

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

VOLUME 25.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

NUMBER 49.

ALL STRAW HATS

One-half OFF

Every One New This Season.

All Summer Clothing Reduced From 25 to 33 1-3 Per Cent.

We are showing a large line of Men's Thin Coats, Coats and Vests and Duck Suits.

You cannot help but buy when you see the goods and hear the prices.

Still another cut in Ladies' Shirt Waists. Some are going as low as 25 cents.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Remember we have Standard Patterns. They are giving the best of satisfaction. Try them.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

CHICAGO, July 27, 1896.—The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country and the general effect of the weather upon the growth, cultivation and harvest of same were to-day made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections. The reports received at Chicago were as follows:

In the states of the central valleys and on the Atlantic and east Gulf coasts the week has been very favorable for all growing crops, but excessive rains to some extent retarded farm work, especially threshing, and caused much injury to grain in shock. Heavy rains have also injured crops in the Ohio valley, especially in West Virginia, where local freshets have been very destructive. Drought continues in Louisiana, Arkansas, and in a few of the southern counties of Missouri. In northern Louisiana pastures and all crops have suffered seriously from drought, and water for stock is scarce. Although corn has suffered to some extent from heavy rains in the states of the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys, and has been seriously injured by drought in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, the general outlook for an exceptionally fine crop continues promising. In Kansas much of the crop is now made, and in Nebraska it is in unusually fine condition. Indiana reports a great crop almost assured.

Ohio: Abnormally cloudy with heavy rains, which badly flooded corn, oats, hay, wheat, gardens, potatoes and tobacco on low lands and greatly retarded all farming operations. Oats and wheat rotting and sprouting in shock and stack, and ground too wet to stand weight of farm machinery. Corn, pastures, tobacco and gardens made fair growth where not flooded, but excessive moisture is hurting all crops. Fruit is dropping.

Michigan: Conditions droughty in upper peninsula and northern counties of lower peninsula. Oat harvest delayed in southern half of state by frequent rains, but growing crops have boomed. Corn grows fast, looks fine and is earing. Potatoes are doing well and pastures are improved. The ground is in good shape for fall plowing, which is in progress.

E. B. GARRIOTT,
Professor, Weather Bureau.

Hints About Horses.

In cleaning them, if they will not stand the currycomb well, get a five or ten cent brush made of broom corn, used for scrubbing in the house; they are very stiff, writes J. W. Palmer. If horses are troubled with the scratches, mix two parts lard and one part gunpowder thoroughly, and apply on the place affected; it is cheap and effective. So manage your stable as to save all of the urine, as it is very valuable; have cement floors if possible. Do not hang harness in stable if you can avoid it. Do not feed too much hay, and avoid watering immediately after feeding a horse much of a dinner. If you have whole rye, you can feed a little, and save expense and trouble of grinding it, to young horses only. Use good snaps on lines and side straps at least, and by so doing save time, which is money on a farm. Farmers need to be cautioned about watering horses when heated.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining undelivered in the postoffice at Chelsea, July 27, 1896:

Biard Embury.

Rev. H. L. Holmes.

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, 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 Glazier & Stimson.

Notice.

I shall be at my office at all times from July 1 to receive village taxes.

J. W. BEISEN,
Village Treas.

16 to 1

Is understood in a great many different ways by people ignorant of finance, but a very sensible explanation of it is that when people come to Chelsea to trade they will find

16 Bargains at the Bank Drug Store

To one in any other place carrying drugs and groceries. It will pay you to get our prices on silver plated knives and forks before buying. We are selling 7 cakes Jaxon and Queen Anne soap for 25c. The N. O. Molasses we are now selling at 25c per gallon will please you. Try it.

OUR NEW TEAS

Are selected from the best brands that are imported. All are rich and fragrant. Ask for samples.

FRUIT JARS.

Our Jars are Warranted first-class in every respect.

Extra heavy caps and rubbers.

Full cream cheese 10 cents pound
Electric kerosene oil 9 cents gal.
19 pounds gran. sugar for \$1.00.
8 pounds whole, clean rice for 25c
7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.
6 pounds English currents for 25c
Good tea dust 8c per pound.
Garden seeds of all descriptions
8 pounds fresh prunes for 25c
Strongest ammonia 4 cents per pint.
Good sugar corn 5 cents per can.
Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can

12 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.
10 bars good soap for 25 cents.
7 cans sardines for 25 cents.
5 pounds best crackers for 25c.
Poultry powder 15c per package.
Choice apricots 10c per pound.
Large choice lemons.
Try our 25c N. O. molasses.
8 pound pails white fish for 35c.
Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
A first-class lantern for 29c.
Good Machine Oil 25c per gallon.
28 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.
Best Herring 10c per box.

Glazier & Stimson

We Are Making Some Special Prices

On Granite Preserving Kettles, Pails, Wash Dishes, Pie Plates, Hammocks, Baby Carriages, Fruit Jars, Glassware, Crockery, etc.

HOAG & HOLMES

See our Lawn Chairs and Monarch Bicycles.

We Can't Help Keeping Ahead.

We satisfy the people. That's what tells the tale. Whatever you want to buy, buy it of the leaders in the business—men who have the facilities and low prices. Compare quality with quality, price with price, and you will be convinced that the place to buy your bread, cakes and confectionery is Neckel Bros. Our Ice Cream speaks for itself as to what is in it. Compare it with any made in Chelsea, and you will have no other.

Bread, 2 Loaves for 5 Cents.

NECKEL BROS.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

Its Money is protected from fire and burglars by the best screw door, electric alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.
W. J. Knapp, Pres. Thos. S. Sears, Vice-Pres. Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

Babcock building, N. Main St.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

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.

A FEW CULTIVATORS and HAY RAKES TO CLOSE AT BARGAINS.

Special Drives in Furniture and Gasoline Stoves.

W. J. KNAPP.

CHRIS. BAGGE,

Successor to Welch & Co.

Having purchased the Meat Business of Welch & Co., I shall endeavor to run a first-class market in every respect, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

Yours truly,

CHRIS. BAGGE.

McKune Building, Chelsea, Mich.

Cheap Ice Cream

That is no story, "nit."

Cheap ice cream that is dear at any price, is better than ice cream advertised to be all sweet cream, with gelatine or gold flake in to take the place of sweet cream.

When in Chelsea call on

E. L. ALEXANDER

And get the best. Cheapest in price but Best in Quality.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

Artistic Granite Memorials.

Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Established 1868.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice. Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10 Detroit St., and 17-19 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-8 Miller Ave.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

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

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

Fire destroyed the immense car barns and offices of the Chicago City Street railway, with 600 street cars and three horses, entailing a loss of \$342,700, and Patrick J. Martin, William L. Elwell and Frank Crosby perished in the flames.

James French shot and killed his wife at Rockford, Ill., and then fatally shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Henry J. Smith, trading as the Historical Publishing company, failed in Philadelphia for \$100,000.

Warren P. Rouse and Miss Nora Tanner fought a duel with pistols and knife at Anniston, Ala., and both were killed.

Archibald Askew fatally shot his uncle, Arthur Callahan, and then killed himself at Kingston, Ill.

The celebration of the centennial of Cleveland, O., began with appropriate services in all the churches. The festivities will last until September 10.

A generally poor condition of fruit throughout the country is announced in the report of the agricultural department.

Mrs. Greenfelt and her child were drowned in Turkey River at Dubuque, Ia. The child fell out of a skiff and the mother jumped in to save it.

Dan Dicks (colored) was lynched by a mob at Ellentown, S. C., for attempting to outrage Mrs. L. W. Hill.

Malvern, Ark., a town of 6,000 inhabitants, was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire.

Mrs. Martin Drury and her two children were fatally bitten by snakes at Blair's Valley, Pa.

Joseph Topper and his wife committed suicide near Lawrenceburg, Ky., by lying down on the track in front of an approaching railway train.

Ruelle Johnson shot and killed his wife at Vicksburg, Miss., and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 20th was: Wheat, 46,743,000 bushels; corn, 8,666,000 bushels; oats, 7,107,000 bushels; rye, 1,654,000 bushels; barley, 747,000 bushels.

The secret service division of the treasury department calls attention to the circulation of counterfeit one and five-dollar bills of the series of 1891.

Freeman Geeser, aged 35, and Fred, his brother, aged 31, were suffocated while cleaning out a well at Janesville, Wis.

A fire in the Diamond match plant in Chicago caused a loss of \$100,000.

Nearly 2,000 men have been thrown out of work by the closing of the Norrie, East Norrie and Pabst iron mines at Ironwood, Mich.

Etta Robbins, aged 25 years, by means of an ax killed A. J. Call, a widower, aged 45, living near Huntington, W. Va., and his daughter Nettie, 24 years old, and fatally wounded the remaining members of the family, Lottie, 18 years of age; Grace, aged 11, and Otis, aged 13. No cause is known for the deed.

Will Moore, a professional gambler at Wabash, Ind., fatally shot Mrs. Lum Hong because she would not live with him and then killed himself.

Charles Miller, aged 48, living near New Albany, Ind., killed his wife and then took his own life. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Incendiaries started two fires at Henderson, Ky., that caused a loss of \$300,000.

The damage done to the crops on Roanoke river in North Carolina by the recent flood in that stream will be over \$1,000,000.

Joseph Elliott, of Minneapolis, and Miss Ball, of Eagle Bend, Minn., were drowned in Bemidji lake by the upsetting of a boat.

George Swain, a farmer aged 40 years living near Attica, Mich., while insane over the death of his wife killed his three children and then took his own life.

Naylor's opera house and other buildings were burned at Terre Haute, Ind., the total loss being \$300,000.

A strike of the various organizations constituting the Brotherhood of Tailors was declared in New York, involving 12,000 workmen.

The Monona Lake Assembly opened its seventeenth annual encampment at Lakeside, near Madison, Wis.

Prof. A. L. Miller, a prominent German musician of Peoria, Ill., drowned himself at Pekin, Ill.

In a wreck on the Chicago & Texas railroad one mile south of Murphysboro, Ill., 12 persons were injured, two of them fatally.

Fifteen hundred persons gathered at the John Brown farm in Saranac Lake, N. Y., to witness the unveiling of a John Brown monument.

Miss Bessie Engle, a prominent young society girl of Philadelphia, was drowned at Ocean Grove, N. J., while bathing.

The national convention of Methodist deaconesses began at Asbury Park, N. J.

The will of Austin Corbin was probated in New York. It leaves \$10,000,000 to his wife and children.

In the United States court the Iowa anti-cigarette law was declared unconstitutional.

William Wiley, a tailor, aged 37, shot and killed his wife in Cincinnati and then committed suicide. Four children survive them.

Three miles from Royston, Ga., Dave Berryman, while in a drunken fury, killed his wife and three children and then committed suicide.

The Central Labor union of Cleveland, in a discussion of the Brown Hoisting company's strike, decided to boycott every firm in Cleveland which furnishes employment to members of the state militia.

Henry Schwant and his wife died at their home near Fremont, O., from eating foodstuffs for mushrooms.

In a celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the queen regent of Spain, Capt. Gen. Weyler, of Cuba, liberated 102 political prisoners.

Alfred and Edward Kasserman, aged 34 and 21 years respectively, and two horses which they were driving, were killed by lightning at Newton, Ill.

H. L. Grimes and John Hall were killed by lightning at Derby, Ia. Grimes had just insured his life for \$5,000.

Heavy rains throughout West Virginia caused great damage.

James T. Hurst, a millionaire lumberman at Wyandotte, Mich., made an assignment with liabilities of \$500,000.

