

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

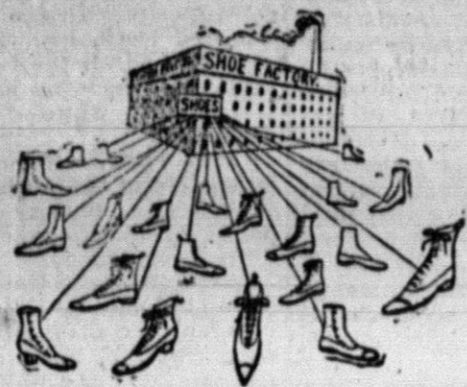
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CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1897.

NUMBER 3



Direct from the Factory,

And the leading factories in this country too.

Just now we are showing the largest assortment of Children's School Shoes we have ever shown.

Prices within reach of everybody. Not a shoddy shoe in our stock. The cheapest as well as the highest priced shoes we sell are warranted.

Come and look. We want you to look and compare.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

DRILLS

And Spring Tooth

HARROWS

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Special Prices on Lumber Wagons, Top Buggies and Surry's for September.

W. J. KNAPP.

Canned Goods

For campers and picnic parties. A complete line always on hand.

Sweet Goods,

We carry a very choice line. Prices right.

Confectionery.

We carry one of the finest lines in town. Give us a trial order.

Remember we carry a line of choice groceries.

GEO. FULLER.

**Good Things to Eat
At Eppler's Market.**

Home-grown Meats and Poultry.

We are always supplied with Hams and Bacon for which our market is famous. They are cured by our own process and have no superior. Pure steam kettle rendered lard a specialty. Try our Summer Sausage. Orders promptly filled and delivered.

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

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Designer and Builder of

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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.

Wheat Market.

Chicago, Sept. 7, 1897.

The prediction for higher market for wheat made in the last letter of this correspondence has been more than verified by the events of the last two days.

December wheat, which closed Saturday night at 93½, opened to-day fully two cents higher, and there is nothing in the present outlook to indicate materially lower prices in the immediate future. On the contrary reports to Schwartz, Dupee & Co. from all parts of the wheat consuming world are that there is a marked scarcity, with indications that a worse condition of affairs is imminent. The Mark Lane Express, which is an authority in matters pertaining to food supply and demand in Europe says that present wheat prices are nothing like as high as they'll be when the outcome of the present shortage in all parts of the world is presented to the buyer. From Russia comes word that not only is the present crop a poor one, but the drought is so severe that farmers experience great difficulty in preparing the ground for seeding. This phrase of the situation will appeal to many American agriculturalists who find themselves in the same plight, and the continued lack of rain in our wheat states when it is imperatively needed for the planting of winter wheat is likely to become a serious factor in the situation here.

The English visible supply of wheat decreased 351,000 bu. in the last week, and our own decrease was 656,000 bu. These figures should command attention from those who have learned to depend upon the United States for all the wheat the world may need, irrespective of the conditions elsewhere. The demands of Europe have evidently not been overestimated, and it was these demands, when there was promise of an abundant harvest in this country that put wheat to a dollar a short time ago. If the planting of winter wheat is to be seriously impeded by lack of rain it does not take a prophet to foresee the future of that cereal. Primary receipts are averaging only about half what they were a year ago. The report this morning for two days was 2,400,000 bu. as against 2,443,000 bu. for one day a year ago. It is natural to suppose that with September wheat selling at 96 or better in Chicago and December at 95 there is a good movement of the stocks at hand, and therefore the low primary receipts mean much to those who look below the surface.

Corn has held its own well, but its situation is radically different from that of wheat, because of a good crop this year and a heavy accumulation from the crops of 1895 and 1896. At present prices the American farmer must receive a vast amount of money for the corn in sight even though weather conditions remain favorable. In the event of killing frosts prices would, of course, go much higher, and these are within the range of possibilities.

The following table shows the close Saturday night and to-day of the principal commodities dealt in on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Wheat Range Last Week.	Close to-day
Sept.	94½	96¼
Dec.	94½	96¼
	Corn.	
Sept.	30¾	31¾
Dec.	32¾	33¾
	Oats.	
Sept.	19¼	19¼
Dec.	20¾	20¾
	Pork.	
Sept.	8.82	8.75
Oct.	8.85	8.75
	Lard—Per 100 lbs.	
Sept.	4.73	4.75
Oct.	4.75	4.80

Free Pills.

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

School Supplies

- AT THE -

Bank Drug Store.

Come to us for everything in the line of school books, slates, pencils, pens, tablets, etc. **Lowest Prices.**

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

Ask for a sample of our uncolored Japan tea at 30c per pound. One trial will convince you that it equals many you are paying 40 and 50 cents for.

We will sell you good brooms cheaper than any other store in Chelsea.

Pure Cider Vinegar

and

Pure Spices.

This is the season for vinegar and spices. You will find pure goods at the Bank Drug Store.

We Are Selling:

Pint Fruit Jars 40c per dozen.

Quart Fruit Jars 50c per dozen.

Two-quart Fruit Jars 65c per dozen.

Extra Rubbers 5c per dozen.

Glazier & Stimson

DRILLS!

We have **The Farmer's Favorite** Grain Drill, the best drill in the market at the present time. It has the double force feed grain distributors, which prevents clogging, bunching or skipping in feed. It works equally well for all kinds of seed, also beans and corn.

We also have Drill Rubbers and Points. We are making low prices on Wagons, Buggies and Bean Harvesters.

HOAG & HOLMES.



**A
MAN'S
ATTIRE**

Is his certificate of respectability.

Suits and Overcoats we produce have this certificate. Try us and be convinced.

GEO. WEBSTER.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

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

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

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN

SEPTEMBER—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

Five Finlanders were drowned in the bay at Gladstone, Mich., by the capsizing of a sailboat.

Mrs. Croker and her nine-year-old son were killed by a Santa Fe passenger train near Cedar Junction, Kan.

A heavy frost visited the northern part of Michigan.

Judge D. L. Downs, who has held the office of probate judge 17 years, was stricken with paralysis at Richland Center, Wis.

A large Cuban filibustering expedition left Cleveland, Fla.

The steam barge City of Bangor left Chicago for Buffalo, N. Y., with 175,000 bushels of corn, the largest cargo ever carried on the lakes.

The Southern Pacific railway company has had seven locomotives changed to crude oil burners.

The coal strike was considered settled at Columbus, O. The plan was to resume at 64 cents and work pending arbitration.

The First state bank of McPherson, Kan., failed with liabilities amounting to \$28,000.

E. B. Cuthbert & Co., brokers, failed in New York for \$500,000.

Richard McGriff and John McGriff celebrated their ninety-fourth birthday at Deerfield, Ind., making them the oldest twins in the United States and probably in the world.

The state bank at Ambia, Ind., with a capital of \$25,000, was closed by order of the auditor of state.

Nora Miller put poison in scrambled eggs at her home near Metropolis, Ill., and her sister died and her father, Henry Miller, would probably die also. No cause was known for the deed.

Minneapolis has been connected by telephone with New York and Boston.

A train jumped the track near Appleby, Tex., and D. D. Moss, of Chicago, was killed and eight other persons were seriously injured.

The dry house at the Palms mine at Bessemer, Mich., was destroyed by fire. The fire was incendiary and the strikers are suspected of the crime.

Railroads and elevators in and around Chicago are being literally swamped with the unprecedented movement of grain from the west.

The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country say that more rain and hot weather was needed for corn.

At the conference of labor leaders in St. Louis resolutions were adopted scoring government by injunction, favoring public ownership of railways and telegraphs, and the right of the people to keep and bear arms. Another meeting will be held in Chicago on the 27th inst.

Edouard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, was robbed of \$4,000 in New York.

By the explosion of a railway engine at Fredericksburg, O., Engineer Thornley and Fireman Brown were killed.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the debt increased \$14,888,475 during the month of August. The cash balance in the treasury was \$858,145,307. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$1,008,335,121.

The records and papers of the supreme court of Illinois are being removed from Ottawa to Springfield, where the court will sit hereafter.

Thieves stole a sack containing \$500 in silver from the Adams Express company at Burlington, Ia.

Many buildings were unroofed and several private residences were overturned by a windstorm in Indianapolis.

Frederick McConnell, cashier of the state bank at Ambia, Ind., is charged with embezzling \$40,000. The bank has closed.

With appropriate ceremonies the centennial anniversary of the founding of Waynesboro, Pa., was observed.

The trustees of Brown university at Providence, R. I., voted to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation.

The safe of the district tax collector's office in Washington was robbed of \$9,000, and Varick Hawkins, the negro messenger, was charged with the crime.

Government receipts from all sources during the two months of the present fiscal year were \$58,108,718, and the expenditures were \$53,088,590, showing a deficit for the fiscal year thus far of \$25,590,227.

The Farmers' national congress in session at St. Paul elected ex-Gov. Board, of Wisconsin, president.

Robert Henry (colored) was hanged in Jacksonville, Fla., for the murder of his wife in February, 1894.

It is said the United States government claims Dawson City is in American territory, and has instructed Alaskan officials to act accordingly.

Gov. Ellerbe has given orders for withdrawing the state constabulary force from every village, town and city in South Carolina.

The government has cut off all rations to the Apache Indians in New Mexico, except flour, and they were threatening an uprising.

The government exports for the first seven months of the calendar year were valued at \$549,943,879, against \$500,572,003 for the first seven months of last year.

The First national bank of Greensburg, Ind., closed its doors with liabilities of nearly \$100,000.

Frank Mueller was electrocuted in the annex of the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus for the murder of Mrs. J. W. Miller, the wife of his employer, on March 27 last.

Mrs. G. M. McQuillan was killed and eight persons were seriously injured by the derailling of a train near Cortland, N. Y.

J. D. Rockefeller sent his check for \$250,000 to the American Baptist Home Missionary society to redeem a pledge made.

Charles A. Norton, cashier and general manager of the Bank of Durand, Ill., a private concern, was charged with embezzling \$30,000.

Thirty-five families were rendered homeless by a fire in the Kaw river bottoms near Kansas City, Mo.

During July 14,774 immigrants arrived in the United States, against 21,471 in July, 1896.

