

The Chelsea Standard.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

VOL. XIII. NO. 31

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

WHOLE NUMBER 635

Lace Curtains and Carpets

We are now showing our fall assortment of New Carpets, Lace Curtains and Drapery.

We offer Special Values in these goods for one week only.

Rolls all-wool carpets, full extra supers, 2 ply, good patterns, worth 60c, now 45c

Rolls, same carpets as above, but a cotton warp instead of wool warp 37c.

Extra heavy 2 ply, half wools, good wearers 55c.

Good assortment of Linoleums and Oil Cloths.

Extra Specials in Lace Curtains for ONE WEEK ONLY. These are a lot of 4 different styles of Lace Curtains that we bought cheap.

No. 9239, full size, bleach, fine Nottingham curtains regular price in our stock \$2.98, this week \$2.19 pair.

No. 8735, full size, full bleach, Nottingham lace curtain, new pattern, plain centre, regularly \$2.50, now \$1.88.

No. 3192, full bleach, 23-4 yards long lace curtains, our new \$2.00 quality, this sale only \$1.48 pair.

No. 8990, our regular \$1.00 lace curtains, this week \$2.4c pair.

New Fall Dress Goods just received again this week.

Big lot of new Cotton Printed French Flannels just placed on sale at 10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, 20 and 25c.

NEW OUTINGS. NEW WRAPPERS.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications

ALL DANGER HAS PASSED

But President Will Not be Fully Recovered Until Next Month.

CONTINUES IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS

And He Will be Able to Sign Papers by Saturday.

The following bulletin was issued by the president's physicians at 10 o'clock Wednesday night:

"The president's condition continues favorable. Blood count corroborates clinical evidence of absence of any blood poisoning. He is able to take more nourishment and relish it. Pulse 120, temperature 100.4."

A full report of the shooting of the president can be found on the inside pages of The Standard.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED

Expressions of Sorrow and Regret Heard on Every Hand.

The first news of the shooting of the president reached Chelsea by telephone about 5 o'clock and it soon spread over the entire village. The awful news created considerable excitement, and expressions of sorrow were heard on every hand, and the would-be assassin came in for many expressions of detestation and hatred.

About 6 o'clock word was received that the president was dead, but it was soon denied.

A large crowd was at the depot when 6:20 train from the east arrived, and notwithstanding the fact that a large number of extra papers had been sent to the newboys, the demand exceeded the supply.

When it was learned Saturday morning that the president had a fighting chance for life, it was a time of general rejoicing.

The only note of regret that has been heard, is that the anarchist who committed the dastardly deed cannot be properly punished. Everywhere the act was denounced, and the opinion was generally expressed that this undesirable class of people should be driven from the land.

BOLAND WINS A VICTORY

Hawks & Angus are Restrained From Tearing up Huron Street.

The fight before Judge Kinne by the lawyers representing the Boland and the Hawks & Angus railway projects was brought to a close Thursday by the granting of an injunction restraining Hawks & Angus from lying its tracks in Huron street, Ann Arbor. This means more than a victory for William A. Boland. It is his victory in so far as it leaves Huron street free for the use of his tracks. It is more than this because the entire battle was fought out on the question of the validity of the alleged franchise given to Hawks & Angus. The Boland attorneys claimed that Hawks & Angus had no franchise because the alleged franchise failed to get a two-thirds vote of all members of the corporation. The granting of the injunction implies that the failure to get a two thirds vote leaves Hawks & Angus without a franchise and without any rights whatever in Huron street. Thomas C. Kearney, Ann Arbor attorney for Hawks & Angus, said that the matter would be carried to the supreme court.

NEWS FROM THE HOOSIER BOY MINE

The Promising Gold Mine in Which a Number of Chelseaites are Interested.

E. J. Foster, who had been looking after the interests of the big Hoosier Boy gold mine in northwestern Montana, arrived home on Thursday of last week. It consumes four days to reach the nearest railroad station to the mine, the distance from here being about 2500 miles. After leaving the railroad a ride of 16 miles by vehicle brings the traveler to the Hoosier Boy. Machinery is now being put in the mine, and its owners are trying to induce the Great Northern railroad to build a spur or track seven miles nearer, and this it is believed will soon be done. A wagon road up the mountain side has just been constructed, with "switch backs," up which loads of ma-

chinery and supplies are hauled by four-horse teams. Such loads have hitherto been transported on the backs of mules. Mr. Foster himself held the ribbons of the first team that made the ascent and found it exciting work. The weather on the mountain was unusually warm and pleasant, but Mr. Foster says it is liable to abrupt changes and that snow may fall and cold winds prevail at any time. Work at the Hoosier Boy is progressing steadily and satisfactorily, and the outlook for the mine is most flattering. While away Mr. Foster visited Seattle and other cities on the Pacific slope.—Grass Lake News.

Oscar Walker has written to his father George Walker of Ann Arbor, that he is employed in the Hoosier Boy gold mine near Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. He says that they are getting out \$100 a day in gold for each man employed. This is the company of which J. D. Watson of this place is a director.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR LECTURE COURSE

Attractions Have Been Engaged For Season of 1901-2.

The Young People's Societies of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches of this place are making arrangements for a lecture course to be given here this coming winter. There will be six numbers, and the price for the course will be \$1, with reserved seats \$1.50.

The first number will be Lou J. Beauchamp, "The Laughing Philosopher," Monday evening, October 14th.

The second will be the Oelshagel Concert Co., Wednesday evening, November 6th.

The third will be Alton Packard, cartoonist and humorist, Wednesday evening, December 4th.

The fourth will be Ralph Bingham, humorist, violinist and vocalist, Wednesday evening, January 8th.