Maj. McKinley took part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Mount Union college at Alliance, O., of which he is one of the trustees.

James Armstrong & Co., manufacturers of soap, candles, etc., in Baltimore, failed for \$100,000.

William T. Wiley, a tailor and furrier in Cincinnati, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, but not fatally. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The feature of the centennial celebration at Cleveland on the 23d was a big New England dinner, at which addresses were made by Senators Hawley and Sherman, Maj. McKinley and others.

Chillicothe, O., celebrated the 100th anniversary of its existence, and the oration was delivered by Postmaster General Wilson.

Diamonds valued at \$30,000 were stolen at Narragansett Pier, R. I., from Mrs. J. J. Coogan, wife of a New York real estate agent.

John Pryde, who murdered Andrew Peterson five months ago and robbed him of \$42, was hanged in the county jail at Brainerd, Minn.

The new one-dollar silver certificate designed by Mr. Low, of New York, made its first public appearance in Washington.

The German savings bank at Omaha, Neb., went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$60,000.

The Commercial Law League of America in annual session at Omaha, Neb., elected E. M. Bartlett, of that city, as president.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox, of Buffalo, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of western New York, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., aged 78 years.

The funeral of ex-Gov. Russell took place at Cambridge, Mass., and among the large number present were President Cleveland and Chief Justice Fuller.

The California socialist labor convention at San Francisco adopted a platform protesting against the free coinage of silver.

Members of the republican national committee met in Chicago and decided to open the campaign in the west on August 5 with speechmaking in Nebraska and Minnesota.

If the expectations of the executive committee of the "sound money" democracy of Illinois are realized there will be another democratic national convention and nomination not later than September.

The following congressional nominations have been made: Illinois, Seventeenth district, Benjamin Caldwell (dem.); Eighteenth, T. M. Jett (dem.); Michigan, First district, J. B. Corliss (rep.); renominated. West Virginia, First district, B. B. Dovenor (rep.) renominated; Fourth, Warren Miller (rep.) renominated. Georgia, Eighth district, W. M. Howard (dem.).

The people's party of Illinois will meet at Springfield on August 12 to nominate state officers.

Mrs. John Hoey, once a famous actress, died from cancer at Long Branch, N. J., aged 75 years.

Rev. Dr. Halsey W. Knapp, a well known Baptist clergyman, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77 years.

The democrats of the Sixth district of Virginia nominated Peter J. Otey for congress.

Joseph Wesley Harper died at his home in New York, aged 60 years. Up to last year he had been the senior member of the firm of Harper Brothers, publishers.

The Idaho democrats will hold their state convention at Boise on August 15.

The North Dakota republicans met at Grand Forks and nominated a state ticket headed by F. A. Briggs for governor. The St. Louis national platform was endorsed. M. H. Johnson was nominated for congress.

Ex-President Harrison has consented to take the stump for the republican national ticket from October 1 until the eve of election day.

Gen. George W. Jones, the oldest surviving ex-United States senator, died in Dubuque, Ia., aged 92 years. When Iowa was made a state in 1846 Gen. Jones was made its first senator and served two terms, when he was appointed by President Buchanan as minister to Colombia.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., the republicans nominated George W. Atkinson for governor and endorsed the St. Louis platform.

The Ohio nationalist convention at Columbus nominated Wesley C. Bates, of Columbus, for secretary of state and M. B. Chase, of Marion, for judge of the supreme court.

At a conference in Chicago of "sound money" men from nine states it was decided to take immediate action for the purpose of nominating a second democratic ticket for president and vice president of the United States.

At the first state convention in Denver, Col., of the national party, the reorganized silver wing of the prohibitionists, Levi Booth, of Denver, was nominated for governor.

The State League of Republican clubs met at Lexington, Ky., and ratified the St. Louis nominees and platform.

Mrs. Diana Smith (colored) died near Homer, Mich., aged 117 years.

The democrats of the Eleventh Indiana district nominated Joseph Larimer for congress, and in the Third Michigan district A. O. Knappen was nominated by the prohibitionists.

The republican state convention at Springfield, Mo., adopted resolutions endorsing the St. Louis platform and nominated R. E. Lewis, of Henry county, for governor.

FOREIGN.

Ten Christians were massacred by Turks at Heraklion, in the island of Crete.

Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, issued an order commanding the destruction by dynamite of all Spanish troop trains.

In a railway accident near Amato, Jamaica, 17 persons lost their lives and 22 were severely injured.

In a fight at Niskar between Mussulmen and Armenian Christians 60 of the former and 340 of the latter were killed. Charles Dickens, son of the great novelist, died in London.

When the barkentine Herbert Fuller, from Boston for Rosario, put in at Halifax it was found that during a mutiny on board Capt. Nash, his wife Laura and Second Officer Bramberg had been killed in their bunks while asleep. Thomas Bram, the mate, was charged with the crime.

In a mile bicycle race at Toronto, Ont., for a purse of \$1,000 Tom Cooper defeated Walter Sanger in two straight heats in the phenomenally short time of 1:58 2-5 and 1:58 3-5.

Princess Maud, third daughter of the prince and princess of Wales, was married in London to Prince Charles, second son of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark.

It is officially announced that Jose Maceo, the famous leader of the Cuban insurgents, is dead, having been killed in battle.

Six thousand imperial Chinese troops were sent to Lanchow to suppress the Mohammedan rebels, who had risen against the authorities, but the rebels routed the troops and killed them all.

LATER.

The national convention of the people's party, after four days' session, completed its labors on the 25th by nominating William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, is the nominee for vice president. The national committee selected Senator Butler, of North Carolina, as chairman.

The town of Auburn, W. Va., was destroyed by heavy rains.

In a battle between whites and negroes at a dance at Haggard's turpentine still near Jasper, Fla., six men were killed outright and eight were wounded, some of whom will die.

It is estimated that fully 20,000 hands are now idle on account of the tailors' strike in New York and Brooklyn.

The clipper ship City of Philadelphia founded off Stanley, Falkland island, and Capt. Johnson, his wife and family, one passenger and a crew of 25 men perished.

Miss Mary Long, aged 43, and her daughter Daisy, aged 17, were drowned in the river near Bellaire, O., by the capsizing of a boat.

The barns on the Forsythe (Ind.) race track were destroyed by fire and five valuable horses were cremated.

Fire destroyed 6,000,000 feet of pine lumber and the docks on which it was piled at Cheboygan, Mich., the loss being \$100,000.

Henry B. White fatally shot Miss Tillie Strumpf in St. Paul because she refused to marry him and then fatally shot himself.

Thomas E. Ford has declined the democratic nomination for congress in the Twenty-first Illinois district.

In a quarrel at a negro picnic near Letohatchie, La., David Semter, Burrett Means and Jerry Gilmer were shot dead and three other persons were fatally wounded.

Frederico Errasuriz has been elected president of the republic of Chili.

Fred Gross, Fred Baumgartner, Peter Peters and a man named Marceline were drowned in the river at Quincy, Ill., while bathing.

E. B. Winslow, the democratic candidate for governor of Maine, has declined the nomination.

The percentage of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 26th is as follows: Cincinnati, .694; Baltimore, .667; Cleveland, .654; Chicago, .563; Pittsburgh, .550; Boston, .532; Philadelphia, .463; Brooklyn, .457; Washington, .429; New York, .405; St. Louis, .296; Louisville, .269.

SELECTED TO LEAD.

Bryan and Sewall Are Nominated by National Silver Convention.

Both Receive the Honor by Acclamation—Platform and Address to Voters Adopted—Proceedings of the Last Day.

St. Louis, July 23.—The national convention of the national silver party nominated for president and vice-president the democratic nominees for those offices—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine. Having adopted the platform already printed in these dispatches, and there being no further business, the convention adjourned sine die.

A Lincoln (Neb.) dispatch says that when asked if he had anything to say in regard to the nomination of himself



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

and Mr. Sewall by the silver convention at St. Louis, Mr. Bryan said he appreciated both the nomination and the unanimity with which it was given. He did not consider it as a personal compliment to Mr. Sewall and himself, but as an evidence that the delegates assembled were willing to make the restoration of bimetallicism the paramount issue of this campaign and to support the Chicago ticket regardless of differences upon minor questions.

The joint conference committee reached an agreement at three p. m. It recommends uniting the silver forces and leaves the details to each political party—silver and populists.

Senator Jones read the platform and address to the people of the United States, as previously sent in these dispatches. The several declarations in favor of free coinage and denouncing bond issues were attentively listened to and provoked much applause.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions was ordered and they were agreed to by a rising vote which was unanimous, accompanied by much enthusiasm.

Mr. Pace, of Nebraska, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for president and vice-president. A number of suggestions and subordinate motions followed, without action. Gen. Warner explained why the committee on resolutions had recommended nomination instead of endorsement—which was to meet the exigencies of the situation in several states, whose nomination was necessary to enable the silver electors to be voted for.

Mr. Pace's motion was adopted, and E. C. Little, of Abilene, Kan., was recognized to place Mr. Bryan's name before the convention. He did so in a graceful, at times forceful, speech. Several seconds followed, and finally nominations were declared closed, and a motion to nominate Mr. Bryan by acclamation was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The announcement by the chair was followed by a great wave of enthusiasm rolling over the convention hall, carrying the delegates onto chairs, with umbrellas, hats and handkerchiefs in the air. A large picture of Bryan placed in front of the chairman's desk, together with a regulation silk flag, increased the tumult, and it rose to its highest pitch when Miss Lillie Price, the young elocutionist who recited the declaration of independence on the opening day, seized the large yellow banner of the California Bimetallic league and marched round the hall, followed by the delegates in single file. And all the while the band played "Hail, Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." Finally Miss Price took the stage and a striking tableau was formed, she making the central figure, Bryan's picture for a background and flags and banners at the side, holding aloft in her fingers a silver dollar. The delegates began to quiet down after a ten-minutes' demonstration.

Mr. Baker, of California, moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for vice-president, and another delegate moved that it be done by acclamation. This seemed likely to be done without the formality of a nomination, but sufficient quiet was finally secured to enable Alex. Troupe, of Connecticut, a personal friend of Mr. Sewall, to put him formally before the convention. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Niles, of Ohio.

The nomination of Mr. Sewall was made by acclamation, and in diminished measure of spirit and time the demonstration following Bryan's nomination was repeated, with variations. After the appointment of notification committees the convention adjourned sine die.

FASHION'S GIDDY WHIRL.

White dresses are fashionable; indeed, it is many a year since white has been in such favor.

White dresses are made of all sorts of materials. They may be of the plainest as well as the most elegant of fabrics, and they are also found in all intermediate qualities.

Silk dresses are trimmed with alternate ruffles of chiffon and the silk. This is very pretty in plain silk, and when the skirt is made in this way, the bodice is covered with chiffon and lace.

A senseless and ostentatious fashion is that of setting jewels in the backs of gloves among the meshes of the stitching. Diamonds, pearls and the birthstones of the month are used, and the result is something that is more or less tawdry. Certainly it has nothing to recommend it.

A new waist is made with the sides and back and the front below the bust snugly fitted, and finished with a plain belt. The yoke, collar and wide bands down the front are of galloon or open-work lace. The cuffs are of lace, and the tops of the sleeves appear to be simply enormous bows of the goods.

NEW AND NOVEL.

Paper boats will soon be put on the market by a Dover (N. H.) firm.

Glass bricks, for the walls of green-houses, are much commended. They admit light and heat, and exclude the cold and dampness.

Hollow glass bricks are in use in Paris for building purposes. They are light and durable, and are non-conductors of heat because of the air contained in them.

