., shot and killed his brother Henry, also a farmer, and then shot himself. No cause was known.

ROBERT B. THOMPSON and Theophile Cury left Chicago for a tour around the world on stilts. Such a thing was never attempted before.

In a dispute over money at Hot Springs, Ark., W. C. Myers and his brother James, popular young men, were shot and killed by D. W. Claiborn, a liveryman.

HERMAN FRANTZ, an artilleryman, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on a bicycle for Fort Snelling, Minn.

In a quarrel at a social party at Union Ridge, W. Va., knives, razors and revolvers were used and four men were killed and several others seriously wounded.

REPORTS as to the conditions of crops throughout the country made by the directors of the different state weather services say they were in fine condition.

THE steamer Terrier reported upon arriving in New York that in a collision July 12 with the British schooner Eagle two men, two women and a child were drowned.

THE Lake View Land company at Los Angeles, Cal., failed for \$200,000.

DURING a fire in the residence of Rev. W. H. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational church at Norwich, N. Y., two of his children, Mary and Clarine, aged 6 and 2 years respectively, were burned to death.

W. H. TAYLOR, dealer in dry goods at Fort Worth, Tex., failed for \$100,000.

J. B. PRITCHARD and his wife, who lived near Rosston, Tex., were killed by lightning.

ROSE GARDEN, a dissolute woman, killed Mary Sullivan and Lizzie Brown at Barboursville, Ky.

TROOPS were ordered out to protect the settlers in the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming.

JOHN S. COLLINS, a negro who shot and killed Student Frederick Ohl at Princeton, N. J., last June, was sentenced to twenty years at hard labor in the state prison.

GEORGE REED, a painter 36 years of age, shot and killed his wife in St. Louis in a fit of jealous rage.

At a convention of coal miners in Pittsburgh, Pa., it was decided to give the operators their choice of advancing wages or fighting another strike.

CHARLES M. WEBB has declined the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin.

THE city waterworks at Ironton, O., were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

A NATIONAL association of wire goods manufacturers was formed at Cincinnati with Fred J. Meyers, of Hamilton, O., as president.

THE third annual convention of the United States League of Building and Loan associations convened in Cleveland.

RAINS have put an effectual check to forest fires in Michigan.

TEN cars and an engine were smashed in a freight wreck at New Florence, Pa., and fireman Peter Cover was instantly killed.

GRATTON G. WILLIAMS, paper dealer in Philadelphia, failed for \$100,000.

By a decision of Judge Johnston all cigar stores in Columbus, O., will be closed on Sunday.

ALABAMA populists and free silver republicans will hold a joint silver convention in Birmingham in November.

ROBERT E. RIVERS, principal owner of the Pickwick and Royal hotels in New Orleans and of a half dozen sugar plantations, failed for \$330,000.

EMELINE G. CIGRAND and her husband, Robert E. Phelps, and a young girl whose name the police refused to divulge were the latest to be numbered among the supposed victims of H. H. Holmes in Chicago. All three have been missing more than two years.

FIRE in Melrose, Ia., burned most of the village.

TWO NEGRO murderers, Whit Ferland and Anderson Brown, were executed at Salisbury, N. C., in the presence of 5,000 people. Each confessed his guilt.

THE Central Labor union of Cleveland, O., decided to boycott all grocers and dealers who sell nonunion bread.

ADVISED from Wyoming say that fifty-nine white people were killed by the Banack Indians near Jackson's Hole.

As a result of a duel at Brandenburg, Ky., Col. George Robinson, a county official, was dead, and Maj. Blood Schacklett, a county commissioner, was fatally injured.

THE commissioner of internal revenue in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 says the total receipts from all sources for the year were \$143,245,977, a decrease of \$3,922,471 as compared with 1894.

PHILLIP NORMAN NICHOLAS was hanged at Richmond, Va., for murdering William J. Wilkerson and James Mills by drowning them.

TOM JOHNSON, a negro who murdered Mrs. Hartfield and her daughter at Meridian, Miss., and assaulted another daughter, was burned to the stake by a mob.

THE secretary of the treasury directed that the money paid into the treasury on account of the income tax be refunded to the persons and corporations respectively entitled thereto upon the filing of the refunding claims.

S. LOFTIN, a negro, charged with assaulting a white woman in Lexington, Tex., was taken from the officers by a mob and lynched.

TUDOR BROWN, Willie Cook, Sim Echols and John Armstrong, negro desperadoes who broke jail at Fernandina, Fla., were driven into the ocean by bloodhounds and all were drowned.

JOSEPH NOLTE, Arthur Walter and Miss Tillie Hein were drowned in the Mississippi river at Burlington, Ia., by the capsizing of a boat.

THE national prohibition camp-meeting commenced at Decatur, Ill.

A BILL was introduced in the Illinois legislature for a tax of 2 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all games of ball and to prohibit the game on Sunday.

PROSPECTS for an enormous crop of corn and other products throughout the west and northwest were never more promising.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 26th aggregated \$726,665,760, against \$1,030,030,949 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 20.2.

THE American Mutual Home association is the name of an organization formed at Kansas City, Kan., to encourage matrimony and to cultivate a love of home and habits of industry and sobriety.

It developed that the negro Bob Haggard, who was lynched at Ford, Ky., charged with having outraged Miss Elkin, was innocent of the crime.

SECRETARY MORTON has abolished the seed division of the agricultural department in Washington, to take effect on the 1st of October next.

THERE were 203 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 26th, against 256 the week previous and 249 in the corresponding time in 1894.

JOSEPH A. BEAM was hanged at the United States jail at Washington for the murder of his stepdaughter, Mrs. Annie Leahy, last December.

ADVISED from the Indian trouble in Wyoming say that every man, woman and child in Jackson's Hole had been murdered by the red men and the settlement burned. The place had about 140 inhabitants.

EVERY day brings to light one or more atrocious murders committed by H. H. Holmes, the insurance swindler. In all, so far as known, circumstantial evidence of the strongest character points to the man as the slayer of Julia Connor, Gertrude Connor, Amelia Cigrand, Benjamin F. Pitzel and his three children, Howard, Alice and Nellie. Mrs. Patrick Quinlan confessed in Chicago all she knew about Holmes, and she and her husband were arrested as accomplices.

FIRE destroyed the county insane asylum at Verona, Wis., and Superintendent Edwards was probably fatally injured.

MRS. KATHERINE ROBERTS, who is 100 years old, broke her arm in a fall at Topeka, Kan.

A MONUMENT was dedicated at Spirit Lake, Ia., to the memory of the pioneers killed in the Spirit Lake massacre of 1857. Many prominent men of the state were present.

As a result of a fifteen-cent drop in the price of oil the last few days "wild catting" had been stopped and the oil boom was considered ended.

WILLIAM FREDERICKS, who murdered Cashier William A. Herrick in an attempt to rob the San Francisco Union savings bank in March, 1894, was hanged at San Quentin, Cal.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. CYNTHIA FALCONER SMITH, the oldest resident of Westchester county, died at her home in Elm Ford, N. Y., at the age of 90. He had been for years a missionary among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and other tribes of Indians.

REV. J. D. LEE, better known as "Father" Lee, died at Hennessy, O. T., at the age of 90. He had been for years a missionary among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and other tribes of Indians.

B. P. CHENEY, president of the American Express company, died at his home in Wellesley, Mass., aged 83 years.

THE republican state executive committee of Ohio decided to open the campaign on September 10 at Springfield.

JAMES BUNN, chief of the Shinnecock Indians, died at Southampton, L. I., aged 85 years.

FOREIGN.

CHOLERA was raging in Japan, every province in the little empire reporting a large death rate from the disease.

THE celebration of the eighty-first anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane and the unveiling of the monument erected by Canada in honor of the British soldiers who died on the field took place on the historic battlefield near Niagara Falls.

ITALIAN government officials openly declared that war with Abyssinia had been decided upon.

NINE small traders who were passing the night in the open air at Amorosifka, Russia, were murdered and robbed of 48,000 rubles by a man who joined them in the guise of a trader.

A VIOLENT hurricane swept the coast of Japan, during which many vessels were wrecked and their crews drowned.

THE United States cruiser Columbia sailed from Southampton for New York on her speed test across the Atlantic.

EARL GALE, aged 10; Clifford McDonald, aged 9, and William Rodgers, aged 8, were drowned in the Thames river at Chatham, Ont.

A TRAIN crowded with pilgrims returning from the shrine of St. Dauray, France, was wrecked near St. Bricuo and twelve persons were killed and twenty-five injured.

EDDIE BROPHY, aged 13; Walter Brophy, 19, and Alex. Brophy, 22 (brothers), and the 13-year-old son of Rev. W. Winfield, were drowned in a lake at Ottawa, Ont., by the capsizing of a boat.

A GREAT mass-meeting was held at Rio Janeiro to protest against the action of England in taking possession of the island of Trinidad.

LONDON advices say that with all the constituencies save two heard from the new house will consist of 333 conservatives, 70 liberal-unionists, 164 liberals, 65 anti-Parnellites and 19 Parnellites.

LATER.

THE Indian bureau in Washington received a dispatch from Agent Teter saying that there was no truth in the report of a massacre of the Jackson's Hole settlers in Wyoming by Indians.

MRS. ISABEL MCKEEHAN, of Washington county, Tenn., died at the age of 112 years.

VICTOR ADAMS, who shot and killed Justice Boker, his father-in-law, at O'Neils, Cal., was lynched by a mob of sixty men.

TWELVE THOUSAND tailors in New York city struck for more wages and shorter hours.

CHARLIE BURWELL (colored), about 65 years old, was lynched at Meridian Miss. It was thought that he was concerned in a murder.

FOURTY people were poisoned by eating pressed beef at the home of George Griswold in Thompson, Ia.

HENRY BRADSHAW, a wealthy farmer near Paris, Tex., killed his wife and daughter and then himself. No cause was known.

H. Z. SALOMON, one of the pioneer merchants of Denver, failed for \$100,000.

A HAILSTORM in North Dakota destroyed 80,000 acres of wheat, causing a loss to farmers of \$500,000.

FOURTY prominent merchants in Macon, Mo., were arrested for doing business on Sunday.

DURING a storm in the vicinity of Three States, Mo., George McClelland and his wife and three children and a man named Thomas and his wife were killed by lightning.

THE Superior national bank of West Superior, Wis., suspended with liabilities of \$141,300.

THE Jacob Katz company, supposed to be one of the strongest mercantile establishments in Milwaukee, failed for \$110,000.

At Big Stone Gap, Va., John Hicks' house was burned and four of his children perished in the flames.

J. W. BLUNDON and Charles Lynch, 13 years old, and J. Guy Brown, 15 years, were struck by an express train near Riverdale Park, Md., and instantly killed.

