

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 25.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1896.

NUMBER 52.

## The Difference

Between Clothing that is Right, and Clothing that is Not Right.

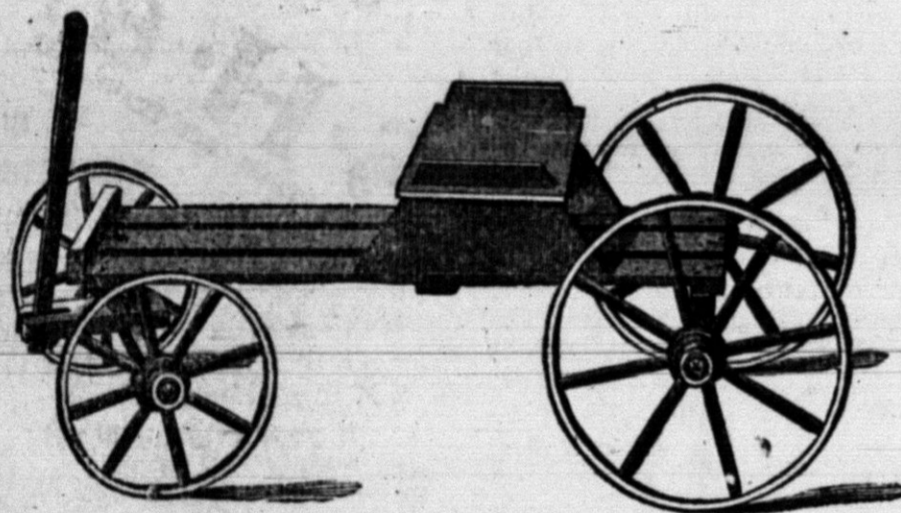


### Which Do You Want?

There is an elegant and dressy quality about our clothing that can't be found everywhere. In selecting stock we consider how goods are made up.

If there was better clothing we should have it. Remember prices reduced from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent on suits that you could not duplicate at our regular prices.

### Something for the Little Folks.



A Wagon Like This Given With Every Suit

Sold during this month. Bring your manima here, where you can get a good suit cheap, and we will give you a wagon.

## W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

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

## A FEW HAMMOCKS

At Reduced Prices to Close.

Also a full line of Granite Iron Ware at lower prices than ever before.

## FURNITURE

At Bottom Prices all This Month.

## 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.

Fresh Fish Every Friday.

## 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.

### In Memoriam.

Mrs. Elvina Riemenschneider died at her home in Chelsea on the morning of July 14.

By her death the Woman's Relief Corps has lost an exemplary member and one of its truest friends. Being in poor health, she was often prevented doing as much as she wished, yet did all she could willingly.

At the time of her death she was a member of our Relief Committee, which place she filled with honesty of purpose and loving, charitable spirit, ever vigilant and ready to help the sick and needy; and so, dear members of the Woman's Relief Corps, while we mourn her departure, and will miss her cheerful, loving presence, let us cherish her in sacred memory as one who hath done what she could and has gone to reap her reward. I. M. P.

Therefore Resolved, That as a testimonial of our respect to our dear sister, our Charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband and children, and spread upon the records of the Corps; also, that they be published in our local papers.

ADA L. WALTROUS.  
MARY L. BOYD.  
LILLIE E. WOOD.

### To Billy Belongs the Honor.

The Detroit crowd of Pingree workers may take unto themselves all the credit they choose, but the man who nominated Mr. Pingree for governor is our own little red-whiskered, keen-witted, clear-headed hustler, Sheriff Billy Judson.

He went to Detroit when the crowd there were all in the dumps. He put life and hope into them; he galvanized them with courage; he gave some advice as to the conduct of the mayor himself and of his followers also, that the writer of this knows was adhered to. It was his good sense, his advice, his everlasting hustle that put Mr. Pingree in nomination, no matter what the Detroit lieutenants may claim.

If it had not been for Mr. Judson, Mr. Pingree would have been a disappointed aspirant for the nomination.

Honor to whom honor is due.—Ann Arbor Courier.

### Climate and Crop Bulletin.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18, 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 southern states the week has been very unfavorable owing to continued excessive heat and general lack of rain. In the states of the central valleys and northwest the week has been very favorable for growing crops, but has been unfavorable for threshing, and grain in shock and stack has sustained further injury from excessive moisture. In New England and the middle Atlantic states the week has upon the whole been generally favorable, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the early part of the week. In the southern states corn has suffered further injury, and only a very light crop in that section is promised. In Arkansas the crop is reported as almost a failure, and very unfavorable reports are received from Oklahoma, Tennessee and other southern states. Corn has also deteriorated in southern Missouri and southwestern Nebraska, and hot winds have badly damaged late corn in Kansas, except in northern counties. The general outlook, however, is for an exceptionally fine corn crop in the principal corn producing states. Much of the crop is now practically safe from frost. In Kansas some has been cut, and in Illinois it will begin this week.

The reports indicate that in the central valleys corn will be safe from frosts from ten to fourteen days earlier than usual, and that late corn will generally be safe by from September 1 to 10.

Michigan: Excessive moisture rotting potatoes in ground, and heavy winds and rain have knocked down some corn. Corn is maturing fast and promises a big yield. It will be generally safe from frost by Sept. 10. Beans in good condition and pastures fine. Fall plowing being pushed and seeding commenced.

E. B. GARRIOTT,  
Professor, Weather Bureau.

### REMEMBER

## Bank Drug Store

When looking for  
Choice Groceries  
and  
Pure Drugs.

## Pure Spices

—AND—

Pure Cider Vinegar  
for Pickling.

Tumeric, Celery  
Seed, Curry Powder  
Etc., Etc.

## These

Are times to make  
a dollar buy all  
it will.

We can help you  
in  
New Japan Teas.

## WE

Endeavor to convince everyone

Who trades with us that it is for their interests to

Come again.

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, electrical 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.

# THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

The German government has rendered the importation of Russian products impossible by vexatious fees and dues besides the regular tariff. Russia threatens reprisals.

Foreign medical students in France have had their position defined by the minister of public instruction. They are divided into two classes those wishing to practice in France must produce a French diploma of bachelor of arts or some equivalent diploma; others will be allowed to complete their studies, but their diplomas will not give them the right to practice in France.

The consumption of horse and mule meat in France continues to increase and there are now 203 "hippophagic butcheries" in the republic. The London Chronicle's Paris correspondent says that donkey meat is sold as veal in some third-rate restaurants, and that the southern stew known as bouef en daube is made with horse meat so skillfully disguised that it can not be detected.

The proposition to incorporate in court practice of the different German states a paragraph making the conditional pardon of law-breakers depend upon their emigrating, which was discussed in the German lawyers' congress, is being favorably received in imperial and legal circles, and a committee of experts, headed by Prof. Von Cuny, is now drafting a government bill on the subject.

A Solomon has risen in judgment in Germany who declares that hotel proprietors are responsible for valuables stolen from their lodgers' rooms, in spite of the placards posted in the rooms disowning responsibility. Especially in the case of foreigners who can not read German the proprietor must take pains to specially inform them that he limits his liability. The decision was given in a Berlin court.

Throughout Germany and Holland whenever girls can be employed to advantage they are taken in preference to young men. At Munich the clerks and bookkeepers in banks are nearly all young girls. At the railway stations many who attend the windows for the sale of tickets are girls, and the cashiers in all the cafes and restaurants are of the same sex. They are generally very expert at figures and mental arithmetic.

St. Petersburg had 1,135 arrests for drunkenness in one week recently and 1,300 arrests the week before. The persons arrested are locked up until they are sober again and are then sent home without further punishment unless they have disturbed the peace. Drunkenness is rapidly increasing, and the government thinks of trying the system of fines and short imprisonments that has proved no deterrent of drink in other countries.

The most celebrated woman in Japan to-day is Mme. Oyama, chief lady in waiting to the empress. She instructs the ladies of the court in European etiquette, of which she knows more than many noted Europeans. She is very beautiful, brilliant intellectually, and a skilled linguist. She was more carefully educated in this country, and soon after her graduation from college she became engaged to Oyama, the distinguished Japanese field marshal.

European mail lines are slow to adopt American institutions and American ways of expediting business. They have, however, finally awakened to the fact that European mail destined for America can be made to reach its destination much quicker when treated on European steamers as mail is treated on American railway cars. As a result American merchants and manufacturers, bankers and other business people will hereafter receive their European mail much more promptly than heretofore.

It is a mistake to believe that because the Rothschilds are the richest people in the world they continually revel in the finest and most elaborate of clothes, and that on small as well as on great occasions the women are covered with diamonds and jewels. Mme. James de Rothschild last summer in Chantilly wore a very simple gown of black crepon, very simply made, and had on no jewels whatever but beautiful pearls in her ears. Mme. Jeanna was gowned in a plain tailor-made beige cloth dress, simply trimmed with galleons of a darker color.

The value of walking is not properly appreciated in this rushing age, when everybody requires to go as fast as wheels can possibly carry them. The consequence is that those who invariably go by train or other vehicle fall into bad health, and they fail to realize that nothing tends more to produce good health than regular walking exercise. This applies to men and women alike. Walking is perfect exercise, using every member, muscle and nerve in some way. By it, too, the lungs are strengthened, the blood purified, the chest widened, and the figure improved.

## AUGUST—1896.

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## THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

### DOMESTIC.

Linn O'Neill, of Toledo, O., aged five years and blind, one of the greatest musical prodigies the world ever produced, died from the effects of the heat.

During a storm at Cleveland many small boats on the lake were wrecked but no lives were lost.

Bob Pierson and Morris Jacobs, pugilists, who attempted to fight near Cincinnati, were arrested and fined \$100 each and sent to jail for 30 days.

Harry K. Brown, exchange clerk of the Bullion and Exchange bank of Carson, Nev., is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$75,000.

The Security bank of Duluth, Minn., one of the leading banks of the city, closed its doors with deposits of \$800,000.

A fire on the water front of Norfolk, Va., destroyed property valued at \$100,000.

Five lives were lost in a fire which occurred in A. K. Warren & Co.'s electrical supply manufactory in New York, the property loss being \$100,000.

The Murray Hill bank in New York suspended payments with liabilities of \$500,000.

S. K. Martin, president of the S. K. Martin Lumber company of Chicago, the largest lumber firm in the world, died at Alma, Mich., aged 59 years.

Joseph Kohler and his wife were killed by the cars at a crossing near Canton, O.

Fire in the penitentiary at Anamosa, Ia., destroyed the large library-room of 3,000 volumes, the tailor shop, the dining-room and chapel.

The hot wave was broken in the northwest on the 11th, but continued in the east and south. On the date named 145 persons died from the heat in New York, 22 in Brooklyn, 18 in Philadelphia, 12 in St. Louis, 16 in Terre Haute, Ind., 8 in Chicago and several in other towns, the total reported being 265.

The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country are favorable, corn especially having been greatly benefited by the hot weather.

During a thunder-shower at Rogers, Ark., B. J. Bryant and his five-year-old daughter were struck by lightning and killed.

W. H. Treworgy, wholesale lumber dealer in Boston, failed for \$200,000.

North & Taylor, private bankers in Chicago, suspended payments, with liabilities of \$100,000.

Lena Rivitt, aged 16, and Cora Goanette, aged ten, were drowned while bathing in Pinedale pond near Athol, Mass.

A ten-year-old boy named Mills killed the two little children of Frank Powers at Hollywood, N. C., because they would not stop crying.

W. S. Sanborn & Co., of Lynn, Mass., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, failed for \$100,000.

A strike has been ordered in all mines in Ohio where the men are working for less than the rate established at the last scale meeting, and all mines operated under the contract lease system.

Josiah E. Kelley, for 27 years assistant cashier of the First national bank at South Bend, Ind., killed himself because of a shortage of \$24,000 in his accounts.