Cyclometers are in use on public carriages in Berlin, Leipzig and Dresden. They record the exact amount of miles traveled, and the legal fare of the occupants.

An umbrella covered with a transparent material has been invented in England, enabling the holder to see where he is going when he holds it before his face.

The very latest flying machine is the invention of a Washington boy, 16 years old, who is believed to have a remarkable talent for this sort of work. He has built a model which flies and which descends easily when the motive power is exhausted.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Apothecary, Ill., April 11, 1894.

It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another.—Swift.

What a subtle enemy to greatness is the newspaper portrait.—Ham's Horn.

More Hood's Sarsaparilla

Medicinal value, more skill, care, expense, more wonderful cures and more curative power in Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Than in any other. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE ONLY ORIGINAL DESIGNS PUBLISHED In This Country

—IN— L'Art de La Mode.

And all the most reliable information on the question of dress.

Order of your New Dealer or send \$5 Cent for the last Number.

THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO., 8 East 19th Street, New York.

Home-Seekers, Look!

THE GRAND PRAIRIE OF ARKANSAS.

Lying on both sides of the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad, and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers.

The best pasture, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in

THE NEW SOUTH

THIS VAST TRACT OF LAND Now thrown open to settlers. Come and buy while you have chance to make your own selection.

For information, call on or address, RUDOLPH FINK, H. W. ROBINSON, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Frt. & Tkt. Agt., Little Rock, Ark. Little Rock and Memphis Railroad.

AGENTS Wanted in every town and city to sell an article needed by everybody. Agents can make \$2 to \$10 per day. For particulars, address Donnelly Mfg. Co., Downing & Bedford Sts., New York.

DYSPEPSIA: YUCATAN KILLS IT.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Hook and FREE. Dr. E. H. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

SCOTT'S CURE FOR

CHICKEN WHEAT AND ELITE (ALL) Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

REPORTS from the pension bureau show that within the year past the number of pension claims pending has decreased 55,546, leaving 410,923 on file, and that altogether there are now 970,000 pensioners. It is expected that from this time forward the decrease will be rapid.

THE marquess of Lorne is said to be engaged upon a historical survey of Windsor castle, on a somewhat ambitious literary scale, materials which he collected when writing a little guide book recently having led him to desire to pursue his researches under the favorable conditions involved in his office as governor.

It has been often remarked that few noted American authors are university men, and yet one is surprised by the fact that such stylists as the late Mr. Curtis, Mr. Howells, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Henry James and Brete Harte, were not graduated from any college. Some of them, indeed, had no academic training whatever.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE says a statistician has learned that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is calculated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp any idea of this magnitude we may state that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface, and that it is printed on 751,350 tons of paper.

LONDON time is five hours earlier than New York time, because London is seventy-five degrees longitude east of New York, and the sun comes to the meridian there five hours sooner. New York time is three hours and twelve minutes earlier than San Francisco time, because New York is forty-eight degrees of longitude east of San Francisco.

COLORADO has a new millionaire in the person of a Mr. Stolber, who has expectations of rivaling the famous Mr. Stratton. Mr. Stolber is a mining engineer by profession, and for a long time lived very humbly with his wife, who is his partner in business, in a little cabin near Silverton. He now has an income of \$800,000 a year, and has one of the handsomest homes in Colorado.

THE high seas include the whole extent of sea so far as it is not the exclusive property of any particular country. The rule of international law is that every country bordering on the sea has the exclusive sovereignty over such sea to the extent of three miles from its shore; but all beyond, which is not within three miles of some other country, is open or common to all countries.

THE first shareholders in the syndicate that controls the pneumatic tire business in Great Britain paid \$1,300,000 for their stock and have since received in premiums and dividends \$3,290,625, the profits in 1895 amounting to \$1,540,000. A few days ago the rights were sold for \$15,000,000, the original shareholders receiving \$14,437,500. The new company is now capitalized at \$25,000,000.

THE prejudice against cut flowers in the sick room is probably a groundless one. Flowers with a strong perfume, like hyacinths, lilies of the valley and others, might nauseate the patient by their strong odor, but a few simple blossoms are cheering in their effect, and especially so when the patient is fond of flowers. Do not allow flowers to stand more than a day in the same water unless there is charcoal in it.

THE fire loss for June, 1896, in the United States and Canada, shows a very healthy decrease when compared with the loss for the same month last year and the year before. In June this year the total loss was \$3,731,260; last year, \$9,223,000; in 1894, \$8,282,300. An improvement is also noted in the first six months of the present calendar year. The total loss in the United States and Canada for the six months ended June 30, was \$63,959,330, as compared with \$66,497,000 in the corresponding part of 1895.

A SHORT time ago a book was published which attempted to prove that Marshal Ney was not shot in 1815, but escaped to America and became a schoolmaster in North Carolina, where, it is alleged, he lately died. To set at rest all doubts in this matter, a cousin of Mme. Ney, who is now living in America, contributes to the July Century a family record of Ney's execution, written by Mme. Campan, who was the aunt of Mme. Ney, and the author of the Memoirs of Marie Antoinette.

WE find that during the last six years there have been 43,902 homicides in the United States, an average of 7,317 per year. In the same time there have been 723 legal executions and 1,118 lynchings. These startling figures show that crime is rapidly increasing instead of diminishing. In the last year 10,500 persons were killed, or at the rate of 875 per month, whereas in 1890 there were only 4,290, or less than half as many as in 1895. This bloody record shows a fearful increase of the crime which destroys human life.

TESTING OF ANTHONY.

BY LEWIS W. SMITH.



HERE were three weeks yet before commencement and in that time much could be done by hard practice; but what would that avail when Leon March would be sure to practice harder?

Leon might not get the prize; there were three other competitors besides Anthony himself; but the chances were all in Leon's favor. Anthony jumped up and strode about his room angrily, as he thought of the foolish persistence with which Leon kept to himself and to his violin, foregoing the pleasures of the other boys and living only in his music. Why could he not be interested in the other things that appeal to the right-minded boy in general? How could one have any chance at all with a boy who didn't care for football or baseball or any other outdoor sport? It was so unnatural in a lad in his 17th year that his fellow students at the academy had given up trying to understand him, and had for him only that feeling of irritation that all of us have when we come into close contact with a thing altogether anomalous and beyond our fathoming. When he first saw him at prayers Anthony had conceived a liking for him; but as all his attempts at friendliness with him were one by one met coldly or repulsed, that early feeling had grown into something that was not dislike, but had yet all its bitterness.

Anthony began again the oft-repeated process of looking over his music, not yet decided as to which among his solos he should play at the great concert. While again balancing in his mind the merits of two compositions between which his decision wavered, there was a knock at the door; and, in answer to his shouted invitation to come in, Roy Willett opened the door and poked his head in before entering.

"Perhaps I can stand it if you're only looking at the music and not playing," he said, as he pushed the door wider and came in. Anthony tossed the music over on the table with just a show of vexation in his manner. "I am tired enough of it to be glad you've come. What's the use in trying for that miserable prize when we all know that Leon will get it? I don't call it a fair show for the rest of us. We have something else to do, and can't be practicing all the time, as he is."

"You haven't heard about his violin, have you?"

"No; unless you mean that old story about his singing it to sleep."

Roy laughed, not at the story, but at the startled questioning on Anthony's face.

"I am afraid that he will cry it to sleep to-night, and himself, too. This afternoon he broke a hole in the back of it, and you can hardly call it a violin any longer. He wants to give up entering the contest, but Mandel won't hear of it. The rest of us have good violins, and it will be our fault if some one of us does not get the prize."

"After all, that's hardly fair," said Anthony, a sudden sympathy for his rival springing to life in his heart.

"It simply gives us an even chance with him," said Roy; "the disadvantages have all been ours so far, but now he's getting his share. That's all there is to it."

"And what have been our disadvantages?" said Anthony, with a guilty



"AFTER ALL, THAT'S HARDLY FAIR."

consciousness of having had the same feeling himself. Roy settled himself back lazily in his chair before answering.

"Oh, we haven't been given the natural abilities that we ought to have, and besides that, we weren't born to spend all our time bending over a violin, as he does."

"No," said Anthony; "I am sure we were not. Even Mandel himself would agree to so much."

"It strikes me that if one does not inherit a capacity for work he ought certainly to be given its equivalent in some sort of good luck; and lo and behold! the gods are as wise in the matter as I am. Here comes the good fortune that is our portion."

"But even with that lucky chance to help you, you will still have to work

hard. If you do not, I am sure to beat you."

"You forget that you can't play any," said Roy, lightly; and the boys laughed before drawing out the chessboard, to forget their musical incapacities in exercising their brains over the intricate maneuvers of knights and queens and bishops.

That night Anthony could not escape the remembrance that he had another violin which he was not using, stored away in the little closet adjoining his sleeping-room. There was no reason at all why he should not let Leon have it until after the concert, save that by so doing he would be increasing his rival's chance for the prize. Leon could not afford to get a new violin, he knew that well enough; and of what use would the old one be with a hole punched in its back? Of course Leon deserved the prize, just as Roy of right had the honor of being captain of the ball club. Still it was none of his affair if he broke his violin. It was not a thing for which he should make reparation; and why should he trouble himself about one who had always repulsed his kindnesses, or at least had never invited them? He would be quite sure of the prize himself, if—but Anthony could never bring himself to think of his being a party to Leon's failure. The old violin in his closet seemed to send out a lament because the music in its heart had been so long unvoiced. He could fancy that the spirits of those who in long-gone days had played upon it were waiting to whis-



"I DO NOT KNOW HOW TO THANK YOU," SHE SAID.

per in its moving tones the joys and sorrows of a vanished time. And then—but Anthony would not think about it any more. He turned his thoughts resolutely to the next day's Virgil reading, a topic simulating his fancy so lightly that he soon forgot it all in sleep.

It was three days later when Anthony went into Prof. Mandel's room before the latter had finished the lesson he was giving Leon. Both teacher and pupil were aggravated by the dull tones of the cracked violin; and at last Mandel handed Leon his own instrument, upon which no pupil had ever before been permitted to play. Anthony sat down and listened for the remainder of the lesson hour. At first his heart sank within him; he could not so much as dream of being able to play like that. Then gradually the music came over him with all its power. He wondered how so slight a form, so thin and etherealized a face, should have for its soul so much strength and mastery. Directly he forgot to think about this, and by the time Leon had finished he knew what he should do. The shy boy hardly understood him when he told him that he had an old violin of good quality, to the use of which he was welcome for the rest of the term; but Anthony himself played better that afternoon than he had for weeks.

Anthony did not enter the contest for the prize. His father would be disappointed, he knew; but he had not the heart to bring his fumbling with the bow into comparison with Leon's mastery of his instrument. Roy laughed at him, and even upbraided him a little for lending his violin; but Roy's laughter and upbraiding were alike harmless.

But after the concert, when the prize had been awarded, Leon's mother came to him without an introduction.

"I do not know how to thank you," she said, and her voice was not so steady as it might have been, "Leon has written me about you. Your giving him the violin was more to him than the prize."

Afterward, when they had gone to his room together, Anthony told his father why he had not played and with whose instrument it was that Leon had won. His father seemed to be thinking of other things, only nodding his head slowly to show that he was listening. Then at the conclusion he spoke as from a distance, his eyes looking into a time of which Anthony knew not.

"Your uncle used to play that same Fantasia on the old violin years ago, when we were boys together. I can see him dropping his head over the strings now. He used to linger over that Adagio until it seemed the melting tones were angel voices calling; and even the Andante's pain of human longing barely seemed to bring him back to earth. It is no wonder that your friend played well to-night."