Joseph M. Lilly, a wealthy farmer of Jackson township, Mo., died at the age of 64 years. He had been in bed for 21 years, claiming that he would die of heart disease if he got up.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The democratic state convention met in Reading, Pa., and nominated Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming county, for auditor-general and M. E. Brown, of Blairsville, for state treasurer.

Mrs. John Drew, the oldest of American actresses, died at Larchmont, N. Y., aged 77 years.

John Walker, ex-state auditor and ex-railroad commissioner, died at Fayette, Mo., aged 73 years.

Harry Eaton Smith, of the United States navy, and Miss Frances Hayes, only daughter of the late ex-President Hayes, were married at the Hayes home in Fremont, O. President McKinley was one of the guests present.

The Citizens' union has placed Seth Low, president of Columbia college, in nomination for mayor of New York.

Mrs. Mary O'Brien died at the home of her son, Dennis O'Brien, in Chicago at the age of 101 years.

Barney McIlroy, the oldest person in Michigan, died at his home in Wales, aged 107 years.

Virginia republicans will hold their state convention at Lynchburg October 5 to nominate a state ticket.

After taking 6,021 ballots Col. D. J. Palmer was nominated for state senator in the Tenth Iowa district.

The democrats, populists and silver republicans joined in fusion and placed the following ticket in the field in Nebraska: Supreme judge, John J. Sullivan (dem.); Columbus; university regents, E. Von Forell, Kearney (pop.); George F. Kenower, Wisner (silver rep.).

President McKinley took part in the annual reunion at Fremont, O., of the Twenty-third Ohio regiment, of which he was a member during the war.

FOREIGN.

The Victorian era exposition opened at Toronto, Ont., under flattering auspices.

The Spanish government is formulating a plan to bring about the banishment of all anarchists from Spain.

A universal congress of religions opened at Stockholm in connection with the exposition being held to celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Oscar.

Upon the return of President Faure to Paris from his visit to Russia a bomb was exploded on the route to his home, and it was regarded as an attempt on the president's life.

Enrico Mathou, a well-known banker and promoter of several gigantic schemes in Central America, has failed for over \$3,000,000.

Gustav Daubenspleck was arrested in Brussels upon suspicion that he is concerned in a plot to assassinate Emperor William.

High water flooded 1,600 houses in Naoetsu, Japan, and 300 persons were drowned.

Lord Salisbury's proposal for a joint guaranty of the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece has fallen through owing to Russia's reluctance and Germany's jealousy.

The insurgents at Crete fired upon the Turkish troops and the latter returned the fire, but no casualties occurred.

A special commission will meet in St. Petersburg to discuss the introduction of universal compulsory education in Russia.

The queen regent of Spain will receive Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the new United States minister, on the 13th inst.

At the Farmers' congress in St. Paul resolutions were adopted commending the secretary of agriculture for his efforts in behalf of the dairy industry; favoring the grading of butter for export; providing for a committee to report to the next congress a plan for cooperation between the states for the prevention of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

Gen. Ignacio Andrade, the liberal candidate, was elected president of the republic of Venezuela.

LATER.

It is said that Dr. E. B. Andrews, who resigned the presidency of Brown university at Providence, R. I., has accepted the position of president of the new Cosmopolitan university, founded by John B. Walker and to open on the 13th inst. in Providence.

An explosion at the Sunshine coal mine near Glenwood Springs, Col., killed 12 men.

A company has been incorporated in New York with a capital of \$75,000,000 to construct a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico.

The populists of Colorado met at Salida and nominated William Gabbert for the supreme court bench.

Charles M. Charnley, of Chicago, for 15 years treasurer of the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies, was said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$50,000.

Lazarus Greengard, the oldest Jew in the United States, died at the residence of his son in St. Louis, aged 105 years.

There were 191 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 3d, against 223 the week previous and 334 in the corresponding period of 1896.

Fire destroyed all but two business houses at Hillsboro, Ia.

President McKinley and his party were the special guests of the Ohio state board of agriculture at the fair grounds in Columbus.

A bill was introduced in the Nicaraguan congress to establish a gold standard in that republic.

Rifaat Bey, until recently counselor of the Turkish embassy in London, has been appointed Turkish minister at Washington.

Seth Low has signified his acceptance of the nomination by the Citizens' union for mayor of Greater New York.

On the farm of Nathan Cox in Taylor county, Ky., his two young sons were bitten by rattlesnakes and died.

Judge Ellsworth, of Oakland, Cal., ruled that a bicycle is personal property and exempt from execution if used by the owner in his daily business.

Mrs. Helen Lewis died at her home in St. Joseph, Mich., aged 107 years. She was born in slavery in Delaware in 1790.

It was thought that the miners' strike would end in a few days, the national executive board of the United Mine Workers having agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition from the Pittsburgh operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year.

Forest H. Parker, president of the Produce Exchange bank of New York, and his wife were drowned in the Chain lake in the Adirondacks by the upsetting of a boat.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition association was opened by Gov. Schofield.

Benjamin Brewster, president of the Keokuk & Des Moines railroad, died at his summer home in Cazenovia, N. Y., aged 69 years.

In the ten weeks the miners' strike has been going on the strikers have lost in wages \$10,500,000.

The financial statement of the committee of '97 of the sixteenth international Christian Endeavor convention shows a balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$2,274.38.

An official estimate of the corn crop of Kansas this year places it at 165,677,230 bushels.

In Bloomington, Peoria and other Illinois cities many business men were victimized through two-dollar bills raised to ten-dollar bills.

Three tramps set fire to the jail at Conway, N. D., and perished in the flames.

President and Mrs. McKinley arrived at their home in Canton, O., for a few days' visit.

Two little sons of Adam Majewski were drowned at Stevens Point, Wis.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, consul general, left Cuba for New York on a leave of absence.

It is said that the sultan has agreed never to use his influence against Russia in central Asia and that the czar has pledged himself to uphold Turkish rights in Europe.

An excursion train was wrecked near Newport, Me., and one man was killed and four other persons were fatally injured.

Yellow fever was reported at Ocean Springs, Miss., and the place was quarantined.

Four masked men held up a train at Irvin Mountain, Col., and took \$10,000 from the express car.

Two explosions of natural gas at Broad Ripple, Ind., killed eight persons and 24 others were badly injured.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 4th were: Boston, .690; Baltimore, .694; New York, .639; Cincinnati, .583; Cleveland, .514; Chicago, .446; Brooklyn, .441; Pittsburgh, .439; Louisville, .438; Philadelphia, .438; Washington, .434; St. Louis, .243.

"LAGER, ALES AND WINES."

Meaning of "L. A. W. Hotel" as Explained by a German.

Among the many advantages set forth by the L. A. W. to riders to join the organization are the special accommodations extended to members at the official hotels in cities and towns. It is the custom in suburban places, for proprietors of official hotels to display a sign like this: "L. A. W. Hotel," in some conspicuous place. Naturally riders patronize the official quarters, and as a consequence the keepers of road houses and of hotels in the country are now hanging out "L. A. W. Hotel" signs. The practice has been called to the attention of the league, and its officers are trying to compel the non-official houses to remove the signboards. Complaint was made to the New Jersey division of the league that a hotelkeeper on the outskirts of Jersey City not entitled to display the official sign of the L. A. W. was an offender. A visit to the place developed the fact that the owner was not disposed to accede to the demands of the league's representative. The latter, finding that mild persuasion was futile, became indignant and threatened legal proceedings. The proprietor, a German, also waxed warm, and in response to the remark that he was using the official sign of the league without authority, retorted:

"You know about veelmen's legs? Dot don't stand for noddings like dot. Dot sign stands for lager, ales and wines hotel, alretty yet. Dot my leg, together."

The explanation amused the officials so much that no legal move was taken.—N. Y. Sun.

The Main Thing.

"These here quick-firing guns," said Rubberneck Bill, critically examining the weapon left by the gentleman who was being buried—"these here quick-firing guns ain't so important as a quick-draw knife behind 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

Using a Word.

"My child, what made your face so dirty?"

"That Billy Bludkins an' I had a fight, an' he thrived more dirt in my face than I could digest, mamma."—Judge.

Autobiographical.—The self-made man was speaking. He said—"My father was a raiser of hogs. There was a large family of us"—and then his voice was drowned by the applause.—Life.

Nothing makes a woman so mad as for another woman whom she does not like to make a dress like hers.—Washington Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Sept. 6.
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	\$4.40 @ 5.30
Sheep	2.00 @ 4.00
Hogs	4.60 @ 4.90
FEEDS—Minnesota Patents	5.40 @ 5.85
Minnesota Bakers'	4.40 @ 4.70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01 1/2 @ 1.03
September	.99 1/2 @ 1.01
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .36 1/2
September	.36 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.23 1/2 @ .24
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 12
Factory	8 @ 12
CHEESE—Large, White	.94 @ .95
EGGS—Western	16 @ 16 1/2
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	\$3.85 @ 5.50
Butchers' Steers	3.90 @ 4.25
Stockers	4.00 @ 3.90
Feeders	3.40 @ 4.50
Cows	1.90 @ 2.20
HOGS—Light	4.20 @ 4.55
Rough	3.80 @ 3.95
SHEEP	2.45 @ 4.10
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 12 1/2
Dairy	9 @ 15
EGGS	12 1/2 @ 13
POTATOES—New (per bu.)	.61 @ .65
PORK—Mess, September	\$8.24 @ 8.85
LARD—October	4.75 @ 4.82 1/2
Flour—No. 2	5.10 @ 6.25
Straights	4.80 @ 5.20
GRAIN—Wheat, September	.30 1/2 @ .30 3/4
Corn, September	.19 @ .19 1/4
Oats, September	.49 @ .49 1/2
Rye	.38 @ .42
Barley, Chicago	.38 @ .42
MILWAUKEE	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	.93 @ .93 1/2
Corp. No. 3	.30 @ .30 1/2
Oats, No. 3 White	.21 1/2 @ .22 1/2
Rye, No. 2	.44 @ .44 1/2
Barley	.50 @ .50 1/2
PORK—Mess	8.85 @ 8.90
LARD	4.75 @ 4.80
DETROIT	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	.94 @ .94 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	.32 @ .32 1/2
Rye, No. 2	.50 @ .50 1/2
ST. LOUIS	
CATTLE—Shipping Natives	\$4.25 @ 4.35
Stockers and Feeders	2.50 @ 4.35
HOGS	4.60 @ 4.35
SHEEP	2.25 @ 3.75
KANSAS CITY	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$3.35 @ 5.30
Texas	2.80 @ 3.95
Stockers and Feeders	3.00 @ 4.55
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.20
SHEEP	2.25 @ 3.65

THE HEAT PLAGUE OF AUGUST, 1896.