The Manhasset hotel at Shelter Island, one of the largest and most fashionable of the summer hotels on the Long Island coast, was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

The Michigan Buggy company's factory at Kalamazoo was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

Miss Celia Rose, 24 years old, is in jail at Mansfield, O., charged with killing her father, mother and brother with poison.

In a wreck on the Lake Shore road near Otis, Ind., Engineer James Griffin and Fireman Michael Roach, both of Elkhart, Ind., were killed.

The Knights and Ladies of Industry, a benevolent order with headquarters in St. Louis, went out of existence.

S. F. Myers & Co., manufacturing jewelers in New York city, failed for \$500,000.

During a storm at Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity six lives were sacrificed and thousands of dollars' worth of property laid waste.

Lena Gurley, aged 12, went out of her depth while bathing at Toledo, O., and George Danterman, a prominent merchant, tried to save her and both were drowned.

Edward Duffy and Edward O'Connell, of Cincinnati, each aged 15, were killed by the cars at Acton, Ind.

The New York Times was sold at auction to the organization committee, headed by Spencer Trask, for \$138,000. Adolph Ochs, of the Chattanooga Times, will become the publisher.

Wholesale liquor dealers from all parts of the country will meet in Cleveland on August 31 to organize a national liquor dealers' association.

Henry A. Casperfeld, dealer in diamonds and jewelry in New York city, failed for \$200,000.

Owen Francis, the oldest established boot and shoe dealer in Lima, O., made an assignment.

An explosion occurred at Somerford's sawmill, near Navasota, Tex., and killed three men.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 14th aggregated \$849,061,266, against \$911,997,784 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 5.1.

There were 298 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 14th, against 269 the week previous and 196 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In a wreck on the Lake Shore road at Chesterton, Ind., 20 head of blooded cattle were killed.

The secret service bureau of the treasury department has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states.

According to reports of township assessors Kansas has a population of 1,336,659, a gain over last year of 1,925.

Estimates place the Kansas corn crop this season at 300,000,000 bushels, the greatest crop in the state's history.

Moonshiners killed the two sons of R. C. Jones at Licksburg, Ark., because of testimony given by Mr. Jones against them in court.

The state bank at Peru, Ill., closed its doors with liabilities of about \$100,000.

Attorney-General Moloney says that women can be legally appointed township treasurers in Illinois.

During the six days ended on the 14th there were 587 deaths from the heat in New York city.

The American line steamer St. Paul made the trip between Southampton and Sandy Hook in 6 days and 31 minutes, breaking all ocean records.

George Russell, aged 58 years, quarreled with his wife at Owosso, Mich., over the disposition of some property to their children and fatally stabbed her and then served himself in the same manner.

Gov. Turvey has called an extra session of the Tennessee legislature to meet September 7 for the purpose of providing against a threatened treasury deficit.

Three Yaqui Indian prisoners who were captured after a battle at Nogales, A. T., were taken out of town by Mexican soldiers and shot to death.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Congressional nominations were made as follows: Illinois, Twelfth district, Rev. J. J. Hales (pro.). Missouri, First district, R. P. Giles (dem.); Twelfth, R. H. Kern (dem.). Kentucky, Second district, J. D. Clardy (dem.) renominated. Georgia, Tenth district, W. H. Fleming (dem.). West Virginia, First district, W. W. Arnett (dem.). New York, Twenty-second district, L. N. Latter (rep.).

Iowa democrats in convention at Ottumwa nominated a ticket headed by L. H. Karr, of Osceola, for secretary of state. The platform indorses the Chicago platform. Gen. Weaver and Horace Boies were selected as electors at large.

The democrats in state convention at Wheeling, W. Va., nominated Gen. C. C. Watts for governor.

The independents and democrats of North Dakota nominated a fusion ticket at Grand Forks headed by R. B. Richardson, of Pembina, for governor.

The populists in convention at Springfield, Ill., nominated a fusion ticket headed by John P. Altgeld for governor with the understanding that the democrats will indorse the populist candidates for electors.

Hubert Anson Newton, the oldest professor in active service in Yale university and head of the mathematical department, died in New Haven, aged 66 years.

A vast assemblage gathered in Madison Square garden in New York city to witness the notification of William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall as nominees for president and vice president on the democratic ticket.

Robert McKelley died at Upper Sandusky, O., at the advanced age of 81 years. In 1845 he was appointed register of the United States land office by President Polk.

The Tennessee republicans in state convention at Nashville nominated G. N. Tillman, of Nashville, for governor. The platform reaffirms the St. Louis platform and indorses McKinley and Hobart.

Mrs. Lucy F. Moorehouse, who was nominated by the national prohibition state convention in Michigan for the office of superintendent of public instruction, cannot make the race, as the attorney-general says that a woman cannot hold an office for which she cannot vote.

The following congressional nominations were made: Michigan, Fourth district, E. L. Hamilton (rep.). Missouri, Sixth district, David De Armond (dem.). Kansas, First district, Rev. H. E. Ballou (pop.); Fourth, John Madden (pop.). Virginia, Eighth district, J. F. Rixey (dem.). California, Second district, G. I. Johnson (rep.) renominated.

The state central committee of the "sound money" democracy of Iowa has called a state convention for August 26 in Des Moines.

Hale Johnson, of Newton, Ill., was formally notified in Chicago that he was the nominee of the prohibition party for vice president of the United States.

Chicago has been chosen as the headquarters of the democratic national committee.

At the populist convention in Raleigh, N. C., William A. Guthrie, of Durham, was nominated for governor.

In Michigan the republicans renominated S. P. Bishop for congress in the Ninth district and W. S. Mesick in the Eleventh on the 362d ballot.

The "sound money" democrats of Michigan will meet at Lansing on the 26th inst. to nominate presidential electors and to elect delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

### FOREIGN.

Cholera is on the increase in Egypt.

Toronto, Ont., is flooded with American silver certificates and the bankers have given notice that "on and after Saturday, August 15, American one-dollar bills will only be received for 90 cents."

It is reported that a British man-of-war has seized the Mexican island of Clarion, which belongs to the state of Colima.

Advices from Cuba say that 25 per cent of the Spanish troops are on the sick list or are unfit for duty.

The sultan of Turkey has conferred upon Miss Clara Barton, president of the American section of the Red Cross society, the emblem of the second class of the order of Chefakat.

The Senora portion of Nogales, Mexico, was attacked by a party of Yaqui Indians, religious fanatics, and during the battle which followed seven Indians and four Mexicans were killed.

Mollah Reza, who assassinated the shah of Persia in May last, was hanged at Teheran.

Sir John Millais, president of the Royal academy, died in London, aged 67 years. He was famous as a painter.

Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, has arrived at Vardo, Norway. He did not discover the north pole as announced.

Tung Fuhsiang, in obedience to the imperial command, has begun a massacre of all Mohammedans that he comes across in China. At Hainingfu he slew 3,000 business men and sold their wives and female children.

Floods were doing terrible damage in China. Entire towns and villages were submerged, many deaths had taken place and hundreds of homeless men, women and children were starving to death.

The British parliament after listening to a speech from the queen adjourned sine die.

The United States minister at Constantinople, Alexander W. Terrell, has demanded the immediate release of six Armenians, naturalized Americans, who are imprisoned at Aleppo.

### LATER.

The percentage of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 16th is as follows: Cincinnati, .694; Baltimore, .691; Cleveland, .617; Chicago, .584; Pittsburgh, .568; Boston, .547; Philadelphia, .457; Brooklyn, .453; New York, .429; Washington, .383; St. Louis, .395; Louisville, .253.

Spreading rails caused by the intense heat wrecked a train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad eight miles west of Pueblo, Col., and Charles Vanport, engineer, and W. F. Keppert, fireman, were killed.

In Chicago George Oberne & Co., leather merchants, failed for \$125,000, Henry W. Hiscock & Co., wool dealers, failed for \$125,000 and the Consolidated Iron and Steel company failed for \$125,000.

The democrats of the Seventh Indiana district nominated Charles M. Cooper, of Indianapolis, for congress.

Senator Sherman opened the republican campaign in Ohio with a speech to a large audience at Columbus. Ex-Gov. Foraker and Gen. Woodford also spoke.

Spain charges the United States with violations of the neutrality law and claims damages.

The total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt since the outbreak of the scourge is 14,755.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus K. Martin, aged 50 and 45 years respectively, were killed by the cars in the suburbs of Brooklyn while walking on the track.

A terrific rain and windstorm in eastern Iowa did immense damage to buildings and crops.

While bathing in Dog river, near Mobile, Ala., Viola French, Margaret Curry and Arthur Walker were drowned.

In a quarrel at Little Sandy, Ky., two Harrison brothers and two Whitt brothers were killed.

During the week ended on the 15th there were 651 deaths from sunstroke in New York city.

Fire in the business district of Rockford, Ill., destroyed property valued at \$100,000.

Alois Dinkleman, aged 50, shot and killed his wife in New York, and then committed suicide. He was demented over the loss of property.

The Washington populists in convention at Ellensburg nominated John C. Rogers for governor.

Fifteen persons were killed and ten injured by a cyclone which swept over Augustine, Ala.

### Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The Summer resorts on the Monon Road are having a "big season." West Baden and French Lick Springs are more popular than ever, and Paul has started a new resort to take the overflow. A new resort of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, "bads" of Germany. West Baden, Indiana, has been lately called "the Carlsbad of America." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station.

"JOHN," said Mrs. Wilbur, "why don't you brush that fly off the top of your head? He's been there three minutes." "Oh, let him stay," said John. "I'm not using the top of my head just now."—Harper's Bazar.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homestead and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address James Barker, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

# First

Last and always advertised as a true blood-purifier, the most wonderful cures on record are made and the greatest sales are won by

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

be sure to get Hood's, only Hood's

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

# Featherbone Edge

# S. H. & M.

has a strip of Featherbone stitched in one edge. It both flares and binds the skirt and holds it away from the feet; the newest of the S. H. & M. bindings.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c. S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

# DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE ONLY ORIGINAL DESIGNS PUBLISHED in This Country

L'Art de La Mode. And all the most reliable information on the question of dress. Order of your nearest dealer or send 25 cents for the last number.

THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO., 3 East 19th Street, Bet. 6th Ave. and Broadway, NEW YORK.

# WHAT LINE

made the rate one cent per mile to St. Paul for the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.?

# WHAT LINE

alone granted a return limit of thirty days on all tickets to the next Encampment at St. Paul?

# WHAT LINE

deserves the united support of all the members of the Grand Army and their hosts of friends?

# WHAT LINE

will you patronize? Under these circumstances, other things being equal, surely it will be the

# CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

"Maple Leaf Route"

F. H. LORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

# POOR OLD UNCLE SAM.

## Almost Everybody Tries to Loot His Treasury.

Big Thieves and Little Thieves by the Score Steal Money from the Government—How They Work Their Schemes.

(Special Washington Letter.)

Men who call themselves respectable, and who are sometimes called honorable, often try to loot the national treasury; and they do not seem to have any twangs of conscience.

The protection afforded the treasury by the senators and representatives in congress, and particularly the chairmen of the committees on appropriations, guarantees safety of the public funds. There are more honest men than dishonest men in congress; or else they are compelled to be good for fear of consequences. It is most likely that their moral sense, in a majority of cases, is well developed, for appropriations are carefully scanned before being passed in committee, or in the forum of debate.

President Cleveland, however, found it necessary to veto the river and harbor appropriation bill, and also the general deficiency bill. There was an immense amount of jobbery in the river and harbor bill, but nearly every member of the house of representatives had a slice of the steal, and hence the bill was passed by a two-thirds majority over the veto, and the money was thus appropriated. Fortunately large sums are left to the discretion of the secretary of war for disbursement; and the secretary is in no hurry to expend the public funds needlessly.

The general deficiency bill contained two rank steals, and everybody in Washington knew that the veto was right. The bill was killed by the veto, and could not be passed by a two-thirds vote, as the river and harbor bill had been. Four years ago a certain senator, who occupied a position of prominence and power, inserted an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the French spoliation claimants, as an amendment to the general deficiency bill. The bill carried so many important items that President Harrison did not veto it, and hence the treasury was looted to that amount.