Anthony was not thinking now of the possibility of having to meet his father's displeasure.—N. Y. Independent.

—The insects most troublesome to wheat are the Hessian fly, the weevil, the wheat fly and the wheat moth.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Its National Convention Slow in Getting to Work.

Temporary Organization Only Effected the First Day—Lack of Lights Prevents a Night Session—Senator Butler Is Made Temporary Chairman.

St. Louis, July 23.—The national convention of the people's party met in the same hall in which McKinley was nominated. It progressed no further than a temporary organization, the youthful senator from North Carolina, Marion Butler, being made temporary chairman. Threats uttered by the "middle of the road" men that they would force a test vote by antagonizing the selection of Senator Butler by the national committee, with the nomination of Judge O. D. Jones, of Missouri, a straight-out anti-Bryan man, all evaporated into thin air before the convention met. Senator Butler's speech was for harmony, but unmistakably indicated a leaning toward a separate populist ticket and a separate platform.

Convention Called to Order. At 38 minutes past 12 the convention was called to order by Mr. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee,



SENATOR MARION BUTLER. (Temporary Chairman of Populist Convention.)

who announced that the proceedings would be opened by prayer by Rev. W. R. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis.

Gov. William J. Stone, of Missouri, was introduced by Chairman Taubeneck and delivered an address of welcome.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, responded to Gov. Stone's address of welcome.

Butler Made Temporary Chairman.

Chairman Taubeneck introduced as temporary chairman of the convention Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, saying that he had been chosen by acclamation and without a dissenting voice, in a committee of 40 members, and expressing the belief that when the convention adjourned it would have accomplished its work just as unanimously.

Senator Butler was received with three cheers, which he characterized as "a cyclone of patriotism." All history taught, he said, all history showed that there always came crises in the affairs of men when humanity was raised to a higher level, accordingly as the men on whose



SENATOR ALLEN, OF NEBRASKA. (Committee's Choice for Permanent Chairman.)

shoulders the responsibility rested were able to meet the crisis with wisdom and patriotism. [Cheers.] And to solve it to the betterment of humanity.

He appealed for the cessation of petty prejudices. He had heard it intimated by one extreme that Mark Hanna was running the party and by another that the democratic party was doing it. As for himself, he had enough faith in the integrity of the party to feel convinced that the party would not make itself an annex to the democratic party. This statement gave the middle of the roaders a chance to cheer, but the Bryan followers were afforded an opportunity to shout when he added that there was a grave danger that it might be made a republican annex.

"One danger," said he, "is as great as the other. Let us find the truth in the middle way." It was the duty of all populists, he added, to stand by what they had taught in the past. He believed the convention was going to do what was wisest, and added: "It is going to stand together; it is not going to split. We shall stand together, go away united, strip our coats for the fray and be prepared for any emergency, however great."

After the appointment of committees, on motion of Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, the convention at 2:15 took a recess until eight p. m. to enable the committee on credentials to report.

Had No Light.

When the delegates got together in convention hall in the evening they found no provision had been made for lighting the hall. Neither gas nor electricity gave any ray of light. The candles provided by the newspaper correspondents and the telegraph companies for their own use served to make the darkness visible and more picturesque. Finally the patience of the managers was exhausted; there was no prospect

of the electric light being turned on, and, yielding to the necessities of the case, it was announced at 8:50 p. m. that the convention had adjourned until ten a. m. to-day.

Victory for Supporters of Bryan.

St. Louis, July 24.—It was not till late Thursday evening that any substantial progress was made by the people's convention. All the morning and afternoon were frittered away in disputes over contested seats and trivial matters. It was nearly eight o'clock when a decisive test of strength between the Bryan and anti-Bryan forces was brought about. It came upon the report of the committee on permanent organization. The Bryan men named Senator Allen, of Nebraska, for permanent chairman. The middle-of-the-road and anti-Bryan men united upon Mr. James E. Campion, of Maine, stated to be one of the ablest parliamentarians in the body. On a call of states the Bryan men carried the day by a decisive vote of 755 to 564. The middle-of-the-road men yielded gracefully, and "Cyclone" Davis, the most active opponent of Mr. Bryan, introduced Senator Allen to the convention. The permanent chairman made a characteristic speech of an hour or more in duration.

After some little opposition a committee of conference was named to meet a similar committee appointed by the silver party's convention, and at 10:05 p. m. the populists adjourned till Friday, when they may possibly succeed in adopting a platform, nominating a ticket and adjourning.

SETTLING DOWN TO WORK.

Plans and Arrangements of Republicans for the Campaign.

Chicago, July 21.—Mark Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee, arrived here Monday, and a lengthy conference was held with the members of the executive committee and prominent republicans at the Auditorium hotel. The conference lasted until seven p. m.

In the matter of headquarters it was decided to rent seven rooms on the second floor of the Auditorium building fronting on Wabash avenue; three rooms on the fifth floor for clerical purposes; 1,000 square feet of space in the basement for storage and one store on the ground floor of the Wabash avenue side.

As a result of a conference of M. J. Dowling, secretary of the National League of Republican Clubs, with the committee it was decided to absorb the executive part of the league during the campaign, so that hereafter Mr. Dowling and his associates will work under the direction of Mr. Heath and as part of the national committee's machinery. Mr. Dowling appeared to be well pleased with the arrangement.

The committee had to deal with a more delicate matter when the original McKinley and campaign fund question came up. Mr. Hanna sent for Mr. Alerton, the millionaire packer, and National Committeeman Jamieson was also called in as the representative of the state organization. Mr. Jamieson submitted a list of four score Chicago citizens, representing every industry and mercantile pursuit, as the members of a finance committee which he proposed to make the official agents of the party for advisory and money-getting purposes.

Messrs. Thurston, Hubbard and Cummings, for Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa, were questioned regarding the situation in their states by the committee. They said that silver sentiment was growing because of literature sent among the farmers by the silver organizations, but they had heard of no bolts, and urged immediate work on the part of the republican literary bureau.

It has been arranged to open the campaign August 5 with speechmaking in Nebraska and Minnesota. Roswell P. Horr, of New York, and Senator Burrows, of Michigan, will be among the orators.

A VETERAN GONE.

Death of Ex-United States Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa.

Dubuque, Ia., July 23.—Ex-United States Senator George W. Jones died at eight o'clock Wednesday evening. Mr. Jones was the oldest living ex-United States senator, except ex-Senator Bradbury, of Maine.

George W. Jones was born in Vincennes, Ind., April 12, 1804, and was the son of John Rice Jones, a native of Wales and author of the original draft of the Missouri constitution. Gen. Jones in 1821 entered Transylvania university, and while there served as sergeant on Gen. Jackson's body guard and on the company which escorted Lafayette across Kentucky. Jefferson Davis was his classmate and Henry Clay his guardian. In 1837 he moved from St. Genevieve, Mo., to Sinsinawa Mound, Wis., opposite Dubuque, where he engaged in mining and smelting. He served in the Blackhawk war as aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Dodge, and in 1834 was chosen delegate to congress from the northwest territory of Michigan, extending to the Pacific coast. He secured the creation of the territory of Wisconsin and then represented both in congress, but was defeated for reelection on account of his participation in the Cilley-Graves duel. When the state of Iowa was created he was chosen senator. At the close of his second term President Buchanan appointed him minister to the United States of Colombia. Secretary Seward in 1861 recalled him and imprisoned him at Fort Lafayette, New York, for writing an alleged seditious letter to Jefferson Davis. April 4, 1894, the Iowa legislature in joint assembly celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

Killed His Playmate.

Chicago, July 23.—Grover Hanson, a boy nine years old, was killed Wednesday night by Harry Rudolph, aged 11. The two boys were playing tag and became engaged in a quarrel. Rudolph hit Hanson in the stomach with his fist, killing him almost instantly.

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Chelsea and Vicinity.

Fred Heller spent Sunday in Grand Rapids.

L. T. Freeman and wife are spending a week in Cleveland.

Leach & Downer will ship a carload of live poultry Aug. 6.

Geo. H. Foster put up a new windmill for Mr. Drake last week.

Miss Flak, of Big Rapids, is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Twitchell this week.

W. Burchard, of Bluffton, Ind., is the guest of Chelsea relatives this week.

Jana Norgarrd, of Detroit, has been visiting friends for the past three days.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schenk, on last Sunday morning, twin daughters. Mother and babies are doing well.

Chas. Kaercher, Sr., attempted to end his existence last Friday by cutting his windpipe. He is not expected to live.

The Misses Rose and Sarah Andrews and Mr. John Riley, of Jackson, were the guests of Mrs. Rose Lyons last Sunday.

Stockbridge has a new paper, The Brief. It is one of the newest sheets that comes to our desk. We wish it success.

Frank Forner will deliver stone anywhere in the village at 40 cents per perch, and sand at 40 cents per yard. See him before you buy.

Miss Hattie Cady, of Ithaca, and Mrs. Lathin Miller and son, Dwight, spent a part of this week visiting friends at Manchester, Clinton and Tecumseh.

The School Board met last Saturday and elected the following officers: Director, Wm. Bacon; Treasurer, R. S. Armstrong; Moderator, H. S. Holmes.

The young ladies of St. Mary's church will give an ice cream social at the Opera House, Saturday, August 1, 1896, from 6 to 11 p. m. A cordial invitation is given to all to attend.

Died, at the old homestead in Lima, July 30, 1896, Mrs. Henry Steinbach, aged 71 years. Mrs. Steinbach was born in Brach, Hessen, Germany; came to America in 1854, and has lived in this country ever since. The funeral will take place Saturday at 10 a. m. from the house, and from St. Paul's church, Chelsea, at 10:30 a. m.

What was supposed to be a cat ran down the aisle of a church near Waldron, and naturally, when the animal reached the pulpit, the clergyman gave it a kick and landed the supposed-to-be feline in the midst of the congregation. It then became odoriferously evident that that cat was a skunk. The congregation was dismissed without prayer.—Reading Hustler.

A carnival of suicide is taking place all over the United States. Statistics on this subject have shown for years that June is par excellence the suicide month of the year, and certainly the frequency with which these sad events have been recorded in the papers during the past month seems to bear out this theory. The remarkable feature of many of these century-end suicides is that they do not proceed from any apparent or definite purpose, but from some mysterious agency which is doubtless the general "tired-of-life" feeling which is so common at the present time of decadence and degeneracy.

Next Sunday three or four gentlemen representing the Young Men's Christian Association will be here to conduct a gospel meeting for men only in the Methodist church at 3 p. m. Among them will be Mr. W. B. Phillips, of Ann Arbor, manager of the Inland Press, and Mr. H. G. Van Tuyl, of Detroit, chairman of the State Central Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and one of the veterans in that work. The object is not to organize an association, but to speak to young men as only young men can concerning religion. It is most earnestly requested that every man in Chelsea be present. In the evening there will be a union service to be addressed by the same gentlemen in the Congregational church. Everybody invited.