The fifth will be Robert Burdette, the well known humorist, Tuesday evening, March 4th.

The sixth will be the Schiller Male Quartet of Chicago, Friday evening, March 28th.

Dr. Robert McColgan.

The many friends of Dr. Robert McColgan were shocked to learn Tuesday morning that he had passed away at 4 o'clock of that day. It has been known for some time that his health was not of the best, yet he has been able to be about, and attend to his duties. His last illness came upon him Friday.

Dr. McColgan came to Chelsea ten years ago, and had made many friends with all with whom he had come in contact, both by his sterling worth as a man, and his devotion to his chosen profession.

Robert McColgan was born in Peeltownship, county of Wellington, Ontario, September 28, 1855; for several years after leaving school he acted in the capacity of teacher, after which he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Toronto school of medicine. In 1891 he settled in Chelsea, and on September 9, 1891, was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Cameron Waddell of Elora, Ont. To them two children have been born, but one of whom is living. Besides the widow and the daughter, his mother and two brothers remain.

A short funeral service was held at his late residence at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Rev. F. A. Stiles officiating. The remains were taken to Elora, Ont., Wednesday morning.

WONDERFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Around the World in One Day—A Great Achievement in News Gathering.

In the matter of newspapers, the first impulse is, of course, to provide yourself with the local journal, which presents in detail the important happening in your immediate vicinity, the doings of your friends and neighbors and keeps watch for you over your city or county government. But in these days of rapid transit and electrical communication, the community is no longer a unit in itself. Even the farmer, with his free rural delivery, is beginning to feel himself a part of the great whole, and to recognize the necessity for keeping in touch with the world and its doings. This can be effectively realized only by taking a metropolitan daily, and, fortunately, the developments of modern journalism have made it possible to do this at so slight an expense that it will hardly be noticed. When you can get The Detroit Evening News for 6 cents a week, you have no excuse for not knowing the latest international, national and state affairs. Its enterprise and activity have laid all the nations of the globe and the islands of the sea under tribute for the information they can furnish, and the news in every department of human endeavor from simple building to berry picking flows into its columns for the benefit of its continually increasing and always satisfied array of readers. It spends money not only to get the news but to have it written and edited in the brightest, freshest and crispest fashion possible, and to provide such intelligent comment and explanation as to double and treble its value. If you see it in The News, it's new, and it isn't colored by prejudice, partisanship or private interest.

Just a Reminder

We wish all of you who are not in the habit of visiting our store, to know three things, viz:

1st—Quality is the first consideration.

2d—Honest weights are always upheld.

3d—Lowest prices consistent with high grade goods.

We are Selling:

17 lbs Granulated Sugar \$1.00

1 pound best coffee in Chelsea for 25c

1 pound best tea in Chelsea for 50c

We can prove this by having you try them. Ask for a sample when you are here.

School Supplies

We are better supplied than ever before, compare our 5c TABLE T with others.

Beats-All pencils 1c each

12 inch Hardwood ruler 1c each

Santof's inks are first-class. Any size, color or kind.

Something new in Spelling Blanks

Wall Paper.

We are prepared for the usual Fall trade and can give you a good selection in the New Fancy Stripes. All we ask is a chance to display our goods to you. Our prices do the rest.

Yours for something new,

Fenn & Vogel.

Chelsea 'phone 53.

We pay the highest market price for eggs.

All Styles and Sizes for Every Kind of Fuel. The Genuine all bear this Trade-Mark, Beware of Imitations.



We call attention to our line of

Fancy Rockers,

Bedroom Suits

and Sideboards

at special low prices for the month of September. Prices on

Buggies and Lumber Wagons to close out.

W. J. KNAPP.

DON'T MISS IT.

Wonders of the 20th century. A race from wire to wire, by Nan Wilke and Hummingbird, driven by dogs, Max and Rix. Two exhibitions each day at the

COUNTY FAIR

AT ANN ARBOR

OCTOBER 2, 3 and 4.

Feast your eyes on the splendid exhibition. Races you will admire. A home exhibition of genuine merit. Music you can't forget. The Automobiles will race. Ample accommodation for everything and everybody. Come and see it. You will find no fault if you do.

The Great Washtenaw Fair

at Ann Arbor, October 1, 2, 3, 4.

For Premium Book and other information address,

F. B. BRAUN, Secretary, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE

Shropshire Rams

Choice young rams at the right price. Call at Fairview Farm one and one-half miles south of Chelsea on the Manchester road or call up Chelsea 'phone 50 for full particulars.

GEO. T. ENGLISH.

Ask for our prices on

Family Work Rough-dry or Finished.

We also launder

Overall Suits, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, etc., at very low rates.

The Chelsea Steam Laundry,

Six Baths \$1.00.

CHOICE

CORN

FED

BEEF!

That's the only kind we keep. We take particular pride in the quality of all our goods, but more especially in that of our BEEF. Order a nice roast.

VEAL, PORK,

SPRING LAMB,

SAUSAGE, CORN BEEF,

Spring Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Lard, etc., always in stock.

BAUER & ADRIAN

Chelsea 'Phone 61.

Subscribe for The Standard.

ANOTHER 25 CENT CHINA ASSORTMENT.

We have just put on sale a new arrival in our China Department. It is an assortment of American China very pleasingly decorated with red and yellow carnations and rich gilt finishings. The assortment includes pitchers, salads, cakes, vegetables and cold meats. You will be surprised both at the size and quality of the pieces. Don't fail to see them before the assortment is broken. They will be displayed in our north window during the coming week.