During the past session of congress the same senator championed the French spoliation claimants again, in the secret of a committee room; but did not do so on the floor of the senate. On the contrary, he entrusted the work to another senator, who proposed the amendment providing \$1,000,000 for French spoliation claims, while the principal senator was absent from the senate chamber for a few minutes. That enabled the chief manager to say, if ever accused of jobbery: "Thou canst not say I did it."

The same appropriation bill opened the way for enormous appropriations under what is known as the Bowman act. If the bill had become a law, there would have been fully \$100,000,000 drawn from the treasury inside of ten years, for the payment of obsolete and unworthy claims.

But not only during the sessions of congress are the cornorants here. They are with us all the time, trying and

accepted by the government, so that they could draw their final moneys from the treasury, and get away from Washington as soon as possible.

The tunnel is still there. It has never been used, and it cannot be used without the expenditure of at least another million dollars. Moreover, other appropriations might be misspent in that same hole; and nobody seems to be willing to take the responsibility of recommending that the work be taken up and honestly completed.

That is only a sample of the methods employed by unscrupulous men to get money from the treasury without rendering an equivalent for it. We recently have found another little steal going on; and it is of such a petty nature that nobody would have suspected it. We are not surprised when we see men reaching for hundreds of thousands or millions; but we never expect men to



### ONE WAY OF FURNISHING WATER.

undertake little jobs for a few thousand dollars. In other words, little thieves do not abound among men who have attained positions and secured recognition before the executive departments, or who have the privilege of doing business on Capitol hill. The last discovery of corruption involves only the sum of \$8,000; and out of that the contractor could not have made more than \$4,000, although he might have made at least \$1,000 if he had done his work honestly.

Opposite this city, on the Virginia heights, there is a cavalry post called Fort Myer. It is near Arlington cemetery, and in plain view of Washington. For several years there has been considerable complaint concerning the meager supply of water at Fort Myer, and various plans have been considered for supplying a sufficient amount of water for the comfort, convenience and health of the soldiers stationed there. The prevailing impression was that a viaduct must be built to connect the fort with the water supply of this city. In accordance with this plan, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made, and the secretary of war caused the subject to be investigated by his engineer officers, who reported that a well ought to be sunk on the premises which would supply sufficient water, and which would cost not much less than the viaduct. It was reported that a flow of 50,000 gallons per day would be ample, and surely that amount could be procured by an artesian well. At any rate the effort should be made.

Just at that juncture ex-Congressman Levi Maish, of Pennsylvania, secured the contract for digging the well, his compensation to be \$8,000, if he could produce 50,000 gallons per day. Col. Maish hired a subcontractor in Pennsylvania, brought him here and set him to work. Three wells were dug, the first two being unsatisfactory. The third well produced a flow of 60,000 gallons of pure water per day, and the government chemist declared that the water was absolutely pure. It was not a spontaneous flow, but was forced up with an eight-horse power pump. It was thoroughly tested, and sure enough 60,000 gallons per day were produced, and the well was accepted, and the \$8,000 paid to the chief contractor.

The quartermaster general recently caused the well to be carefully examined, because it did not produce the amount of water required. In fact when the pump was worked and the water used, it soon gave out. Investigation disclosed the fact that a four-inch terra cotta pipe was connected with the well, and ran down the hill side into a little brook. A few hundred yards down the stream a dam had been constructed which backed up the brook water, so that it could be pumped up into the fort premises. But, as long as the water was merely pumped to show its volume, it ran back into the little stream; and thus a flow of 60,000 gallons per day could be kept up. The same water was being pumped up over and over again. There was no well at all, and there never had been a well. It was simply the dishonest practice of a subcontractor who secured his money and then disappeared.

Congress appropriated \$100,000 to provide a water supply for Fort Myer. The sum of \$8,000 has already been expended and no result produced, so now only \$92,000 remain available for the purpose, and the soldiers at Fort Myer must still go thirsty, or else pump up water from their little brook until it becomes exhausted, and it is not very full of water during this heated season. The ex-congressman proposes to pay back the \$8,000, although he will be the loser of that amount, in addition to the money which he paid the swindling subcontractor.

SMITH D. FREY.

# NEAR THE POLE.

## Nansen Goes Farther North Than Any Previous Explorer.

Found Open Water in the Far North—Might Have Reached the Pole, But for Lack of Dogs and Canoes.

Vardo, Aug. 15.—Dr. Nansen, the returned Arctic explorer, says the Fram drifted with the ice, in a westerly direction, to 84 degrees, and he expects the vessel will eventually arrive at Spitzbergen. He adds that wherever they penetrated they found the ice broken. Large patches of water were also found, 3,500 meters deep. Below the depth of 100 meters the water was appreciably warmer, probably owing to the gulf stream. Rocky scars, of which the explorers had no previous knowledge, prevented entrance into the Olenek river for days.

In consequence of the scarcity of dogs with the expedition, Dr. Nansen was compelled to turn back at 86.15. He adds that if he had been provided with a sufficient number of dogs and canoes the pole would have been reached.

### Had to Kill His Dogs.

Dr. Nansen adds that during the winter when there was no bears' flesh to feed the dogs, he killed the weakest dogs and fed them to the others until the whole pack was killed. He and Lieut. Hansen started on May 19 to try to reach Spitzbergen. After traveling for six weeks on snowshoes, dragging sledges partly over land and partly over sea ice, they reached the quarters occupied by F. G. Jackson, of the Windward expedition. The members of this expedition were found to be healthy and Dr. Nansen and his companion remained with them for six weeks until the steamer Windward arrived with supplies for Jackson. When the steamer started on her homeward voyage Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Hansen accompanied her to this place.

The land voyage was most arduous, but extremely valuable scientific results were obtained.

In 1895 Dr. Nansen reached the north coast of Franz Josef Land and built a stone house, in which he lived the whole winter.

The Jackson-Farnsworth expedition arrived at Franz Josef Land the following spring.

### Of Value to Science.

Stockholm, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Christiania to the Muserland says that Prof. Mohn, who is now at Vardo, states that the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's observations are magnificent. Several unknown islands were discovered and their positions determined.

# DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Appalling Loss of Life—Over Six Hundred Killed in a Week.

New York, Aug. 14.—A statement prepared by the bureau of vital statistics of New York city covering the period from midnight of Saturday to noon Thursday (five days), Thursday's figures being partly estimated, shows a total of 1,200 deaths, of which 434 are attributed to the heat. An unofficial estimate of the number of deaths from heat in New York, Brooklyn and the neighboring cities and towns of New York state and New Jersey, which covers the period from August 5 to 12 inclusive, is 621. The prostrations for the same period are said to have numbered 1,255.

New York, Aug. 14.—There was but slight improvement in the condition of the weather Thursday, the deaths numbering 64 and the prostrations 123. There were eight deaths in Jersey City, five in Hoboken, 14 in Newark, four at Elizabeth, seven in Paterson, among them William H. Morse, editor of a morning paper. There were 21 deaths in Brooklyn.

Boston, Aug. 14.—The backbone of the heat is broken. Despite the change the rush of heat-stricken people to the hospitals continued throughout the day, and ten deaths and 57 cases of prostration were reported. Among the deaths reported as directly due to the heat was that of Samuel H. Sturgis, for 20 years a reporter and a popular newspaper man. Three of the deaths were of Wednesday's victims. The total of deaths Thursday from all causes was 81, the largest in any one day for five years.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 14.—Senator William Lindsay suffered something like a collapse from overheating at his residence here Wednesday night and was an alarmingly sick man all night. He is much better, and is considered out of danger.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 14.—William H. Moses, editor of the Morning Call, of this city, was stricken at his desk Wednesday night by the heat and died shortly after. He was 32 years of age and leaves a widow.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—At noon Thursday the thermometer registered 95 degrees. A light breeze tempered the heat slightly, but the suffering was as great as on any day since the torrid spell began. Between two o'clock and 11 o'clock a. m. five deaths due to heat exhaustion had been reported to the coroner. Reports from cities all around Philadelphia show that the weather was from four to eight degrees cooler than Wednesday.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Notwithstanding the coolness of the day there were 18 deaths reported to the health department as caused by the recent intense heat.

# HE ACCEPTS.

Hale Johnson, Prohibition Nominee for Vice President, Notified.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Hale Johnson, of Newton, Ill., was formally notified in the Association Building auditorium Thursday night of his nomination by the prohibitionist convention at Pittsburgh for the office of vice president of the United States. Mr. Johnson was nominated for governor of Illinois by the prohibitionists last April, but resigned when the latest nomination came.

In accepting the nomination Mr. Johnson scathingly arraigned the old parties on the charge of responsibility for continuance of the liquor traffic, its growth and its power in politics, and for deceiving the people by promising good times with each new national administration and not fulfilling such promise. He continued: "There always has been, and always will be, one question—one problem—upon which all others depend for solution. Whenever a nation is able to solve and adjust this question, then, and not till then, is it in a condition to settle the others which depend upon it. We cannot secure any permanent results in political reform until this question is settled, and settled right. Civic federations may temporarily check political corruption in our cities, but as long as this greatest source of political corruption is left untouched their efforts for permanent relief will be in vain.

"Many of our people believe that our present financial depression, low prices and hard times are the result of bad financial legislation, and that an increase in the amount of money by the free coinage of silver would prove a remedy for these conditions. I concur with them in their opinion that we must return to the full and free use of both of these metals in order to keep our circulating medium in a proper proportion to our population, but I do not believe, in the present condition of affairs, that the free coinage of silver would afford us any substantial relief. The saloons of this nation absorb yearly not less than \$1,200,000,000, of which it is safe to say that one-half is spent by the wage-earners of the country; men whose families are deprived of the necessities of life to the full extent of their expenditure of money for liquor. With more money in circulation, although we might temporarily have better times, the sum wasted in the saloons would be increased, so that it would not permanently benefit us in any appreciable degree. No kind of financial legislation will relieve us under such conditions as now exist.

"After 100 years of temperance agitation the almost unanimous verdict is that there is only one righteous way to deal with it, and that is to prohibit it. Logically, the prohibition party ought to receive the votes of all Christian men, for every Christian organization in the nation is on record in favor of prohibition. All patriotic citizens, without regard to their religious convictions, should support the prohibition party, for the whole tendency of the liquor traffic is to debauch men, stuff ballot boxes, elect mean men to office, and in every way to tear down and destroy American institutions.

"It is doubtless true that the storm center in politics this year will be between the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one and the maintenance of the existing gold standard. Voters will be importuned to postpone the settlement of this question until the finance question is settled, as we have been heretofore importuned to postpone it until the tariff question was settled. Prejudice and passion will be appealed to, but notwithstanding all this it is our duty to present this great question to the voters of our nation with all the zeal, energy and means at our command, hoping that in the sober quiet between now and November in the silence of deliberate judgment it may receive that attention at the hands of the voters of our country which its importance demands."

# THE GRAND ARMY.

Plans for the Thirtieth National Encampment at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15.—The thirtieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in St. Paul from August 31 to September 5. A rate of one cent per mile has been granted for encampment travel by all passenger associations, outside of a 250 mile radius for St. Paul. Within the 250 mile limit from St. Paul, and throughout the northwest generally, the rate will be one fare for the round trip. The tickets will be good for 15 days, but may be extended to September 30 by special arrangement. Hotel rates will vary from one to six dollars per day; boarding-house rates from one to three dollars. Free sleeping quarters will be given veterans coming with their departments.

The route of the G. A. R. parade, Wednesday, September 2, is less than two miles long, all down grade on asphalt streets, free from street car tracks and shaded for most of the distance. The column will move at ten a. m. It is expected that about 30,000 veterans will participate in this parade. The official programme promises many parades, receptions, reunions, camps, and the like. Members of the Boys' brigade, wearing white caps, will be stationed all over town to give information and act as guides, without charge.