Gov. CULBERTSON issued a proclamation forbidding the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in Texas.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 27th were: Cleveland, .605; Pittsburgh, .603; Baltimore, .581; Boston, .575; Cincinnati, .563; Chicago, .548; Brooklyn, .539; Philadelphia, .534; New York, .520; Washington, .357; St. Louis, .346; Louisville, .303.

A LONG LIST.

Many Persons Thought to Have Been Victims of Holmes.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Every day brings to light one or more atrocious murders committed by H. H. Holmes. In all, so far as known, circumstantial evidence of the strongest character points to the man as the slayer of the following:

Connor, Julia L., who lived with Holmes as his wife; supposed remains found in basement of Holmes' building, 791 Sixty-third street, Chicago.

Connor, Gertrude, daughter of above; supposed to remain found in basement of Holmes' building, 791 Sixty-third street, Chicago.

Cigrand, Amelia, Holmes' secretary; disappeared.

Pitzel, Benjamin F.; dead body found at 1816 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

Pitzel, Howard, 11 years old, son of Benjamin F. Pitzel; disappeared; supposed to have been murdered in Indianapolis.

Pitzel, Alice, daughter of Benjamin F. Pitzel; dead body found in the cellar of St. Vincent street house, Toronto.

Pitzel, Nellie, daughter of Benjamin F. Pitzel; dead body found in the cellar of St. Vincent street house, Toronto.

Williams, Minnie, disappeared from 701 Sixty-third street, Chicago, where she lived with Holmes; supposed to have been murdered.

Williams, Annie, younger sister of above; disappeared as did her sister.

Wild, Miss, formerly a clerk in Holmes' employ at the "Castle," she disappeared two years ago and has never been heard from.

In addition to this Holmes is believed to have been concerned in the murder of Mrs. Cron, the old woman who was so ruthlessly killed at Wilmette two years ago.

Other persons known to have been identified with Holmes at Englewood and other places have disappeared, but as yet little evidence has been found to show that Holmes had a hand in their sudden retirement from usual scenes.

TORONTO, July 26.—The inquest into the murder of the Pitzel children was concluded Wednesday night before Coroner Johnson and a jury. Some evidence was taken and strong and vigorous summing up was made. The jury was out only fifteen minutes, and there was from the beginning no disagreement among them. They returned the following verdict:

"That Alice Pitzel came to her death on or about the 25th of October, in the city of Toronto, and that H. H. Holmes, alias Mudgett, alias Howard, did on or about the day last aforesaid at the city of Toronto, unlawfully, wilfully and with malice aforethought, kill and murder her, the said Alice Pitzel, contrary to the peace of her sovereign lady, the queen, her crown and dignity."

BASEBALL.

Standing of the Various League Clubs for the Week Ending July 26.

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

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	52	31	.619
Pittsburgh	47	31	.603
Baltimore	42	30	.583
Boston	41	31	.569
Cincinnati	43	35	.551
Chicago	45	37	.549
Philadelphia	39	33	.542
Brooklyn	39	35	.527
New York	39	36	.520
St. Louis	38	34	.524
Washington	24	44	.353
Louisville	14	58	.194

Western league:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Kansas City	44	29	.603
Indianapolis	43	29	.597
Milwaukee	43	33	.568
Detroit	40	33	.548
Minneapolis	32	29	.524
Terre Haute	27	45	.370
Grand Rapids	20	49	.347

Western association:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Peoria	43	24	.642
Lincoln	44	27	.620
Des Moines	39	32	.549
Quincy	35	33	.515
Denver	35	35	.500
Rockford	31	39	.443
St. Joseph	27	43	.386
Jacksonville	26	45	.366

Summer Weakness

Is caused by thin weak, impure blood. To have pure blood which will properly sustain your health and give nerve strength, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

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

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

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

The Great
SWAMP
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.

* ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR *
IMPERIAL GRANUM
IT IS
★ THE BEST ★
FOOD
"NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS"
CHILDREN
★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

BUY THE FISH BROS. WAGON.

ORIGINAL

THE ONLY GENUINE



MADE ONLY AT RACINE, WISCONSIN.

The easiest running and best made wagon. Write us for prices if your dealer does not have it.

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.

WHY SLAVE ALL YOUR LIVES! When Georgia and South Carolina offer such grand inducements for the freed, thrifty man and woman—climate, soil and surroundings unsurpassed. FREE RAILROAD FARE. Free moving of all your effects, from the time you reach Augusta. Call or address LAND DEPARTMENT, Southern R. R., Carolina Station, Augusta, Ga.

JACKSON, Commissioner of Immigration, Augusta, Ga. F. A. MORLAUT, General Agent, 225 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE WHIP-POOR-WILL.

How often I think of the bright summer eve
When the moon in full beauty looked down.
And all of the stars in the dome of the sky
Gave a cheer to the sleepy old town.
Ah! well I remember the cottage and gate
Where I stood when all nature was still.
And heard from the wood by the side of the
stream.
The voice of the dear whip-poor-will—
Whip-poor-will! whip-poor-will! whip-
poor-will!

Oh, happy the maid when her lover has
pressed
His lips to her blushes and brow.
Oh, happy the thoughts that can never be
told:
I feel their heart-echoings now.
A pleasure of days I see by the path
That led to the tumble-down mill
Where gathered the boys who are distant or
dead.
To list to the dear whip-poor-will—
Whip-poor-will! whip-poor-will! whip-
poor-will!

Though winter may come and some pleasures
seem cold,
I yet have a dream in the night
That I live in the fields that my boyhood hath
known.
Where daisies were blossoming bright.
At close of the day when my labors are o'er,
I gaze on the wood with a thrill.
Where murmur of pines and the echoing
past
Bring voice of that dear whip-poor-will—
Whip-poor-will! whip-poor-will! whip-
poor-will!

Henry Denver, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-
publican.

AN M. P.'S INFATUATION.

A DOMESTIC DIFFERENCE.

The general impression among Jim Percival's friends was that he might have done a good deal better for himself than he did in his matrimonial venture.

An M. P., with a safe seat and decided abilities, young, good-looking, well connected, but having only a limited income, he was just the man who should have married money, and this is exactly what he had not done. He met his wife in Paris during a holiday trip. She was a pretty, vivacious Irish woman, lady-like and attractive, but she had no fortune, and was of no particular family. The M. P.'s friends shook their heads over the match, and all felt convinced that before long he would find out what a mistake he had made.

There could be no doubt that under the circumstances his marriage was an imprudent one. With his eight hundred pounds a year Percival had subsisted comfortably enough as a bachelor, but as a married M. P. he found that his income went simply no way at all. To cut himself off from society and to live with his wife in economical seclusion was, of course, out of the question. It would have made him unpopular with his constituents, as well as with certain influential friends in town, to whose good offices he looked for securing some post in the government when his party came back to power. And as he had no profession, but had launched himself for good or ill upon a parliamentary career, it would have been madness in him to prejudice his chances of political preferment.

The natural consequence followed. Percival got into debt. He consoled himself first of all for outrunning the constable by the consideration that his party must soon return to power, and then he should be able to recoup his present expenditure. But the radicals remained "in" session after session; the looked-for general election came no nearer, and Percival began to feel very lugubrious indeed. He already owed nearly one thousand pounds—a crushing liability to a man with a small income and no capital; indeed, he did not attempt to disguise from himself that unless something very unexpected turned up he must soon be hopelessly involved. His wife had long been urging immediate and rigid retrenchment, but each time she mentioned it Percival shook his head.

The house was in committee on a bill which was being fought tooth and nail by the opposition, and urgent whips had been issued to the members of both parties to be as frequently as possible in their places. But there were many dreary intervals of debate, when no big division was imminent, and during those intervals Percival did not always remain in the precincts of the house.

He might no doubt have spent them at home or in escorting his wife to one or other of the numerous social functions which, for his sake, she so religiously attended. But in his worried state of mind the dullness of a domestic evening, or the yet deadlier boredom of a political conversation, was uninviting. He preferred to forget his troubles in more enlivening scenes. Within a mile of the Palace of Westminster there is, as all the world knows, a famous theater of varieties. It is under unexceptionable management; it puts forward the strongest and most enterprising programme of the kind in London. One evening during a particularly drowsy debate a fellow M. P. had suggested to Percival that they should run across to the X. and see the Rainbow danseuse. Percival had complied. After that night he went to see her pretty regularly.

Just before the dance the stage was darkened; behind loomed a background of murky clouds, gloomy as the sky before an impending thunderstorm; then a brilliant blaze of sunlight burst upon the shadowed scene, and whirling wildly in its dazzling rays appeared the famous Rainbow danseuse. What a sight that was! How dexter-

ously she managed her mass of gorgeous draperies, which floated all about her, and swirled and spun like a revolving wheel. At times nothing but the flashing hues of these robes was visible; at other times a lovely face, crowned with golden yellow locks, stood out among them, radiant, spiritual, superb—and then, while this entrancing apparition smiled and the audience clapped and shouted, rumblings of thunder rolled upon the air; clouds overcast the sunlight; and amid their gathering gloom, the Rainbow goddess faded slowly from the scene.

If it had ended with his merely admiring this ravishing beauty from a distance, all might have been well. But such infatuation as Percival's was not satisfied to confine itself within those modest limits. A strong desire came over him to make her personal acquaintance. He ought, of course, to have withstood it. It should have been perfectly obvious to him that, in giving way to his desire, he was voluntarily thrusting himself into the path of danger.

But he gave way, nevertheless. He went farther. He actually addressed one or two letters to the young lady. To his great chagrin she sent him no reply. At last, in desperation, he procured an introduction to the manager of the X., and besought that gentleman's aid in his foolish and culpable project.

"Just so," said the manager, rather coldly. "Well, Mr. Percival, I will communicate your wish to the young lady, and will then let you know her reply. I cannot hold out hopes that it will be favorable, for a number of other gentlemen have desired introduction to her, and have all been refused. You see, she is a simple, modest girl, who is merely using her talent to support her family, and has no desire for a circle of male admirers. However, as I said, I will tell her that you wish to be introduced."

The following night when he ought to have been in his place in the house, listening to the ministerial leader's statement, he was hovering near the stage door of the X. He had made up his mind to follow his goddess home, and so find out her private address.

Percival had a cab waiting for him at the corner. He noticed another cab drawn up opposite the stage door. He strolled up and accosted the driver.

"You're a lucky man to have such a charming fare," said Percival carelessly.

"Oo said I 'ad a charmin' fare?" retorted the man, suspiciously. Then he added: "If that's your sort, young feller, you may save yourself the trouble of doin' the civil to me. For she's a thoroughly good young 'ooman, I can tell yer, and won't stand no followers foolin' around—not she!"

Percival affected to laugh and strolled away. In a few minutes he saw the girl hurry out and get into her cab. Then he jumped into his own—having instructed the driver to follow the other vehicle and keep it carefully in sight. His heart was beating fast. He was in an almost uncontrollable excitement. Yet he felt ashamed of himself at the same time. To persecute a virtuous and modest girl with unwelcome attention was shabby conduct in anyone—especially in a married man. And Percival was conscious that he was committing a contemptible action. Yet, somehow, he could not help it. His ridiculous infatuation had bound him hand and foot.