From returns filed in the office of the county clerk it appears that the total number of births and deaths in the county of Washtenaw for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, is as follows: The total number of births was 656, divided among the several cities and towns as follows: Bridge-water city 24, Lyndon 14, York 25, Ypsilanti city 55, Sylvan 8, Chelsea 24, Lima 17, Lodi 43, Manchester 24, Salem 19, Superior 18, Saline 18, Scio 8, Dexter village 17, Sharon 11, Ann Arbor town 27, Ann Arbor city 172, Augusta 29, Dexter town 18, Freedom 18, Northfield 23, Pittsfield 18, Webster 18, Ypsilanti town 13. The total number of deaths was 485, of which Lodi had 6, Northfield 14, Ypsilanti town 15, Lyndon 6, Chelsea 13, Bridgewater 8, York 25, Milan 6, Lima 8, Salem 11, Ann Arbor town 15, Ypsilanti city 56, Manchester 11, Augusta 18, Dexter town 8, Freedom 7, Sharon 10, Dexter village 16, Scio 11, Webster 11, Superior 8, Pittsfield 23, Saline 2, Ann Arbor 182.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1896.—The national political conventions seem to be all alike this year in at least one respect—their failure to satisfy the members of the party they were supposed to represent. Owing to the limited number of Populists in Washington, it is not easy to say how the action of the Populist national convention at St. Louis has been received by the party at large, but supposing those who are here to be fairly representative of the party, it is clear that proportionately there is as much dissatisfaction over the action of the convention as there is among Republicans and Democrats over the work of their conventions; and some talk is being indulged in that it would not do to put in print, unless it was backed up with the strongest proof. At any rate, the Populists are going to be in the fashion so far as bolting is concerned.

Both Republicans and Democrats of prominence are a little shy about displaying their respective elation and dejection over the work of the St. Louis conventions, but they cannot altogether hide it. They wish to have an opportunity to learn to what extent the convention represented the rank and file of the Populists before expressing their opinions, and only time will give them that opportunity.

Conservative people are somewhat shocked at the disposition in some quarters to discuss a reorganization of the United States Supreme Court as one of the issues of the Presidential campaign. This discussion was precipitated by the announcement that the health of Justice Field, who has been eligible for retirement for some years, was rapidly failing. It is stated that in case Justice Field retires and Bryan should be elected, the silver men, who control the Senate, will not allow any nomination to the vacancy made by President Cleveland to be confirmed, but will wait for Bryan to nominate a man who could be depended upon, should there be a rehearing on the constitutionality of the income tax, to vote in favor of the tax.

Considerable talk has been made among the politicians by an interview in which Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, criticizes Bryan for talking too much, and the Bryan managers for their failure to take advantage of the existing enthusiasm to push the campaign work. It indicates a lack of harmony that will do the Democrats much more harm than Senator Faulkner's expression of his belief in the election of Bryan will do them good. While many Democrats agree with Senator Faulkner's criticisms, most of them think they should not have been publicly made.

There's a lot of politics in the action of the New York banks in coming to the rescue of the gold reserve fund of the Treasury. Another bond issue between now and election day would make many silver voters, so these banks, which have plenty of gold in their vaults, and which have, what is more important, influence enough to stop the speculation on a large scale in gold, have determined that the necessity shall not arrive. They have shown before that they could keep the gold reserve of the Treasury intact. They did it then for profit, but they are going to do it now in the interests of the gold standard, and incidentally to help McKinley and Hobart. The talk about the administration being afraid that another bond issue could not be floated at a price that would be equivalent to par for a 3 per cent bond is all tommyrot. The credit of the United States is as good as that of any nation in the world, if anything a little better, and it is so far above the strife of partisan politics that should there be any necessity for such action there would not be the slightest difficulty in floating an unlimited amount of 3 per cent bonds at par within ten days after the Presidential election, no matter whether the gold or the silver ticket be triumphant. The credit of the United States is all right, and will continue to be all right.

The story of President Cleveland being renominated by the gold democrats has taken a fresh start, and it finds believers in Washington. Like the original story, which was first heard when it was thought that Mr. Cleveland was pulling wires to get himself nominated by the Chicago convention, this one includes a war with Spain, which is to be brought about by the recognition of the independence of Cuba by the President, and which is depended upon to arouse the patriotism of the country to such a high pitch that all other issues are to be forgotten and Mr. Cleveland re-elected solely to prevent a change of administration in the midst of a foreign war. If the gold Democrats are to put up a candidate it would not be surprising if their choice should be Mr. Cleveland, but as to the rest of the story—the American people are not idiots.

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Bleached cotton, others' price 10c, August price **8c.**
 Bleached cotton, others' price 8c, August price **7c.**
 Brown cotton, others' get 6c to 7c, August price **5c.**
 Wash goods, regular 10, 12 1/2 and 15c quality, August price **5c.**
 \$1.50 and \$1.75 ladies' walking shoes, August price **\$1.00.**
 \$2.50 Sach's kid, patent tip, lace or button shoe, August price **\$1.90.**

Get your bicycle tickets now; the more tickets you have the better your chances for getting the bicycle.

We made an error last week in saying that the wheels were made in Chicago, Ill. They are made by the Monarch Bicycle Co., of Chicago.

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Prime materials and work in every way.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect June 21st, 1896.
 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.....	7:02 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	10:35 A. M.
Mail and Express.....	3:15 P. M.
GOING WEST.	
Mail and Express.....	9:12 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	6:30 P. M.
Chicago Night Express.....	10:35 P. M.

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

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

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

Here and There.

For the remainder of the summer will sell all straw hats at half price for cash only. Mrs. J. Staffan.

A Hillsdale boy named Hinkley fell from a ladder a few weeks since and broke his right arm. He had just got the splints off last week, when he began another ladder exploit, and fell, breaking the left arm. The old man is cogitating whether to destroy the ladder or let the kid take chances next time on his neck.—Adrian Press

If the jail at Coldwater is not stolen, it will not be the fault of the sheriff. One day last week everybody was away from the building except the prisoners, and some one ran into the hall, got the keys, opened the door, and away scooted the prisoners. The rumor that they came back and took the sheriff with them can not be traced to a reliable foundation.—Adrian Press.

There is a merchant in Milan who has so many children that the other night one of them was locked in the store, where he had fallen asleep, and was not even missed from the home. It was only when the marshal heard the little fellow's cries and went and told the father and mother of the whereabouts of their son that they began to count noses and found that he was missing.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Charles Carpenter, of the third ward, had rather a strange experience last week. He went to his barn to attend to his horse, and in passing behind the animal the horse lifted his feet, which took effect upon Mr. Carpenter's body, landing him out of the barn. He was not seriously injured, but was badly bruised, shaken up and scared. As the horse offered no apology, it is inferred that it was not an accident.—Monroe Democrat.

The following paragraph from an exchange we serve up for its pithy comprehensiveness. "In church or in state it is rule or be ruled; in courtship or in marriage it is fool or be fooled; in logic or in law it is nick or be nicked; in gambling or in trade it is trick or be tricked; in treaty or in war it is beat or be beaten; in the struggle of life it is eat or be eaten; in politics it is crow or eat crow; in newspaper life it's hoe your own row.

A lady asks us whether it is etiquette to knock at the door of an editor's sanctum before entering. We hasten to reply. If you are coming to pay your subscription or bring in a nice, juicy item of news, don't stop to knock, but just walk right in as if you owned the place. If, on the other hand, you are out on a collecting tour, you should make the fact known through the window, and then knock at the door until the editor opens it. You may sink down from exhaustion before he does so, but you will be adhering to the printing office etiquette that is bound to please the average editor.—Ex.

The Scientific American, of New York, has signalized its 50th anniversary by the publication of a very handsome 72-page special number, which consists of a review of the development of science and the industrial arts in the United States during the past 50 years. It was an ambitious undertaking, and the work has been well done. The many articles are thoroughly technical, and they are written in a racy and popular style, which makes the whole volume—it is nothing less, being equal to a book of 443 ordinary pages—thoroughly readable. It is inclosed for preservation in a handsome cover, and is sold at the price of ten cents.

Some time ago a Jackson chap gave out that he had invented a huge bicycle that would skim the earth at the rate of 60 to 100 miles an hour. But no skimming took place. Then later he announced that he was going over Niagara Falls in a balloon of peculiar construction. Of course, nothing came of it except newspaper wind. Now, another Jackson chap noisily declares that he is having a gigantic rocket made, which he will hug while somebody touches it off. Then he expects to go up like a cannon shot and afterward come back to earth with the aid of a parachute. We hope if the fellow tries the experiment that he will put in powder enough to blow him to the moon.—Grass Lake News.

The following from an exchange reminds us that it would be possible to organize a large club here if the membership fee was not too large: "At Rochester they have a clever way of advertising the fools who stand on the church steps after meeting to stare at the ladies. The following card is constantly kept standing in the columns of the Era at that place: "The Donkey Club of this village would respectfully inform the young ladies especially, and the public generally, that they have made arrangements for an extensive demonstration on the steps in front of the church—the members locating themselves on either side of the main entrance—on Sunday evening next. Position taken immediately after the close of the religious exercises within."

Measuring Hay.

The principle on which stacks or mows of hay are measured for weight is that the weight of one cubic foot of hay multiplied by the number of cubic feet in the stack to be measured will give the total weight. There are so many shapes of stacks that rules for all cannot be given, but knowing how to measure any kind of stack by the rules of arithmetic, the cubic feet contained in it divided by the number of cubic feet in a ton will of course give the figures desired. Timothy hay and clover in a barn mow or stack well settled requires 600 feet for a ton, clear timothy 450 feet, common mixed meadow hay 700 feet, all clover 800 feet. Of course these estimates are only approximate; the guesser must consider whatever variation there may be in the kind of hay, whether it is coarse and heavy or fine and light, or green or ripe. Experience is easily gained by estimating a few stacks and weighing them. The rules for finding the number of cubic feet in any solid body will be found in any good school arithmetic or mechanics' guide to mensuration.

The Lady and the Cyclist.

A lady protected herself against the rushing advance of a cyclist in Brompton road, London, in original and commendable fashion. The Telegraph of that city describes how the cyclist was racing along at his best pace and the lady was crossing the roadway. Instead of making a detour to avoid her, the man simply rang his bell and rushed on without abatement of speed, considering that he had thus done his duty to society. Pedestrians on the footpaths and busmen on their perches saw that a collision was inevitable. So did the lady, who braced herself for the ordeal and resolved on offensive tactics. Giving her body—not by any means that of a pygmy—a rapid swing, she brought the strongest and most padded part of her figure into contact with the front wheel of the machine and the bicyclist himself and sent them both sprawling into the roadway. Then, giving her skirts another swing, just to prove that they had suffered no damage, she finished her journey across the road and turned round and laughed with others at the unhappy cyclist as he picked up himself and the disjecta membra of his once perfect machine. He made his way to the curbstone, where he sat down to contemplate the damage, and finally he put the thing on his shoulder and carried it away.

Laughter.

Just as the hoof of the horse is the remnant of an original five toes, just as the pineal gland in man is now said to be the survival of a prehistoric eye on the top of the head, so, perhaps, this levity in regard to particular ailments (in others) may be the descendant of an aboriginal ferocity in man. It is a well-known theory that what we call humor arose from the same source; that the first human laugh that ever woke the astonished echoes of gloomy primeval forests was not an expression of mirth, but exultation over the misery of a tortured enemy.

There is to this day something terrible in laughter. The laugh of madness or of cruelty is a sound more awful than that of the bitterest lamentations.

By means of that strange phonograph that we call literature we can listen even now to the laughter of the dead, to the hearty guffaws or cynical titterings of generation after generation of bygone men and women, and if we are curious in such matters we can probe into the nature of the changes that have passed over the fashion of men's humor. For it has been said, not without the support of weighty cumulative evidence, that, as we penetrate further into the past, we find the sense of humor depending always more obviously and solely upon the enjoyment of the pain, misfortune, mortification or embarrassment of others. The sense of superiority was the sense of humor in our ancestors; or, in other words, vanity lay at the root of this, as of most other attributes of our bumptious species.