### Will Boycott Armour Meats.

Denver, Col., Aug. 14.—The National Retail Butchers' Protective association, now holding its annual convention in this city, has instructed its police committee to enforce the boycott previously ordered against all meats handled by the Armour Packing company. This action is taken because it is alleged the Armour company undersells the retailers in restaurants and hotels. It was unanimously resolved to continue the fight on New York city department stores which sell meats.

### Couldn't Face the Music.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Acting Comptroller Coffin was informed Thursday that Josiah E. Kelley, assistant cashier of the First national bank of South Bend, Ind., had committed suicide because his defalcation of \$24,000 had been discovered. The national bank examiner reports that the shortage was made good from the surplus and that the business of the bank will in no way be affected.

# MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

### Grand Army Is Prosperous.

Col. C. V. R. Pond, assistant adjutant general of the department of Michigan, G. A. R., has forwarded to the national headquarters his report of the condition of the department for the six months ending June 30, 1896. There are 376 posts in the state, with a membership of 16,367. The cash receipts for the period for the general fund were \$25,344.59 and expenditures \$16,162.52. The relief fund receipts were \$2,995.65 and expenditures \$1,232.59. The total value of post property, including cash and real estate, is \$82,231.50. Four new posts have been organized since July 1.

### In a Trance Six Days.

William Delcamp, a farmer near New Buffalo, became unconscious at a Free Methodist camp meeting while prayers were being offered for his conversion and remained in that condition six days, during which period his body became rigid and faint breathing was the only evidence of life. Delcamp claims that while in the trance state it was revealed to him that he should devote his life to religious work, and, in fulfillment of what he believes is a Divine edict, he will enter the ministry.

### Accidentally Drowned.

The steamer Normandie, bound up, took a sheer abreast of Butler street at Port Huron and crashed into the yacht Azalea, lying at the dock. Edward Hinkel, of Detroit, the owner of the yacht, was thrown between the yacht and the dock by the shock of the collision and was instantly killed. His wife was standing by his side when the accident happened. The yacht had a party of Mr. Hinkel's friends on board and was going to Mackinac.

### Swamped and Drowned.

A terrific rainstorm broke over Detroit, accompanied by a high wind which broke over the river and Lake St. Clair, upsetting a dozen yachts. William J. Thieme, a young clerk, was bathing off a yacht at Belle Isle park and was swamped and drowned; Frank Hughes, bathing off a yacht, met a similar fate; John Helka, Jr., who was bathing off Peche island in Lake St. Clair, was also swamped and drowned.

### Billiards and Cards Barred.

Hereafter there can be no public card, billiard or pool playing in Litchfield. The city council has passed an ordinance which declares that it is unlawful for any person to keep billiard, pool or card tables for public use, rent or hire or to allow them to be used anywhere in the village. The penalty for the violation of this ordinance is a fine of \$100 or 90 days' imprisonment.

### Forest Fires.

Much damage was done by forest fires in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. Gladis, a station on the South Shore road, was wiped out and its residents had to flee for their lives. The regular South Shore passenger train was compelled to return, owing to the intense heat and smoke. Several of the passengers fainted before the train got out of the fire belt.

### Health in Michigan.

During the week ended on August 8 reports sent in by 52 observers in various portions of the state indicate that cholera morbus and dysentery increased and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 216 places, typhoid fever at 49, diphtheria at 19, scarlet fever at 22, measles at 20 and whooping cough at 15 places.

### Four Were Drowned.

Frank Yerrington, James Butrick, W. M. Maneke and Martin Manning were drowned at Benton Harbor while bathing in the lake. The bodies of Yerrington, Butrick and Maneke were recovered. Yerrington's wife was bathing with him when drowned.

### Lemons Scattered.

A Chicago & Grand Trunk freight train broke in two at Haslett Park, near Lansing, and a rear-end collision resulted. An unknown man who was stealing a ride was killed and nine cars loaded with 3,600 bushels of lemons were demolished.

### Brief News Items.

Mrs. Charles West is in the Lake county jail charged, with starting the fire that recently destroyed much of the business portion of Baldwin.

The directors of the Bay County Agricultural society have issued a list of premiums and an announcement that a fair will be held in the county, on September 23, 24 and 25.

Paul Schrems, a cutter at the Saginaw basket works, fell backward on a rip saw and was nearly cut in two.

A freight on the Lake Shore ran over two young men lying between the rails near Blissfield, killing both instantly. They were strangers.

The 16-year-old daughter of John Gillespie, a farmer living near Kinde, suicided by taking laudanum. Cause unknown.

In a vault near the west ward schoolhouse in Marshall the body of a babe about five months old was found.

Not in many years have the mosquitoes been so thick as this year. At the Crystal Springs camp ground near Niles one-half the people were forced to leave on account of the pests.



A "HOLD-UP."

scheming to get their hands into the treasury. There are schemers and plotters of every description, and not one of them seems to think that it is wrong to swindle the federal government.

Fifteen years ago appropriations were made for the purpose of constructing a tunnel a mile long, to carry water to a section of this city which was not well supplied. The tunnel was constructed under the direction of engineers of the army, and when it was completed the aggregate appropriations amounted to nearly \$2,000,000. About ten years ago the tunnel was ready for use, and before turning the water into this viaduct the quartermaster general caused an inspection, and he made an honest report. Everybody was amazed to learn that the enormous sum of \$2,000,000 had been actually thrown away. The tunnel was useless, and had been constructed not for the purpose of carrying water, but for the purpose of robbing the government. The hole in the ground was there, but the brick work lining was an awful botch. Common plaster instead of cement had been used. Great holes above the brick work were left unfilled; and the pressure of water would have broken down the brick lining almost immediately. The contractors cared nothing for that. All they wanted was to have the tunnel

# Reliable Prescription Druggists

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Every price we quote is the lowest. We intend to keep our prices always the lowest.

There is not an article in our store that won't please you, and we've everything you could wish for in groceries and tinware.

I will not be undersold.

**JNO. FARRELL.**

## Real Estate Exchange.

Have you farm or village property to sell or rent? Do you wish to buy or rent farm or village property? Have you money to loan on good security? Do you wish to borrow money? Do you want insurance against fire, lightning or windstorms? If so, call on

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## F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1896: Jun. 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.



## PATENTS

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### Chelsea and Vicinity.

Miss Kate Haarer is visiting relatives in Camden, N. Y.

A. W. Wilkinson was an Ann Arbor visitor Monday.

Miss Lucy Farrell, of Chicago, is visiting relatives here.

W. W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, was in town Tuesday.

The Misses Girbach spent Sunday with Grass Lake friends.

Hiram Pierce was in Ann Arbor last Monday on business.

A. A. Conkright, of Detroit, is spending the week here with friends.

W. J. Knapp and son are spending a few days at Mackinac Island.

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

Miss Agnes McKune, of Detroit, spent Sunday here with her parents.

Wm. Blaich, of Cleveland, was the guest of relatives here this week.

W. W. Terwilliger, of Jackson, called on Chelsea friends last Tuesday.

Verne Riemenschneider spent a few days in New York the past week.

A. R. Congdon and wife of Dexter, called on friends here last Monday.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" under a tent drew a large crowd Tuesday evening.

Chicken pie socials on the church lawn is the newest thing in Missouri towns.

Fred Haner is having a new house built just west of his father's residence.

Ambrose Spirnagle, of Cleveland, O., is the guest of his brother, C. Spirnagle.

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

Rev. Mark A. Williams, of Ypsilanti, will conduct the Congregational services next Sunday, Aug. 23.

Tommy McNamara shipped a handsome grey horse to the Stroh Brewing Co., Detroit, last Monday. Price \$175.

Mrs. K. Gaffney, of Saginaw, who has been spending the past two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Arnold, has returned home.

Frank Hindelang, who has spent the past few weeks here, has returned to Ohio, where he will travel for the Gale Mfg. Co. of Albion.

John Flynn, the oldest resident of Washtenaw county, who settled on a farm near Manchester early in the '30s, is dead, at the age of 97.

Slight frosts were reported on low land Monday morning, and in some places potato vines and other tender plants were quite noticeably nipped.

J. S. Cummings has purchased of C. H. Kempf the lot on Jefferson street east of B. Parker's residence, and has commenced the erection of a dwelling house.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch are boarding with Mrs. Gillam, and expect to remain with her for some time to come. Mrs. Hatch is slowly recovering from her injury.

Wm. Lehman was kicked over the right eye by a colt last Monday, making him unconscious for over two hours. He was out again on Tuesday, but looks rather pale.

Thomas O'Neil, an old and respected citizen of this village, died in Detroit, where he has spent the past year, aged 95 years. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church this morning.

The weather crop bulletin says the drouth of the northern counties is relieved by the rain, which, in southern counties, has delayed farm work. Potatoes are rotting, oats are in poor condition, and corn and fruit injured by high winds. Corn, however, has had an enormous growth and is maturing fast. Fall plowing has been pushed in southern Michigan.

Frank Forner, Jr., narrowly escaped having his left arm shot off one day last week. The gun hung fire, and he set it on the ground in front of him, with the muzzle pointing toward his left shoulder, while he took another cap from the box. He had barely taken the cap box from his pocket when the gun went off, inflicting an ugly flesh wound on his left arm just below the shoulder.

Deputy Sheriff Staffan arrested Ben Frankenstien, of Hillsdale, at Grass Lake last Tuesday on complaint of L. Rodman, liveryman, of Dexter, for grand larceny. Frankenstien preached in Dexter on Sunday, and claimed to be agent for the Ram's Horn, soliciting subscriptions for the same. Monday he hired a rig of Mr. Rodman, saying he would return in a couple of hours, but did not. Mr. Rodman became suspicious, followed him up, and had him arrested as above stated. Deputy Sheriff Staffan informed us that Frankenstien confessed to his crookedness. He will have his hearing Friday before Justice Turnbull.

### Lima Beans.

Miss Irma Smith is attending the summer school at Ann Arbor.

William Treadwell, of Ann Arbor, called on Lima friends Sunday.

Mrs. Gertrude Kitchen and daughter, of Wilmington, Del., are guests of their aunt, Mrs. McMillan.

Charles Smith has sold his farm to H. S. Holmes and will remove to Cadillac on or before December 1.

Mrs. Van Tassel, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fannie Freer, returned to her home at Chicago last Wednesday.

Last week several people from here attended the funeral of John Shettler at Freedom. He was a former resident of Lima, and leaves a wife and three small children.

### Electoral College.

The HERALD has been asked to print the electoral vote by states. By cutting it out, each person can have it to refer to and also figure for himself how the election is going. Here is the list:

State.	Electoral Vote.
Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	9
Colorado	4
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	3
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	33
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
Washington	4
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total	447

A majority of all, being 224 votes, is necessary to elect.

### Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Diamondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stinson's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

### Mr. Smalley's Literary Mission Abroad.

George W. Smalley, the famous American editor-author, has been granted a two months' holiday by his paper, the London Times, and has gone abroad on a special mission for The Ladies' Home Journal. He has engaged to prepare a short series of articles for that magazine, and is gathering the material for them in Europe. The work will necessitate his spending part of the summer in England, and the remainder in Germany.

### Notice.

I shall be at my office at all times from July 1 to receive village taxes.  
J. W. BEISSEL,  
Village Treas.

Mr. Natanael Mortonson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Posten, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured eight years ago by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

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Such Thing

As Luck

But when you use our Pure Cider Vinegar and Spices your pickles are so good that you imagine you are **Lucky**, and it is all the same.

We are the people who supply the choicest eatables at the lowest prices; we have no room for cheap, trashy goods in our store, but sell you the best for less money than some dealers charge you for shoddy goods.

For the Pickling Season:

**Ambogna Cloves.**

**True Ceylon Cinnamon.**

**Java Cinnamon.**

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**Penang Shot Pepper.**

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**Bright New Jamaica Pimento.**

**Natal Cayenne Pepper.**

**Extra Genuine English Mustard.**

**Heinz's Pickling Vinegar.**

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To be Present at the Bicycle Drawing Saturday Evening at 9 O'clock P. M. and

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Dress Goods,

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Prices Always Right.