Patent stone fruit jars \$1.00 dozen

Jelly cups 30c dozen

Pint fruit jars 60c dozen

Quart fruit jars 70c dozen

Two quart fruit jars 80c dozen

8 pounds snow flake starch for 25c

6 pounds of good rice for 25c

11 bars laundry soap 25c

No. 0 and No. 1 lamp chimneys at 3c

Fine ginger snap 8c pound

All \$1.00 patent medicines for 75c

All 50c patent medicines for 38c

All 25c patent medicines for 18c

Full strength ammonia 5c pint

Pure Epsom salts 2c pound

Pure Glauber salts for 2c pound

Spirits camphor 40c pint

6 pounds sal soda for 5c

6 pounds copperas for 5c

Highest Market Price for Eggs.

AT THE

BANK DRUG STORE.

CHELSEA TELEPHONE NUMBER 8

METHODIST BISHOP GIVES PE-RU-NA GREAT CREDIT.



Writes His Recommendation for the Famous Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Pe-ru-na has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low station that none hesitates to see his name in print recommending Pe-ru-na.

The following letters from pastors who use Pe-ru-na speak for themselves: Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"My little boy had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Pe-ru-na the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Rev. A. S. Vaughn, Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I had been prostrated by congestive chills and was almost dead; as soon as able to be about, I commenced the use of Pe-ru-na. I took five bottles; my strength returned rapidly and I am now enjoying my usual health."—Rev. A. S. Vaughn.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

BISHOP GRANT, OF INDIANAPOLIS. Bishop A. Grant of Indianapolis, writes the following letter:

3349 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.; Gentlemen—"I have been using Pe-ru-na for catarrh and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who wants a good medicine."—A. Grant.

Prominent members of the clergy are using Pe-ru-na their unqualified endorsement. These men find Pe-ru-na especially adapted to preserve them from the effects of the vocal organs which has always been the bane of public speakers, and general catarrhal debility incident to the sedentary life of the clergyman. Among the recent utterances of noted clergymen on the curative virtues of Pe-ru-na is the above one from Bishop Grant.

CARNEGIE PAYS OLD DEBT.

Generous Interest on a Small Loan of Long Ago.

Who would not be a creditor of Mr. Andrew Carnegie? An American firm doing business in London recently asked its patrons to suggest ideas for the distribution of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's wealth. Mr. Henry D. Lennox of Glasgow advised that the millionaire repay a loan of 11 shillings made by his aunt and bid the Carnegies to emigrate from Dunfermline in 1847. Mr. Lennox commended that at compound interest £9 was due. Mr. Carnegie has investigated the matter and found that Mr. Lennox was quite right in his claim. The debt will not only be paid, but the children of Mrs. Lennox will be endowed with a sum sufficient to keep them in comfort as long as they live. Mr. Lennox said in his letter: "When the Carnegies left Dunfermline they were so poor that the mother had to borrow money to take them to the United States. My aunt, though a poor woman herself, helped them out to the extent of 11 shillings, but the promise to return the loan evidently escaped the memory of the beneficiaries, because they never repaid the sum borrowed. My aunt is dead, but she left two daughters, one of whom was the wife of a humble joiner in Dunfermline, while the other is a maiden lady engaged in a small drapery business in Edinburgh. Don't you think that if Mr. Carnegie knew this he would be willing to do handsomely by his mother's friends?" Mr. Carnegie acted in person on the children of his benefactor, and thanked them for the generosity of their mother. From thus 11 shillings plus £70,000,000 a financial transformation that would have staggered the good genies of olden times, but Mr. Carnegie did it not overhard.—London Express.

"Mission Style" Furniture.

The very newest thing in the way of furniture is called the "mission style," and was first suggested to the inventor by seeing an old Spanish mission chair brought from California in 1894. Its main outlines and interesting construction indicate the possibility of a scheme of handmade furniture built on the old early English architectural lines. Its name, "mission furniture," is aptly applied. There is a restfulness to the eye and hand in the different pieces, and, though generally straight in line, there is nothing angular in effect. Persons accustomed to richly carved framework might not approve of its unconventional and simple structure. Built of native ash, stained in browns, grays and greens, it is useless of ornament, and no carving, not even a molding, diverts attention from the severely straight lines. There are solid-looking chairs for the dining-room with rush and leather bottoms, quaintly shaped writing tables for the library, cabinets for china, and all sorts of comfortable rockers in which to indulge in an afternoon siesta.

HOME MADE PHILOSOPHY.

A boy and a cat never forget a deception or an injury.

It is the early worm that catches the eye of the hungry bird.

The blue laws are for the poor, the green are for the wealthy.

Some statesmen make better citizens on the cooling board than they do in Congress.

The greatest sinner in the world is the fellow who is too honest to hide his faults.

I suppose the mouse often wonders why God doesn't feed the cat on hay or corn fodder.

Some people would rather give a dollar to charity than an extra dime to the hired girl.

The labor unions of today have a greater tendency to divide labor, than to unite laboring men.

There are men and newspapers that condemn nothing that is wrong, nor praise anything that is right.

WOMEN AS READERS.

Reasons Why They Do Not "Read Up" on Politics.

The criticism often has been made that in railroad trains, waiting rooms, dining rooms, street cars, everywhere, men are absorbed in the daily papers while women either do not read them or merely skim the fashion and society columns. Women, it is said, take no interest in current events, and hence are not fitted to participate in public affairs. A philosophical explanation may be found in the old adage, "They have no need of keys who have no doors to unlock." Men of all classes scan the daily paper to learn the latest developments in politics with as much avidity as the average school girl seizes upon the next chapter in the serial story. They observe the political situation in other countries, because, in a measure, it is interwoven with their own. They feel the keen interest because they themselves can help in the making of this history. It is natural that men should be deeply interested in matters which they themselves have power to shape and control. Why should women give that close attention to public affairs? Who cares for their opinion after it is formed? For how much does it count in influencing government? It is said that the next year after the women of Colorado were enfranchised more works on political economy were sold than in all its previous history. The women of that state are today as careful readers of the newspapers as are the men. Give women everywhere the same incentive and they will become as well informed. It is true that the masses of women do not keep so closely in touch with current events as do the masses of men, and yet thousands of this generation have an intelligent understanding of them where ten of the past had no knowledge whatever. There is not one of the vital questions crowding upon us so closely and rapidly at the present time which affects women as deeply as it does men.—Susan B. Anthony in Chicago Chronicle.