Mrs. Pinkham's Explanation of the Unusual Number of Deaths and Prostrations Among Women.

The great heat plague of August, 1896, was not without its lesson. One could not fail to notice in the long lists of the dead throughout this country, that so many of the victims were women in their thirties, and women between forty-five and fifty.

The women who succumbed to the protracted heat were women whose energies were exhausted by sufferings peculiar to their sex; women who, taking no thought of themselves, or who, attaching no importance to first symptoms, allowed their female system to become run down.

Constipation, capricious appetite, restlessness, forebodings of evil, vertigo, languor, and weakness, especially in the morning, an itching sensation which suddenly attacks one at night, or whenever the blood becomes overheated, are all warnings. Don't wait too long to build up your strength, that is now a positive necessity! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has specific curative powers. You cannot do better than to commence a course of this grand first symptoms you will see by the following letter what terrible suffering came to Mrs. Craig, and how she was cured:

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had prolapsed uteri and leucorrhoea and thought I was going into consumption. I would get so faint I thought I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."—Mrs. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

YIELDED TO TEMPTATION.

With a Soul Above Selling Lace He Thought Only of Love.

He was a clerk in a dry goods store, and her beauty and grace simply turned his head. It was in a Chicago dry goods store, which is in its way unique, and the Chicago dry goods clerk is a creation indigenous to the plant he serves. The "booful" lady was stood entranced before remnants of lace and tried their different effects by spreading the mesh over her lily-white hand, he, poor fellow, was entranced too.

"Isn't it beautiful?" she asked, enthusiastically, as she laid another specimen over the back of her small, plump fist.

"Exquisite! Divine!" ejaculated the bewildered clerk, with an energy that ought to have sold all the lace in the establishment, but which was lost on the object of it.

"Is it pure white or cream?" she further demanded.

"Pure white, with dimples," responded the lost knight of the yardstick.

There was one more question for the shopper to ask and she asked it.

"Is it hand-made?"

"No," answered the poor fellow, rushing on to his doom, "it is heaven-made."

It took the manager of the department some little time to square the matter up and sell the lace, and now the too susceptible clerk is transferred to a department where he will be out of the way of temptation.—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Expensive Bovine Habit.

Among the number of Baltimore fresh air fund children who passed through Washington a few days ago, bound for the cool hills of Virginia, there was one little fellow who found the very best quarters in a hospitable farmhouse at Front Royal.

When the cows came up in the evening to be milked, so a friend down there writes me, the little Baltimore boy went down to the barnyard with his host to see the operation.

The cows were standing about placidly, and as is their custom at that time of the day, were contentedly chewing the cud.

The boy watched the milkmaids at work, and his eyes dwelt with growing wonder on the ceaseless grind of the cows' jaws. At length he turned to his host and said:

"And do you have to buy gum for all them cows?"—Washington Post.

We will pay a salary of \$10 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Address, with stamp, Perfection Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

Attorney (sternly).—"The witness will please state if the prisoner was in the habit of whistling when he was alone." Witness—"I don't know. I was never with the prisoner when he was alone."—Columbus Dispatch.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

Thomas W. Keene, America's foremost tragic actor, will open a two months' engagement September 5, in Richard III.

A Natural Inference.—"Did you hear what Whimbleton's little boy said when they showed him the twins?" "No; what was it?" "He said: 'There! Mamma has been gettin' bargains again.'"—Tit-Bits.</

HUNDREDS MAY STARVE.

Gold Is Plentiful, Food Is Scarce, in the Klondike.

"Stop the Crazy Rush to the Gold Fields," is the Cry of Returning Miners—A Dishwasher's Lucky Strike.

The treasure ship Portland which arrived at Seattle, Wash., recently brought not only \$850,000 in gold nuggets, but also a crowd of hardy miners who were unanimous in advising gold-seekers to stay away from Alaska until next season. One of them went so far as to say: "Warn people to stay out of Yukon this year! Tell them it means starvation! Telegraph to every paper in the country that people will starve there if more people go in!" These warnings were repeated time and time again by each and every one of the Yukon miners who returned on the Portland. More than this, several

river before the last rush, will require every pound that can possibly be taken in.

It is doubtful if 5,000 pounds will be taken up the river this season. That does not mean 5,000 pounds of food by any means. Perhaps the large half will be food, but furniture, hardware, stoves, liquors, clothing, blankets, etc., will figure up nearly one-half.

Regarding the situation over the trails or the various passes the correspondent is not informed, but these same miners, each and every one of whom has gone in over the trails, say that it is an utter impossibility to transport enough supplies over that route at this season of the year.

In warning people to wait until spring the writer simply acts for the miners who speak in the name of humanity. There is gold in the Yukon country—plenty of it—but to seek it this season under these circumstances is no less than sheer madness. It is even more. It is criminal to those who already are in the country.

Living is proportionately high, board

these earnest and sincere warnings will carry any weight with the gold-seeking multitude now on the way to the Klondike. In spite of all protest, official and private, hundreds of men, and women too, are willing to brave the dangers of an Arctic winter for the sake of being the first on the field next spring. They are possessed by the greed for gold—a disease for which the medical fraternity, from Hippocrates down, has not yet discovered a cure.

The stories of lucky strikes are more potent than sober admonitions; and one of the most romantic of these stories was told the other day by Clara Wilson, of Denver, Col., who went to a little mining camp south of Circle City, Alaska, a year and a half ago to serve as cook for a number of miners.

Miss Wilson does not have to wash dishes for a living now, neither is she one of the deserted ones in the presence of other women. She is not a handsome young woman as personal appearance goes, but she is now the possessor of that which makes her the lodestone where eligible young men are present and would afford her an opportunity of taking her pick in ordinary company. In other words, the dishwasher, Clara Wilson, returns to the United States the multi-millionaire, Miss Wilson, and all through her own efforts.

Miss Wilson was educated in the public schools at Scranton, Pa., but her parents moved to the western country before she had an opportunity to get above the grammar grades. At that time her father had considerable means, but he exhausted it in an endeavor to locate gold in Colorado and California. Miss Wilson was 16 years old when her father died and at once determined to make her own way in the world. She went to Seattle and found employment as a domestic on a steamer bound for Alaska. She found her way to Circle City and became the cook and general housemaid for a number of miners.

Miss Wilson was not satisfied with this kind of a life. She had had some experience in mining while accompanying her father on his pilgrimages and she "crossed lots" in Alaska on her own account. The result was that she located a copper mine which is now being worked and which is said to be panning out as prolifically as any of the gold mines that are making the Klondike fields famous. Miss Wilson had no sooner staked her claim than her possession was disputed by a number of men, but besides mining she had learned from her father how to use a rifle and revolver and for days she sat the sole guardian of her claim.

Her possession was finally recognized and several of the men who disputed her right of occupancy are now working with or for her, and it is estimated that she is not worth less than \$2,000,000. The young woman said recently:

"I was in Chicago five years ago after my father died. Then I was a commonplace restaurant waiter or dishwasher and no one cared for me. Now I am worth perhaps \$2,000,000 in money, and am being constantly followed by young men of good families who would be glad to take a wife. I might as well say now that I am not marrying at this time. I do not know when I shall go back to Alaska. I may never go back, for I don't mind saying that I have had an abundance of the kind of living they have in that country. My mother and I can live now wherever we see fit, and I want to tell you that we shall not have our rooms facing in alleys, as we have been compelled to since father died.

"The copper mine in which I am the principal owner was all my own find. The funniest part is that I found it less than a quarter of a mile from where we were making our headquarters. There were indications that others had discovered the presence of copper ahead of me, but the gold fever must have had full possession of them because they passed it over. I secretly prospected my find for a month before anyone else found it, and then three men claimed prior ownership. Then I had to make a personal defense, and this I did. I never had to fire a shot, but I would have done so without hesitancy.

"No; I would not advise any young woman to go to that country who has not had some experience with miners or who is not prepared to defend herself and undergo the severest hardships. In that country self-preservation is truly the first law of nature. Men forget all their chivalry and although women are scarce they are not curiosities and do not seem to awaken any special interest among men. Alaska miners are not sentimental. They are looking for riches and they do not care how they get them."

The first letter mail to be dispatched from this country to the Klondike region under the new reciprocal arrangement with Canada, effected by establishing an international exchange between Dyea, Alaska, and Dawson City, will be forwarded from Seattle by a steamer leaving there September 11.

From that time forward letter mail will go over the new service regularly once a month. The last opportunity to send newspapers and reading material generally into the gold region until next spring was afforded by the "paper mail," the last of the season, which was forwarded by steamer leaving San Francisco September 5.

A bit of good news for the miners has just been bulletined by the North American Trading and Transportation company. It is to the effect that a full quart will sent by them into the Klondike country had arrived at its destination in excellent condition.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Under the Ban.
Insurance Commissioner Campbell has discovered that several mutual life insurance companies are issuing a policy in this state known as the "stock, nonassessable policy." Inasmuch as the companies are not authorized to issue stock policies and because the policy holders are liable to assessment on the mutual plan, the commissioner announces that the issuing of such policies must be discontinued at once or a penalty will follow.

Gold Discovery.
Excitement is running high in Sault Ste. Marie over a recent gold discovery near Michipicoten, on the north shore of Lake Superior, which has just been made public. The find is a wonderfully rich one, assays showing from \$100 to \$1,000 per ton, the samples being taken at random from the surface. The quartz is free milling. The owners have been offered \$100,000 by Montreal capitalists for a portion of the claim.

Rich Gold Fields.
Interest in the discovery of the Michipicoten gold fields, 150 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, is very great. Twenty-five prospectors have gone to the new field, the majority being business men who believe fully in the richness of the new discovery. Reports show that ore of exceeding richness has been found, some of it assaying as high as \$1,000 per ton.