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

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Couldn't have been so without an accurate time-piece.

Whether it is a clock, watch or piece of jewelry you want, you can be sure of its reliability if you buy from us.

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.



GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's Auctioneer.

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HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnished Free.

### Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, Aug. 5, 1896.

Board met in regular session. Meeting called to order by President. Roll call by Clerk. Present—Wm. P. Schenk, President; Trustees Glazier, Raftery, Vogel, and Wedemeyer.

Absent—Trustees Mensing and Foster. Moved by Glazier and supported by Wedemeyer, that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn on the Treasurer for same:

Chelsea Electric Light Co., lights for July.....	\$154 00
Harry Shaver, 7 days' work on streets.....	8 75
John Beissel, 4 1/2 days' work on streets.....	5 62
Rush Green, salary for July.....	35 00
Prof. Green, C. E., surveying streets.....	65 00
R. M. Newman, C. E.....	25 00

Yeas—Glazier, Raftery, Wedemeyer and Vogel. Nays—None. Carried.

PETITION OF H. SHERRY AND OTHERS. To the Honorable President and Council of the Village of Chelsea:

We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the village of Chelsea, do respectfully petition your honorable body to place a 2,000 candle power arc light on Middle street west of Main street, near residence of Lewis Winans, or in that vicinity, in position deemed proper by said board.

Dated Aug. 4, 1896.

Hugh Sherry.	Thos. L. Leach.
John Schenk.	Geo. Mast.
Math. Alber.	G. Martin.
M. Brooks.	G. Weick.
Wm. M. Campbell.	Elmer Beach.

On motion the above petition was referred to Street Committee.

Report of Special Committee on remonstrance against water works:

Your committee having under consideration the subject matter of the remonstrance to the water works contract beg leave to report that after giving same careful consideration we are of the opinion that the village has an opportunity to secure water works for first-class fire protection and other purposes at a cost that is within the reach of the humblest citizen of our village, and below the ordinary expense attending such improvements. We therefore recommend the immediate fulfillment of the contract already entered into between Mr. F. P. Glazier and the Village Council, in the time prescribed in said contract, with the one recommendation of a change in said contract, that the water provided for be that of pure spring water instead of brook water, if the contractor will so consent. We make this special recommendation to satisfy the wishes of a large number of our citizens, who prefer pure spring to soft water.

This recommendation is made with the special understanding that the change is to be made without an increased rate over that named in the contract.

We also herewith submit a communication from the contractor, Mr. F. P. Glazier, which we beg leave to make a part of this report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. FOSTER, Chairman.  
W. P. SCHENK.

COMMUNICATION FROM F. P. GLAZIER RELATIVE TO WATER WORKS.

Chelsea, Mich., Aug. 5, 1896. To the Committee of the Village Council, Chelsea, Mich.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to what, if any, answer I wish to make to the remonstrance against the carrying out of the contract already entered into to furnish fire protection and water supply for the village:

I beg to state, first, that upon looking over the wording of the remonstrance I am led to believe that many of the signers thereto have been secured through a misunderstanding of the actual facts, because of the incorrect and misleading statements therein. In fact, some of the signers have assured me that such was the case, and that they would not have signed it had it not been for this misrepresentation.

When it is said that a first-class system of water works when put into this village "will bankrupt the taxpayers" it is untrue and absolutely absurd.

An ordinary house and lot that is assessed at \$700 will pay a little less than \$1.40 additional tax, with the certainty of a decreased rate of insurance nearly equal to, if not more than, the increase of taxation; provided Chelsea insurance rates are placed on the same basis as other towns having good fire protection.

Insurance rates are always based upon the class of risks covered, consequently towns without fire protection pay much higher rates than towns that are equipped with a first-class system of water works.

To illustrate: I formerly paid a rate of \$2.00 per hundred on my storage building and its contents. When the new buildings were built, Mr. N. C. Lowe, inspector of the Michigan Insurance Bureau, at my request delayed inspecting and rating them until my present water works system was completed and equipped. He then came to Chelsea and

thoroughly examined the plant and made a rate on my storage building of 65 cents per hundred, or a saving over the old rate of \$1.35 per hundred. This reduction was partly due to the building being built of brick, but it safe to say that at least 50 cents per hundred of the reduction was entirely due to the addition of water works, as that was the average reduction on buildings which were built exactly the same as before the fire, while the reduction on the Chelsea Electric light building was 75 cents per hundred. The above figures are beyond a possibility of dispute, and any inquiring person can see the state that if Chelsea is given the rate of insurance that first-class fire protection would warrant, there is not a business block in town whose decreased rate of insurance will not make up the increased taxation, and in some instances more.

I certainly would not wish to be a party to any enterprise that might result in driving "good and desirable people from town and keep others from coming." I am of the opinion that the converse of that statement would be true. It is a certainty that the money brought in and expended in public or private improvements in any place is a benefit thereto.

I have always looked upon a town where money is hoarded, public improvements unknown, people relying upon their interest incomes for maintenance, as a town to be shunned by progressive business men.

It would seem that the expenditure of any considerable amount of money in public or private improvements not only keeps money in circulation, but reaches out and aids in the welfare and prosperity of the most important element of our population, the working man.

Second, when I made the proposition to the Village Council to put in a first-class system of water works for fire protection I took into consideration the fact that a well equipped power house and pumping apparatus was already in place. Consequently I was able to make this extremely liberal offer, to furnish fire protection to the village, with a profit to myself not worth a moment's controversy.

I supposed that it would be willingly and gladly accepted by every taxpayer in the town, irrespective of his position on any question with which I have been connected heretofore. But I am sorry to find, upon a perusal of the names signed to this remonstrance, that they are nearly the same as were signed to a petition asking for a submission of the electric light question to the voters, dated February 12, 1895, which petition was granted and an election held shortly after, resulting in a vote of 85 petitioners against 229 men who approved of public improvements. This leads me to believe that the majority of the signers to this remonstrance are not sincere in their request.

It is a question of economy whether the people should be put to the annoyance and expense of an election every time a public improvement is proposed, to gratify the whims and idiosyncrasies of a few men whom I fear are actuated more through personal enmity, vindictiveness or jealousy than desire for public good, especially where the water works bugaboo was used so thoroughly as at last spring's election.

I regard it quite inconsistent and selfish for a citizen of Ann Arbor, who comes here about twice a month, for a day; or citizens of Chelsea, who rushed into public print some time ago against electric lights and took occasion therein to strongly recommend water works; or ten signers of the remonstrance, who, being able, have provided themselves with wind mills; to remonstrate against water works being enjoyed at a very low cost by the greater number of citizens, who are unable to erect wind mills and other expensive private arrangements for that necessity, as well as luxury, water.

In view of the facts and circumstances surrounding this matter, I will make the following proposition to the Village Board: If any one or more of the signers of the remonstrance wish to assume the water works contract, and will faithfully carry out my part, giving Chelsea citizens the advantages and benefits of water works as contemplated, and make good to me such expenses as I have already incurred and relieve me from the contracts for materials and professional services of engineers and others, I will sign over to them my rights under the contract as soon as satisfactory assurance is given for its fulfillment. Respectfully,

F. P. GLAZIER.  
Moved by Wedemeyer and supported by Raftery, that the report of Special Committee be accepted and adopted.

Carried.  
On motion the above minutes were approved.

On motion Board adjourned.  
W. P. SCHENK, President.  
JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

# Beissel's Supply House.

This week we shall open a choice line of Fruits:

**Peaches, Pears, Plums and Grapes.**

Also watermelons and musk melons at prices that will astonish you.

Choice lemons, crisp celery, ripe tomatoes, green and ripe peppers.

**Lobsters.**

Pleasant Bay lobsters, the finest goods money will buy.

**Mushrooms.**

If you care for these goods we have an elegant line.

**Salmon.**

When you want an extra fine can of salmon try our Salmon Cutlets, packed in oval flat cans.

Anything you buy of us in the line of canned goods we guarantee in every respect or your money back.

Our stock of canned goods was never more complete than now.

For canned vegetables, sardines, potted meats, roast beef, corned beef, oysters and canned fruit, don't forget that we carry the assortment, and prices will be guaranteed.

**Baked Goods.**

A complete line of sweet goods, and always fresh.

When you want fresh, clean goods done up in bang up style, and prices as low as any one selling first-class goods, don't forget that the place is at

## J. W. Beissel's.

When down town these hot days just remember the nice cool refreshing ice cream soda we are dispensing.

Cash paid for eggs.

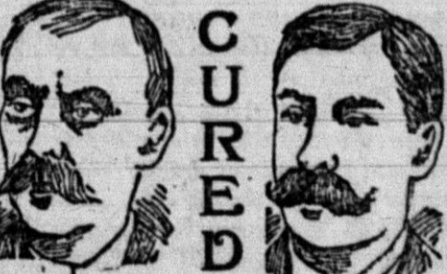
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Cures Guaranteed or No Pay

YOUNG or MIDDLE-AGED MEN—You may have been the victim of Self Abuse when young. Later Excesses or exposure to blood diseases may have complicated the work. You feel the symptoms stealing over you. You dread the future results. You know you are not a man mentally and sexually. Why not be cured in time and avoid the sad experience of other wrecks of these diseases. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL ELSE FAILS.

Emissions, Varicocele and Syphilis Cured

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Before Treatment After Treatment  
"At the age of 15 I commenced to ruin my health. Later on as "ONE OF THE BOYS" I contracted a serious blood disease—SYPHILIS. I was weak and nervous, despondent, pimple, sunken eyes, bone pain, rheum, hair loose, sore tongue and mouth, drains in urine, varicocele—I was a wreck. I was in the last stages when a friend recommended Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. A dozen other doctors had failed in curing me. Drs. Kennedy & Kergan cured me in a few weeks by their New Method Treatment. I would warn similar diseased men to beware of Medical Frauds. They are reliable, honest and skillful physicians."  
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CONSULTATION FREE.

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RESTORES VITALITY.



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RENCH REMEDY,

restores the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts rapidly and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their vital vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly restores from effects of self-abuse or errors and indiscretions. Lost Manhood, Lost Energy, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Loss of either sex, Falling Memory, Wasting Cases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits for study, business or marriage. It not only starts at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder

restores both vitality and strength to the solar and nervous system, bringing back the glow to pale cheeks and restoring the youth. It wards off Insanity and Convulsions. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in full.

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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.

W. M. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent?

Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth.

Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

**Wanted—An Idea**

**FIRE! FIRE!!**

If you want insurance call on

Gilbert & Crowell. We represent

companies whose gross assets amount

to the sum of \$45,000,000.

TOLD OF AN HONOR.

Bryan and Sewall Formally Notified of Their Nomination.

An Enormous Crowd Attends An Ovation to the Candidates—Extracts from Mr. Bryan's Address Accepting the Nomination.

New York, Aug. 12.—At Madison Square garden, Wednesday night, Hon. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, were formally notified of their nomination as candidates for president and vice president of the United States, respectively, by the democratic national convention at its recent session in Chicago.

The doors were opened at seven o'clock and the great crowd which blocked the streets made a desperate rush to gain entrance. During the turmoil several women fainted. At last by a vigorous use of clubs the police were able to secure a semblance of order. From floor to roof the garden was soon crowded with human beings. The heat was intense. When Mrs. Bryan entered, a few minutes before her husband came, a scene of enthu-



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

iasm followed which was not ended until the lady arose from her seat and acknowledged the ovation extended her.

When Mr. Bryan stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience, a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan" was the shout of those who knew him, and, as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come, the cheering became louder and louder and threatened not to stop. But it did stop at last, and those who timed it said that the ovation had lasted six minutes. It was the first tribute of the enthusiastic. The crowd was reserving itself for the event of the evening.

Notified by Gov. Stone.

Senator Jones introduced Elliott Danforth as chairman of the meeting, and he in turn presented Gov. Stone, of Missouri, who made the formal speeches of notification.