The Canning of Fruits.

In the early work of excavation at Pompeii, in the pantry of one of the old and mostly destroyed palaces, an earthen vessel was found, which, when opened, showed a quantity of well preserved figs. Examination proved that they had been cooked and put into the vessel while hot. The cover had a small aperture through which the steam escaped and drove out the air also. The aperture was then securely closed with wax, and the fruit remained sweet for twenty centuries. From this arose the modern practice of canning fruits, vegetables and meats.

A woman always has her suspicions of a man who never lies to her.

Hoarding up wealth is like building up a pyramid of sand along the turbulent river; when the flood comes it is soon washed away.

Some people shed too many political tears over oppressed humanity, and shed too little truth in regard to the process of oppression.

If the day never comes when men will divulge their secrets to each other, the day of perfect civilization will never dawn on earth.

The vainest man I ever saw, was the fellow who would call his wife at midnight and make her light the lamp to see him suffer with toothache.

The longest recorded hair growing on the female head was eight feet.

The longest recorded beard was twelve feet.

The most ductile metal is platinum.

Wires have been made of it very little thicker than the threads of a spider web.

The largest country in one body and under one government is the Russian empire. It comprises 8,539,156 square miles.

The largest inland sea is the Mediterranean. 977,000 square miles or more than three times the size of Texas.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LIFE.

Career of Wounded Chief Magistrate Given in Detail.

STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.

Gained Fame Also as a Lawyer—His Record in the Civil War—From Humble Beginnings to the Presidency of a Great Nation.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio Jan. 29, 1843. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to this country about a century and a half ago. William McKinley, father of the President, married, in 1823, Nancy Campbell Allison, who was of English and Scotch-German descent. The President is the seventh of their nine children. Iron manufacturing and molding was the trade of the elder McKinley, and of his father. They were men of strong character and ability, devout members of the Methodist Church, and in politics ardent Whigs and Republicans. The father of the President lived to see his son Governor of Ohio, and his mother saw him President. She died Dec. 12, 1897, at the age of 88.

Early Training at Niles.

William's education was begun in the public schools of Niles, but when he was 9 years old the family moved to Portland, Mahoning County, Ohio where his schooling was continued in Union Seminary. He remained here until he entered Allegheny College Meadville, Pa., in 1860. Soon after this, although he was fond of athletic sports, his health failed on account of overstudy. Upon recovery he became a clerk in the Poland postoffice, and held this position when the civil war broke out in 1861. June 11 of that year he enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

His Organization Became Famous.

This organization became a famous regiment, and numbered among its officers and men General W. S. Rosecrans, General R. B. Hayes (who became President of the United States in 1877), General E. P. Scammon, General James M. Comley and many other well-known men. The regiment saw active service throughout almost the entire war. McKinley served on the staffs of Hayes, Crook and Hancock.

The four years of army life proved beneficial to the young soldier who was much stronger physically at the close of the war than at its beginning. Of his military record it has been stated that McKinley, both as private and officer, in the commissary department was courageous, clear-headed and self-possessed. For services rendered in the winter camp at Fayetteville he received his first promotion, becoming a commissary sergeant, April 15, 1862.

On the Field of Battle.

Feb. 7, 1863, while at Camp Platt, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and July 25 of the following year, when he was 21 years of age, he was made captain. Previous to this his regiment had taken part in engagements at Cloyd's Mountain, New River Bridge Lexington, Buffalo Gap, Buchanan, Otter Creek, Lynchburg, and Buford's Gap. At Berryville, Sept. 3, 1864, his horse was shot under him. On March 14, 1865, he received his commission as major by brevet "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

Began Study of Law.

Upon leaving the army he returned to his home in Poland and began the study of law with Judge Charles E. Glidden and David M. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio. He subsequently studied at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in March, 1867. He then set led in Canton, Ohio, which has since been his home, and soon attracted attention as a lawyer of much ability. In 1877 he married Miss Ida E. Saxton of that place. Their only children, two in number, died in early life. Although Stark County generally gave a Democratic plurality, he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1869, as a Republican, but was defeated for the same position two years later. From this period Mr. McKinley devoted much time to politics, and in 1876 was elected to Congress and was returned in 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888. He was defeated in 1890 after the passage by Congress of the tariff bill named after him.

Aided Blaine in 1884.

In 1884, Mr. McKinley was a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the national convention, and aided in the nomination of James J. Blaine for the Presidency.

He similarly represented his state in the next convention, where he supported John Sherman. After the first party's balloting indications pointed to the conclusion that McKinley himself might, in all probability, be nominated, but in an earnest and impassioned address he demanded that no votes be cast for him.

Elected Governor in 1891.

In 1891 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of about 21,000 over ex-Governor James E. Campbell Democrat.

The issue at stake also placed himself in opposition to the free coinage of silver. To the national convention of 1892 he was again delegate-at-large from Ohio, and was made permanent chairman. Notwithstanding the fact that many delegates wished to nominate him for the presidency, he urged that President Harrison deserved re-

nomination, and gave him his support. Mr. McKinley's name was not formally brought before the convention, but he received, nevertheless, 192 votes.