Seen in British Columbia.
Clarence R. Ely, the city assessor and broker who disappeared from Ishpeming last May, being last seen in Chicago, has been located. John Walters, of Buffalo, formerly of Ishpeming, encountered Ely recently in Rossland, B. C. The insurance companies with whom Ely was so heavily insured traced the missing man to the Kootenai district.

Health in Michigan.
Reports to the state board of health from 55 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended August 28 indicated that remittent fever and pleuritis increased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 191 places, measles at 21, scarlet fever at 15, diphtheria at 19, typhoid fever at 38 and whooping cough at 12 places.

Choked to Death.
The body of Taron C. Conn, the Detroit board of trade operator who disappeared recently, was found at Belle Isle. Around his neck a handkerchief had been knotted and then twisted with a lead pencil until the victim strangled to death. Conn is said to have lost considerable money in speculation and was partially deranged.

Michigan Railroads.
Commissioner Wessells reports that earnings of the railroads in Michigan for June were \$2,383,465, a decrease of \$352,371 from June, 1896. The aggregate earnings from January 1 to July 1, this year, were \$12,838,459, a decrease of \$1,191,078.

Paroled by the Governor.
Newell B. Parsons, who has served less than three years of a ten-year sentence for stealing \$463,000 worth of railroad bonds from the Wells-Stone Mercantile company of Saginaw, has been paroled by Gov. Pingree.

Brief Items of News.
The city of Holland celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its existence. A new dormitory and hospital is being built at the school for the deaf in Flint. Its completion is expected by October 1.

The Genesee county pioneer picnic was held at Longlake, Fenton. Over 10,000 people were present.

A new bank, a tannery, a big dry goods firm and several cement factories are among the possibilities in Bronson in the near future.

Thieves stole seven Shropshire bucks from W. E. Buckingham, of Kalamazoo, which are valued at \$200.

John Pyle, of Chicago, committed suicide in his room in a hotel at Kalamazoo by taking morphine. He was a carpenter.

The eighth semiannual convention of the Central Michigan Band association attracted 16 bands and a crowd of 12,000 people to Grand Ledge.

Hon. Alfred Wilkerson has lived on the same farm three miles south of Dundee for nearly 60 years.

The Ancient Order of Hibernian societies of the upper peninsula held a reunion at Marquette.

Forty-five divorce suits have been commenced in Gratiot county since January 1, and in only one case was a decree refused.

Oakland county's wheat crop will probably be 1,000,000 bushels.

Fire destroyed 100,000 feet of lumber at Bay City belonging to Handy Bros.

The value of the huckleberry crop in the upper peninsula this year is estimated at \$75,000.

The general laws passed by the last legislature, which are now the public acts, have gone into effect.

A heavy frost visited the northern part of Michigan.

A train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway struck and killed Mrs. Benjamin Hankins near Pellston.

Nearly the entire business portion of the village of Berlin was destroyed by fire.

FUSION IN NEBRASKA.

Three State Conventions Unite on a Single Ticket.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 3.—As predicted at the start by the party leaders, the three parties, democratic, populist and silver republican, joined hands in fusion and the ticket placed in the field is: For supreme judge, John J. Sullivan (dem.), Columbus; for one state university regent, E. von Forell, of Kearney (pop.); for the other regent, George F. Kenower, of Wisner (silver rep.).

Many delegates maintain that the fusion was perfectly harmonious, while there are others who claim that there may yet be dissension on the silver republican side, as about one-third of those delegates went home before fusion was effected. For awhile in the three conventions Thursday morning it looked rather precarious for harmony, and it was not until the announcement that the democrats had agreed with the silver republicans to substitute John J. Sullivan for W. H. Thompson that signs of fusion began to appear. Even then it was not until Judge Neville urged the indorsement of Mr. Sullivan that the populists gave in. At noon the agreement to fuse was finally reached and the rest of the proceedings were of short duration. It became very evident near the close of the convention that neither Scott, Neville nor Thompson could be nominated by any two of the conventions, and the maneuver of the democrats in substituting Sullivan was considered a coup d'etat that cut short what might have resulted in a long-drawn, knotty convention, full of fight and ultimately separating the three parties so widely that fusion would have been an unknown condition for years to come. This is the opinion freely expressed on every hand. There were 15 counties unrepresented in the populist convention and about the same number absent from the other gatherings.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 3.—The conference committee of the populists, silver republicans and democratic conventions, after holding sessions that lasted until three o'clock Thursday morning and failing to agree upon a ticket, made the following report to the three conventions:

"We recommend that the three conventions meet separately and ballot for judges. All nominations shall be presented to the three conventions and balloting shall continue until one man shall receive a majority of two conventions. Each ballot shall be announced to each of the other conventions before another ballot is taken. The regents shall be given to the parties which do not secure the judge."

The report was adopted by the democratic convention, but the committee was not discharged.

The populists adopted the cottage home for their party emblem, the same symbol as that of the populists of Colorado. The silver republicans adopted the liberty bell with a crack in it.

TRIBUTE TO OUR SCHOOLS.

President McKinley's Eloquent Address at Ohio State Fair.

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—President McKinley and party arrived at ten a. m. Friday as guests of the Ohio state board of agriculture. They were given a hearty reception at the depot and along the route to the Great Southern hotel. In the afternoon they were escorted by the military to the state fair grounds. It is variously estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 people were gathered on the grounds to greet the president, but only a fraction of this number were able to hear the brief speech which he delivered. It was school children's day at the fair, and thousands of little folks were scattered through the crowd. President McKinley directed his remarks in part to them. He said in part:

"If I had been asked to select a greeting most agreeable to myself it would be that greeting which the committee has prepared of the children of the schools of the state assembled on these grounds. The presence of 40,000 school children commands our affection and inspires our hope, and I congratulate the children of Ohio that they enjoy exceptional opportunities for education at the hands of the government of the state. No other state has higher common school advantages than the state of Ohio. And it is gratifying to know that a half a million children every day in our state crowd the doorsteps of our public schools in thirst for knowledge to fit them for the grave and responsible duties of life. There is one thing of which the United States can proudly boast, and that is our great public school system, where the boys and girls from every walk of life assemble in full equality and enjoy equally with all their fellows the advantages of instruction. I congratulate you all for that. I am glad to meet these school children here to-day. Children's day it is to you now, but in a little while it will be citizens' day with all of you. Upon you in a little while will rest the duty as well as the responsibility of carrying on the great political fabric established by your fathers and bearing the glorious old banner they have so proudly borne in the past. God bless the school children of America, and guide them to intelligence and virtue and morality and patriotism, and with these elements dominating our citizenship our institutions are safe and our republic may be glorious forever." [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of the president's speech he was the recipient of an ovation from the school children and assembled multitude. Brief speeches were also made by Secretary Alger and Senator Hanna. After driving over the grounds the presidential party returned to the hotel. In the evening a complimentary dinner was given by the state board of agriculture to President McKinley and a brief informal reception followed.



SCOW LOAD OF KLONDIKERS AT DYEA.

of these have frankly stated that had they not realized there would not be sufficient supplies in there for the coming winter they would not have come out.

These men are in earnest. They know what they are talking about. These warnings, too, they asked the correspondent to write before they knew half the story of the insane rush to Dawson City.

When they reached Dutch Harbor on their return and secured a few scattering papers of late dates, the latest August 5, the one topic of conversation was what the situation would be at Dawson and in the Yukon this winter. When the Excelsior arrived at St. Michael's with her load of one hundred and thirty-odd people and the miners heard that the Cleveland would bring 150 more they talked strongly then. They said that many people were going in and that supplies could not possibly hold out during the winter.

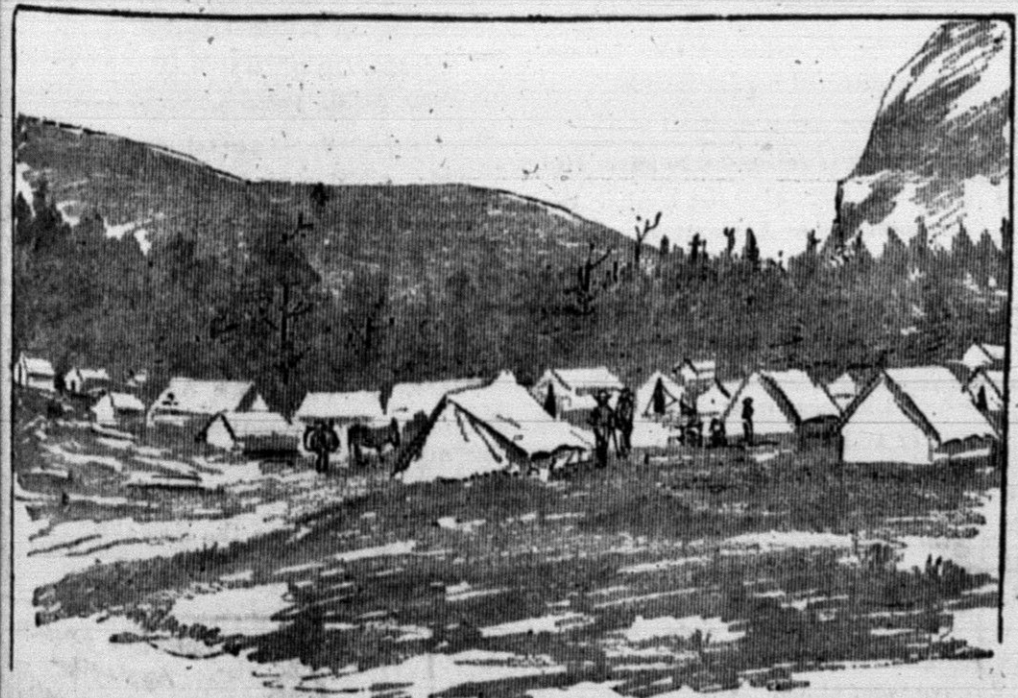
After leaving Dutch Harbor the par-

at restaurants averaging six dollars a day, the lowest price being \$1.50 a day. Lodging can only be had by putting up one's tent. Two hotels are being built and will be ready by winter, but they will not begin to accommodate the people requiring lodgings.