When they had driven about a mile his cab stopped. The M. P. got out. He saw the young lady alighting from her cab about a hundred yards ahead. She turned and walked rapidly away. With a beating heart and trembling steps, he followed her, keeping an interval of seventy or eighty yards between them.

She had not alighted at her own door, but at the end of a street of private houses, down which she was now walking. Percival realized with a certain thrill of uneasiness that it was P—street, the street in which his own house was situated. But something worse was in store. The young lady stopped, appeared to be carefully scrutinizing the numbers, then, after some evident hesitation, she walked straight up to the door of Percival's house and rang the bell. A minute later she was admitted.

All at once the truth flashed upon the unhappy M. P. There could, of course, be no doubt upon the subject. This young lady, annoyed and frightened by his persistent attentions, and seeing that silent disdain had no effect in stopping them, had taken the ready and effective method of reporting him to his wife!

Percival leaned against some iron railings, near which he stood and wiped his clammy forehead with his handkerchief. His dismay was all-handkerchief. If he had together beyond words. If he had been on either side had ceased between them—if she had not been perfectly fond and trusting toward him he could have stood the thing better. But as he felt like a man who had suddenly received a knock-down blow, his knees were trembling violently; a sense of sickness, of faintness, stole over him; in the face of this fearful exposure his infatuation for the danseuse seemed to die; for the first time he seemed to realize what an abject idiot he had been.

It was a long time before he could make up his mind how to act. He stalked the street for more than half an hour before he had decided—and a

bad half hour he found it. Then he took a sudden resolution. He would go in and make a clean breast of the whole affair to his wife. That, after all, was the most honest, and, probably, the most prudent course. She might, or she might not believe him; but he would tell her all the truth, express his sincere penitence, and throw himself upon her mercy.

He nerved himself to the effort. He went in. He entered the drawing-room. His wife was now alone. She looked up at him with a cold, altered expression, that made him wince. But he persevered. He spoke. He told her all. She averted her face, and heard his confession to the end in ominous silence.

"And so, Jim, my make-up, my golden wig, and my wedding draperies—to say nothing of the shifting lights and the shadows thrown upon one, baffled even your penetration, eh, sir?"

Jim was staring at his pretty wife, who had now risen and stood before him, smiling archly, in evident enjoyment of his obvious relief and astonishment.

"And you fell in love with my make-up. For that is what it comes to, doesn't it, Jim?"

"By Jove!" he exclaimed with emphasis, "that explains it. It was your eyes that did it, little girl. They drew me to the theater night after night to worship you. I could not resist their spell. I could not explain it to myself. Yet I felt there was something half familiar in their magnetic influence upon me. To think I never guessed. By Jove! I was a duffer. I ought to have known that no such other eyes were to be found in all England!"

"Or in all America, either?" questioned the Rainbow danseuse, playfully. Jim's explanation was, unconsciously, the most diplomatic that he could have devised. Those incomparable eyes beamed upon him with tenderness and loving humor.

"But, I say," asked Jim, an idea striking him, "these social functions which you have been attending so assiduously for the past few months—have they been simple bluffs to dupe your unsuspecting husband—eh, Jennie?"

"Not at all, sir. I went to them all. But as my 'turn' at the theater lasted only ten minutes or so, I was able to go there as well. Besides," she added, with the slightest tinge of playful reproach in her tone, "you have not been at home enough lately to miss me very much, have you, Jim?"

"By Jove!" he cried, "I'll turn over a new leaf in that respect to-night."

He went up, placed his arm round his wife, and kissed her fondly. She leaned her head upon his shoulder and held up a pink slip of paper to his eyes.

"There! Dear old Jim!" she exclaimed. "Mr. Y— has paid me—what do you think? Fifty pounds a week. That is a check for ten weeks' salary. At this rate your Rainbow goddess will soon dance you clear out of debt—won't she, Jim?"

And she soon did.—London Truth.

A Romance.

The Knight of the Golden Lance drew rein upon his richly caparisoned steed in front of the ancient castle of Doonderborg.

The portcullis was battened down and the drawbridge was reeled close to the jamb of the battlemented doorway.

The castle presented a gruesome gray front, and the knight was so impressed by it that he did not observe the daughter of the seneschal, who was working in a small garden plot beyond the moat.

As no one appeared to greet the knight, he concluded to make his presence known by word of mouth.

"What, ho there!" he shouted.

The daughter of the seneschal looked up suddenly. She had not before observed the knight.

No response being forthcoming the knight shouted again:

"What, ho there!"

"Tain't no hoe," sung out the girl; "it's a spade." And she shook it at him.

Being thus called down the Knight of the Golden Lance felt himself so hurt at his misadventure that he threw a brick at the daughter of the seneschal and withdrew in sullen silence.—N. Y. Sun.

She Rebuked Him.

Miss Jane Addam—the "Saint Jane" of Hull house fame, whose work shows her to be anything but an injudicious or demoralizing philanthropist—tells a story at the expense of those who are afraid to help anybody for fear of hurting somebody. The incident occurred in Boston, where Miss Addam had been visiting the homes of the poor. Her companion was a well-to-do Bostonian, who had theories as to the danger of "pauperizing" the poor, which forbade him to give anything, whatever the need. In one house they found a destitute old woman, whose condition moved them both to pity. The young man stood firmly to his principle, however, and after leaving the house expressed to Miss Addam the difficulty with which he had restrained himself from giving, and so, perhaps, "pauperizing" the woman. Immediately afterward the two took a horse car, and the young gentleman started at once to pay his companion's fare; but Miss Addam stopped him. "I do not recognize class distinctions," she said to the discomfited theorist, "and I object to being pauperized." And she paid her own fare.—Youth's Companion.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended July 20, reports sent in by fifty-six observers in various portions of the state to the state board of health indicate that dysentery and whooping cough increased and pleuritis, inflammation of the kidney and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 174 places, typhoid fever at twenty-nine, diphtheria at sixteen, scarlet fever at twenty-one, measles at nine, and smallpox at Detroit, Olivet and Battle Creek.

Ghostly Find in a Box.

A sensational find was made at Mitchell's bay at Algona by Capt. Raymond and a companion. They discovered a small packing case floating in the water, and after towing it ashore broke off the cover, which was securely nailed down. In the box they found the legs and lower half of a man's body. They were carefully wrapped up in newspapers. The body had been chopped in two just below the ribs, and the chest, head and arms were missing.

Goes for Life.

The most sensational trial ever held in Traverse City closed when Woodruff Parmelee was sentenced to state prison at Jackson for the murder of Julia Curtis. When sentence was pronounced the prisoner exclaimed in response to the usual question that a great mistake had been made, that he was not guilty of murder. Parmelee was the lover of Julia Curtis. On April 29 she was found dead from strangulation in the woods near her home.

A Village Burned.

Holton, Muskegon county, with a population of 250, was destroyed by fire. The losses were: J. P. Utters, D. P. James, barn and hotel; Kingstaad's saloon, Thompson's blacksmith shop and house, Dr. Block's office, L. P. Murphy's store. The loss is about \$7,000, with an insurance of \$2,000. The grist mill, two drug stores and a meat market are all the business buildings left. A cigar stub in a barn was the origin of the fire.

Michigan Insane People.

Fourteen of the twenty-four trustees of the state asylums attended a joint board meeting in Kalamazoo. 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. The rate charged in the upper peninsula was fixed at sixty cents per day and forty-six in the lower.

Pay Dirt Found Accidentally.

A cave-in at the Ashland mine in Ironwood occurred by which a great thing will be realized. An enormous body of ore was exposed and is easy of access. Work will be commenced at once to get the ore on the surface. More men will be hired and the present wages raised. No one was hurt by the cave-in and very little damage done.

Children Eat Poisoned Meat.

Fred Whitney, a farmer of Banker, 4 miles west of Hillsdale, scattered paris green on his potatoes to kill the potato bugs. His 4-year-old daughter and her sister, 8 years old, went into the field and ate some apples that had fallen from the tree into the potato patch. The younger girl died.

Imprisoned Miners Rescued.

The nine imprisoned miners at the Pewabic mine at Iron Mountain were released and none of them was injured. The men suffered no inconvenience. All heard the crash of the timbers and made their escape to a dry drift on the first level.

Brief News Items.

Timothy Dewey, who was 100 years old on May 30 last, died at Concord and was buried from the M. E. church, of which he had been a member for sixty-five years. He was born in Rutland, Vt., and came to Concord in 1836. The bicyclists in the rural districts of Hillsdale county now capture woodchucks by running them down with the aid of their wheels.

A new and larger post office is being erected at Stockbridge to accommodate the increase of population.

The Phelps Lumber company's mill near Keno was completely destroyed by forest fires. With the mill about 2,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed.

Fire caught from a railroad engine and \$2,000 worth of staves were burned at Sunfield. P. H. Bergens, of Portland, was the owner.

G. A. Hurd, of Chicago, was found dead in bed at the Hudson house in Lansing. He was agent for the Merchants' mercantile agency, Chicago. It was supposed death was caused by heart disease.

John Radamacher was bound and gagged by whitecaps and taken to a strip of woods near Westphalia and given a horsewhipping. He was released with a warning not to beat his wife again.

The Washburn, Iron River & Western railway filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation extending the line of the proposed road from Iron River to Drummond.

Mabley, Harvey & Co., retail clothiers in Detroit, filed chattel mortgages aggregating \$105,000 for the benefit of their creditors, mostly in the east. Assets will cover all claims.

AT AN END.

Practical Close of the Horr-Harvey Debate—Saturday's Arguments.

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CHICAGO, July 19.—There was an attendance of between seventy-five and 100 listeners Saturday when Mr. Horr inaugurated this next to the last session of the great silver debate. Mr. Horr opened by quoting a report of the finance committee of the United States senate for the purpose of showing that gold had not appreciated since 1873 and challenged his opponent's sincerity in basing his arguments on this matter upon Sauerbeck's tables, which are compiled by an Englishman and based upon English values. In his reply to these charges Mr. Harvey scored one of the hardest hits that has yet been placed to his credit. He produced an article written by Mr. Horr in answer to a correspondent which had appeared in the weekly and monthly editions of the New York Tribune in which Mr. Horr scoffed at the idea which he has advanced in the present debate that human labor formed a trustworthy standard of value. Mr. Horr's reply to the correspondent, as quoted by Mr. Harvey, concluded with the words: "Your system seems so absurd that I can hardly treat it soberly."

In reply to the charge that he had unfairly based his arguments upon a foreign table, Mr. Harvey produced a comparative statement that his argument would have been even more forcibly emphasized by the Aldrich report to the United States senate, and further stated that his selection of Sauerbeck's figures was based upon his belief and the generally accepted opinion that they were more authoritative.