Putting ear to our phonograph, we catch the echoes of a strange and merry tumult; boisterous, cruel, often brutal, yet with here and there a tender cadence from some solitary voice; and presently this lonely note grows stronger and sweeter as we travel slowly toward our time, until at length through all the merriment we can hear the soft under-murmur of pity. Does the picture not seize the imagination—the long laughter of the ages which begins in cruelty and ends in love?—Westminster Review.

Remember, only such medicines were admitted for exhibition at the World's Fair as are accepted for use by physicians in the practice of medicine—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Ayer's Pills being included in the list. They are standard medicines.

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MARRIAGE This important step in life should never be taken until you are positively cured if you have been weakened or diseased. Remember "Like father, like son." Emissions, varicose, spermatorrhea and syphilis endanger happiness in married life. Our New Method cures them permanently. If you are married consult us at once, as we can restore your strength, vital energy and desires. If you wish to marry, our advice may be worth a fortune to you.

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The New Method Treatment. This System was discovered by us several years ago. It builds up and strengthens the nervous system; restores to vitality the sexual organs; stops all drains and losses; invigorates and restores lost manhood. It never fails in curing the results of Self Abuse, Later Excesses, Blood Diseases, or the effects of a dissipated life.

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

NAMED ITS TICKET.

Populist Convention Nominates Bryan for President.

Refuses Second Honors to Sewall, However, and Selects Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, The Platform—The Proceedings in Detail.

St. Louis, July 25.—The national convention of the people's party remained in session until after midnight. At the conclusion of many speeches naming candidates for the vice-presidential nomination the roll was called, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was nominated on the first ballot, the nomination being afterwards made unanimous. This was the result of a strong fight against the nomination of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, the democratic nominee for the same office. Contrary to all precedent, the report of the committee



THOMAS E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA. Populist Candidate for Vice President.

on rules, which was adopted, placed the nomination of vice-president before that of president.

William J. Bryan, in a telegram to Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, received by the latter before the nomination of Mr. Watson, announced that unless Sewall was selected for second place on the populist ticket, he would decline a nomination for president at the hands of the convention.

Friday's Session.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Friday by Chairman Allen. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Union Methodist church of St. Louis. A resolution of regret at the death of Mrs. S. E. B. Emery was adopted by a rising vote.

The states were then called for the appointment of a delegate to act on the conference committee with the silver convention. When the state of Texas was reached the spokesman of that delegation declared indignantly that Texas had no name to present for such a committee.

The report of the committee on rules and order of business, which was made late Thursday night, was taken up for action. The majority report had been read Thursday night, the minority report was now read—the point of it being that nominations for vice president shall be made prior to nominations for president.

A lengthy debate followed. When the question was put on the adoption of the majority report, so far as it did not conflict with the minority report, and it was adopted.

Committee to Select Its Chairman. The convention by an almost unanimous vote decided to leave the selection of chairman of the national committee to the committee itself instead of confiding the selection of the chairman to the presidential nominee.

Want Vice President Nominated First. The result of the ballot on selecting the vice president first was: For, 730; against, 785. This would have given the Bryan men a victory if North Carolina had not changed her vote of 95 for the minority. The official result was then 785 for the majority report to 615 against. The vice president will therefore be nominated first. The report of the committee on resolutions was presented.

THE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the People's Party Convention.

The full text of the platform as adopted is as follows:

"The people's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money-changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

The Financial Planks.

"1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

"2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

"3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

"4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt, made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

"5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful

money of the United States by private contract.

"6. We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations shall use its option to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

"7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress over the subject of taxation.

"8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

"9. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a nonpartisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

"10. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but should be protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies, and the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

"11. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their intent and spirit.

"12. The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land.

"13. True policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should be sold to the government and held for the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

"14. We condemn the frauds by which the land-grant Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of actual, bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land grants after as well as before patent.

"15. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.

"16. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

"17. We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

"18. We tender sympathy to the patriotic people of Cuba, our deepest sympathy in their struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state.

"19. We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

"20. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

"21. In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

"22. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

"23. We favor just pensions for our disabled union soldiers.

"24. Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammeled ballot are essential to government of, for and by the people, the people's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as unrepublican, undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

"25. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the present campaign upon which the present president election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and cooperation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question."

Minority Report.

There was very little applause given to any of the various declarations of the platform. The one in favor of recognizing Cuban independence was most appreciated, and after it, in point of popularity, came the one in favor of "initiative and referendum."

A minority report was presented which embodied all of the points relative to income tax, direct legislation, etc., with the addition of a plank against irredeemable money. It concluded as follows: "We invite the cooperation of all men in this nation who desire the accomplishment of pure government, economically administered, and we therefore believe it to be the supreme duty of this convention to adopt a platform of its own and nominate a ticket of its own."

Mr. J. S. Coxy, of Ohio, read other propositions to be added to the platform, among them being these: non-interest-bearing bonds; good roads; extension of suffrage to women, and the ownership and control by the government of every industry necessary to the welfare of the community.

Platform Adopted.

The question was then put and the platform reported by the majority of the committee was agreed to and all the amendments were laid on the table. After the roll of states had been entered upon the convention reconsidered its determination not to take a recess and at 4:35 adjourned to meet again at six p. m.

WATSON NOMINATED.

Sewall Rejected for Vice President and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, Chosen.

At 6:35 p. m. the convention was called to order by its permanent chairman, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, but it was a long time before the call produced the desired result. Then the chairman announced that a message had been received from the silver convention, and it would now be read.

Delegate Pollock, of Mississippi, a member of the silver convention, was introduced

by the chairman and proceeded to There were some points of order made against the reading, but they were promptly overruled by the chairman. When he reached the conclusion, to the effect that Mr. Bryan had been nominated for the presidency, there was an outburst of applause, drowning the further announcement of the nomination of Sewall for the vice presidency.

Nominations for Vice President.

The call of states for nominations for vice president was begun, Mr. Baumann, of Alabama, appearing as the spokesman of that delegation, nominated for vice president Representative Skinner, the populist congressman from North Carolina. In the course of his remarks, the speaker said that if this convention wanted to nominate William J. Bryan as candidate for the presidency, it would have to eliminate Arthur Sewall from the ticket as vice president.

Representative Howard, of Alabama, placed in nomination Hon. Thomas E. Watson, the late populist congressman from Georgia, who became famous by bringing into publicity the alleged inquiry of Judge Cobb, of Alabama: "Mr. Speaker, where am I at?" Mr. Watson's name was received with demonstrations which fully attested his popularity.

Mr. Sovereign, master workman of the Knights of Labor, seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson on behalf of the state of Arkansas. Mr. Watson's nomination was also seconded by Delegate Johnson of California.

Pence Names Sewall.

Colorado being called, yielded to Mr. Lafe Pence, now of New York, formerly a congressman of Colorado, who began by saying that in order to draw the poison quickly and have it out he would say his purpose was to give some reason why the convention should nominate Mr. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice president. This announcement was received with considerable applause, followed by hisses. In the course of his speech Mr. Pence said it had been argued that by standing firm the populists could have half the patronage and appointments as cabinet ministers and ambassadors. This was met by cries of "shame."

Mr. Pence continuing, said that he had seen 15 delegates to the convention whose membership in the party averaged 25 days and who now said that the convention should not endorse Mr. Sewall. Personally Mr. Sewall amounted to nothing to the speaker, were he to follow his own heart he would favor the nomination of either Mr. Skinner or Mr. Watson. But in Mr. Sewall's nomination he saw a chance of defeating Mr. McKinley, and this he would rather see accomplished than to see either of the friends he had named in the vice presidential chair.

Mr. Watson's nomination was seconded by Messrs. Murphy, of Georgia, Stockwell, of Indiana, Donnelly, of Minnesota, Johnson, of California, and others.

Mr. Weller, of Iowa, once familiarly known as "Calamity" Weller, nominated Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, Mr. Calhoun, of the same state, on behalf of a majority of the delegation from Iowa, asserted that the gentleman who had just spoken represented "a vast minority" of the delegation and did not represent Iowa, which had no candidate to present. Mr. W. A. Harris, of Kansas, seconded the nomination of Mr. Sewall, but Judge Frank Foster, of Kansas delegation, rose in his seat and speaking for a portion of the delegation, expressed their dissent and seconded the nomination of Watson.

Kentucky yielded to Capt. Burnam, of Tennessee, who nominated A. L. Mims, of Tennessee, Illinois, which by request had been passed earlier in the evening, through Mr. G. M. Miller seconded the nomination of Mr. Mims, of Tennessee, but a delegate from the Sixth Illinois district challenged the right of Mr. Miller to speak for his district.

Maine Goes Back on Sewall.

Delegate L. C. Bateman, of Maine, responded when his state was called, and protested solemnly against the nomination of Mr. Sewall for vice president. The statement that Mr. Sewall was formerly a greenbacker he denounced as absolutely false. Mr. Sewall had not one particle of sympathy with the people's party except as to the one item of silver—which was the least among the populist demands Mr. Sewall had been president of the Maine Central railroad, and in the last year of his presidency the wages of the railroad men in that company were cut down ten percent. He appealed to the state convention not to force that bitter chalice to the lips of the populists of Maine. He closed with the nomination of Mann Page, of Virginia, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, saying that it was a nomination which would thrill the pride of every southern heart.

When Colorado was reached, Mr. Patterson seconded the nomination of Watson, and offered to yield the balance of his time to Senator Stewart, of Nevada. There were manifestations of dissent, and the point was raised that Senator Stewart was not a delegate. The chair replied that Senator Stewart was a delegate and was a populist, and appealed for a hearing for him for the space of three minutes. Senator Stewart began to speak, but the convention was soon in a great uproar. The senator thereupon declined to talk further.

Telegram from Bryan.

At 10:50 p. m. it was reported that a telegram had been received here by Senator Jones from Mr. Bryan to the effect that unless the convention nominates Mr. Sewall, he (Bryan) will not be able to accept the nomination at their hands.

Wouldn't Listen to Weaver.

The chairman, shortly before midnight, was inclined to bring the speeches to a close, but delegates with an obvious leaning toward the Friday superstition, interposed with dilatory tactics, so as to throw the roll call into the early hours of Saturday. At this point Gen. Weaver, with an obvious knowledge of the grave import of the telegrams which had passed between Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan, ascended the platform and in earnest tones stated that the gravity of the situation was such as to require that each delegation should have an opportunity to consult. This suggestion was received with loud cries of "No." Then Gen. Weaver made another proposition that one vote should be taken and then an adjournment taken until today. This was also howled down and the chairman took a hand. He said the leaders of the party had been driven away from that platform and he asked if there was enough patriotism and decency in the gentlemen on the floor and in the galleries to accord a respectful hearing to anyone. The audience, shamed into silence, quieted down, but the hour of midnight being now past, all further attempt at remonstrance was abandoned.

Watson Nominated.

The voting for vice president began at 12:05 a. m. The call of the roll was completed at 12:25. Then Mr. Burkitt, of Mississippi, took the stand to withdraw his name and to ask his friends to change their votes to other candidates. Mr. Mims, of Tennessee, next took the stand and asked his friends to cast their votes for Watson. Then changing of votes began, and delegates almost tumbled over one another to change their votes to Watson, who soon had enough to insure a nomination, though

the whole proceedings were so irregularly conducted that the clerks could not make a record. Finally Texas changed 103 to Watson and settled it. Watson had 541 votes at the end of the first call. Texas and Tennessee changed, giving him 741 votes. Necessary for a choice, 590.

Enthusiasm in the Dark.