William Oler, who left Dawson City July 14, says that there was not at that time enough supplies at Dawson to last the people there over three months.

"I don't believe," he said, "that there can be got enough supplies there this season to last half the people until the river opens next spring. I saw old-timers paying for their supplies in advance when I left. A friend of mine paid one of the stores \$1,000 in dust for goods that had not left St. Michael's. Numbers of men have done the same. I don't think there will be a pound of food left in any of the stores by December 1. Firewood will be at least \$15 a cord this winter and perhaps more."

One of the latest additions to Dawson is Jack Smith's variety theater. This



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE TENTED CITY OF SKAGUAY, WHICH HAS RISEN IN A FORTNIGHT.

tial extent of the rush dawned upon them. "My God," said one man to the correspondent, "what are they thinking of? Are people crazy? There will be terrible, horrible times on the Yukon next winter. Starvation will stare them in the face long before spring."

From his own personal investigation at St. Michael's the New York World's special emissary is convinced that miners do not speak too strongly. The company is doing its utmost to get supplies up the river, and were it possible to do so, would have food for all. But it labors under disadvantages which cannot be appreciated until seen.

A serious mistake was made by the Alaska Commercial company in carrying up too much liquor on the last trip or two of the boats. The miners want food—not liquor. Last year, with 1,500 persons on the river and facilities for transporting very little under those of this season, there was a serious shortage. This year these same 1,500 people must have supplies, and they with those who went in last spring, making a total of probably 5,000 persons on the

was opened July 12, and the opening night was a hummer. Every inch of standing room was taken, and the miners were perched on every rafter. The sole performance was a "whirlwind" dance. The audience crowded the place so that the dancer had but a space less than ten feet square to dance in. The price of admission was one dollar.

The saloons are doing a brisk business. Drinks are 50 cents for straight whisky; fancy drinks are \$1.50. Cigarettes are 50 cents a box of ten. Cigars are 50 cents each, and everything else proportionately high.

Dogs, which are valuable, are sold by weight. The holding price is one dollar a pound up to 75 pounds. For anything over 75 pounds the price rises to \$1.50 a pound. These were the prevailing prices for live dogs for freighting purposes last winter. There is no telling what dogs, dead or alive, will be worth next winter.

The nearest diggings to Dawson are eight miles distant on Bear creek. All the other diggings are within 30 miles of the town.

But it is more than doubtful whether

MASON FRUIT CANS

Pints, 40c per doz.
Quarts, 50c per doz.
2-quarts, 65c per doz.
Rubbers, 5c per doz.

Lowest prices on

Pears, Plums, Tomatoes,

And all kinds of fruit for canning.

FREEMAN'S.

P. S.—Remember our Blue Flame oil stove offer, and be sure to ask for your tickets.



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AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN IN MICHIGAN.

The Evening News, Detroit.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

This is an oyster month.
Mission services at St. Paul's church next Sunday.

The onion crop in this vicinity is the best in years.

Chelsea's Annual Day of Sports will be held Sept. 25th.

A new sidewalk has been laid in front of the Chelsea House.

James Ackerson has sold his sprinkling outfit to E. Beach.

John Gillen of Saline, called on Chelsea friends last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yocum will remove to Manchester this fall.

James Sharp now occupies the Hewes house on Railroad street.

Miss Helen McCarter spent a few days at Toledo the past week.

M. Lemlie, of Norville, spent a few days in this town last week.

Miss Anna Connors, of Dexter, visited friends in this place Friday.

Miss Kathryn Hooker has sold her millinery stock to Mrs. J. Schenk.

Henry Wood will enter the dental department of the U. of M. this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Woods now occupy the Gordon residence on North street.

Jas. Wade will lay a cement walk in front of his residence on Congdon street.

Miss Kathryn Hooker, left Monday for Detroit, where she will spend a few weeks.

N. E. Freer is spending the present week at Mackinac and other points in that vicinity.

Miss Olive Conklin will build an addition to her house corner East and Summit streets.

The Misses Mary and Amy Whalian of Dexter township, will attend the Chelsea Union school.

Agnes Miller received a second grade certificate at the examination held at Ann Arbor recently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holmes spent the past week at Marquette and other points in that vicinity.

Mr. Johnson, of Howell, will open a racket stock, in the Durand & Hatch Bldg. some time this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorg, of Jackson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher a few days this week.

Last Friday night the residence of H. H. Fenn was entered and a quantity of jewelry stolen. The family was away from home.

Mrs. O. E. Cummer and son, Oscar, left Wednesday to join her husband in Blissfield, Mich., where they will make their future home.

J. M. Lehman, of Sharon, has purchased a lot on south Main street and will erect a new house and barn this fall. Geo. Beckwith has the contract.

W. J. Knapp has purchased the Sherry property north of his hardware store. Mrs. J. Schenk has rented the first floor for a millinery store.

Lawrence Keusch and wife of Westphalia, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Keusch, and are also visiting other relatives in this vicinity.

The ladies of the Congregational church will serve a Missionary Tea, in their church parlors Wednesday evening, Sept. 15th, from five to seven o'clock.

James Breitenbach received word Wednesday that his brother-in-law, John Mercer of Smith's Falls, Ont., was seriously ill, and left for that place on the afternoon train.

Next regular review of Columbian Five, L. O. T. M., will occur Tuesday evening, Sept. 14th. All members are requested to be in attendance for transaction of important business.

The primary meeting of the S. M. R. C. will be held at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Palmer, Monday evening, September 13th at 7:30. Every member is requested to be present. Important business.

Below is given the names of those from this village who were successful in passing the recent teacher's examination held at the Court House, Ann Arbor: Second grade—Florence Kellam and Agnes Miller. Third grade—Minnie Allyn, Marie Bacon, Julia Bronson, Lillian Gerard, Wm. Doll and Dorritt Hoppe.

Next Sunday, Sept. 12th, mission services will be held in St. Paul's church. First meeting at 10:00 a. m., and second at 2:30 p. m. In the evening at 7:30, in the town hall, stereopticon views of East India and the entire voyage of a missionary from Germany to East India will be shown by Rev. K. Riemann, of Lenox, Mich., who spent nine years as a missionary in that country. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged at the hall, all are cordially invited. Sunday, September 19 services will be held at 10 a. m. as the pastor, Rev. L. Kaelbing, will preach in Ann Arbor in the evening.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1897.— Strange as it may seem, it is the fact that no one in Washington knows whether Speaker Reed opposes or favors the movement that has been started for the purpose of repealing the civil service law at the coming session of Congress, and that knowledge is necessary to estimate the strength of the movement. If Mr. Reed opposes it, nothing is likely to be done, but if he favors it or even remains neutral there seems to be a fair chance for it to succeed. According to the present plans, Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, whose speech printed in the Congressional Record was one of the bitterest ever made against the civil service law, will lead this movement in the House, and Senator Gallinger, of N. H. will probably fill the same role in the Senate. It is claimed that at least three-fourths of the democrats in both House and Senate, and all the populists, will vote to repeal the law. If this claim be correctly made, it would not require many republican votes to make the movement a success, and those who are engineering it say that most of the new republican Senators and Representatives who have failed in getting their supporters provided with offices will gladly vote for the repeal of the civil service law, in order to get some of their constituents provided for and to help them to build up support at home to aid them when they come out for re-election. So far this movement has more activity than strength. It is an easy matter to make claims.

It has long been evident that both sides exaggerated everything sent out from Cuba. New proof of that is given by the report made by Consul General Lee of his investigation of the recent arrest of the Cuban girl Evangelina Cossic Cisneros, which was the cause of much excitement in the United States and an appeal from prominent American women to the Queen Regent of Spain in behalf of the arrested girl. The report received by the Department of State this week from Gen. Lee says among other things, that the arrested girl is not the niece of the Marquese of Santa Lucia, but is the daughter of a poor and respectable Cuban named Augustine Cossic; she is not an only daughter, but is one of five or six children, nor has she been accustomed to the surroundings of wealth and luxury. The maiden name of the girl's mother was Cisneros and, in accordance with Spanish custom, she added it to her own, and that gave the exaggerators an opportunity to connect her with the prominent Cisneros family. The bare facts in the case of the arrest and imprisonment of the girl were quite enough to arouse American sympathy, yet the Cubans could not resist the temptation to exaggerate. Level headed persons have ceased to accept any story from either side about Cuban affairs until it is corroborated by indisputable evidence.

Congressional Librarian Young, distributed a number of the choicest plums at his disposal this week. It is claimed that every one of these appointments was made solely upon merit. They were widely distributed geographically. Virginia got two places, and Wisconsin, Alabama, the District of Columbia, Oregon, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island one each. These appointments are the principal ones to be made. There are about fifty minor places to be filled and more than seven thousand applications for them are on file.

It is now stated in Washington that the sugar trust is scheming to have Dutch sugar trust shut out of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture, who has authority to do so if the sugar in question be proven to be adulterated and injurious when used for food purposes. There are some ugly rumors about the manner in which the sugar trust is working in this matter and the charge d'affaires of the Netherlands in the United States has appealed to the State Department to interpose and obtain an analysis of the sugar in question that will be above suspicion.

The official public debt statement for August shows the deficit for the month to have been fifteen million dollars, about four millions more than it was in July. Members of the administration says that tariff receipts have so far been fully as large as they were expected to be, and that the debt statement does not differ from estimates made several months ago of what it would be. Since the beginning of the new fiscal year expenditures have been very heavy.

Secretary Gage displayed wisdom when he declined having any to do with the factional fight among the Maryland republicans over the appointment of a collector of customs for Baltimore, and said that President McKinley would have to settle it.

Probably nothing is the cause of more coldness in early married life than a man's dislike in being compelled to tell his wife he loves her when he has something else on his mind.—Atchinson Globe.

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F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1897:

Jan. 12; Feb. 16; Mar. 16; Apr. 13; May 11; June 8, July 13; Aug. 10; Sept. 7; Oct. 5; Nov. 2; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO. Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.50 price list and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO. Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.50 price list and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect July 4th, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Detroit Night Express... 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express... 7:00 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids Express... 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Mail and Express... 3:15 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Mail and Express... 10:00 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids Express... 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Night Express... 10:30 p. m.