In 1893 he was re-elected Governor of Ohio, having a majority of 80,895. At the expiration of his term he returned to Canton.

He was nominated for President on the first ballot at the Republican national convention at St. Louis in June 1896, the vote being: McKinley, 661 1/2; Reed, 84 1/2; Quay, 61 1/2; Morton, 58; Allison, 35 1/2.

Election to Presidency.

In the November election following the total popular vote was 11,930,942 of which the McKinley electors received 7,104,779, being a plurality of 601,854 over those cast for William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, and a majority over all candidates of \$11,742. The vote in the electoral college was 271 for McKinley and 176 for Bryan. The issues on which the campaign was fought were chiefly on the free coinage of silver and the restoration of a protective tariff.

He was nominated for President a second time at St. Louis in 1900, there being no other candidate, and he was re-elected in the following November.

GAVE MCKINLEY WARNING.

Astrologer Three Months Ago Predicted Assassination in September.

New York, Sept. 9.—President McKinley was warned on May 22 last to beware of assassins during the month of September. This warning was sent to him while he was in San Francisco by Gustave Meyer, a mere boy, of 101 Washington street, Hoboken. At the time President McKinley was watching eagerly over the bedside of Mrs. McKinley, whose life was despaired of by the attending physicians for several days.

Young Meyer had predicted the election of President McKinley, and when he was elected he remembered the prediction of the Hoboken boy and wrote him a letter thanking him.

When Mrs. McKinley was taken ill on the western trip and was thought to be dying young Meyer wired the president at San Francisco as follows: "Your wife will live another year—until about February or March—but be careful of yourself. You will be shot or stabbed during the month of June or else in September."

The young astrologer was firmly convinced that there would be an attempt made to take the president's life during the month of June, but he said it might be delayed until the autumn. He said that he determined this from no other source than the stars, working out the horoscope according to the well known rules of astrologer's.

BLAMES BUFFALO POLICE.

Man with Bandaged Hand Would Have Been Shot Out in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Was there relaxation of police protection of the president at Buffalo? It is the opinion of local police authorities that if ordinary common-sense methods had been pursued the assassin could not have reached President McKinley with a revolver concealed under a handkerchief in one hand. The Washington police declare that if Nieman or any other man with a bandaged hand attempted to approach the president at a public ceremony held at the national capital he would have been forced to submit to a minute inspection of the bandage.

The plan employed here in advancing strangers along a line made up for the purpose of enabling persons comprising it to shake hands with the president is to have not less than four and often five trained men stationed at intervals of ten feet apart, whose duty it is to pass the people along. They veil their real purpose, which is closely to inspect each person by announcing the names to each other. They audaciously force the candidate for a shake of the president's hand to keep both of their own hands in full view, and if anyone exhibits a desire to avoid this requirement the offending hand is rather forcibly jerked from the position in which it might have been placed.

A bandaged hand always incites a minute inspection of the bandage and if there should be anything suspicious about that the person wearing the bandage is denied the privilege of getting within reach of the president.

THINKS ASSASSIN INSANE.

Acting Governor Northcott Says Government is Still Safe.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 9.—Acting Governor Northcott spoke sympathetically this evening when asked for an expression concerning the attempted assassination of President McKinley. He said: "I do not think that the attempted assassination of President McKinley is evidence of any insecurity of our form of government or of any evil in the social conditions of our country. The accident of assassination by insane persons may occur in any form of government and any civilization. The sorrow of the American people at this tragedy is beyond expression. No man since Lincoln has been more loved and respected than President McKinley. He was the most effective friend of the laboring man in American history."

A. B. Hammond of Portland, Ore., and C. J. Winton of Wausau, Wis., have purchased 50,000 acres of Oregon timber land from the Southern Pacific for \$500,000.

Naval and military forces of Ecuador reported to be on the way to invade Panama. Government at Bogota ready to accept McKinley's mediation.

PAINT RISKS

The risks in painting are three: materials, mixing, putting on. With best lead and oil you take two; with ordinary mixed paint three; with Devoe ready paint none. On each package is this label:

If you have any fault to find with this paint at any time, either now in painting or after in the wearing, tell your dealer about it. We authorize him to do what is right about it at our expense.

But do yourself and us the justice to follow instructions.

F. W. DEVOE & COMPANY.

Paint-safety for you in Devoe as in no other.

Pamphlet on painting free if you mention this paper.

GOOD-PAINT DEVOE, CHICAGO.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, itching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

THE BEST LAUNDRY WORK

is done by the use of Russ Bleaching Blue. All grocers. Ke. Get the genuine.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

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During the heated term of July and August one should be careful to keep all the organs of the system in free working condition.

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W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 37—1901

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FALLING HAIR



Prevented by Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

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THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most stubborn, itching, burning, and gray skin, scalp, and blood humors of the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. FOREIGN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

SOZODONT insures your Teeth 25¢

At all Stores, or by Mail for the price. HALL & BUCKEL, New York.

The recent chattering of a Maine schooner by strutting pinkies and fesses on the deck was a pleasant departure from the usual practice of breaking a bottle of champagne over the bow, and especially fitting in a prohibition state.

An old woman died in a squalid attic in a poor quarter of Paris the other day under conditions suggesting persistent starvation. On the removal of the body from the attic the police found that in drawers and corners the deceased had hidden \$1,000 in gold, as well as title deeds which were worth \$400 a year.

There has been discovered in China a curious picture, evidently of great antiquity, which is supposed to represent Noah's Ark resting on the top of Mount Ararat. As is well known, the religious literature of almost every nation and race contains an account of a deluge, and a Chinese manuscript recently unearthed follows very closely the story recorded in the Bible.