After Gov. Stone had spoken at considerable length he presented to Mr. Bryan an engrossed copy of the resolution of notification adopted by the notification committee. Referring to the circumstances attending the nomination, the resolution stated that the nominee was selected as the party leader because of his integrity, patriotism and ability, and that his election means the maintenance of an honest government administered for the benefit of all, and controlled only by intelligence conscientiously directed.

Great Demonstration.

When Gov. Stone concluded with the notification of his nomination to Mr. Bryan, a man began to wave a big American flag over the latter's head. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm and rose as a man when Chairman Danforth stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a demonstration that far exceeded those that had followed the mention of Mr. Bryan's name previously in the evening. The scene presented was strongly reminiscent of the tumult that raged in the Coliseum at Chicago when Bryan finished the effort preceding his nomination. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered. On the platform, in the boxes, up in the galleries, people were shouting like mad. Men waved their coats and their hats, while women fluttered fans and handkerchiefs. This continued for many minutes. At last the crowd wearied and ceased.

Bryan Reads His Speech.

Mr. Bryan rose and stepped to the front and center of the speaker's platform. In his hand he had a manuscript copy of his speech. His face was pale, but he was cool and calm. His voice was firm, but showed signs of hoarseness. The strain of the speech-making journey from Chicago to Pittsburgh had been too much to allow quick recovery of the vocal organs, and Mr. Bryan could not make himself heard so distinctly as in the Coliseum.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

Following are the most telling points in Mr. Bryan's speech: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens: I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party.

Character of the Opposition.

We are not surprised, said Mr. Bryan, to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform—and to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in keeping the flag of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. Such opposition is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us.

Not a Disloyal Pledge.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of the decision so long as it stands as a precedent of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to "use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge?

Has No Apology to Offer.

When courts allow rehearings, he said, they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of the court in rehearing. While the money question overhangs all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood, continued Mr. Bryan, that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. I am a public servant, and the people have a right to criticize his official acts. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty will desire to deny to those he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

All Favor Bimetallism.

Then, entering upon what he declared the paramount question of the campaign—the money question—Mr. Bryan said: It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. The democratic, populist and silver parties have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable, when it pledges the republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposing the free coinage of silver by the United States by indirect action, on the ground that in their judgment it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed, when they asserted that the efforts should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism.

Are They Sincere?

Is this quadriennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard over the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are, in fact, in favor of bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

Test of Honesty in Money.

The test of honesty in money, he said, must be plainly found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be a steadily stable when measured by average prices, a dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value.

Will No Longer Be Borrowers.

If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers.

What Free Coinage Means.

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873.

When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of sixteen to one we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

Actual Necessity for Bimetallism.

There is an actual necessity for bimetallism, said Mr. Bryan, as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver; the United States will then be held up to the gold dollar by the laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or by administrative policy. We contend that the United States upon the right of silver to its coinage value, and thus the silver dollar worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world.

Not Advocating Fifty-Cent Dollars.

Following in an earnest argument favoring the restoration of bimetallism, Mr. Bryan made it a point to meet the charge that we are advocating the issuance of fifty-cent dollars. At the

present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market. Under the present laws a silver dollar is worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

Debtor Should Have the Option.

If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will raise its price, and the purchasing power for the dearer metal will lower its price.

In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart; whereas, when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the option is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor.

The right of the debtor to choose the metal in which payment shall be made extends to obligations from the government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interest of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required a policy which made the government obligations in silver, and the Matthews' resolution, adopted by congress in 1875, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin. Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

A New and Vital Issue.

There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that certain months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of congress and, under existing laws, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies intended to prevent such a policy, I forget the provisions of the constitution which empower the president to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If in November the people by their ballot declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism the system can be inaugurated within a few months.

If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made by those who believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the holders of mortgages, they can legislate upon financial questions we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will not prevail. The people who, in 1776, rejected the doctrine that money is a right divine will not, in this generation, subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

Appeal to Citizens.

Citizens of New York: I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard to bring you to the beginning of the campaign for the election of 1896. The people of the west and south and assuredly that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than the dogma of a dead faith. The gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of the people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of goods before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect your cooperation. It is true that a few of your financiers would frown at a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her face bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance toward the west beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation to the heroic status which guards the entrance to your city—a status of patriotic conception as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which is the emblem of the American people. That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among other nations of the earth. Will a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the freedom of conscience, guarantees equal rights to all, and reserves special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

Generous Applause.

Mr. Bryan read from manuscript, but occasionally he dropped the sheets of paper and spoke earnestly and vehemently without looking at them. During Mr. Bryan's speech he was frequently interrupted by cheers of applause.

Sewall Notified.

When he concluded, after speaking an hour and 40 minutes, there was another demonstration, but it was brief. The far galleries had perceptibly dwindled and the crowd had shouted itself into the same condition of voice that Mr. Bryan was.

Gov. Stone, at the conclusion of the cheering, turned to Mr. Arthur Sewall, the vice presidential candidate, and in a few words formally notified him of his nomination. Mr. Sewall responded briefly, accepting the honor. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Sewall's address, in his address replying to the

notification of his nomination, referred to the Chicago convention as the most earnest in the history of the party, and closer and more in touch with the people. The demand for reform in our existing monetary system, he said, was the overshadowing issue before the country, made dominant by the distressed condition prevailing throughout the land. The democratic party, and he believed the great majority of the American people, are convinced that the demonetization of silver was a wrong which should and must be righted. The single gold standard has so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable, unsafe and is dwarfed in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the nation that commercial and industrial paralysis has followed. What we must have is the broad and expanding foundation of both gold and silver to support a monetary system capable of meeting the demands of a growing country, and an industrious, energetic and enterprising people, a system that will not be weakened and panic-stricken at every foreign draft upon us, a system that will maintain a parity of just value in our existing monetary system, and protect us from the frequent fluctuations so disastrous to every business and industry. In free and unlimited coinage of silver and in bimetallism he saw the only remedy for existing evils. Return to silver its money function and it will appreciate and its purchasing power will increase. Taken from gold its monopoly, its value will be reduced, and in due course the parity of the two metals will again obtain under natural causes. We will then have a broad and unlimited foundation for a monetary system commensurate with our country's needs and future development. To this reform the democratic party has given its pledge. Our opponents admit the wisdom of the principle but ask us to await the permission of other nations. Our people will not wait, nor will they ask permission of any nation on earth to relieve themselves of the cause of their distress. In conclusion Mr. Sewall accepted the nomination as vice president.

C. F. GUNCKEL DEAD.

Had Spent a Large Fortune in Fighting Indictments Against Himself.

Washington, Aug. 13.—A special from Middletown, O., says: Charles F. Gunckel died here Tuesday. He was for the last 20 years probably at the head of more industrial enterprises than any man in Ohio. He was associated with Congressman Paul J. Sorg for many years in the banking business and was president of the Merchants' national bank. He organized the Gunckel Banking company. It failed four years ago and was immediately followed by the collapse of the United Tissue Paper company, the Middletown Paper company, the Ohio Paper company, the Miami Valley Storage company, the Middletown and Madison Street Railway company and several other industries. All the failures were for large amounts. Mr. Gunckel was a Methodist and gave \$14,000 to the new church here. When ugly rumors were afloat concerning some of the failures he withdrew from the church and died without the fold. He was indicted for embezzlement two years ago, but the case was taken from the jury by Judge Giffen and the prisoner discharged. The new grand jury indicted him for larceny and embezzlement, but the case was never called. His residence was the finest in the city. A widow and two children survive him. He spent most of his fortune fighting the indictments against him.

THE NEGROES.

National Democratic League Listens to Reports.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The Negro National Democratic league convention reassembled Wednesday morning and effected permanent organization by the election of the following officers: President, A. E. Manning, Indiana; vice president, Con A. Rideout, Washington; secretary, W. H. Clarke, Illinois; treasurer, W. E. Johnson, New York; chairman national executive committee, W. T. Scott, Illinois. In the afternoon the committee on resolutions presented its report, indorsing Bryan, Sewall and silver and every plank of the Chicago platform. President Cleveland's course was strongly denounced. An attempt was made to have this part of the resolutions stricken out, but it failed, and the minority report, which favored the gold standard, was voted down, and the majority report was adopted.

Fusion in North Dakota.

Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 13.—The democratic state convention Wednesday afternoon completed the fusion state ticket, partly nominated last week at Fargo. All counties except six were represented by full delegations. M. A. Hildreth, of Fargo, was chairman. The resolutions, unanimously adopted, indorse Bryan and Sewall, free coinage of silver, condemn republican goldocracy and pledge united support to the fusion ticket. The democratic convention nominated congressman, lieutenant governor, supreme court judge, state treasurer, railroad commissioners and one elector. Officers of the populist convention held a meeting immediately after the democrats adjourned and indorsed the democratic nominees.

Jehu Baker Nominated.

Nashville, Ill., Aug. 13.—The democratic congressional convention for the Twenty-first district met here Wednesday to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Thomas E. Ford, who was nominated at Duquoin some weeks ago. The result was the nomination of Jehu Baker, who received the nomination at the hands of the populist congressional convention held in this city recently.

New Chinese Scheme.

City of Mexico, Aug. 13.—A large number of Chinese residents on the northern frontier have petitioned the department of foreign relations to be made Mexican citizens, as this will allow them to pass freely into the United States.

To Run for Congress.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13.—The republicans of the Sixth district Wednesday morning nominated Hon. Richard P. Earnest, of Covington, for congress.

SHERMAN SPEAKS.

He Opens the Republican Campaign in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Aug. 17.—Fully 20,000 visitors thronged this city Saturday on the occasion of the opening of the republican campaign in this state. Republican clubs from all the principal cities and many of the surrounding towns and villages of the state arrived early and remained until late. The city was decorated in holiday attire to receive them. The meeting was held in a tent with a seating capacity of 6,000. Thousands at both the afternoon and evening meetings, however, were unable to get in hearing distance of the tent.

At 1:30 p. m. the great pavilion was filled to overflowing, and Henry C. Taylor introduced Gov. Bushnell as chairman of the meeting. The governor said the people from all parts of the state were present to open a campaign that will elevate to the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, a distinguished son of Ohio, and that man was William McKinley.

Gov. Bushnell then introduced Senator Sherman as a statesman endeared to every man, woman and child in the country, and he was greeted with cheers. His opening period eulogizing McKinley was made the occasion of a prolonged outbreak of enthusiastic cheers.

Senator Sherman, in his speech, claims in the first place that the fluctuation of the relative value of gold and silver is constantly changing, and that this fluctuation cannot be prevented by law. He says that both gold and silver are necessary as money, silver to supply the daily wants of life and gold to measure the larger transactions of business, especially in exchanges with foreign nations.

He then goes on to review the coinage history of the United States. He said: "In 1792 silver and gold were made the common standards of value in the United States at the ratio of fifteen to one, but this was because that then the actual market value of fifteen ounces of silver was equal to the actual market value of one ounce of gold."

"When the new American coins were issued it was found that the abraded and worn coins of other countries filled the channels of circulation, and the new and bright dollars of the United States were exported. This led to the discontinuance, in 1806, by President Jefferson of the coinage of the silver dollar, and after that date none were coined for more than 20 years."

"In 1834, during the administration of President Jackson and under the leadership of Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton, congress adopted the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold, by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin. As silver was thus slightly undervalued, it was not largely coined."

"In 1853, upon the report of Senator Hunter, when Pierce was president and when all branches of government were under democratic control, congress reduced the quantity of silver in the fractional coins (half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars) more than six per cent, directed the purchase of silver for their coinage on government account, abolished the law for their free coinage and made them a legal tender for five dollars only, leaving gold still practically the only legal tender of the United States. At this time the silver dollar had disappeared from the current coins of the United States and was practically and purposely demonetized."