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

E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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For boy's is now on sale. We are making a specialty of the well known

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Make of boy's suits and knee pants. These goods are made for hard wear and all of the pants have reinforced knees and seats.

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THE - HERALD - OFFICE.

Here and There.

For rent, large front room. Mrs. J. A. Eisenman.

There was a social hop at the Hall last Friday night. The Italian street band furnished the music.

The ball game at Pinckney last Saturday, between Pinckney and Chelsea resulted in a sweeping victory for Pinckney. The score stood 34 to 4.

That fellow with the wooden leg who is going to the Klondyke gold fields is better off than most of the others, as the transportation companies can pull only one, and he can burn the other and keep from freezing to death right off.

From the Ann Arbor Democrat: Walter Dancer, of Spring street, had his pockets picked while boarding the train for Whitmore Lake at the Ann Arbor depot Saturday morning. The light fingered gentry considerably left Mr. Dancer a cash capital of ten cents.

Don't forget to read Dr. Walker's announcement to visit Chelsea at the Chelsea House on Friday, Sept. 24. The public press says Dr. Walker is one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons offering his service to the public. You should not fail to see him. Remember the date.

While John Schmidt, and son, Oscar of Waterloo, were attempting to shoot rats in a pile of fence posts recently, the shot gun exploded prematurely in the hands of the son, and a number of the shot lodged in the leg and one side of the elder Schmidt. He was not seriously injured, and the rodents escaped without a fatality.

Dr. Sharpsteen's Medicine Company, which is giving free entertainments here this week and next, are drawing large crowds, and the Doctor is more than satisfied with his sales. The entertainments are refined, and a new bill is presented each evening. A small admission fee will be charged on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

"Bird in the bush" is a new viand on American menus. A small hole is made in the end of a watermelon and the core scooped out. The interior is filled with the breast of chicken, leg meat of squabs, Chinese mushrooms and sprouts. Then the watermelon is sealed up and boiled for two hours. All the juices are retained, and when served the melon is plugged in the top.

With wheat selling at more than \$1 per bushel in New York markets, where it was worth only 65 cents a year ago, Those tables which attempted to show that wheat and silver keep pace as to their relative value seem rather absurd now. Especially this is the case when it is remembered that silver was worth 65 cents an ounce in New York on August 1st of last year and is now worth 58 cents, one year later.—EX.

An Owasso girl recently accepted a Durand young man's invitation to go riding. During the course of the drive, the subject of fortune telling was broached and he asked her if she believed in palmistry "I believe," said she, "that if I saw the lines in your hands, I could foretell that we would have a very delightful drive," he immediately caught on, grasped the lines with one hand and the situation with the other.—Durand Express.

Saturday marked an epoch in racing annals. For the big Tennessee stallion, Star Pointer, at Readville, Mass., broke not only the world's pacing record, but also won the honor, sought for years, of being the first horse, trotter or pacer, to make a mile inside of two minutes. The time was 1:59 1/4, against 2:00 1/2, the best previous record, made by John R. Gentry at Portland, Me., Sept., 24 1896. The trotting record is held by Alex, 2:08 1/2, made at Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 24, 1894.

The Klondyke excitement does not abate. Everybody is anxious to learn all about it, and thousands have decided to visit the diggings next spring. Some will change their minds, still many, no doubt, will take it in. There is nothing so hazardous, you know, but there are some who are willing to try it. Klondyke, in the language of the street, is simply a gamble. Like the lottery, you put in your money, but you seldom draw a prize. But it makes good reading and everybody is anxious to learn all the cold facts.

A good story was told by a wheeman in this office recently, and he is willing to take his oath that every word is the truth. He hung his bicycle from the ceiling of his cellar and not far from a swinging shelf upon which food was kept. A mouse jumped from the shelf upon the tire of the front wheel, evidently hoping thereby to reach the floor. The wheel started and mouse naturally ran to the highest part of it. It was able to stay on top of the tire but couldn't get enough foothold to jump to the wall. When found the next morning the mouse was very much exhausted though still running. The cyclometer showed that he had run 98 miles.—Corunna Independent.

MARVELOUS CURES!

-- BY --

Dr. W. C. Walker,

The eminent Physician and Surgeon of Detroit, Mich., formerly of New York, will make the following visits regularly:

Chelsea, at Chelsea House, Friday, Sept. 24.

Dexter. Stebbins House, Thursday, Sept. 23.

The most Successful Method, in the Treatment of Diseases and Deformities known to the Latest Medical and Surgical Experience.

Consultations and Examinations Free to all.

Dr. Walker will not Treat Any Unless There is a Possibility of a Cure, and will so inform you.

EXAMINATION BY REFLECTION.

By the latest scientific researches, both by improved instruments and methods, the Doctor is enabled to discover the nature of the disease and locate the organ or parts affected and many diseases and complications which have heretofore proven most obstinate to the Medical Profession, yield like magic under his skill and systemic treatment. The Doctor is endowed with the wonderful of being able to Diagnose without questioning, and will describe with the greatest accuracy your aches and pains where ever located, tells better how a person feels than they can tell themselves.

There is no need to live in misery. It costs nothing to see him. The fullest examinations are free, and his prices for treatment are within the reach of all. He is a friend to the afflicted, and will turn none away unaided. The Merchant mingles with the artisan while seeking relief at his hands, and hundreds are cured every year.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

One of the most respected ladies in this vicinity, after being treated by all the best physicians, and pronounced incurable, was advised by a former patient of Dr. Walker's to call and consult him. She says: For the past 15 years I have been a great sufferer with heart trouble and nervous prostration, the least exertion would cause my heart to flutter and become very irregular and so weak, causing complete exhaustion. I felt as though each day would be my last, and were it not for my little ones death would have been a relief. After three months treatment with the Doctor I feel as well as I ever did. My heart beats regularly and strong, and that tired feeling has entirely left me. What joy and sunshine with health restored. Mrs. E. J. B.

Miss Addie Smith says: I was sick for many years, my case was known for miles around, was helped to Dr. Walker's office; now I am able to walk there. I have been under the Doctor's treatment two months and have gained twenty pounds. I feel well. My heavens choicest blessings rest upon the Doctor for what he has done for me. I had female trouble, weak lungs and nervous prostration.

Estables and Drinkables.

The Egyptians cooked meat as soon as the animal was killed.

Thomas Cosgate introduced the fork into England about 1640.

At Roman feasts all viands were served in hot chafing dishes.

The Egyptians kneaded their bread in a wooden bowl with their feet.

The Romans began every banquet with eggs and ended it with apples.

Peaches, called Persian apples, were known in Europe before the Christian era. Seneca says that Romans had cooking schools and a teacher of mastication.

Roman epicures kept oysters until they were putrid, and then ate them with honey.

Brandy was first used medically and miraculous cures were ascribed to its employment.

The wine list of Sardanapalus has been found on a terra-cotta tablet and contains 10 kinds.

The natives of Siberia prepare a singularly intoxicating beverage from a common mushroom.

The Chinese in the United States have have dried oysters and cuttle-fish sent to them from China.

One of the best remedies in case of bow-toubles is a partly beaten raw egg taken at one swallow. It is healing to the inflamed stomach and intestines, and will relieve the feeling of distress. Four eggs taken in this manner in 24 hours will form the best kind of nourishment as well as medicine for the patient.

REMEMBER DATE OF VISIT.

Mr. Wm. Redman says, also that he had been afflicted for ten years with Asthma and Hay Fever, the result of Catarrh; has doctored with only temporary relief. He is now a well man, not a vestige of the dread disease remains. He feels grateful to Doctor Walker.

Mrs. W. S. Rogers cured of cancer of the breast. She was a great sufferer. Mr. Charles J. Preston cured of Catarrh of the stomach and blood poisoning, says he would not be in his former condition again for \$5,000.

Mrs. W. M. —, after being barren for ten years, says; he cured me. We now have two little children. Suffice to say our home is a happy one.

Epilepsy (or fits) positively cured by a recent scientific discovery.

One of the most respected young men of Grand Rapids, Mr. C. H. Banks, has doctored with all the best physicians he could hear of and finally given two weeks to live. Consulted Dr. Walker took his treatment and is now a well man. He had a chronic stomach trouble, weak lungs and constant cough, rheumatism and Bright's disease. He has gained thirty five pounds and works every day. He advises all who are sick to see Dr. Walker.

Mrs. C. W. Stuzman cured of Blood and Skin disease of twelve years standing. Mrs. L. E. Lamber cured of varicose ulcers on limb.

Miss Ella Crane cured of Bronchial trouble and lung disease.

Miss B. H. cured of female weakness after being treated by many noted physicians.

Mrs. W. W. Bennett says also that she had lost her sense of smell and became partially deaf by catarrh in the head, and could not sleep for constant coughing and pain through the lungs, also had female trouble. She says that she will testify to anyone that Dr. Walker has saved her life. She has gained thirty pounds and is well.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ball writes, after being a great sufferer for a number of years with neuralgia in the head and stomach; I am cured. I feel as though I had got into a new world. I cannot praise the doctor too much for his great skill in my case.

Dr. Walker's specialties are diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, and all chronic private and nervous diseases and deformities, Granulated Lids, Cross Eyes, Deafness, Discharge of the Ears, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Gout (big neck), Fever Sores and Ulcers, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Heart, Stomach and Nervous Diseases, Chorea (St. Vitus Dance), Epilepsy (fits), General Debility, Scrofula, Skin diseases, and all diseases due to bad Blood also Rectal diseases.

I will give special attention to difficult cases and to cases other doctors have failed to cure. All curable cases guaranteed. Bank references.

Persons applying for treatment will please bring from two to three ounces of urine first passed in the morning preferred, for analysis.

Question blanks sent on application. Enclose stamp for reply. Those unable to see the Doctor can address:

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



For sale, two village lots, centrally located. Inquire at this office.

Markets.

Chelsea, Sept. 9, 1897.

Eggs, per dozen	12c
Butter, per pound	10-12c
On's, per bushel	20c
Corn, per bushel	15c
Wheat, per bushel	90c
Potatoes, new, per bushel	50c
Apples, per bushel	50c
Onions, per bushel	75c
Beans, per bushel	65-75c

MANY ARE KILLED.