Mr. Horr accused his opponent of being tricky in quoting one sentence from the article which he had written for the New York Tribune, and assuming that it showed the gist of the whole article. What he said in reference to the man's theories being ridiculous did not relate to his measure of value at all. It was his attempt to substitute a paper dollar based on nothing with which to do the business of the country.

Saturday's debate was full of byplay, and there was no little wit and sharp retort that kept the audience in excellent humor. In nutshell the arguments of Saturday were along these lines:

Claimed by Mr. Harvey—That panics are due to our system of bank credits; that supply and demand, not cost of production, fix prices; that the relative value of the dollar now is greater than in 1865; that there is a constant increase in debtors, in tenants, in homicides, insanity, suicide and crime; that, in short, the logical outcome of the tendency of present events must be the substitution of a monarchy for the present republic.

Claimed by Mr. Horr—That the volume of currency in circulation is not closely related to the volume of business; that there is no such thing as an unlimited demand for anything in the world, not even of money; that there are other uses for money than as a medium of paying debts; that the panic of 1893 was caused by a fear that this country might return to a silver basis; that the business of the country does not depend upon the per capita of the circulating medium; that the debt of the country is decreasing; that eleven items in Mr. Harvey's table of debts are millions of dollars wrong in the aggregate and wholly misleading.

At the close of the day's session Mr. Harvey presented Mr. Horr with a silver dollar of 1799, as a souvenir of the debate. "In the early days of the debate," said Mr. Harvey, "you claimed the silver dollar was never the sole unit or standard of value. I hereby present you with a silver dollar coined in 1799, upon the rim of which, in place of the customary milling, is stamped by the government, these words: 'One dollar or unit, hundred cents.' Mr. Horr accepted the dollar, and announced he would have a hole bored into its middle and then hang it with a string about the neck of a granddaughter born the first day of the debate.

The debate will close to-day. On Saturday Mr. Harvey announced that he would confine himself on that day exclusively to the discussion of the advisability of independent action on the part of the United States in the matter of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Horr, on the other hand, said he would prove to the people of the United States that gold is the natural money for great business transactions and is the chosen money of all civilized nations; its use in preference to silver is an illustration of the survival of the fittest. These questions alone will form the basis of the concluding arguments to-day.

REV. DR. BEECHER IS DEAD.

Brother of the Famous Brooklyn Divine Passes Away.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died at his home, 183 Macon street, Brooklyn, early Sunday morning, aged 91 years. He was taken ill three days ago, and his family physician found him in a serious condition, due largely to advanced age and the fact that the digestive system refused to act. Rev. Dr. Beecher for some years had been in poor health, due to injuries received in a railroad accident.

[Dr. Edward Beecher was born at East Hampton, L. I., August 27, 1803. In 1830 he accepted the presidency of Illinois college at Jacksonville, Ill., which position he held for the succeeding twelve years. He was the first president. During the Alton riots in 1838 an attempt was made to murder Dr. Beecher on account of his pulpit utterances. His next call was to the Salem Street Congregational church, Boston, where he remained until 1853, when he accepted the offer of the Congregational church at Galesburg, Ill., retaining that position until the 70th year of his age. He came to Brooklyn in 1872 and was associated with his brother in the publication of the Christian Union.]

NINE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Fatal Work of a Storm That Swept Over Missouri Towns.

CAIRO, Ill., July 29.—Reports just received say that on Saturday afternoon a cyclone passed over the village of Three States, situated on the Mississippi river, 45 miles south of here on the Missouri side. Lightning struck a shanty boat tied at the bank, killing the owner, George McClelland, and his wife, and fatally injuring their three children, who are since reported to have died. Their home was said to be Kenosha, Wis. At Barnes Ridge, 3 mile west of Three States, the lightning struck a farm house, killing a man and wife named Thomas. The wind came from a western direction.

St. Louis, July 29.—A special to the Chronicle from Fort Worth, Tex., says that J. B. Pritchard and wife were killed by lightning while driving home from Gainesville Friday night. Their sleeping babe was not injured. One of the horses was also killed.

A. P. A.

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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.
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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.

August 1st.

Nice ripe Tomatoes at Freeman's.

Sunday was a dry day in Chelsea.

Farmers report late potatoes as booming.

Now is the time to pay your village taxes.

A. E. Winans was a Grass Lake visitor Tuesday.

Supervisor Lighthall was in Ann Arbor Tuesday.

Glen Stimson, of Albion, is spending the summer here.

Sheriff Judson, of Ann Arbor, was in town Monday.

Camping parties are very fashionable just at present.

The front of the Boyd House has been repainted this week.

John Bagge will occupy the Canfield house on Park street.

Mrs. Watkins, of Grass Lake, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Miss Lillie Weinmann, of Ypsilanti, visited friends here last week.

Don't fail to see the races at Recreation Park next Thursday, Aug. 8.

Two good ball games at Recreation Park next Thursday, Aug. 8.

Andrew Greening, of St. Paul, Minn., is the guest of his mother this week.

E. J. Foster's family, of Grass Lake, spent last week at Cavanaugh Lake.

Arthur Briggs, of Jackson, is clerking for the H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Dr. E. T. Trimmer, of Chicago, is the guest of his classmate, Dr. J. C. Buell.

Remember the Day of Sports next Thursday, Aug. 8. See "ad" on last page.

Potato hills wet to the bottom for the first time this year by last Saturday's rain.

Mrs. Josie Stottenberg, of Owosso, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. August Neuberger.

Daniel L. Cruice, of Chicago, is spending the present week here with Frank Greening.

Mrs. L. E. Sparks and daughter spent a few days with Jackson friends fore part of this week.

The Rev. M. J. Fleming and Rev. John Wall, of Dexter, were recent guests at St. Mary's Rectory.

W. P. Schenk & Co. will sell shoes during August at manufacturers' prices. See "ad" on first page.

Miss Mary Mase, of Grand Rapids, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Michael Staffan, of South Main street.

Miss May Congdon and brother, Howard, leave to-day for Vicksburg to spend a week with relatives.

M. Boyd has sold his meat business to John Bagge, who will continue the market at the same old stand.

Workmen are excavating for the foundation of the new Congregational parsonage on East Middle street.

Mrs. B. Winans leaves Thursday for Lansing, where she will spend several days with her son and daughter.

Wm. Neebing and family, of Manchester, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Staffan last Sunday.

The H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. offer ten yards of Challie for 25 cents Saturday evening. See "ad" on next page.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Crafts, of Sharon, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Crowell, last Sunday and Monday.

Mr. John O'Connor and Mrs. W. A. Miles, of Jackson, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Raftrey last Sunday.

There will be a meeting of Columbian Hive No. 234, Ladies of the Maccabees, Tuesday evening, August 6th, at 7.30 o'clock.

Mrs. J. C. Neufang and son Fred, of Reading, Mich., are visiting her sister, Mrs. Merritt Boyd, and other friends here this week.

Mrs. Israel Vogel, Miss Minnie Vogel and Mr. Louis Vogel are spending the week with Rev. and Mrs. C. Hoag, of Port Huron.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Carr and children, of Fowlerville, were the guests of J. C. Taylor and family the past week. Mrs. Carr is a sister of Mrs. Taylor.

N. E. Freer, attorney-at-law, and family, who have been at Northville for the past four months, have returned to Lima for the balance of the summer.

J. C. Taylor will build a new dwelling house on the north side of Park street, between Van Lyne's barn and Schumacher's shop. Mat. Schwekerath has the contract.

During the storm last Saturday morning C. T. Conklin's barn, on his farm in Sylvan, was struck by lightning, and in a short time the barn and contents were consumed by fire. Loss covered by insurance.

A full line of fresh baked goods at Freeman's.

The Farmers' Picnic will be held at Whitmore Lake, August 24. Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit; Rev. Fr. Goldrick, of Northfield; Gen. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, and Hon. Wm. A. Moore, of Detroit, will speak.

Kempf & Bacon will ship a car load of poultry from Mason to-day, one from Leslie on Friday, and one from Chelsea on Friday. Next week they will ship a car from North Adams, one from Brookly, one from Stockbridge, and one from Hamburg.

Mrs. Hugh Sherry, Mrs. Charles Whitaker, Mrs. Peter Gorman and Miss Jennie Gorman left last Monday, July 29, 1895, for Detroit to join the pilgrimage to the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec. They expect to be gone ten days.

A grand picnic will be held at Jackson's Grove, Pinckney, Mich., on Aug. 15, 1895, under the auspices of St. Mary's Church of that village. Fine speaking, good music, base ball and Rugby contests will be some of the interesting features of the occasion.

Rev. W. P. Considine will celebrate mass in Grass Lake at the home of Mr. Edward Cullen, on West Main street, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1895, at 9 a. m. Rev. Geo. Clarkson, of Milford, Mich., will accompany Father Considine and preach on that occasion.

According to Census Bulletin No. 6, the number of chickens in Washtenaw county June 1, 1894, was 226,565; turkeys, 16,958; geese, 2,023; ducks, 4,151. The number of dozens of eggs sold during the year ending June 1, 1894, was 802,506, the value of which was \$102,102.

A camping party, consisting of the following named persons, go to North Lake this week for a ten day's outing: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Shaver, Mr. and Mrs. Milo Hunter and daughter, Mrs. Sam. Guerin and children, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark and children, and Mr. Arl Guerin.

Farmers who were in the village Saturday, after the glorious rain, looked and talked more cheerful than for months, as a fair crop of beans, a good crop of late potatoes and a fine yield of corn are confidently expected, and the parched pastures will soon show the value of a plentiful supply of water for fall feed.

The surviving members of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry will have a reunion in Ypsilanti August 15. James T. Hurst, president of the association, requests a full attendance, as the meeting will be an important one. Arrangements are to be made for the dedication of the monument to those of the regiment who fell at Chickamauga, Tenn. The Fourth had a total of 2,489 men enlisted during the war. There are now about 740 survivors.

The Ann Arbor Times says: "According to the posters which are out for German day, which will be celebrated this year in Ypsilanti, Aug. 22, it will be a peculiar celebration for Germans. It will be a regular speech making day, and that, too, in English. Mayor Wells, John P. Kirk and James Gorman will orate in English, and L. J. Lisemer will wind up with a short address in his mother tongue. Mr. Lisemer's speech will perhaps be the only one some of those present can understand. There is another thing which it is rumored will put a peculiar aspect to the celebration, and that is those who are thirsty will be compelled to go to the well or drink out of a circus lemonade barrel.