Then in explanation of the act of 73 Senator Sherman said that it had been framed for the purpose of carrying out the pledge to pay in coin or its equivalent all bonds of the United States and to redeem the United States notes at the earliest practicable moment in coin. To do this it became necessary to revise the various coinage laws. He continues:

"This was promptly and very carefully done by a bill framed in the treasury department while Mr. Boutwell was secretary. It was thoroughly considered by the experts of that department and was printed and submitted to all persons in the United States who were supposed to be familiar with the coinage laws. The bill, containing 67 sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to congress April 25, 1870, by Secretary Boutwell and its passage was strongly recommended by him. This bill omitted from the coins of the United States the silver dollar, precisely as was done in 1853, but provided for the coinage of the fractional parts of the dollar in accordance with the act of that year. This bill was pending in congress for three years—was carefully considered in both houses, and special attention was called to the omission of the 42 2/3 grains silver dollar, which was never in the bill in any stage, and the reasons for this omission were finally determined at the urgent request of members from the Pacific coast to insert among the silver coins a trade dollar containing 42 2/3 grains of standard silver, but this dollar was made like the minor coins, a legal tender for five dollars only."

Discussing the result of the free coinage of silver, Mr. Sherman said that it would violate every contract for the payment of money made since January 1, 1873. All forms of money were then maintained in parity with each other and have been so maintained ever since. "Although silver bullion declined in market value, the coins made from it have been kept at par with gold coins at the legal ratio of sixteen to one. But if the free coinage of silver is authorized, then the market value of silver bullion becomes the standard for payments on all contracts made in the past, the present or the future; 42 2/3 grains of standard silver bullion worth now 53 cents can with free coinage be coined into a dollar upon the demand of any holder of such bullion."

Then in reference to the creditor class he said that there were among money lenders some men who merit the epithet, "bloodthirsty Shylocks, aristocrats, bloodsuckers, extortionists," but the great body of the creditors of our country are among the thrifty. One great body of creditors, he said, were the 970,000 union soldiers, their widows and dependents. Another class were the depositors in saving institutions. Free coinage, said Mr. Sherman, would wipe out nearly one-half the value of life insurance which provident people have paid to secure in case of their death some support and protection to wife and children.

Sudden Death of an Editor.

Winston, N. C., Aug. 17.—Capt. J. W. Goslin, editor of the Winston Republican, in stepping off a street car fell and his head struck the macadam pavement, producing concussion of the brain and causing death in two hours. He was 55 years old. He was a gallant soldier during the war and was promoted to the captaincy of his company.

Battle Daily.

Dallas, daily, broiled, pie, street, and other news items.

WIND AND RAIN.

These Elements Cause Damage in Iowa and Indiana.

Many Buildings Wrecked and Other Property Destroyed—Fifteen Persons Lose Their Lives in an Alabama Cyclone.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 17.—A heavy rainfall prevailed over central Iowa, and to a less extent over the entire state, Saturday evening.

The Des Moines, Northern & Western tracks are flooded at Granger, and the track of the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is washed out at Dawson.

In eastern Iowa hail accompanied the rain. At Burlington several residences were struck by lightning and a number of persons shocked.

At Lynville Berry Starr was struck by lightning and died soon after receiving the shock.

At Allison one barn was burned by lightning and a large amount of window glass broken by hail.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 17.—A heavy wind and rainstorm struck this place. Little damage was done in the city, but reports are current of a cyclone at Sloan, this county.

From Blencoe, some distance south, telephone messages announce that many barns were blown over and considerable damage done to standing crops by hail.

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 17.—Dubuque was threatened by a tornado, and many fled to the cellars.

Atlantic, Ia., Aug. 17.—Another severe storm has visited this section of the country.

Rushville, Ind., Aug. 17.—The extraordinary spectacle of men, women and children being taken from second-story windows and of families being conveyed to places of safety on horseback through water that in places caused the animals to resort to swimming was witnessed here for the first time in the history of the county.

About midnight there was a cloud-burst over the city and the rain continued to descend in torrents for an hour.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 17.—News has been received here of a cyclone in Perry county, in which trees were hurled through the air and houses were wrecked.

Syracuse, Neb., Aug. 17.—A storm of wind, hail and rain from the northwest struck this section of the country with fearful energy about 6:30 p. m. Saturday.

It is estimated that the corn crop is one-third destroyed. The track of the storm was about two miles wide and 12 miles long.

John Carpenter, living three miles east of here, had five horses killed in his pasture. There was no telegraph communication with the outside world until this morning.

NEW YORK 651 Persons Died from Sunstroke.

New York, Aug. 17.—In the week ended at noon Saturday there died in this city 1,810 persons, which makes a death rate of 48.65 for the week.

THE WHEELMEN. Results on the Closing Day of the Meet in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 17.—The '96 L. A. W. meet came to a close Saturday and it has been a great success.

LOCATED IN CHICAGO. Democratic National Headquarters Finally Determined Upon.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Senator Jones, chairman of the national democratic committee, has issued an official statement locating the headquarters at Chicago, with a branch in Washington.

A Suicide a Day. Butte, Mont., Aug. 17.—The record of daily suicide in Butte has not yet been broken.

SPAIN WANTS MONEY. Says That Uncle Sam Has Violated the Neutrality Law.

SPAIN WANTS MONEY.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Spain is preparing to present a heavy bill for damages against the United States on account of the operations of Cuban filibustering expeditions.

There can be no question, according to Mr. Carlisle, that the United States are and have been fully cognizant of the state of insurrection in Cuba.

These facts, says the brief, are so notorious and the violations of neutrality so flagrant that the claims of the Spanish government arising thereunder are entitled to every consideration as well grounded and lawful.

In concluding the first section of his report Mr. Carlisle says the powers invested in the president of the United States have not been effectively used for preventing the carrying on of military expeditions forbidden by the statutes.

THE LADY.—"It runs right into something the minute you let go. Oh, I'm sure I can never learn to ride it." Instructor.—"Stick to it, ma'am; you'll learn soon. Why, I taught an idiot to ride last week."

ALICE.—"Oh, Edith, the honeymoon is beginning to wane. Percy called me plain Alice to-day." Edith.—"And yet you are not so plain, dear."—Tit-Bits.

CHICAGO FAILURES. Five Extensive Institutions Are Forced to the Wall.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Five different firms, scheduling assets amounting to \$805,000, made assignments in the Cook county court.

VICTIMS OF A COLLISION. Three Trainmen Killed in a Railway Wreck at Torch, W. Va.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 17.—Engineer Fred Romp, of flyer No. 1 going west; Engineer William Johnson, of fast freight coming east, and Fireman Huff, of freight, were killed Saturday morning at four o'clock in a collision at Torch, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

THE TALL MAN (angrily)—"I'll get even with you, sir." The Short Man (easily)—"You will have to get down on your knees to do it."

A SUBTLE DISTINCTION.—"I suppose you have music at the hotel?" "No; but we have a band."—Harper's Bazar.

WHEN anyone has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offense cannot reach it.—Descartes.

THE small boy may get chilled going in swimming, but he gets warmed up when his mother finds his shirt wrong side out.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALICE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

SHS.—"Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you?" He—"Yes; a bicycle."

"DID Mabel promise to marry her photographer lover?" "No. She developed a negative."—Detroit Free Press.

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

JOHNNY says it was William Tell's son who had such an arrow escape.

THE men never talk about each other, because they know all about each other; the women know so little about each other that they do lots of guessing.—Atchison Globe.

HOW STRANGELY do life's prizes go, Awarded by the crowd; Some triumph by the things they know, And some by talking loud.—Washington Evening Star.

WAITER (at club restaurant)—"Ready with your order, sah?" City Sportsman (back from a week's fishing)—"Give me some fish; I'm tired to death of other things."—N. Y. Weekly.

AND HE FOLLOWED IT.—"One kiss," he said, "before I go?" The girl knew what she was about, and said to him: "The rule, you know, in kissing is, 'three times and out.'"

"ARE those stars which you see at night suns?" asked a little boy of his father. "Yes, my boy, they are suns." "Well, then," added the youth, "I suppose the shooting stars are darters?"

DEACON BERRY.—"You remember the words of St. Paul in his defense before Agrippa?" Miss Stalemate—"No, I can't say that I remember, deacon; St. Paul, you know, was before my time." Deacon Berry—"You surprise me."—Boston Transcript.

AN employment, the satisfactory pursuit of which requires of a man that he shall be endowed with a retentive memory, quick at learning, lofty minded and graceful, in his friend and brother of truth, justice, fortitude and temperance.—Plato.

"ARE you taking swimming lessons, Cadby?" "No, old fellow. It's too much bother. My valet is learning, and as I never go anywhere without him, if I fall in the watah he could rescue me."—Harper's Bazar.

Everybody Welcome

To take advantage of the lowest rate ever made to St. Paul and Minneapolis, on the occasion of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R., the first week in September.

"MR. TAILOR, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall forever be indebted to you." "That's your game," said the tailor, under his breath, "the coat will not be done."

A Wonderful Phenomenon. The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon.

THE LADY.—"It runs right into something the minute you let go. Oh, I'm sure I can never learn to ride it." Instructor.—"Stick to it, ma'am; you'll learn soon. Why, I taught an idiot to ride last week."

85.00 Chicago to St. Paul and Return. On account of the G. A. R. Encampment the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway) will, on August 31 and September 1, 1896, sell excursion tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and return at rate of \$8.00 for the round trip.

ALICE.—"Oh, Edith, the honeymoon is beginning to wane. Percy called me plain Alice to-day." Edith.—"And yet you are not so plain, dear."—Tit-Bits.

Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest. On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 20, October 6 and 30, 1896, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest.

"COME into the garden, Maud," but Maud was much too wise. Said she: "O, no; the corn has ears and the potatoes eyes."—Indianapolis Journal.

SHS.—"The secret of my age is intrusted to time." He—"Are you not sometimes afraid that time will tell?"—Detroit Free Press.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 63 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

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Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are not then needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

EDUCATIONAL. 1841 ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, 1896 FORDHAM, N. Y. CITY. JESUIT FATHERS. UNIVERSITY, SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and PRACTICAL COURSES.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY. Dental Department of Lake Forest University. Next Session opens October 1st, 1896.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW. Hon. THOMAS A. MOHR, LL. D. DEAN. Two and three year course.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY. MUSIC ELOCUTION, DRAMATIC ART. UNEQUALED ADVANTAGES.

THE FRANCES SHIMER ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, ST. CARROLL, ILL.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY. LAKE FOREST COLLEGE. Co-educational. Elective Courses.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O. Total cost, \$140 a yr., and a way to earn it. Catalog free.

AGENTS, STREETMEN and BOYS. To sell McKinley and Bryan portraits; two colors; \$2.50; sample 10c; \$3.50 per hundred. Order quick!

Battle Ax PLUG. "The Old Soldier's Favorite." A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really high-grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.

EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH. He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here.

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.

WHITMAN'S BALING PRESSES. Always Victorious. A Full Line. Buy the BEST. Send for Circulars.

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.

STEADY WORK. WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to sell. STARK'S STARK TREES millions tested. Absolutely best. Superior to any system. STARK BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, MO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

GOLD OR SILVER? WHICH? If you have land—in the right place—you'll always have plenty of both metals. To get the most interest out of your land, you should have both.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

The 1896 Mosquito.

From all quarters comes the reports of great plagues and devastations by mosquitos, and they are said to be thicker and more ferocious than at any time in years past, and we think this is not denied by the oldest inhabitant. We give a few of the most extreme cases, but do not vouch for their truthfulness any more than we do for the average snake or fish story. Over at Pine Lake it is said that the residents and campers fight them with clubs, firearms, etc., until they are tired out, then spend the greater part of the night in a boat out in the middle of the lake, where the breeze helps keep them at a distance. At Mason and Lansing the city fathers were obliged to pass an ordinance prohibiting the little rascals coming inside the corporation limits. It is reported that down at Fowlerville they puncture the bicycle tires, and the streets are nicely macadamized with their bones, which are thrown out of the houses each morning. We knew they were thick and large, as we have been interviewed by a few so far during the season, but have not heard of any of the size they tell about down at Fowlerville, and the reports from this locality of spring calves, pigs, etc., carried off by the 1896 mosquito are very few indeed.—Williamston Enterprise.