Deadly Explosions at Broad Ripple, Ind., and Morton, Ill.

Former, Caused by Natural Gas, Kills Six and Injures Many—Bomber Explodes at Latter Place, Killing Two Little Girls—Four Hurt.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6.—Broad Ripple, a suburb of Indianapolis, ten miles from the city proper, was Saturday morning the scene of one of the most terrible disasters that has ever visited the state. Six persons were burned to death and many people are lying in the homes of neighbors burned, scarred and racked with pain from broken bones. Four buildings occupying a block of the town are in ruins. Of the six dead nothing but charred and blackened bones with hanging strips of foul-smelling flesh remain.

The Victims.

Following is a list of the dead and injured:

Killed.—Jacob Darling, painter, crushed by falling wall.
Henry Ernest, laborer.
Plus Gresh, grocer, aged 19, burned to death.
Albert Heyworth, huckster, Westfield.
John Porter, farmer.
Charles Yount, single, 55, crushed to death.
Injured.—Harry Bolton, Oakland, cut across knee.
Charles Culbertson, cut by flying glass, leg hurt.
Jacob Cruse, four ribs broken.
John Doaks, back broken, will probably die.

Amos Day, cut in face by glass.
Jesse Day, blown out of second-story window and badly hurt.
Frank Featherstone, arm cut.
Orville Heady, street car conductor, injured internally, will probably die.
F. W. Heaton, bruised.
Emuley Johnson.

Thomas Jones, cut about head.
Charles Jones, cut about face and arms.
James Mitchell, New Augusta, legs broken.

Ed Morris, shoulder dislocated, compound fracture right arm and burned.
Norvill, Indianapolis, fingers torn off and head cut.

Will E. Privette, deep cut across face.
Charles Roberts, cut over eye.
Vinton Record, leg cut, injured about the head.

Frank E. Watts, burned and bruised.
Edgar Watts, burned and bruised.
J. B. Watts, burned.

Joseph Wambaugh, injured about the body.
Clare Whitaker, Oakland, ankle broken.
Oliver Wright, bruised and cut.

The First Explosion.

At ten o'clock a foul odor was noticed in the drug store of J. M. Watts, and a lamp in a dark room used for amateur photography went out. It was lighted, and as the burning match was thrown to the floor streaks of flame of a bluish tint ran along the joints between the boards, showing the presence of escaping natural gas, and then up the walls.

The next instant the explosion came. The walls were hurled in every direction and the top of the building fell with a crunching, grinding sound, covering all. The ruins were burning immediately and shrieks could be heard from those buried beneath.

Of the seven persons in the building three were burned alive. The rest are still alive and may recover.

The Second Explosion.

A hundred persons were at work on the ruins and trying to save Gresh's grocery, adjoining, pulling at the ruins to save those buried beneath. While thus engaged and 20 minutes after the first explosion when the second came from beneath the grocery it was with a mighty roar and hurled the building to atoms. Forty people were knocked senseless, were strewn in all directions with broken bones and burned bodies, while many more escaped with small bruises. This shock made the whole town quiver. Beneath these ruins Pius Gresh, the grocer, was caught and crushed to death. His body was recovered before it was entirely burned.

The ruins were added to those of the building adjoining, demolished by the first explosion, and the whole mass, together with an adjoining frame cottage and a lively stable, was burned to ashes, only the bucket brigade being on hand in time to do any good, and it is probable only prolonged the agony of the victims who were burned.

The money loss will likely not amount to more than \$10,000. All of the buildings destroyed were wooden ones.

TWO GIRLS KILLED.

Awful Result of a Boiler Explosion at Morton, Ill.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 6.—Morton, Tazewell county, ten miles from Peoria, was the scene of a terrible explosion Sunday afternoon. Tillie and Emma Beyer were killed outright, and Albert Beyer, Frank Beyer, Cassie White, and Mrs. Louis Moschel were badly injured. The Beyer boys will probably die. The boilers in a brick building used as a mill, electric light power house and pumping station exploded, demolishing the building and damaging the water tower, 150 feet distant. Houses for blocks were also damaged. Fireman George Grimm entered the building a few minutes before five o'clock, started the fires in the boiler and then went home for supper. He says there was 25 pounds of steam and cannot explain what caused the explosion. The Beyer children were playing in the yard next to the mill and were unable to get away. The boiler caught one of the little girls and carried her 150 feet, she landing on the top of a barn. She was crushed to pieces. Flying iron crushed the skull of her sister, killing her outright.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

It is Estimated That the Miners Have Lost \$10,500,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 6.—It is safe to say that the miners' strike will end within a week. It is understood here that the national officials of the miners' union are willing to accept the operators' offer of a compromise at 65 cents, an advance of 11 cents, although the strikers wanted 69 cents. The Pittsburgh miners, or a majority of them, are still insisting upon the 69-cent rate, but as their delegates to the Columbus convention will go uninstructed it is probable they will be persuaded to vote for the compromise.

The battle has been a costly one for the strikers, according to estimates made by their own officials. It is hoped work will be resumed by Friday next, just ten weeks since the strike ordered went into effect, and in that time the strikers have lost in wages \$10,500,000. It is estimated that in the bituminous coal districts of the country, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and other states, 12,000 men were idle. The average earnings of the men is put at \$1.40 a day.

If the compromise is accepted it will take two years of steady work for the strikers to recover what they have lost. Although the strikers are by far the heaviest losers, the operators claim that they too have lost, or rather will lose, \$1,000,000. The operators say that up to date they have lost no money, because they have been able to sell at fancy prices immense piles of slack and mine refuse that is ordinarily worth nothing. But the advance of 11 cents proposed will result in their filling a number of large contracts at a loss, and for this there is no remedy until new contracts are made. The operators say there is but 1,000,000 tons yet to be shipped to the lakes under contract, but they are afraid they will not be able to get it out in time, because there will be a shortage of cars just as soon as the miners resume work.

ITS BUSINESS PARALYZED.

Norton's Defaulters at Durand May Amount to \$100,000.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 6.—There are no startlingly new developments in the Durand bank case. Young Norton's father and Blake, his father-in-law, have now turned over to the creditors of the bank every scrap of property they have on earth. Mr. Blake told a friend that he would not be surprised if the loss resulting from the debts of his son-in-law footed up \$100,000, although those who have studied the matter say it will not exceed \$50,000. The bank still remains unopened. Much of Norton's property has been attached several times over by the depositors in the hope of realizing something on it. Business in the town has been paralyzed by the failure, small merchants and working people having all their funds tied up in the bank. Nothing has yet been learned of Norton's whereabouts.

KILLS HIS FATHER.

Michael Meyer Shot by His Son Robert in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—Robert Meyer is in jail and Michael Meyer, his father, is dead at the morgue. When the boy returned to his home from work the father was smashing the furniture preparatory to deserting it. He attacked the son and was shot dead by the boy in sight of the family. The younger members of the family were fond of playing on musical instruments, which the old man detested. The wife was fond of society and the husband proclaimed her untrue and their children illegitimate. The dead man is said to have been a heavy drinker since he began to draw a pension of \$12 a month as an old soldier. Strange to say, none of the family has visited the paricide in prison.

VAGRANTS BURNED TO DEATH.

Set Fire to a North Dakota Jail and Three Perish in the Flames.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 6.—Tramps began to rob and pillage stores at Conway, a small town in western Walsh county, Saturday afternoon. The city marshal and a posse captured three of the ring-leaders after a hard fight and placed them in the city jail. At one o'clock Sunday morning the jail was discovered on fire and before the flames could be extinguished one of the vagrants was cremated and the other two have since died of frightful burns. It is supposed the men tried to burn a hole through which they could escape and the blaze got beyond their control.

GERMANS CELEBRATE.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.—The anniversary of the first settlement of the Germans in America, at Germantown, Pa., was celebrated here Sunday with the largest demonstration of the kind ever known in this city. Over 100 German societies participated. All the railways brought excursions. There were parades in the morning and over 40,000 people assembled in the Zoological gardens in the afternoon. Carl Schurz was the orator of the day.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

Waterville, Me., Sept. 6.—An excursion train on the Maine Central railroad was wrecked Sunday morning two miles west of Etna station. One person was killed and 32 wounded. The train was carrying excursionists from Dover and Foxcroft to the Etna camp meeting. The breaking of a flange derailed and overturned a car containing 65 passengers.

SCORE THE COURTS.

The Labor Conference at St. Louis—Another Convention Called.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The conference of labor leaders of the country, which has been in session here two days, finished its work Tuesday evening.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Mahon, of Detroit, calling upon all miners now at work to desert their posts, and terming them enemies of human liberty so long as they remained on duty, was adopted. The convention also ordered its chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, of the International Typographical union, to request President McKinley, in the name of the convention, to call a special session of congress for the purpose of "defining the authority of judges in the matter of injunctions."

The platform adopted is, in part, as follows:

"The fear of the more watchful fathers of the republic has been justified. The judiciary has become supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the world; a republic prostrate at the feet of judges appointed to administer its laws.

"We have met to counsel together, and have come to the following conclusions that:

"Whereas, the present strike of the coal miners has again demonstrated the fact that our so-called liberty is not freedom, but is a stupendous sham, under which millions are degenerating, while hundreds of thousands of men, women and children are starving in hovels on the public highways;

"Whereas, this condition has become permanent for a large and ever increasing number of our population, as long as we permit a comparatively small class of legalized exploiters to monopolize the means of production and distribution for their private benefit—a fact again obvious in the case of the miners;

"Whereas, appeals to congress and the courts for relief are fruitless since the legislative as well as the executive and judicial powers are in the control of the capitalistic class, so that it has come to pass in this 'free country' that while cattle and swine have a right to the public highways, America's so-called freemen have not;

"Whereas, our capitalistic class, as it again shows in the present strike, is armed, not only by policemen, marshals, sheriffs and deputies, but also by a regular army and militia, in order to enforce government by injunction, suppressing lawful assembly, free speech and the right to the public highway, while on the other hand, the laboring men of the country are unarmed and defenseless, contrary to the word and spirit of the constitution of the United States. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, No. 1.—That we hereby set apart Friday, the third day of September, 1897, as 'Good Friday,' for the cause of suffering labor in America, and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do likewise.