One of the Russian railways has recently ordered its signalmen not to sleep on the track. They had been in the habit of doing this, it is said, relying on being awakened by the vibration caused by an approaching train; but several of them, failing to awake, were killed by the cars; therefore the order. We do things better in this country. Our railroad men are seldom worked to such a pitch of fatigue—and they are by nature wide-awake.

California's Yosemite Valley Commissioners have decided to establish a plant to light the hotels and main roads in the valleys of the reservation, and are considering a plan for searchlights over the falls and peaks; all so much to the distaste of the Sierra Club that a protest has been made and if the commissioners go on with it an effort will be made to get the Yosemite out of the local politicians' hands and into those of the United States government.

The act of union between Sweden and Norway provides that the king shall spend part of the year in Norway. This time has usually been limited. A change in this respect is now contemplated, and it is proposed constitutionally to compel the king to spend the same length of time in Norway as in Sweden—say in one, two or three years at a time in each country. It is believed that this measure, if adopted, will render the monarchy more popular with the Norwegians, who are longing to see the throne of King Haakon and King Sverre raised again on the soil of Norway.

Just how long pensions may continue illustrated by the fact that there are still four widows of revolutionary soldiers on the rolls. According to the same continuation and considering the average of life increasing, this government may be paying pensions on account of the Spanish war as late as 2018. It will not be for any lack of applications, which already number 44,000, of which nearly 4,000 have been granted. And the revolutionary wards are not the only ones with long lives, for within the past year two widows of the war of 1812 and 325 widows of the Mexican war were added to the list.

Souls can not be estimated in shekels, says the Evangelist, and yet there does seem to be an unwelcome significance in the fact that, as some one has estimated last year, the sum of \$3,300,000 was expended in Greater New York for the current expenses of Protestant churches, while the increase in membership was only 5,278. Yet, the fault, continues the Evangelist, of these facts is not to be blamed wholly upon the members of the churches, as so many very glibly say, but in large measure to be attributed to the desperately wicked worldliness of great masses of our time, who, in spite of all manner of gospel advantages and appeals, go on their way, like Galileo of old, caring for none of these things.

The butter of Denmark is considered superior to that of all other countries. It brings the highest price in fancy markets, and can be found all over the world in shops where luxuries are sold. In South America, South Africa, in the East and West Indies, in India, Egypt, and in tropical countries generally it is used by epicures, who pay \$1 a pound for it in this of one, two and three pounds' weight. No other country has been able to produce butter that will stand changes of climate so well. In Holland and Sweden attempts are made to compete with the Danish dairymen, but the butter from those countries is worth only half as much and does not keep half as well while the efforts of dairymen in the United States have practically failed with a few isolated exceptions.

Rapid progress is being made upon the new subway beneath the River Thames, communicating Poplar on the one side with Greenwich upon the other. It is being constructed upon the same principle as the Blackwell tunnel, the success of which prompted the boring of this subway and the projection of several other similar tunnels at various points to facilitate communications between the two banks of the river. Poplar and Greenwich are two busy working centers and this new tunnel will prove a great boon to the working population.

THE GOOD STATE OF MICHIGAN

A Mysterious Death Excites the People of Saginaw.

A COUNTY AGENT'S TROUBLE.

The Governor Issues More Pardons—An Engineer's Fatal Mistake—Events and Gossip From All Parts of the State Stewed Down for Ready Reading.

Was a Murder Committed?

The Saginaw police have secured evidence that either a murder, suicide or accidental drowning occurred there within the last week. On the 3d inst. a man's complete outfit, hat, clothes, underclothes, shoes, etc., were found on the bank of the river, and at the time of the discovery appeared to have been there about a week. The pockets were turned inside out. Next Capt. James Walsh, of the police force, found near the same spot small bits of paper that when put together proved to be an insurance certificate. It was issued by the Loyal Guard to John Charles Kunert, aged 20 years, at Plymouth, Mich., and bears the date of July 18, 1901, and was for \$2,000, payable to a sister of the holder, Maggie M. Kunert. A receipt for the July assessment, amounting to \$1.58, and bearing date of July 16, was found with the certificate. John Kunert left Plymouth Aug. 26 for Saginaw, intending to stop at Coleman. Relatives at Coleman report that he left there for Saginaw to secure employment on the Pere Marquette as a fireman. His name is not on the books of the company either as an employe or applicant, and no one has been found who remembers seeing him in Saginaw.

A County Agent's Trouble.

County Agent M. W. Snyder, of Grand Rapids, against whom ugly charges have been made to Gov. Bliss, appeared with his attorney to demand an investigation at the hands of the governor. The matter was not taken up by his excellency until late, and a question as to the governor's right to order an investigation, as in the case of other county officers, was raised. There was some doubt on this point. In view of the fact that the governor has power to remove a county agent summarily. The question was finally referred to the attorney-general's department, which is now making an investigation. In the meantime an order has been entered suspending the county agent and providing that the duties of the office shall be exercised by Aaron C. Keeler, of Grand Rapids, who has been an assistant in the county agent's office for some time. Mr. Keeler is said to be a clean man in every way. It is Snyder's intention, if he cannot secure an investigation, to obtain redress against those who, he claims, have persecuted him.

Another Starve Report.

Anton Gurehke, a well-to-do German, of Detroit, concluded a fast of 42 days Sunday noon when he ate three lamb chops, two potatoes and a tomato. He said that the food tasted better than any he had ever eaten. At night he ate some oatmeal with fresh milk and a baked apple. He avers that he felt no inconvenience from the fast and he is satisfied that his long fast has entirely cured him from the trouble in his stomach, which the best physicians could not cure with medicines. The doctor who treated him says that he will eat but one meal a day for a month, and then he can eat any time and anything he pleases. Mr. Gurehke and his wife are very earnest in the statement that he had not eaten a morsel of food in six weeks prior to Sunday.