Go where you may you will find the kicker. No trade or profession or calling in life is without him. He is omnipresent and assumes omniscience. Carry an undertaking to a successful end he will sulk because it was not a failure; fail and he knew it would be a failure long before the inception of the enterprise. He kicks because it is dry, and should it rain more than an hour, he is sure of a flood. Wheat looks well in the fall, but he is sure the winter will not leave enough for next year's seed; should it survive and promise an abundant crop, then the price will be so low that it will scarcely pay to harvest. Propose a public improvement and he sees ruin staring him in the face in the shape of an increase of a fraction in the rate of taxation. Should the proposition carry, he thinks the wiser plan would be to divert the funds so raised to induce the location of manufacturing institutions in the town. Ask him for a subscription to a bonus for this purpose and his shell shuts with a snap, and from the interior comes the information "that it is no worse for other people to work for their start than it was for him; nobody ever gave him anything." He bewails dull times and takes the next train to a neighboring town to do his trading. To him prosperity is a reminiscence of the past, and adversity and downfall the heritage of the future. All localities are more highly favored than his own, and the officials wiser than those under whose administration he lives.

A full line of fresh baked goods at Freeman's.

Don't Trust

TO

Luck

Buy your

Teas

and

Coffees

at

Freeman's

And be sure of something good.

Give us a trial and we will convince you that for

Quality, Quantity and Price

The place to buy groceries is at

FREEMAN'S

J. C. Twitchell

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office in Hatch & Durand building

Dr. W. A. Conlan

DENTIST.

Office Over Glazier's Drug Store

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

G. W. Palmer

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea

H. W. Schmidt

Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5.

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

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

Office over Kempf Bro's Bank.

DR. BUELL

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office over H. S. Holmes' Store.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

CHELSEA, MICH.

W. S. Hamilton

Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, and member of the O. V. M. S.

Office corner East and Summit streets.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Saturday Evening Only,

From 7 to 10 o'clock, We Shall Sell

Challies, 10 Yards

- FOR -

25 CENTS*

No customer to have more than 20 yards.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Sole agents for Chelsea for the celebrated Butterick patterns. Monthly Fashion Plates, Delineators, Metropolitan plate, etc.

Nothing ..

Is slighted here. Every thing first-class in every particular.

WEBSTER

For Merchant Tailoring.

THE PEOPLE SAY

The Reason Is

We employ skilled hands in every department, and guarantee satisfaction.

Goods called for and delivered free of charge.

CHELSEA STEAM LAUNDRY

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

BIG PROFITS ON Small Investments.

Returning prosperity will make many rich, but nowhere can they make so much within a short time as by successful Speculation in Grain, Provisions and Stock.

\$10.00 For each dollar invested can be made by our Systematic Plan of Speculation

originated by us. All successful speculators operate on a regular system. It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of men in all parts of the United States who, by a systematic trading through Chicago brokers, make large amounts every year, ranging from a few thousand dollars for the man who invests a hundred or two hundred dollars up to \$50,000 to \$100,000 or more by those who invest a few thousand.

It is also a fact that those who make the largest profits from comparatively small investments on this plan are persons who live away from Chicago and invest through brokers who thoroughly understand systematic trading.

Our plan does not risk the whole amount invested on any trade, but covers both sides, so that whether the market rises or falls it brings a steady profit that piles up enormously in a short time.

WRITE FOR CONVINCING PROOFS, also our Manual on successful speculation and our Daily Market Report, full of money-making pointers. ALL FREE. Our Manual explains margin trading fully. Highest references in regard to our standing and success.

For further information address

THOMAS & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 241-242 Rialto Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's Auctioneer.

Headquarters at HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnished Free.

Adrian Press Washtenawisms.

Workmen of the Chelsea Stove Works, in course of an excavation, uncovered a stone tomb, twelve feet long, six deep and five thick. It contained a skeleton of human resemblance. The Chelsea papers touch the subject gingerly, and there is a suspicion that the skeleton is that of an editorial room bore.

With breezy over-confidence the Salvation Army says that it will attack Ann Arbor Aug. 1. The defenses there are very formidable, and the devil is too sharp to be lured beyond his intrenchments. It is moreover extremely difficult to conduct a successful war against the enemy in his own country, if he is thoroughly equipped and has the sympathy of the inhabitants.

Deaths from specified diseases ... 17,911

Deaths from communicable diseases dangerous to the public health ... 5,053 or 25.2 per cent.

This number includes only those at present so defined by the State Board of Health. It will probably eventually include all specific infectious diseases. The principal diseases now included are:

Consumption 2,154 or 12.0 per cent

Diphtheria and croup 1,218 or 6.8 per cent

Typhoid fever 689 or 3.8 "

Scarlet fever 360 or 2.0 "

Whooping-cough 172 or 1.0 "

Measles 127 or .7 "

Certain other diseases and groups of diseases of special importance are:

Cancer 644 or 3.6 per cent

Influenza 555 or 3.1 "

Pneumonia 1,385 or 7.7 "

Lung diseases (including pneumonia and consumption) 4,020 or 22.4 "

Bowel diseases 2,035 or 11.4 "

Brain diseases 1,709 or 9.5 "

Heart diseases (not including "heart failure") 1,076 or 6.0 "

The report has several interesting diagrams and a colored map, showing the distribution of mortality from typhoid fever, by counties, for a period of five years past. It should be in the hands of every health officer and persons interested in public health in the State. While a limited number of copies is sent to the clerk of each county for distribution to the supervisors and other officials entitled to them by law, the majority of these reports are distributed directly from the office of the Secretary of State, to whom application should accordingly be made by any persons desiring a copy.

Michigan Registration Report.

A copy of the Vital Statistics Report for 1893 has been received from Secretary of State Gardner. The compilation has been completed at an unusually early date, the long interval between the year covered by the Report (1893) and the appearance of the book being caused by the unnecessary delay in returning the data under the present law. Following are some of the general results of registration for the year:

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Total number of marriages 19,197

Persons married 38,394

Persons married per 1,000 estimated population 17.4

Total number of births 47,722

Births per 1,000 estimated population 21.6

Total number of deaths 21,982

Deaths per 1,000 estimated population 10.0

Natural increase of population 25,740

Natural increase per 1,000 estimated population 11.6

From the beginning of registration, April 5, 1867, to the close of the year covered by this report, 1893, there have been registered the following total numbers of returns of each class:

Total number of marriages registered 382,580

Total number of births registered 994,432

Total number of deaths registered 417,623

Aggregate number of births, marriages and deaths 1,794,635

Compared with the previous year, we observe a decrease in the number of marriages returned, amounting to 910 couples. The marriage rate (persons married) fell from 18.4 to 17.4 per 1,000 population. The number of births increased 1,501, and the number of deaths increased 253 over 1892.

The most notable feature of the year is the sharp decline in the marriage rate, consequent on the hard times prevailing throughout the State. Great distress was experienced during the winter of 1893-94 in the iron mining counties of the upper peninsula on account of the shutting down of the mines, and the number of marriages, usually very large, which is returned from that part of the State, fell off abruptly. A corresponding decrease or rather lack of increase in the number of children born of foreign-born parents took place, although the total number of births for the year showed an increase over 1892. While there were 1,248 more births of children of parents both native-born reported for 1893 than for 1892, there was an increase of only 20 in the number of children born to foreign-born couples. The effect of the hard times on the birth rate of children born to foreign-born parents cannot be expected to be as immediately and abruptly apparent as the effect on the marriage rate, but will rather be progressive for a series of years to come.

The increase in the number of deaths returned for the year is no more than is justified by the increase of population. The death rate, 10.0 per 1,000 inhabitants, is the same as last year. No epidemics prevailed, although quite a large number of deaths was again reported from influenza ("la grippe"). The total number so returned, however (555), was much less than the deaths reported from this cause in either 1890, 1891 or 1892. It is probable that our method of collection of data in this State tends to a larger return of indefinite causes, such as "la grippe" has fairly become, than when the statements of cause of death are derived from physicians' certificates. Three deaths were returned from smallpox, a greater number than has been reported for some years past. It is premonitory of the prevalence of this disease in the State during the following year, when sixty deaths occurred according to reports made to the State Board of Health.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The most important causes of death from a practical standpoint are those that the State Board of Health is endeavoring to restrict—the "communicable diseases dangerous to the public health" as defined by law. Especial prominence is given to these in the tables, and in the following summary the number and percentage to total deaths from all specified diseases are stated for the leading ones:

DO YOU EAT?

We take it for granted that you do, and we wish to say one word in regard to what you eat.

Always Buy Good Goods.

Especially clean goods. Old shelf worn goods are a thing of the past. People want fresh, clean, palatable eatables, and they want them at the lowest cash price.

Try These.

California Crawford Peaches, California Large Red Plums, Early Harvest Apples, Fresh California Apricots, Large Ripe Florida Tomatoes, Cucumbers, New Cabbage, New Potatoes, Pineapples, Oranges and Bananas.

Dried Beef.

Just try us on beef once; we beat the world on quality and will match price with any concern in the county. Power's full cream cheese 10 cents per pound.

Sweet Pickles.—Two more barrels of fancy sweet pickles at our new price, 7c per dozen or 4 dozen for 25c.

Sardines.—Don't forget those elegant sardines in oil, they are simply immense; fresh, new goods, and 6 cans for 25c.

Bakery Goods.—Our bakery goods are having an elegant run just at present. Good goods in this line always sell at sight. Just try a dozen of Grandma's big molasses cookies at 8c per dozen.

Fresh baked ginger snaps 7 cents per pound.

When you want fresh, clean goods, the very best money will buy, prompt service, strict attention and the lowest prices on good goods, there is but one place to go and that is

BEISSEL AND STAFFAN

Cash paid for butter and eggs.

Excelsior Bakery,

Chelsea, Mich.

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

28 WM. CASPARY.

The Parlor Barber Shop,

Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDER, Prop.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

Babcock building, N. Main St.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect June 16th, 1893

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

Detroit Night Express 5:10 A. M.

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. ROGERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by F. P. Glazier, Druggist.

Celery fresh from the growers at Freeman's.

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.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

WITHIN the past year the water in Lake Ontario has fallen fully twenty-four inches. This fall in the lake nearly conforms to the amount of rainfall of which the country is shy since January 1, 1894.

THAT the English are a nation of meat-eaters is shown by statistics. Those of 1882-84 prove that the consumption of meat per capita in England was 108 pounds. In 1891-93 this consumption had increased to 119 pounds.

AFTER August 1 any Michigan girls under 18 years of age wanting to get married will have to get the written consent of her parents, or have her intended husband get it for her. A new law going into effect on that date requires that such a document be filed with the county clerk before the marriage license may be issued.

RECENT natural gas explosions have alarmed certain members of the Chicago school board, and caused the continuance of fuel gas in the public schools to be regarded with disfavor. Chief Engineer Waters filed a report with the board of education committee on grounds and buildings recommending that the use of fuel gas be abandoned.

THE International Mining and Industrial exhibition which was to be held in Denver next summer, and which had been widely advertised, has been abandoned. The reason given by the committee is lack of public spirit. One citizen gave \$50,000, and about \$150,000 was to have been appropriated by the city and county, but the Denver people did not back up the project.