Motion was made to suspend the rules and make Mr. Watson the unanimous choice of the convention. As soon as this had been done the lights went out. This threw a damper on the usual circus parade which had been all arranged for. The hall remained in almost total darkness, except for candles which the reporters supplied. The band struck up and the sergeant-at-arms stamped. A horrible L. n. rose out of the darkness. As a procession of men carrying candle dippers entered the hall shouts and yells were increased.

At Sixteen to One.

At 15 minutes to one o'clock the electric lights gave out a feeble glimmer again which slowly increased until faces were dimly visible. The chair announced that Mr. Watson had been declared the unanimous nominee for vice president. Then the electric lights became once more fairly brilliant and the candles were blown out. Gen. Weaver again tried to get the convention to adjourn, but was cried down. The chairman announced that the next order of business was the selection of a national committee. The convention refused to accept that and the chair retorted: "That's your order of business anyhow." He put the motion to adjourn and declared it carried, and at 12:50 a. m., the convention adjourned until nine o'clock Saturday morning.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

The Convention Nominates Bryan for President on the First Ballot.

St. Louis, July 27.—The national convention of the people's party, after four days of heat, turmoil and unlimited oratory completed its labors at 4:40 Saturday afternoon and adjourned sine die. Notwithstanding the receipt of one or more telegrams from Mr. W. J. Bryan, declining to permit the use of his name on the populist ticket unless Mr. Arthur Sewall, his associate on the Chicago ticket, were also endorsed, Mr. Bryan was put in formal nomination, as originally contemplated, by Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, and was seconded by one or more spokesmen from every state and territory with about ten exceptions, and on a ballot received 1,042 votes against 321 for Col. S. F. Norton, of Chicago, who, at the last moment, was selected as the candidate of the unreconstructed "middle-of-the-road" element. It was the intention of this faction early in the morning to place Mr. Eugene Debs in nomination and thus to force the labor issue to the front, but Mr. Debs telegraphed declining to serve, and his telegram was respected.

In the hurry and excitement of Saturday's session plans of the "middle of the road" faction were not carried into effect. Congressman Howard, of Georgia, had a resolution to present providing that in case Mr. Bryan did not accept the nomination Col. S. F. Norton

The Proceedings.

Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9:35 o'clock. After the invocation and some unimportant business the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for president of the United States. The roll call began, and when Alabama was called Gov. Kolb yielded to Gen. Weaver, of Iowa. Gen. Weaver came forward and formally placed William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, in nomination. When Gen. Weaver concluded his eloquent address the convention broke loose. Cheer followed cheer. The delegates jumped to their chairs, and flags, handkerchiefs, coats, hats and state guidons were waved in wild confusion.

When quiet was restored, after 17 minutes of bedlam, Gen. Field, of Virginia, who was Gen. Weaver's running mate in 1892, hobbled forward on his crutch, and, after a brief speech, moved to suspend the rules and make Bryan's nomination unanimous.

The convention rose almost en masse and cheered, but above the chorus of cheers came the sharp cries of the Texas men. "No," "no!" they yelled. Chairman Allen declared the motion carried, but, yielding to the protest, decided to allow a call of states on the motion. Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, attempted to secure a recess until Bryan could be heard from, but he was howled down, and Chairman Allen ordered the roll call to proceed. Alabama and Arkansas were not ready. The greatest confusion prevailed. Colorado voted 45 for the motion to suspend the rules and nominate Bryan. Men stood on chairs and howled for recognition. Congressman Howard, of Alabama, demanded to know whether any other names could be placed in nomination. The confusion was so great that it was impossible to proceed.

When a semblance of quiet was restored Congressman Howard from the stage protested against the infliction of "gag law." Chairman Allen stated the question to be on the motion to suspend the rules and nominate Bryan by acclamation.

"Doesn't it require a two-thirds vote to carry that motion?" shouted an irate Arkansas delegate. The chair replied that it did not. A California delegate screamed that such a proceeding was unprecedented. He thought the delegations should have a chance to place in nomination whom they chose.

The chair held that when the roll was called delegations could vote for Bryan or anyone else. This ruling provoked another storm of protests, and only confused the confusion.

At last, as the only way of restoring order, Gen. Field withdrew his motion and the call of states for nominations was continued.

Debs Refuses to Run.

Some one got on the platform and read, above the din, a telegram to Henry D. Lloyd, of Chicago, from Eugene V.

Debs declining to permit the use of his name as a candidate for president. Bryan's nomination was seconded by orators, more or less long-winded, but nearly every state as the roll call proceeded.

Addressed by a Woman.

Louisiana yielded to Colorado and rugged state sent to the platform as champion Mrs. Minerva Roberts, tall, slender young lady, with glowing and great dark eyes flashing came forward to the stage, and as she faced the audience her radiant face brought the convention to its feet. Her first sentence, delivered in a clear, musical and sympathetic voice, aroused them to cheers. Her brief speech was one of the most eloquent delivered at the convention.

Cheered the Lady.

When Mrs. Roberts finished the convention again rose and cheered and was besieged on all sides of the platform with congratulations. Gov. Kolb, of Alabama, stepped gallantly forward, came down the steps, and, with deferential chivalry of the south, escorted her to her seat in the Colorado delegation, where she was again surrounded by delegates who offered her congratulations.

There were occasional diversions such as the nomination of Coxy by Missouri delegate and speeches by two or three other women delegates, but last, after six hours of speechmaking the roll call was reached.

Roll Call Begins.

When Alabama, the first state, was called she divided her vote between Bryan and Norton. Arkansas gave votes for Bryan; Colorado, Connecticut and Delaware voted solidly for Bryan. Georgia gave five of her 61 votes to Norton, of Illinois. As the roll call proceeded it became apparent that Bryan would be nominated before it was completed.

While Wisconsin was being called Gov. Stone, of Missouri, appeared on the platform in company with Mr. Patterson, of Colorado. They had just come from Senator Jones. Gov. Stone held several telegrams in his hand. Immediately there were rumors that he was to make an important announcement. He spoke to Chairman Allen but the senator refused to permit the roll call to be interrupted. The roll call went on to the end, Chairman Allen still declining to permit an announcement. On Allen's refusal Gov. Stone retired from the platform, followed by Mr. Patterson and several others.

Col. Norton, of Illinois, Proposed. Delegate Call, of New York, nominated Col. Norton, of Illinois. He had a hard time of it, for every word he uttered was a bitter attack on Bryan. He was openly accused of being a thing but a populist, of having been a populist but two weeks and of being a McKinley man in disguise. But he hung on to the platform, and after enlisting Col. Norton highly, placed him in nomination. Among others of the mass speakers who seconded the nomination of Bryan were "Jerry" Simpson, of Kansas; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; E. Gerry Brown, of Massachusetts; Mary Elizabeth Lease, of Kansas; herself and Miss Minerva Roberts, of Colorado.

While Washington was being polled Ignatius Donnelly mounted a chair and announced that he understood Bryan had sent a telegram to the convention declining to accept the nomination.

"The chair has for some minutes understood that a fictitious telegram that character was in existence," replied Chairman Allen. "No attention will be paid to it."

Bryan Nominated.

Chairman Allen asked if any state had not voted. The tally clerks had been at work figuring the totals. Without further delay he then announced the official vote as: Bryan, 1,047; Norton, 321. Donnelly got one vote in Connecticut and two in Ohio. Debs got eight votes in Ohio. Coxy got one in Ohio.

Bedlam, of course, broke loose, as pandemonium reigned for 15 or 20 minutes. The Texas, Arkansas and Maine "middle of the road" men, with the guidons together, took no part in the demonstration.

The "middle of the road" men finally massed about their standard on the left of the hall, about 300 in number, and made a counter demonstration. They cheered and yelled and pushed and fought for ten minutes. The sergeant-at-arms were powerless to restore order, and after rapping for five minutes Chairman Allen declared Mr. Bryan the nominee of the convention.

Some one made a motion to adjourn. The chairman put the motion and declared the convention adjourned. As he did so "Stump" Ash shouted: "Texas casts 103 votes for Norton, first, last and all the time."

National Committee Organized. Saturday evening the people's party national committee held its first meeting. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, was elected chairman, receiving 69 votes on the second ballot. J. E. Edgar was elected secretary and M. C. Rankin, treasurer. The following, with the chairman, secretary and treasurer, were elected members of the executive committee: J. R. Sovereign, Arkansas; F. Washburn, Massachusetts; E. F. Taylor, Pennsylvania; H. W. Reed, Georgia; J. W. Breidenthal, Kansas, and John Dore, California.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

Has Practiced Law in Thomson, Ga., Nearly Twenty Years.

(Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga.)

serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

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"The North Pole made use of at last."

Battle Ax PLUG

Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.

The Good Old Days.

"Oh yes, I played in those days. Baseball was baseball then," and the old gentleman sighed over what he regarded as the decadence of the great national game, says the Detroit Free Press. "Now they get nine men together and make a machine of them."

"The whole thing is nothing more nor less than an animated mechanism. Then we had a live ball, and I used to swing a hickory bat pretty nearly as long as a rake handle. You can imagine what came off when I made a hit. The crowd would hear something like the shriek of a shell, and then the umpire would toss out a new ball while I chased two or three runs in ahead of me. Now, just to illustrate," and the retired veteran of the diamond began making a diagram while his hearers grouped about him. "Here's where we played at Newcastle, Pa., with the old Neshannocks. Charley Bennett was catching. Here runs the Ohio river, way up in the rear of the grounds, which lay open to the high bluff which marks the bank. Now, Bennett was doing some mighty batting, and a fellow from a college nine was giving him a tight race. Each one of them rolled a ball over the bluff, and I began to fear for my laurels. But the third time up I saw one coming that just suited. I settled well on my feet, concentrated all my strength for one supreme effort, swung old hickory, and when the ball quit going it struck water half way across the river. Why, they stopped the game to try and take measurements, while professional managers were offering me all kinds of money. I was the hero of the hour, the king of batters, the—hello there, Judkin; delighted to see you. It's more than twenty years—"

"Yes, the last time we met was at the game you just described."

The old gentleman turned a little white about the mouth, but rallied with infinite generalship. "Yes, of course, you were there, and it was a day of miracles, for you went down to the river and caught a ten-pound bass that was served that night at the hotel."

What fisherman could resist such a temptation with the beautiful lie all framed for him?

Judkin flushed and inflated with pride. The two jolly rogues went out together. Before the evening was over that ball had been knocked nearly a quarter of a mile into the country beyond the river, and that bass was fifteen pounds strong.

No More Free Dings for Him.

A German farmer in Scio seems to understand the situation pretty well. A populist Democrat was talking free silver to him the other day, when he turned and said:

"Dot's all right. You one of dem fellers be what talked free trade to me four years ago. You say vote for us, vote for free trade, and all dings be fine and good. I vote for free trade and see! Every dings bad! My sheep all gone, no market for my wheat and corn and anything what I raise; every dings gone to dunder and blitzen! You shoost go to hale mid your free silver. I vote no more free nodings! I vote mid der Republicans for protection, dot's what I want."

And he left his popocratic free silver friend in a nonplussed state to think over the unfulfilled promises of four years ago.

This is an actual occurrence. The name of the sensible German farmer is not given, for, as he said, he didn't want Ez. Norris bodderin' mid him every time he came to town.—Courier.

Excursions.

National League of American Wheelmen's Meet, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10 to 15. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, Aug. 9 and 10.

Twelfth Peninsula Sangerfest, Lansing, Mich., Aug. 4 to 6. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, Aug. 4, 5 and 6. Good to return Aug. 7.