Deadly Dynamite

John Eichman, engineer at the Ajax dynamite works of Henry H. Thomas on the Kawkaulin road, near Bay City met with a shocking death in a peculiar manner Friday morning. Between the nitro-glycerine factory and the dynamite packing house there was an old iron pipe through which the nitro-glycerine was conveyed from the former to the latter prior to the explosion last season. This pipe has not been in use since. Eichman went to remove it and in making the uncoupling of a joint used hammer and chisel. While he was at work the pipe exploded, crushing the top of his head, tearing off all his clothing and blowing his body 15 feet. There must have been some nitro-glycerine in the pipe. The explosion tore the side off the nitro-glycerine factory, but otherwise did not disturb it. In the factory was 1,200 pounds of the explosive.

More Pardons Granted.

Acting upon the recommendation of the pardon board, Gov. Bliss has pardoned John Page, who was convicted in the Hillsdale Circuit Court for the crime of arson, and sentenced in November, 1896, to imprisonment in the Ionia reformatory for six years. Page is 61 years of age and childless, and has been a patient in the hospital ever since he was incarcerated. His daughters, who reside in Denver, Col., have arranged to care for him at their homes. The governor also paroled Albert M. Tracey, convicted in the Jackson County Circuit Court for larceny, Sept. 17, 1900, to Ionia for 20 months.

Killed by a Beer Bottle.

Howard Burchfield threw a pop bottle at Dan Hickey, a Charlottetown saloon-keeper, in front of the Williams House. The missile missed Hickey and struck a boy named Leonard Green, of Eaton Rapids, on the head and he died from the injury inflicted. A coroner's jury has found a verdict to the effect that Burchfield committed the act willfully and maliciously and he will have to answer to the charge of murder. Green's funeral took place at Eaton Rapids yesterday. The postoffice at Duck Lake, Calhoun county, has been discontinued. Mail to Springfield. Alva Wood, of Benton Harbor, depended upon the Lord to pay his taxes, and now he's defendant in an ejectment suit. The excursion boats of Detroit were delayed Saturday night by smoke and did not land their passengers till 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

MINOR MICHIGAN MATTERS.

The potato rot has put in its appearance in Prescott.

Thousands of gypses are holding a convention in Detroit.

A Prescott farmer reports 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Eighty big school and church bells were placed by the Northville foundry during August.

B. C. Jones has been appointed postmaster at Belmont, Kent county, vice G. N. Reynolds, resigned.

Firebugs are creating a reign of terror in Niles and every effort is being made to run them down.

Mrs. Patrick Costello, 65, walked to Clear Lake, six miles from home, and drowned herself. Despondency.

The annual reunion of the Allegan County Soldiers and Sailors' Association will be held Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

The reports to the sugar beet companies indicate that Michigan will produce a fine crop of these roots this season.

Marshall's women taxpayers turned out to vote at the school election and helped William H. Porter to succeed himself as trustee.

The only breach of promise suit started in Allegan Circuit Court in many years has been dismissed on petition of the complainant.

Branch county points to the fact that 29 colored children of school age reside in the county, an increase of nearly 100 per cent in 10 years.

The 2-year-old son of William Wayant, living south of Colon, was struck by a Michigan Central passenger engine Saturday and instantly killed.

The Detroit, Pontiac, Lapeer & Northern Electric Railway Co., capital \$1,000,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Janette Clark, a colored girl of Battle Creek, has been discharged from the Girls' Industrial Home as incorrigible. She was utterly unmanageable.

The home of R. Summers, of Howard City, was burned to the ground, caused by a small son trying to light a fire in stove. Loss \$700; no insurance.

J. C. Post, attorney of Holland, with County Register of Deeds Peter Bucho, and other capitalists, will build and open a bank at Grand Haven.

Supply of late fruits in Kalamazoo county is enormous. Peaches almost go begging at 50 cents per bushel, while plums, melons and tomatoes are equally plentiful.

Bertha Reynolds, of Owosso, has brought suit against her ex-husband, Charles Anderson, for damages for securing a divorce in another state unknown to her.

Oliver C. C. Ritzenhouse, of St. Joseph, lived from the Three L railroad bridge, and saved the life of Elmer Hasselgren, who was going down for the third time.

George Smith's portable sawmill near the Grand Trunk tracks, Lapeer, caught fire and was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$1,500; no insurance.

J. T. Pearce and Alfred Cameron, two young business men of Lake Linden, were drowned in Portage lake by the overturning of a rowboat in which they were racing.

Experts inform the state board of auditors that a few repairs to the roof and stone work, which can be made at slight expense, will make the state capitol as good as new.

Lincoln J. Carter, the playwright and theatrical manager, has secured an option on a 20-acre tract on the lake shore, near Benton Harbor, and will erect a summer cottage.

Potatoes in Westford county will be a larger crop this year than for many years, and will average over 150 bushels per acre. The corn crop will be larger than for ten years.

Rev. W. S. Ament, the Chinese missionary now in Owosso, will return to Peking this fall. Mrs. Ament will accompany him. Their children will attend school at Oberlin, O.

Patrick Burns, in the employ of the Peninsular Cedar & Lumber Co., Menominee, was accidentally shot by his companion, Edward Johnson, while out hunting near Trout Creek.

During a row in Bay City Charles Davis assaulted Joe Delumme, of Essexville, slashing his throat. The wounded man's condition is critical. Davis claims self-defense.

Henry Young, under arrest in Elsie for a criminal assault on Alice Price, a 9-year-old girl, attempted suicide by cutting his throat just before his examination. He will recover.