"Resolved, No. 2.—That if the strike of the miners is not settled by the 20th day of September, 1897, and announcement made to that effect by the president of the United Mine Workers, a general convention be held at Chicago, on Monday, September 27, by the representatives of the unions, sections, branches, lodges, and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the striking miners and labor in general.

"Resolved, No. 3.—That we consider the use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring class suffers.

"Resolved, No. 4.—That the public ownership of railroads and telegraphs is one of the most necessary reforms for our body politic.

"Resolved, No. 5.—That we most emphatically protest against government by injunction, which plays havoc with even such political liberties as workingmen have saved from the steady encroachments of capitalism, and be it finally

"Resolved, No. 6.—That no nation in which the people are totally disarmed can long remain a free nation, and therefore, we urge upon all liberty-loving citizens to remember and obey article two of the constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Shortly after the conference had assembled for the afternoon session, there was a spontaneous call for Eugene Debs, and the famous Indian rose from his seat and came slowly to the platform. When the cheering ceased Mr. Debs began a speech, which was interrupted at the end of nearly every sentence by cheering and hand-clapping. He said:

"I believe the gravity of the industrial situation in this country is well understood. It is quite evident the delegates to the convention are cognizant of the fact that civil liberty is dead in America. I have said, and say again, for the last time, I have appealed to the courts for justice, and shall appeal to them no more. The A. R. U. expended \$45,000 to have the question of civil rights tested in the supreme court of the United States, only to be told that we have no rights that capital is bound to respect. Shall we appeal to the supreme court again? No. We appeal to this convention and to the country for the uprising of all the common people in every walk of life to beat back the tyrants and reenthron the rights of the American people. Labor day is near. What shall we do? I predict, my friends, that we will see the extraordinary spectacle of enslaved labor rattling its chains and daring to be music. Labor is the cheapest commodity on God's earth, and yet there are those who would have it at a lower price. From justice of the peace to justice of the supreme court of the United States all the judicial powers of the United States are directed against labor. All the organized sources of society are against labor, and if labor expects to emancipate itself labor itself must do it. Hence we will reach a point where we will be able to settle these questions without appealing to the sword or bullet. I cannot tell. I am sure there are thousands of our fellow citizens suffering, and certain it is this cannot last. The time will come to incite the populace. When this time comes you can depend on me. I will not stand in the rear and ask you to go ahead. I will be in front and say to you: 'Come on.' I shrink from that bloodshed," and Mr. Debs paused impressively. "But if this is necessary to preserve liberty and our rights, that event I will shed the last drop of blood that courses through my veins."

As Mr. Debs finished the delegates rose to their feet, jumped in the air, threw their hats and rushed forward to greet the speaker. Chairman Pomeroy pounded vigorously for over, but it was fully five minutes before the convention recovered from the spell which Mr. Debs' oratory had cast about them.

THE END IN SIGHT.

Miners May Resume Work at 65 Cents Until End of the Year.

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—The end of the great miners' strike is in sight. Friday afternoon the national executive board of the United Mine Workers agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition from the Pittsburgh operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year. A delegate convention of all miners who have suspended work has been called to meet in Columbus September 8 at ten o'clock a. m., to act upon the recommendation. President Ratchford and the other members of the board say there is not the slightest doubt but that the miners will approve the recommendation. The proposition does not involve arbitration, and in effect provides for an immediate settlement of the strike. President Ratchford said that there were special reasons for the board recommending the proposition. The first place it concedes the miners a material advance. Had a 69-cent rate been secured he was confident it could not have been maintained for more than 70 days.

The proposition does away with all the uncertainties of arbitration and will bring the strike to a speedy termination. As soon as the miners ratify the proposition work will be resumed in all the mines. In the second place the proposition provides for a revival of the joint conference for the adjustment of prices. The operators are pledged to meet with the miners prior to the termination of the agreement and determine the rate of mining for the next year.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 4.—The settlement of the coal strike on the basis of the proposition now under consideration at the Columbus conference will have no effect upon the future action of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, according to the statement of President De Armit. Said he:

"Even if the great bituminous coal strike is settled in every state and district involved, and all the strikers return to work pending arbitration on a new price, the miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company will have to fight it out with the company and return to work to carry out the contract legally signed and accepted by the workmen."

In the last great strike De Armit's men were induced to join the strike, and it was three months after the strike was settled before the miners of the New York and Cleveland company returned to work at the same price they were receiving when they quit. President De Armit figures that the strike has so far cost the miners of the country \$8,000,000. He bases this statement on the supposition that 100,000 men were out, and that they averaged ten dollars per week. His men have forfeited \$15,000 in wages to the company by breaking their contracts. The fight of the De Armits against the miners has also been a very costly one. Already about \$115,000 has been spent by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company for wages and board of deputy sheriffs.

ANDREWS DECIDES.

Will Be Head of the New Cosmopolitan University.

New York, Sept. 4.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown university, Providence, R. I., whose resignation as head of the faculty of that institution is still in the hands of the officers, has accepted the position of president of the new Cosmopolitan university, founded by John Brisben Walker.

Dr. Andrews resigned from Brown university because of his radical views on the silver question. His resignation was taken up recently by the trustees, and the learned president was requested to reconsider his action. Not that Brown university accepted or stood sponsor for his economic ideas, but that Brown university wanted Dr. Andrews.

In the meantime Mr. Walker had offered to Dr. Andrews the presidency of a university that, it was promised, should be world-wide in its scope—a university without fees, without diplomas, without red tape and expenses of any kind. Friday night Dr. Andrews gave out a statement in which he announced his acceptance of the offer, and said that the work to be done by the new corporation is in the nature of the university extension already carried on by Brown university, so that the head of Brown university might conceivably be the same person who had charge of the new work. He, however, did not deem such a union desirable, and if resorted to it will only be a device to tide over a temporary difficulty.

FAILS FOR OVER \$3,000,000.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Private advices have been received here to the effect that Enrico Mathou, the well-known banker and promoter of several gigantic schemes in Central America, has failed for over \$3,000,000. The cause assigned for the failure is the heavy depreciation of silver and the collapse of the real estate boom inaugurated by President Barrios several years ago.

HANDSOME MISSIONARY GIFTS.

Boston, Sept. 4.—J. D. Rockefeller has sent to the American Baptist Missionary union and the American Baptist Home Missionary society his check for the balance of the \$250,000 promised by him upon the condition that the two societies would raise \$236,000.

CONGRESS OF FARMERS.

New Officers Elected—Important Amendment to Constitution.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—The farmers' national congress, Wednesday morning postponed the election of officers to hear a paper by E. W. Randall, secretary of the Minnesota Agricultural society, on the causes of failure and success in state fairs. Among other things he counted state management and ownership of grounds as essential to success; also impartial award of premiums and prompt payment of same; a comprehensive line of exhibits, strong amusements, exclusive of all gambling, and generous local support. The election of officers followed. Ex-Gov. W. B. Hoard, of Wisconsin, was chosen president by a vote of 176 to 69 for B. F. Clayton, the present incumbent, and 85% for Secretary Stahl, John M. Stahl was reelected secretary and N. G. Spaulding, of New York, was made treasurer by acclamation.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3.—The morning session of the farmers' convention Thursday was given over to choice of place for next meeting, first vice president and action on more resolutions. Fort Worth, Tex., was chosen almost without opposition for the next place of meeting. L. H. Maxwell, of Louisiana, was chosen for vice president.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted intended to broaden the scope of the organization. All institutions and organizations interested in agriculture may hereafter be represented by delegates to this Farmers' national congress. A resolution favoring the government ownership of railroads was overwhelmingly defeated, receiving only five or six affirmative votes. A resolution urging congress to hurry work on the harbors of refuge on the great lakes went through without opposition.

At the afternoon session a resolution favoring silver was after debate rejected. Adverse report of the committee on resolutions was adopted with reference to the following subjects: Government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referendum, income tax, and a resolution declaring against corporate ownership of land for speculative purposes. Resolutions were adopted as follows: Commending the secretary of agriculture for his efforts in behalf of the dairy industry; favoring the grading of butter for export; favoring reduction of all official salaries; providing for a committee to report to the next congress a plan for cooperation between the states for the prevention of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

GERMAN IRE AROUSED.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—It is asserted upon reliable authority that the German government will demand from France an explanation of the dispatch sent by M. Meline, the French premier, in reply to the message of congratulation of the Alsace-Lorraine society upon the signing of the Franco-Russian alliance, in which dispatch M. Meline expressed the hope of a reunion of Alsace-Lorraine with the French republic. Germany, it is announced also, will demand satisfaction for the excesses committed before the German embassy in Paris on the evening of President Faure's return from his visit to Russia.

THREE W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union will be held in Music hall, this city, October 29 to November 3, 1897. It will immediately follow the fourth biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U.—October 23 to 26—which in its turn will follow the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Dominion of Canada; the last two to be held in the city of Toronto, Ont. These will, without doubt, form the most remarkable trio of woman's conventions ever held in this or any other country.

TWELVE KILLED IN A MINE.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Sept. 4.—At six o'clock Friday evening a terrible explosion of coal dust occurred in the old Sunshine mine, owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, 12 miles from Glenwood. Up to the present time 12 bodies have been recovered and so great is the excitement that it cannot be learned whether there are any more in the mine or not. Rescuing parties are still exploring the mine and great crowds surround the entrance. The bodies taken out are in a horribly mutilated condition.

TRUSTED MAN MISSING.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Warrants charging embezzlement have been issued for the arrest of Charles M. Charnley, for 15 years treasurer of the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies. He cannot be found. The American Surety company caused the warrants to issue, and alleges that Mr. Charnley has confessed to a shortage of \$50,000, the trust funds contributed for educational institutions having been used in speculations on the board of trade.

MICHAEL BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 3.—Jimmy Michael broke the American hour paced record Thursday afternoon on the Detroit Cycle association track. The broken record was 31 miles, 1,020 yards and 10 inches and was made by Lesna at the Charles River park track at Boston. Michael was paced by a sextet, two quads and a triplet. His fastest mile was made in 1:48. At the end of the hour he had covered 32 miles and 1,320 yards.