Two dozen officers of every grade, from colonel down to sergeant, and representing every branch of service in the German army, have just left Berlin for Valparaiso. Their services have been lent to the Chilean government by Emperor William for the purpose of reorganizing the Chilean army. They are to remain in South America for a term of three years.

A NEW society, which has for one of its cardinal principles the belief in the possession by animals of a soul and in the immortality of that soul and its activity in a future state, is being organized in Baltimore for the protection of animals from cruelty and ill treatment. It is to be called the Henry Berg society. The organizers are women, but both sexes will be eligible to membership.

ONE of the vegetable marvels for July is the fraxinella, an old fashioned flowering plant, native in southern Europe and Asia, and much cultivated in the gardens of our grandmothers. The plant has showy flowers, white red and rosy, and an odor that belongs to the leaves as well as the blossoms. The plant, if visited at night with a lighted match, is suddenly enveloped with blue flames.

A NEW YORK food reformer insists that the human body needs a bone supply as food just as much as does certain kind of vegetation. He holds that under the existing regimen, the bones of the human frame are not properly supplied with the chemical elements needed to keep them in sound and vigorous condition, and that these elements can most easily be obtained by consuming the powdered bones of animals ordinarily used for food.

THE Puget sound region of Washington is preparing to enter into active competition with Southern California in supplying the east with fruit. Successful experiments were made in shipping strawberries to eastern markets early this season. Recently several trial shipments of cherries were made, and plums and prunes are to be sent later. Some kind of superiority over the southern grown fruit seems to be claimed in the announcement of the new productions as "Puget sound unirrigated fruit."

AT Delphi a colossal headless statue of Athena in porous stone was discovered recently, bearing traces of polychrome coloring. Fragments of an archaic group in marble, representing a lion tearing a bull to pieces, were also found. Of the reliefs that adorned the scene of the ancient theater, representing the labors of Hercules, so far the shooting of the Staphalian birds, the struggle with Antaeus, the contest with the sea monster to deliver Hermoine and a part of the battle with the Centaurs have been recovered.

THAT relic of the medieval ages, hazing, has received an abrupt check at West Point in the punishment handed out to a member of the third class, who had abused the authority given him by custom over a student of a lower grade. The third class barbarian has by an order from the officers of the academy lost all privileges of upper classmen by being assigned to camp duty this year and next. Moreover, he is required to walk extra guard hours each camp day and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons during the winter.

HARVEY AND HERR.

The Debate in Chicago Over the Silver Question.

"Coin's Financial School" Defended by Its Author—A New York Financier Attacks Every Position Taken Therein—A Synopsis.

Copyright, 1895, by Axel F. Hatch.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Although the weather was cool and pleasant Monday the attendance at the Herr-Harvey debate dwindled down very perceptibly. There were just fifty-three persons present when Mr. Herr reopened the discussion, for the first time since the beginning of the debate reading from manuscript. During the nineteenth century all the great countries had adopted a gold standard, he asserted, but had not discarded silver. However, none of them had opened their mints to silver. He then dipped into the history of finance in France and was still talking of it when interrupted by the bell. An attack on Senator Morrill followed. He was not very careful of the truth, said Mr. Harvey, when he stated that no silver dollars had been coined for many years prior to 1873. Copies of the mint reports for several years previous to 1873 were submitted showing that several millions of dollars had been coined during these periods. "Now," said the author of "Coin," "if Senator Morrill couldn't tell the truth in one particular I have a right to assume that he could not tell it in any."

Mr. Herr warmly defended Senator Morrill. He said: "When Senator Morrill made the assertion that there had been no silver dollars coined for many years prior to 1873, he did not mean to be taken literally. He meant that in comparison to the amount of gold coined there had been practically none coined, and that is true. Mr. Harvey has a way I do not like of trying to smirch the character of everybody who differs from him in opinion. Mr. Harvey admits that he made one bad misstatement in his book, and according to his method of argument, I have a right to assume that he is wrong in everything."

Mr. Harvey turned to the discussion of bimetallism, taking up first that branch of it relating to unlimited coinage, and went into the history of the matter among other nations. "It makes no difference," said Mr. Herr, "what the history of unlimited coinage is. It is admitted on every hand that all nations have now closed their mints to silver and that is the main point."

Mr. Herr quoted from Mr. Harvey's book that "the objection to independent bimetallism is that the parity between the two metals can not be maintained at our ratio of 16 to 1, that is, the gold 22 3-10 grains in the gold dollar will be worth more than



ROSWELL G. HERR.

the silver 371 1/4 grains in the silver dollar," and "with silver remonetized, and a just and equitable standard of values, we can, if necessary, by act of congress reduce the number of grains in a gold dollar till it is the same value as the silver dollar. We can legislate the premium out of gold." He asked what becomes of Mr. Harvey's ratio of 16 to 1. Here is what he virtually says: "The gold dollar may be cut down if need be so that the ratio shall be 16 to 14." His mathematics, however, are as defective as his veracity. Mathematically 16 to 14 is the same as 22 to 1, so it is not the ratio he cares about.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Herr says that I deny that the two metals can be kept in circulation at a fixed ratio. I have not said that, for they can be, as they have been in this country. I know they have attempted to make you believe that there was no gold in circulation in this country, or seeking the mints after 1870, but both were misrepresentations. Mr. Herr lies in the face of history when he says that silver was not used prior to 1873 as a measure of value. Silver was the unit in that coinage system regulating the size of the gold coins, but the two together were the measure of values, and that is what we mean by the double standard. Mr. Herr alludes to something I have said before, and then adds: "Cut the yardstick in two and it will make twice as many yards of cloth in the world." Now, in 1875, you doubled the length of the yardstick. You can see no harm in destroying the price of a man's property, cutting the price of his property half in two, but your eyes are wide open when any man proposes to even up with you by proposing to cut the gold-dollar half in two. We don't wish to do that, either; we wish to put back in the coinage system the money that you demonetized in 1873.

Mr. Herr—It is possible that Mr. Harvey believes that the act of 1873 when it demonetized silver cut the price of the property of the world in two, and that prices immediately dropped 50 per cent. I was around the world in 1873 and I know that did not take place, and he knows it. You destroy one-half of the wheat in the world and the chances are that you will increase the value of wheat probably four times; but wheat is an article that people consume from year to year, or after a short time, Gold has been accumulating for ages, and if you should destroy the primary money quality of half the gold in the world you would not change the price of the metal one-half. As soon as the price would go up there is an enormous store laid away over the entire world that is not being used for money purposes that would at once seek the channels and be coined into money and take the place of the money that had been destroyed.

Referring to his previous quotations from Mr. Harvey's book, Mr. Herr said he read them for the purpose of getting at what the author desires to reach by the free coinage of silver, and said that what "Coin" is really after is a cheap dollar. He would reduce the value of the money unit of this country one-half. Mr. Herr protested against the whole scheme, because it is an effort to cheapen labor. The greatest commodity ever placed on the markets of the world is silver. Is it best to cheapen the unit of value and decrease the purchasing value of our dollar? He was a believer in cheap prices and only opposed them when the cheapening of the price is at the expense of the men who do the work. Mr. Harvey said that his opponent argued that the dear dollar is of more benefit to laborers than a cheaper dollar. He did not intend to let Mr. Herr cloak himself behind the laboring man. "You have cut in two the number of days that it is possible for men to find labor," he said; "you have put anywhere from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 laboring men out of em-

ployment in this country entirely, and to those laboring men who are now destitute, and many of whose leaders are now lying in jail, you sing the sweet songs of the high purchasing power of the gold dollar—when he gets it. Mr. Harvey then delved into question of ratio and bimetallism and reviewed the historical position of silver in European countries.

Returning to the relation free coinage bears toward the laboring man, Mr. Herr said: "In 1879, when the question of metallic money became prominent in this country, we resumed specie payments, and the only money of final redemption was gold. Do you tell me that distress was abroad in the land from that on? Any man who says that must be ignorant of the history of work in the United States. Since this nation began, the years from 1879 to 1892 found our people better employed and at better wages than in any other same number of years since this government was formed. Four millions of men to-day out of employment. Where did you get your figures?"

Mr. Harvey—I said from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. Mr. Herr—There isn't any truth in either statement. In the years 1889-92 I was in thirty-one states of this union and during the entire time I did not visit a city where the people were not well employed at good wages and I know that any man who says that from 1879 to 1892 this country was in financial distress and that the laboring men were not then well employed is not well qualified to talk upon the subject, because that is not the fact.

Mr. Harvey congratulated the people on Mr. Herr's frank admission that over-production cuts no figure in this controversy.

Mr. Herr—I never said that.

Mr. Harvey referred to the national elections from 1884 to 1892 and said: "Now, since 1892 a flood of calamities has come. Don't you in this debate refer to the prosperity of this country from 1873 to 1893; don't you refer to the prosperity that has built up millionaires and multi-millionaires and strewn this country with millions of tramps and paupers and men that don't know how they are going to provide for their families in the coming year."

Tuesday.

CHICAGO, July 25.—No evidences of fatigue or lack of breath were apparent in either of the principals in the Herr-Harvey debate when time was called for the sixth round Tuesday. Mr. Harvey led with a vindication of the importance of the debate, which, he said, rested upon five historical reasons:

1. For 300 years prior to the demonetization of silver in 1873 silver was seeking the mints of the world for coinage into money.

2. For 300 years prior to 1873 there was no variation between the commercial and the legal ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. During the twenty-two years since 1873, however, the two ratios had separated widely, and gone from 15 1/2 to 1 to about 32 to 1.

3. For 333 years prior to 1873, the quantity ratio between silver and gold ranged from 56 of silver to 1 of gold to 4 of silver to 1 of gold, but notwithstanding this wide variation the commercial ratio had clung tenaciously to the legal ratio.

4. The price of silver in the London market, as measured in gold, up to 1873 was practically steady, while since that date silver had declined from 60 pence per ounce to 28 7 pence per ounce.

5. That this violent fluctuation in the price of silver has been going on ever since its demonetization and is going on to-day.

Mr. Herr did not reply directly to his opponent, but took up Mr. Harvey's statement of Monday that but one error had been found in his work, saying that there were myriads of mistakes, but by false implication which any man of sense would repudiate on sight. At this point Mr. Herr created some derision at the expense of Harvey by saying that he did not deny that his opponent believed all he had written. As a matter of fact, it was impossible for him to tell what a man in Mr. Harvey's state of mind might be capable of believing. The statement in "Coin's Financial School" that every ounce of silver produced up to the present time had cost the producer two dollars an ounce was quoted by Mr. Herr. If the mine owners had been producing silver at this cost and selling it, as they had been doing, at from \$1.30 to \$1.57 an ounce, they had lost by the transaction during the past three years some \$250,000,000.