Bay View Camp Meeting, Bay View, Mich., July 7 to August 14. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 6 to 16. Limit for return, August 15.

Camp Meeting, Eaton Rapids, July 22 to August 3. Rate of one and one-third first-class limited fare for the round trip. Date of sale, July 21 to Aug. 1. Limit for return, Aug. 4.

Epworth League Training Assembly, Lodiington, Mich., July 14 to August 3, 1896. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 13 to 25. Limit to return, August 15.

"A Stitch in Time."—A dose of Ayer's Pills has saved many a fit of sickness; but when a remedy does not happen to be at hand, slight ailments are liable to be neglected, and the result frequently is serious illness; therefore always be supplied with Ayer's Pills.

The Price of Wool.

Wool statistics, unless shoddy statistics are included, are utterly worthless as a basis for calculation as to future prices. At present they are the lowest ever known. Still the wool clip of central and southern Ohio is reported to be 40 per cent less than that of last year, and some say 50 per cent. In Australia the clip is said to be 60,000,000 pounds less than last year. Does the price advance? Not a farthing anywhere. No one need expect to get the price of wool above its value to mix with shoddy. The mass of the people are buying the cheapest goods made—one-half or nine-tenths shoddy and other adulterants. Is the bottom reached? No!—unless we can have better times and people can afford to purchase more and better goods. With all staple products products below the cost of raising, taxes higher than ever, debts and interest pressing harder, and gold values averaging less from year to year, only ignorance can hope for an improvement. When the price of wool dropped to 25 cents a few years ago, many thought it would go no lower and held their clips for one to three years. When the price dropped to 18 cents and on down to 13 and 14 for washed wool, the country was cleaned out entirely, for the farmers lost faith in the market and sold. Probably there is less old wool held by farmers than for many years. Manufactured stocks are also light, and still prices do not improve. There is something in operation besides supply and demand. Shoddy is plenty, and gold dictates the price.—Patriot.

Living Off the Cow.

We believe that most farmers do not fully count the profit received by the family from the cow. We count the butter made in a year and what it will sell for as about the only thing that is to set off the item of expense or be counted for profit. But with the man of only one or two cows a much greater credit is really due them. The fact is that the milk used in the family could fairly be credited to the cow at the price city and townspeople pay for it, because it is an item of food of great value, probably worth for that not less than five cents per quart.

Now we have frequently heard it asserted that half the cows in the country are not paying expenses. At first sight this seems to be so, especially when the Wisconsin dairy experts get down to figuring, and prove, or seem to, that the cow that will not make 150 pounds a year is really running the farmer into debt. But like many startling estimates, there are a few premises under them which are not absolutely sound. For instance, it is taken for granted that she pays her way, only so far as the cow can put butter onto the market or onto the farmer's table. If this were so, then it is evident that half of our cows should be disposed of. The fact is that a very large proportion of the cows of any state are kept in twos or threes, or even singly. The families of the farmers use all the way from two to ten quarts of milk per day and think nothing of it. That alone would pay for the cost of keeping a number of good cows on every farm. In other words, the farmer with a large family that uses on an average from two cows five quarts of milk per day, is using a value of 25 cents per day, or over \$90 worth per year. This is enough to pay for keeping three cows, and what butter is sold is clear profit.

Somewhat Mixed.

He was a pale-faced, red-whiskered man, and he was leaning against a horseless wagon, which was lying on its side near the road fence, says the New York World.

"Stranger," he began, as I approached him, "ken ye tell me wher I am at?"

"You are about three miles from Grassville village and four miles from Lidford town," I replied.

"Kin yer tell me the time?"

"Seven o'clock."

"Mornin' or evenin'?"

"Mornin'."

"Then it's me," he said with a sigh.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, stranger," he began, "jis 'fore you come along I woke up an' found myself lyin' under this yere wagon, an' fer the life of me I couldn't tell which one of two things I had gone an' done—lost a horse or found a wagon. Now I know that I have lost a horse; now I know that I'm the great big gawk that left Grassville for Lidford with a load of taters yesterday mornin', an' left Lidford for Grassville with a skinful of whisky last night."

"Stranger," he continued, "take a good look at my face now, an' then just wait here till I come back from Grassville with the horse, an' you'll git a purty good idee of the fightin' qualities of my ol' woman." I did not wait.

Items Gleaned from the Lumber District.

People who used to buy tile and lumber of the old-time 500 per centers, and mortgage their farm to pay the bill, will be glad to learn that The Glazier Stove Co. have made a big hole in the old-time prices, by not charging for the holes in the tile.

The best Marblehead Kelley Island lime, 59 cents per barrel, of the Glazier Stove Co.

The Glazier Stove Co. will make prices on coal this season that will make the old-time 500 per center kick worse than ever, and make him think of the "Kold Winters" of the past—KOLD, extremely KOLD for the people who helped him pocket a cool five thousand dollars profit on KOAL each season.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling good roof boards at \$7.50 per thousand.

Shingles, all grades at prices which make the old-time 500 per center kick and long for a return of the good old days, when 500 per cent (payable in wheat, wool or mortgage) was pocketed with ease.

Water lime, the very best, in bushel bags, 19 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

You would never have been compelled to place that mortgage upon your farm, if you had always been able to buy lumber, tile, coal and builders' supplies at the rate of profit at which The Glazier Stove Co. are now selling this line of goods.

Good bevel siding, \$8.00 per thousand, of the Glazier Stove Co. 500 per center's old-time price \$40.00 for the same stock.

Tile at right prices of the The Glazier Stove Co. No charge for the holes.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling first-class white pine boards at \$10.00 per thousand. You paid 500 per center \$40.00 for the same thing many a time before we punctured his balloon with our underbuy, undersell prices.

Bits of Knowledge.

Women are now responsible for about 200 patented inventions per year.

The Jeff Davis mansion at Richmond will be made into a museum for Confederate war relics.

Photography has become such a forger that the Bank of France will print its bills in three colors as a prevention.

Four billions three hundred and eighty thousand postage stamps are used in a year by the people of the United States.

Broadway was first called by the Dutch, who settled New York. "Broad Wagon Way," and the term was finally shortened by the wagon's being left out.

A machine for sawing granite has just undergone a test in Montpelier, Vt. It contains \$4,000 worth of diamonds, and the entire cost of its structure is \$10,000.

The sun, if hollow, would hold 300,000 globes as large as the earth, and an eye capable of hourly view 10,000 square miles would require 55,000 years to see all its surface.

Banana juice is said to make a first class indelible ink. A spot on a white shirt from a dead-ripe banana is marked forever, and the juice from bananas thoroughly decayed, is a bright, clear carmine.

The oldest piece of linen paper in existence, so far as is known, is a manuscript containing a treaty between the kings of Aragon and Castile. It is dated 1177, and is still in a fair state of preservation, retaining the ink very well.

To tell whether a thermometer accurately does its work, invert the instrument. If the mercury does not fall to the end, or if it breaks into several small columns, the thermometer contains air and is inaccurate. If perfectly made, the slender thread should fill the tube, or should break off at the bulb and fall to the end of the tube.

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 Glazier & Stimson, Druggists.

It is indisputable that there are black Jews in India, red Jews in Malabar, brown Jews in Africa, and white Jews in Europe and America.

Items of Interest.

The chief of the London fire brigade receives \$4,500 a year and quarters.

The new Connecticut forest map shows that over one-third of the state is given up to woods.

The sword of Napoleon I. has been placed in the museum of the military hospital, Paris.

The record for staying under water is four minutes and twenty-nine and one-quarter seconds.

In some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

French law requires that a body shall be buried within forty-eight hours after death unless it is embalmed.

Barcelona is the center of the manufacture of cigarette paper. Two houses alone produce 180,000 reams a year, valued at \$60,000.

Canine Gravedigger.

A writer in L'Eleveur states that a dog and a cat belonging to the same master were the best friends in the world and spent their time frolicking together. One day, while playing as usual, the cat died suddenly, falling at the dog's feet. The latter at first did not realize what had happened, but continued his play, pulling, pushing and caressing his companion, but with evident astonishment at her inertness. After some time he appeared to understand the situation, and his grief found vent in prolonged howls. Presently he was seized with the idea of burying the cat. He pulled her into the garden, where he soon dug a hole with his paws and put in the body of his former companion. He then refilled the hole with dirt and, stretching himself out on the grave, resumed his mournful howling. The idea of burying the dead cat was extraordinary. Whence came the thought? Could it be imitation, or, which is a better explanation, did the dog have a vague idea of concealing the event, which might possibly be imputed to him? But then it would seem unreasonable for him to call attention to the fact by installing himself on the grave and howling.

However, even human criminals are sometimes equally inconsistent. It is difficult to form an exact idea of what gave rise to the dog's conduct in this case.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill st., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following typhoid malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work—a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Markets.

Chelsea, July 30, 1896.

Eggs, per dozen	09c
Butter, per pound	08c
Oats, per bushel	18c
Corn, per bushel	20c
Wheat, per bushel	—c
Potatoes, per bushel	25c
Apples, per bushel	20c
Onions, per bushel	05c
Beans, per bushel	60c

One of the latest swindles is accomplished by means of a double fountain pen, one end filled with good ink, the other with ink that fades away in a day or two. The sharper's plan is to call on farmers or others, make an offer so advantageous to them that they are willing to agree to it, write the contract or agreement with the ink that fades, then manage so that the victim signs it with the ink that is good. Then in a few days they have the name on a sheet of blank paper on which any sort of a note may be written.—Charlotte Republican.

F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1896: Jan. 28; Feb. 25; Mar. 24; April 21; May 26; June 23; July 21; Aug. 18; Sept. 15; Oct. 20; Nov. 17; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 15. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.



The Only One To Stand the Test

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

is the only one of them that I can recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—Wm. Copp, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAMED
Sarsaparilla
When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

Commissioners' Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Francis S. May, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the Township of Lyndon, in said County, on the 30th day of October and on the 30th day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said dates to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated, July 20th, 1896.
WILLIAM STOKING, J.
JAMES BARTON, J. Commissioners.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. ss. At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday the 20th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate, and John McKone, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, came into court and represents that he is prepared to render his final account as an executor.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, 18th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, said County, and show cause, if any they be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice of said session of said Court, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County three successive weeks previous to said day bearing.
J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
[A true copy.]
WM. G. DUTY, Probate Register.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made by George N. B. Henwick, of Salem, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to Johnson W. Knight, guardian of Minnie C. Henley, and Nina B. Henley, dated the 29th of September, 1883, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County in Liber 88 of Mortgages, page 571, on the 23rd day of September, 1883, at 8 o'clock p. m., which mortgage was duly assigned by said Johnson W. Knight to Polly Ann Dunn by deeds of assignment dated respectively the 27th day of September, 1885, and the 9th day of June, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 12 of Assignments of Mortgages, on pages 288 and 369, on the 27th day of this notice the sum of two thousand and eighty-four dollars (\$2,884), principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover the amount of said mortgage or any portion thereof.
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 14th day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County (that being the building in which the Court House is held), there will be a public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said mortgage, and the costs of this foreclosure. The premises to be sold as aforesaid are described as follows: The east half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 28, also the east half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 29, and all of that part of the east half of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 30 lying north of the territorial line so called, as it crosses said quarter section, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, all in the township of Salem, Washtenaw County, Michigan.
Dated June 18, 1896.
POLLY ANN DUNN, Assignee of Mortgage.
THOMPSON & HARRIMAN, Attorneys of Assignee.

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Invents, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE, and we can secure patent in less time than elsewhere from Washington.
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