Unadilla Items.

Bean pulling has commenced in this locality. Will Clark was the guest of Miss Gertie Mills Sunday. Merrill Gallup, of Clinton, visited his parents last week. Miss Josie May is visiting friends and relatives in Wayne, Mich. Quite a number of young people from this place attended "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Chelsea Tuesday evening. Mrs. Hamilton Baluss and son, of Wayne, Mich., were the guests of Mrs. Frank May the fore part of the week.

Excursions.

Ten Day Excursion, \$5.00, via Michigan Central, to Potoskey and Traverse City and return, Aug. 27. National Encampment, G. A. R., St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1 to 4. Fare from Chelsea and return, \$13.25. Tickets limited to return Sept. 15. Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 7 to 11. One first-class limited fare for round trip, plus 50 cents for admission coupon. Dates of sale, Sept. 7 to 11. Good to return Sept. 12. Seventh Day Adventists' Annual Camp Meeting, Owosso, Mich., Sept. 16 to Oct. 5. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, Sept. 16, 22, 28 and 30. Good to return October 5.

Hints to Housekeepers.

If a few slices of bacon are placed in the pan with a piece of lamb that is to be roasted they will greatly improve the flavor of the gravy. When shaking rugs and mats that are small enough to be done with the hands always hold them by the middle at the sides, and not at the ends, for by the latter handling the corners will soon be made to whip out and the fringe or binding to pull off. The drawer of a bureau or dresser that runs hard may be made to work much more smoothly and easily if it is taken out and the edges thoroughly rubbed with hard soap. If a screen is soaped before being put into hard wood it will go in much more easily. If half an ounce of orris root is broken into small pieces and placed in a bottle with two ounces of alcohol and a few drops then be placed on a handkerchief, it will give the odor of the fresh violet. The mixture should be lightly corked, being shaken before using. It often happens that ice is not obtainable when most desired, particularly in camp. Butter may be kept hard and fresh without ice by rolling it in a damp cloth, which is large enough to roll several times around the butter. The roll should be left where there will be a current of air, and the cloth should be moistened constantly. The butter will then keep firm.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Glazier & Stinson. For sale, two village lots, centrally located. Inquire at this office.

Here and There.

M. Conway is seriously ill. The summer girl is not as bad as she is painted, Tommy McNamara was a Detroit visitor last Monday. Miss Adah Prudden visited friends in Ypsilanti the past week. The parents of twins recently born in Butler, Mo., have named them Gold and Silver. A peculiarity about sprees is that no time seems appropriate for their full bloom. For the remainder of the summer will sell all straw hats at half price for cash only. Mrs. J. Staffan. One hundred and thirty onion crates for sale cheap, or will exchange for oats or corn. C. W. Maroney, Chelsea. In these days when we are all hard up, if a stranger ask you to sign anything, refuse, point to the front gate and whistle for the dog. The Michigan Central has abolished the old way of paying off their men from a "pay car," and hereafter they will be paid with checks. This change will prove satisfactory to both employes and company. Should McKinley become President of this glorious "Land of the Free," he will be the fourth Executive of Scotch descent. The others whose parents came from "Bonnie Scotland" were Monroe, Grant and Rutherford B. Hayes. Noah was the first man to advertise. He advertised the flood and it came through all right. The fellows who laughed at advertising got drowned, and it served them just right. Ever since Noah's time the advertiser has been prospering, while the other fellow is being swallowed up in a flood of disaster. There is scarcely anything a woman cannot do with her hair pin. She uses it to pick her teeth, button her shoes, clean her finger nails, punch bed bugs out of a crack, fasten up stray bangs, scratch her head, run it into cakes to see if they are done, and about a million other things that the poor deluded men know nothing of. As the sickly season has begun, everybody ought to look well to their surroundings. From cellar to garret, a constant lookout for mould, cobwebs, impure air, etc., should be kept. Drains, sinks, and all places where water is used constantly, need scalding with hot coperas water once a week. Then the contagion-breeding weeds, shoulder high, hold lots of dampness and accumulated filth. Attention to the laws of health saves many a doctor bill. The wearing of buttons in the lapel of the coat has grown to be a prevalent custom, especially among young men, and it is a habit of many of the girls to get up close enough to read the inscription on every one they see, but one of the latest buttons out is causing the young ladies to be more careful about investigating every lapel button they see on a young man's coat. The button reads, "If you love me, grin." Not one girl in a thousand can keep a smile from crossing her countenance when she reads it. The following from an exchange may be of interest: "Salt puts out fire in a chimney. Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent their scorching on the bottom. Salt and vinegar will remove stains from teacups. Salt and soda are excellent for bee sting and spider bite. Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will remove stain. Salt when put on ink, when freshly spilled on the carpet, will help in removing the spot. Salt in whitewash makes it stick. Salt, when thrown on a coal fire when low, will revive it. Salt used in sweeping keeps out moths. Salt and water, in weak solution, applied to the eyelids, when tired or overtaxed, will give almost instant relief. So far this month Hick's weather prophecies have been fulfilled. He said: "A day or two of cooler weather will precede the storm period running from the 4th to the 8th. From the 5th to the 8th it will grow very warm, with falling barometer ending in storms, and change to cooler winds from north and west. A reactionary storm period is central on the 10th and 11th, and active storms need not surprise about this time. On the 15th to 19th both the earth and Venus will begin to be felt so that the prospects for rains, active storms and change to cooler weather after the storms are good from 16 to 19. From 19 to 21 the outlook is fair for cooler weather. Reactionary storms on 22 and 23. Excessive warmth will begin the 23, and will culminate in electrical storms and seismic disturbances, after which it will turn suddenly very cool, with possibilities of frost in the north. Threatening clouds with thunder and bluster and a decided change to cooler on the 30th.

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 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.

Special Ordinance No. 17.

A SPECIAL ORDINANCE relative to the construction of sidewalks on the west side of Congdon street, on the west side of Main street, on the north side of Orchard street, and on the north side of Van Buren street, in the Village of Chelsea. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordered that one hundred and ninety-eight feet in length of sidewalk five feet wide be laid on the west side of Congdon street, in front of the lands and premises of Geo. Mast, more particularly known and described as lots one and two and three of block five, J. M. Congdon's second addition to said village, the same to be constructed of the material hereinafter specified. SECTION 2. It is further ordered that one hundred and thirty-three feet in length of sidewalk five feet wide be laid on the west side of Main street, in front of the lands and premises of Helen Thomas, more particularly described as lots three and four of block one, J. M. Congdon's third addition to said village, the same to be constructed of the materials hereinafter specified. SECTION 3. It is further ordered that one hundred and thirty-five feet six inches in length of sidewalk five feet wide be laid on the north side of Orchard street, in front of the lands and premises of Timothy McKune, more particularly described as follows, viz: Bounded on the west by Main street, on the south by Orchard street, on the east by Wm. Bacon's homestead, and on the north by Timothy McKune's lands; the same to be constructed of the material hereinafter specified. SECTION 4. It is further ordered that eighty-three feet and six inches in length of sidewalk five feet wide be laid on the west side of Main street, in front of the land and premises occupied by John P. Foster as a homestead, more particularly described as follows, viz: Bounded on the east by Main street, on the west by east line of block six, J. M. Congdon's second addition, on the north by Adelia Thatcher's land, and on the south by Herman Helmrich's land; the same to be constructed of the material hereinafter specified. SECTION 5. It is further ordered that one hundred and twenty-three feet and six inches in length of sidewalk five feet wide be laid on the north side of Van Buren street, in front of the lands of Jacob Schumacher, more particularly described as follows, viz: Lot four of block seventeen, Elisha Congdon's third addition to said village; the same to be constructed of the material hereinafter specified. SECTION 6. It is further ordered that sixty-six feet in length of sidewalk five feet wide be laid on the north side of Van Buren street, in front of the lands of Frank Staffan, more particularly described as follows, viz: Lot six of block seventeen, Elisha Congdon's third addi-

tion to said village; the same to be constructed of the material hereinafter specified.

SECTION 7. It is further ordered that sixty-six feet in length of sidewalk five feet wide be laid on the north side of Van Buren street, in front of the lands of Valida Staffan, more particularly described as follows, viz: Lot eight of block seventeen, Elisha Congdon's third addition to said village, the same to be constructed of the material hereinafter specified. SECTION 8. It is hereby further ordered that all said sidewalks shall be made of sound plank, at least one inch in thickness and not exceeding six inches in width, to have four stringers at least 2x4 inches in size and each plank nailed with at least two suitable nails to each stringer, the two outside stringers to be within two inches of the outside end, all plank to be laid crosswise except at such points where teams are to cross the same, and of the width heretofore set forth, and the time allowed to the respective owners of said lands and premises to construct and lay the same shall be forty days from and after the publication of this special ordinance and of the notice required in section 4 of General Ordinance No. 7 of said village. The above shall be obligatory and in full force, unless the owners of said frontage where walks described herein to be built shall elect to build the same of artificial stone under the direction and by the approval of the Street Committee, that they may receive a rebate from said village of two and one-half cents per square foot, as heretofore made and provided for, in which latter case they be allowed twenty additional days for the building of said walk. SECTION 9. Said sidewalks and the construction and the laying of the same, and the proceedings to be taken should said owner fail to construct and lay the same within the time herein limited, will be governed, constructed and laid under the provisions of General Ordinance No. 7 of the village of Chelsea, approved April 28, 1894, and the charter of said village. SECTION 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force immediately after its publication. Approved this 29th day of July, A. D. 1896. W. P. SCHENK, President. JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stinson's drug store.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the officers and directors of the Chelsea Fair at the Town Hall, Chelsea, Saturday, August 22, at 3 o'clock p. m. sharp. All interested in a good fair are requested to be present. This is the last call. W. H. GLENN, President.

Dog Owners Take Warning.

I shall shoot every dog found running at large contrary to law. RUSH GREEN, Marshal. August 4th, 1896.

Markets.

Table with market prices for Chelsea, Aug. 20, 1896. Items include Eggs, Butter, Oats, Corn, Wheat, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beans.

The hair, when not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this the best dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It imparts that silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

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 Michael Wade, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of George W. Turnbull, in the Village of Chelsea, in said County, on the 17th day of February next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated August 17, 1896. HILAM PIERCE, JAMES J. WOOD, Commissioners.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor. "Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicine to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.



Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Completion.

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 late village of Lyndon, in said County, on the 23rd day of October and on the 27th day of January next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated July 23rd, 1896. WILLIAM STOCKING, JAMES BARTON, Commissioners.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made by George N. B. Benwick, of Salem, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to John A. Knight, guardian of Minnie C. Hanson, of Niles, Michigan, dated the 14th of September, 1883, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County in Liber 12 of Mortgages, page 571, on the 31st day of September, 1884, at 6 o'clock p. m., which mortgage was duly assigned by said John A. Knight to John Ann Dunn by deeds of assignment dated respectively the 27th day of September, 1885, and the 9th day of June, 1896, and recorded in the Register's office in Liber 12 of Assignments of Mortgages, on pages 268 and 269, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand and eighty-four dollars (\$2,084), principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover the amount of said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and a statute in such case made and provided for, and is hereby given that on Monday, the 18th of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the east front door of Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County is held), the east half of section 25, also the east half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 28, and all of that part of the east half of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 29 lying north of the territorial road 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 16, 1896. POLLY ANN DUNN, Assignee of Mortgage. THOMPSON & HARRIMAN, Attorneys for Assignee.

THOMPSON & HARRIMAN, Attorneys for Assignee.

ONE OVERS RELIEF. The modern standard Family Medicine. Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. R. P. A. N. S.

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Wanted—An Idea. Who can improve on some of the things in this book? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 paper and list of two hundred inventions wanted.