The next point of attack was the statement of page 83 of Harvey's book that the people of this country are annually paying to England \$300,000,000 in interest on national and private bonds. Mr. Herr denied this proposition flatly, and challenged anyone to produce evidence that the indebtedness of the people of this country to all the nations of Europe involved anything like such an amount of interest.

Harvey then took his opponent to task for shipping about the book to find substance for his remarks instead of confining himself to the regular order of proceedings as agreed upon, and said that he would not be diverted from his original plan by such tactics.

Mr. Herr—The answer in your book of hypodermic and errors that the "government can create a demand for a commodity" has misled thousands of honest and unthinking people. My friend here, Dr. Robinson, says it is using a seeming truth to lie with, which is the most crafty and dangerous kind of false statement. You used an illustration to teach that free coinage would create an unlimited demand for silver and increase its value in the markets of the world. Under such coinage as you advocate silver would be received by the government, coined, and then, in effect, returned to the owner again. He might not get the same dollars coined from the identical silver which he took to the mint, but he would get those coined from silver received and treated precisely as his was. Your illustration of the government buying 100,000 horses is a fraud on its face, that is all. You say the average price of wheat in 1891 was 85 cents. The Statistical Abstract gives the New York price as \$1.09 in 1891 and the average price in Chicago in 1891 was 97 cents. If you are teaching the people the truth, explain this discrepancy.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Herr will make nothing by abusing or ridiculing me. The intelligence of the American people demand something higher than that. Mr. Herr should have thought of how the government fixes the price on gold. We ask the same thing for silver, that's all. When we get to the wheat table I will satisfy Mr. Herr that it is right, as he has already been satisfied of everything we have touched.

Mr. Harvey then entered into an argument on what he regarded as scientific bimetallism, advocating the option of the debtor to pay in either metal as a vital principle, the most important essential in the success of bimetallism, preventing corners on either metal, always increasing the demand for the cheaper metal and thereby restoring it to parity if there should be a break. To give the option to the creditor would cause the dearer metal to be used and a parity would be permanently broken, the gap growing wider all the time. With silver discarded as it is now we must go to the men who own the gold to get it and submit to their terms. A corner on gold could not, as it does now, threaten the credit of this nation if silver was in competition with gold as primary money. If we used the \$300,000,000 of silver now in the treasury there would be no borrowing of gold.

Mr. Herr—Mr. Harvey on Monday called attention to the great increase of farm tenancy in the United States since 1880, making that one of the points of his book to prove that the country is going to the dogs. It is from his point of view, but not from mine. He calls this increase evil and I call it good. Mr. Harvey sees in ten-

ancy, as it is in the United States, the rising of men by hundreds of thousands, from low to a high condition. He calls that a national calamity. Is it? I do not so regard it. If you would show the people that this increase in tenancy had been at the expense of farm owners you would have made a point, but that is not the truth. Undoubtedly in Massachusetts men have left their lands in the hands of tenants, but they have gone to the west. They make up the best people in the western country. Persons who have graduated from the farms of New England have helped to build up this great country of ours in the west. They are the saviors of this nation.

Mr. Harvey—By the rules of this debate Mr. Herr had no right to go to that tenant subject now. Its logical place in the debate is elsewhere. The statement he has just made, I promise to show at the proper time, will appear plainly unfair and inconsistent with the facts. Primary money is the measure of values. Gold (our present primary money) is now the measure of values. Mr. Herr and I agree as to that. Silver and gold working together, virtually as one metal, were formerly the measure of values.

Mr. Herr says in the Weekly New York Tribune of June 19 (the paper is here, Mr. Herr) "paper money is worth only the value of the money in which it is redeemed." And Mr. Herr is right. I do not mean to say that paper money cannot be made primary money, as we may see later, but it does not become the measure of values when only representing primary money. To be a measure of value it must represent itself only.

Mr. Herr—Any business man will only need to look at the table of production of silver and gold since 1873 to be able to ascertain that the law operates in reference to silver as well as in reference to every other commodity. Silver does not represent to-day the same amount of labor, of work, that it represented in 1873. It is cheaper because the demand and the supply are in such relations to each other that it makes it cheaper, just as wheat has been cheaper, and for the same reason. Mr. Harvey is mistaken. Prices are not governed or controlled by the amount of primary money in any country or in the whole world so far as I know. Why, when we passed the law of 1873 there was at that time only about \$135,000,000 of gold in the country—all the primary money we had. If his doctrine is true prices should have been doubled instantly. If your doctrine is true every product in this country should have been reduced in price by this cheapening of silver.

Thursday.

CHICAGO, July 27.—At the opening of the Herr-Harvey silver debate Thursday it was announced that but two more sessions would be held. And for this reason the daily bouts would be somewhat lengthened in order to admit of the delivery of the number of words originally agreed upon. The debate Thursday was marked by a more than usually sharp encounter between the two contestants. Mr. Herr called his opponent's attention to a statement which he had made in his criticisms upon Senator Morrill, wherein he stated that the silver dollars of 412 1/2



WILLIAM HOPE HARVEY.

grains were largely coined previous to the demonetization of silver in 1873 and after the passage of the law of 1873, making subsidiary coinage of less value than its face. Therefore he inferred that Senator Morrill was mistaken in stating that none of the 412 1/2 dollars had been coined from silver mined in this country. Mr. Harvey said that the old dollars of 412 1/2 grains were coined for the people of Nevada and California, notwithstanding that at that time the bullion was worth more uncoined than coined. Mr. Herr then denied that these dollars were coined from silver mined in this country and sent to the mint for that purpose. Congress had provided that foreign coin should be received by the government at a certain fixed value, and further that such coins should not again put into circulation but should be re-coined at the mint. The report of the director of the mint showed that over \$5,000,000 in silver had thus accumulated, having been found in the gold during the process of assaying it.

At this point Harvey challenged Mr. Herr's statement, saying that he had not brought his authorities with him, and therefore his arguments were entitled to no standing in debate. He then handed Mr. Herr a statement of the director of the mint, which he said reported that during the year 1870, 412 1/2 silver dollars had been coined at Carson City. Mr. Harvey again called his opponent to task for not confining his remarks to the order of debate originally agreed upon, and said that he would not be diverted from this order. He then entered upon a discussion of primary and credit money, saying that an overissue of credit money caused a drain upon the primary money for redemption purposes. An example of this had just been witnessed in this country in the issue of bonds by the present administration for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve.

Mr. Harvey said he had received a letter within the last few days from a large New York manufacturer in which the writer stated that all the money the bank sent him to pay off his men was in silver certificates. The run on the United States treasury must continue till the credit money outstanding, estimated at \$1,000,000,000, was reduced to the quantity of gold in this country, which was variously estimated at from \$400,000,000 to \$600,000,000, or the stock of primary money was increased. To bring order out of confusion the first necessary step was to build up the stock of primary money. All credit money rested on primary money, and if the gold standard was adhered to the people must look to gold alone to sustain its credit. Each government gold loan was a step towards national bankruptcy, temporarily restoring confidence, but finally resulting in an increased demand for gold. To correct this system the remonetization of silver was necessary. Every moment's delay endangered the safety of the republic.

Mr. Herr took his opponent to task for making a mistake in his figures regarding the amount of silver dollars coined in 1870 at the Carson City mint and asserted that the mint report from which the silver champion had quoted sustained Mr. Herr's proposition that not any of the silver produced in this country and sold by silver owners, or taken to the mint for coinage, was embraced in that money which Mr. Harvey said was coined after 1873. The mint report showed that from 1870 to 1874, in the mint of Carson City, there were only coined 12,383 of the old silver dollars. The report showed they were coined from the silver accumulated in assaying the gold taken to that mint. Mr. Herr added: Up to this moment Mr.

Harvey has not said one word upon the real question in debate. He spent hours to prove that the law of 1873 was conceived in sin and brought forth iniquity. I gave a short, succinct history of the bill and the steps taken in its passage. He has not controverted a single statement of mine. He has nowhere proved any act of bribery or the influence of money in a single step taken during the progress of the bill through congress. He or no one else ever will, because there was none. He has now printed long tables to prove that when the entire world, except England, was attempting to control the price of silver by legislation, they succeeded in keeping the legal price within five cents on the dollar of the market or commercial price, and that generally the variation between the market and the legal price was only about two points. I have virtually shown—and he virtually admits, at least he has nowhere denied it—that a variation of one-quarter of one point has thus far been sufficient to drive the dearer metal from every country in the world. My proposition is that gold has remained nearly stationary in price since 1873 and that silver has fallen in price in accordance with the great law of supply and demand, and that the cheapened processes of production, with the increase of the supply, has driven down the price of silver.

Mr. Harvey—I want to say to Mr. Herr, while disputing all that he has said, the silver derived from gold in refining gold at the mint was not coined into dollars, but was coined into fractional silver. When he says that the government was willing to lose that 2 or 3 per cent. premium he says that the government was willing to do something that the individual was not. The country needs \$34,800,000,000 to meet the normal demand for money. It needs it just as it needs a normal supply of wheat. For each dollar in existence we are paying the banks interest on two dollars. This is the way the banks work up the actual volume in existence to the normal volume. With \$1,000,000,000 in existence, the people are using it and paying interest on \$3,000,000,000 additional. This interest varies from 5 to 12 per cent. The banks are interested in holding down the volume of money and supplying the remainder needed with their credit system. They take the quantity of money in existence and stretch it like a piece of rubber. And they sometimes let loose of their end. It is used to mould public opinion in their interest. It can be truthfully said that all money in circulation represents borrowed money. It is human nature, known to all men, that most debtors are moral cowards. Money is the lash they are afraid of and the money lenders hold the whip hand.

Mr. Herr—Whenever silver mining costs two dollars an ounce, men who are in it paying their expenses and can only sell it for sixty cents will quit that business the world over. The mines that are mining silver at less than sixty cents will keep right on in the business. Now, Mr. Harvey, the fact that these mines have been running since 1873, according to your own statement, when the full effects of demonetization took place, with silver going down and down, if the production is increased from year to year, that of itself proves, and no man can gainsay it, that they are still making money at the price, or they would not stay in that business. They could not. Hence this effort of Mr. Harvey is to get \$1.19 out of the entire people of the United States for an article that costs the men who are producing it less than sixty cents an ounce. Was there ever such class legislation attempted in any country, to compel the people to pay for a thing three times as much as it costs to produce it? The men who own mines and those who own sums of money in excess of the money due them may be benefited by this cheap money scheme, but the rest of the people will receive nothing but injury.

Mr. Harvey—What Mr. Herr has said about the cost of producing silver he could have said with a great deal more force about the cost of producing gold. Gold, dollar for dollar, costs a great deal less than silver to mine. Over 50 per cent of all the silver produced comes from prospects where men are trying to make mines, mines that are not paying for either gold or silver, or both, and they are shipping that to get back four silver coins. There are only three or four silver coins left in the United States that are paying, and they are running precariously. Why? Because all mines are uneven and uncertain and may be lost in a week from now. The shysters of old loan have a system by which they loan other people's money. They are defending that system.

MADE HER A TARGET.

American Schooner's Excellent Experience Off Cape Antonio.

BREAKWATER, Del., July 26.—Capt. Quick, of the American schooner Carrie E. Lane, upon his arrival here Wednesday night had a tale to tell about a thrilling encounter in Cuban waters with a Spanish gunboat. Two shots were fired at the Lane by the man-of-war, and one of the schooner's crew narrowly escaped being killed by one of them. The vessel was made to heave to and give an account of herself before being allowed to proceed.

Capt. Quick says that he could not get the name of the gunboat. He adds that after the first shot was fired at the Lane he caused the stars and stripes to be hoisted at the peak, but the only response the Spaniards made was a second shot. The gunboat did not hoist her colors until after the first shot was fired.

Campos' Defeat at Valenzuela.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 27.—A cablegram from K... private letter received... steamer Mascotte, from Havana, reports the report of Martinez Campos' defeat at the battle of Valenzuela. Of the 1,000 Spanish troops that went into battle, only 300 escaped to Bayamo, where they are surrounded by 6,000 Cubans under Maceo, Maso, Quinlan, Bandera and Goulet. The insurgents' loss at this battle was 280 killed and wounded.

Lynched an Innocent Man.

FORD, Ky., July 29.—It developed Friday that the negro, Bob Haggard, who was lynched here last week, charged with having outraged Miss Ekin, was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. The story told of how the deed was done has been proven to be utterly false. The work was done by a few hot-headed men who did not take time to inquire whether Haggard was guilty or not.

William Stoke, 85 years old (colored), who is serving life imprisonment at Providence, R. I., for having killed Joseph Barron June 7, 1894, has become insane.

Here and There.

Whipped Cream Baking Powder at Freeman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rowe, of Manchester, visited friends here the past week.

The average yield of wheat in Michigan this year will be about 12 bushels per acre.

The dates for the Washtenaw county fair have been fixed for September 24th to 27th.

Here's another word for the dictionary makers. A bicycle store is called a "wheelery."

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.

Advertisers get the cash trade. When a man wants to beat a merchant he will take that miserly fellow around the corner who thought advertising a luxury.

The large saw mill at Milan belonging to C. H. Wilson was struck by lightning Saturday morning early and burned to the ground. There was no insurance, and loss is estimated at from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

A sagacious genius has invented an appliance which, when attached to the big sleeves worn by the summer girl, is so pleasingly constructed that though the sleeves be hugged flat will immediately puff out again when the pressure is withdrawn. This removes a great obstacle to the full enjoyment of summer outings.

The best cream to use for ice cream, says an authority, is that skimmed from milk 24 hours old. This is called double cream, and is used by the best professional ice cream makers as soon as possible after it is skimmed. It gives a cream of the best consistency, and one that will not melt rapidly when exposed to the air.

Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio and Georgia farmers must prepare for war. So says Chief Entomologist Howard, of the Agricultural Department. The present is the "locust year" for these. Those of the west central group will be invaded by vast armies of the seventeen-year brood, which last appeared in 1878, while Georgia will be visited by the nineteen-year or Southern brood, last seen in 1883.

One of our correspondents sends the following extract from the latest game laws, which may be of interest to some of our readers: Book agents may be killed from March 1 to July 1, inclusive; umbrella borrowers from Feb. 1 to May 1, and from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1; open season all the year round on life insurance agents and the people who borrow their neighbors' papers.—Caro Democrat.

Bicyclists have no right upon sidewalks at all, any more than have other vehicles, but they have the same rights upon highways and streets that all other conveyances have. If a bicycle is left leaning against a curbstone, the man who runs into and damages it does so at his peril. Upon the highway and streets a wheelman is entitled to his share of the roadway, and the man who negligently or recklessly runs him down must answer to the law.

Agriculture can only be made successful by adopting the same methods that apply to any other business or profession. Wherever the farmer has adopted labor saving appliances, systematized methods, looked after his employees just as well as the mill owner does after his, made every moment of his working time count, and allowed no material or product to go to waste, he has been successful. This applies as well to the man who has a farm of 50 acres as it does to the one with 500, and where you see a small farmer paying off the mortgage on his land and "getting ahead" in other ways, you will find a good business man and one that works his farm just as another works his mill or factory.

The Vital Statistics Report for 1893, just received at this office from the Department of State, Lansing, is issued unusually early and contains matter of much interest and importance to physicians, health officers, sanitarians and to all persons interested in the sanitary and social conditions of the State. There were registered for the year 1893 19,197 marriages, 47,732 births and 21,982 deaths. Of the deaths returned, 3,154, or 12.9 per cent of the number returned from specified diseases, were due to consumption; 1,218, or 6.8 per cent, from diphtheria and croup; 689, or 3.3 per cent, from typhoid fever; 390, or 2.0 per cent, from scarlet fever. There were 644 deaths from cancer, 555 from "in grippe," and 1,385 from pneumonia. These causes of death are fully discussed in the Report, and illustrative diagrams and maps are given for certain important ones. Persons desiring copies of this report should make application to Hon. Washington Gardner, Secretary of State, Lansing, Mich., as the former wasteful custom of distributing them through the county clerks has been discontinued.

Lima Beans.

Abraham Croman, of Waterloo, visited relatives here last Sunday.

Miss Barr, of Saline, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. S. Winslow, part of last week.

Maggie Ormsby is out from Pontiac visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Rain came last Friday in such abundance as to fill all the cisterns and some of the cellars.

Mrs. P. Haeffley and daughter, of Grand Rapids, returned home last Saturday, after a week's visit with Chas. Smith.

Excursions.

Emancipation Day Celebration at Battle Creek, Aug. 1, 1895. One cent a mile on all railroads.

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.

Grand K. O. T. M. excursion to Detroit and Belle Isle and return, Wednesday, August 7, 1895. Train leaves Chelsea at 6:50 a. m., returning leaves Detroit at 10:30 p. m. Fare for round trip from Chelsea, \$1.10.

Union Veterans Union National Encampment and Woman's Veteran Relief Union, Lima, Ohio, August 9-9, 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.

How to Get Rid of the Blues.

The blues, like the person suffering from their presence, are extremely uncomfortable, and her discomfort in a subtle way acts upon others, so that nobody is quite cheerful in her neighborhood. People who are "blue" are quite often cross as well, and unable to accept pleasantly the ups and downs of every day. Now, when you think of it, you must admit that it is a very humiliating experience to be cross, for cross people are disagreeable, and none of us wishes to be that.

The best way to get rid of the blues is not to own that they have you. Put on your hat and go for a walk. Call on a friend and take her the piece of music you are to try together, or the book you have just finished, which you would like to lend her. Do something kind for somebody, and stop thinking about yourself. The greatest waste of time in this world, dears, is to think too much about one's self. Mrs. Browning gives the right idea in her poem, "My Kate," where she says: "Twas her thinking of others made you think of her."

Don't laugh at me, girls, when I tell you that half the low spirits one hears of springs from a very prosaic source. That pound of chocolate, that rich pudding, that piece of frosted cake, all of them very delicious, but all very indigestible, are to blame, in most instances, for a young girl's depression. Try what Emerson called "plain living and high thinking," and see how cheery life will become.—Harper's Round Table.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and makes your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1.00. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at F. P. Glazier & Co's Drug Store.

"This is a peculiar world," says a philosophical exchange. "One man is saving money to build a house, and another is trying to sell his for less than it cost to build it. One man is spending all he can make in taking his girl to the theatre and sending her flowers, with the hope of making her his wife, and his neighbor is spending what gold he has got in getting a divorce. One man escapes all diseases flesh is heir to and gets killed on the railroad. Another escapes a scratch and dies with the whooping cough. One man stands off all his creditors and goes traveling, while another pays his debts and stays at home."

How to Learn the Piano Keys.

All the G and A keys
Are between the black three's.
And 'tween the two's are all the D's.
Then on the right side of the three's
Will be found the B's and C's.
But on the left side of the three's
Are all the F's and all the E's.

Spend your Outing on the Great Lakes

Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about \$13.50 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$16 from Cleveland, for the round trip including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. Blue Route. 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, announcators, bath-rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "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 appointments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal. says: "Snell's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

For Sale.

A large and beautiful village lot on Jefferson street, near the Union school. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire at this office.

Shiloh's Cure, the great Cough and Croup Cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. Sold by Armstrong and Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A whole family of toothless people has been discovered near Anderson, Ind. James Leonard, the toothless father, was born fifty years ago, and has passed through this much of life a sound and healthy man, but never had a tooth of any kind in his head. Twenty years ago he married a woman who had as fine a set of teeth as could be found, and still has them. They had four children, all of whom are grown, but all like their father in regard to teeth. Their gums, however, come down much further than is ordinarily the case and are as firm and hard as bone. Mr. Leonard is able to crack nuts in his jaws without any apparent effort, and seems to get along as well as though he had a good set of teeth. The others are able to do the same thing.

Markets.

Chelsea, July 31, 1895.

Eggs, per dozen	10c
Butter, per pound	13c
Oats, per bushel	32c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	67c
Potatoes, per bushel	60c
Apples, per bushel	40c
Onions, per bushel	80c
Beans, per bushel	\$1.75
Rye	60c



KARL'S CLOVER ROOT
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
CURES CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS,
ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN,
BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION
"FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE"

IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.
SOLD BY
R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

DAY OF SPORTS AT Chelsea, Michigan, ON Thursday, Aug. 8.

Horse Races.

Free-for-all, trot or pace, best 3 in 5, half mile heats. Purse \$25.00; 1st, \$12; 2nd, \$8; 3rd \$5.

Three Minute, trot or pace, best 3 in 5, half mile heats. Purse \$25.00 1st, \$12; 2nd \$8; 3rd \$5.

Novelty Race, walk a half, trot a half, and run a half. Purse \$10.00; 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2.

Bicycle Races.

Half mile Heats, best 2 in 3. Purse \$5.00; 1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.50; 3rd, \$1.

Two-mile Dash. Purse \$5.00; 1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.50; 3rd \$1.

Foot Race.

100 Yards Dash. Purse \$5.00; 1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.50; 3rd \$1.

Ball Games.

Chelsea vs. Grass Lake. Purse \$10.00. Game called at 10 a. m.

Brooklyn vs. Ann Arbor. Purse \$15.00. Game called at 3 p. m.

Music by the Chelsea Cornet Band.

Admission 10 Cts.

Grand Stand Free.

Come, See and Enjoy the Sports.

Races to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Three to enter and three to start. No entrance fee charged. Don't forget the date, August 8.

\$1000 in Gold Given Away as Prizes.

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 40 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.

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 with out 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.

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