In return for concessions made the Pere Marquette company agrees to build a new passenger depot in Bay City to cost \$40,000 and to spend \$10,000 in beautifying the surroundings.

A. B. Cummins, of Hillsdale, ex-prosecutor of deeds, pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretenses, and will be the principal witness against Swaney, his brother-in-law, charged with forgery.

Word has been received of the conviction at Unalaska of the men Harrington and Newton for the murder of Con and Florence Sullivan formerly of Muskegon. The two men have been sentenced to be hanged.

Silas Pinkell, an employe of the Church Manufacturing Company, Adrian, was badly wounded Wednesday while testing a handfire extinguisher. Acid burned his clothing off and he may lose his sight.

The wood works plant of McGraft & Son, Muskegon, was destroyed by fire Monday. The loss is \$75,000 and the insurance \$28,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is not known.

Investigation shows that the alleged ill treatment of a girl in Manistee by soldiers at the recent encampment is hardly true. It is said the girl denies being brutally treated, and the doctor who was called to attend her said the girl had been drinking and that was about the only trouble with her.

Mrs. Letta Gilmartin, of Bay City, and John A. See, of Clio, aeronauts, who have been boarding together at a private house in Lapeer since Letta's accident, Aug. 28, have been bound over to the Norebren term of the Circuit Court. Bail was fixed at \$500 in each case, which they were unable to furnish.

Jacob Morrison, of the Garth Lumber Co., Garth, Mich., and Wausau, Wis., has closed a deal for the purchase of 30,000 acres of redwood lumber land in Oregon; consideration \$500,000.

Company F, Fourth Michigan Infantry, met in reunion at Clayton, about 20 of the veterans being present. They were royally entertained by the Rowley post, G. A. R., and the Ladies' Relief corps.

The law to prohibit the sale of colored oleomargarine went into effect Friday, but there is no indication from the Detroit retail or wholesale dealers that they propose to make any change in their trade.

Charles Jenner Thompson, paroled by Gov. Bliss, was released from the Detroit house of correction Saturday, after serving six months of a year's sentence for embezzling money from his employers.

A 3-year-old daughter of Merritt Osborne, a Pere Marquette switchman, was fatally hurt Sunday in Saginaw, while playing about a flat car loaded with iron. A rail was loosened and fell upon the child.

The 20,000,000 feet log drive, which has been on the way from Houghton lake since last May, has arrived at Muskegon. The drive has been hard and long because of the low water in the Kalamazoo river.

Charles Crowhurst escaped from the Kalamazoo asylum Monday, and walked to his home near Benton Harbor, arriving there ahead of a telegram sent from the asylum notifying the sheriff of his escape.

D. S. Etheridge, of Quincy township, sold to a Detroit firm \$247.85 worth of butter in 12 weeks. His farm consists of only 40 acres. This amount exceeds that usually produced on a farm double that size.

Two rural mail delivery routes have been planned for Richmond township, covering routes 25 miles in length and extending northeast and northwest. Three others are being inspected with good chances of being established.

Before the eyes of his mother little Arthur Bars, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bars, of Detroit, was caught on the fender of a swiftly moving Michigan avenue car and then ground to death under the wheels.

The Association of Michigan Postmasters closed their session at Port Huron Thursday. The discussion at the meeting developed that the postmasters are not a unit on the question of parcels post and penny postage.

James McCumber, of Richland, while driving home from Galesburg was struck by an express train on the road crossing. McCumber and his horse were both killed instantly. He was deaf and did not hear the train.

The law of the last legislature creating the thirty-eighth judicial district of the county of Monroe went into effect Friday, and Gov. Bliss promptly made it operative by appointing Harry A. Lockwood, of Monroe, as the first circuit judge.

An Algoma Central engine ran down a hand-car near White Station Sunday, killing A. Mazzo and M. Lawrence, section men. The four others of the gang escaped by jumping. The men failed to see the locomotive on account of the fog.

Joseph McGraw, a Michigan Central gate tender, was run down by an interurban car near Michigan Center, and so badly injured that he died. John McGraw, a farmer, was on the car and was shocked to find that the injured man was his brother.

State Oil Inspector Judson reports that the receipts of his office for the quarter ending June 30, were \$7,413.93, and the expenses, including salaries and traveling expenses, were \$7,321.53, leaving a balance of \$92.40 to be covered in to the state treasury.

Pickpockets were busy during the Monroe regatta and several persons reported the loss of their pocketbooks. Four men were arrested as suspects. They gave their names as Charles Johnson, Detroit, and Charles Roy, Edward Standish and Wm. Thompson, of Toledo.

Judge Josiah Turner, of Owosso, is 90 years old, and he celebrated the event in fitting style. In 1857 he served on the supreme bench, and later was elected judge of the seventh district, serving 25 years on the bench. He was also consul at Amherstburg under President Harrison.

Will Lorenz, a farmer living near the shore of Lake Michigan, not far from Whitehall, was attacked while at work in the field by a fall-sized wildcat. He succeeded in escaping from it and went to the house and got a gun. With the aid of a large dog he finally tamed the animal and shot it.

Edward Giguere, of Gladstone, caused a panic on the principal street of the city Wednesday night by shooting right and left with a revolver. Before he could be stopped he had seriously wounded one man. He was drunk when he did the shooting, and is now in jail awaiting a hearing.

The tax commission's force of clerks is working nights and Sundays on the county percentage required by the state board of equalization. It is expected that these percentages will be completed within a day or two, so that county representatives will have a chance to digest them before their final session next Monday.

By a rear-end collision, a mile west of Chase Sunday, Engineer Henry Hattswell, of work train No. 45, and Thomas Moore, of Baldwin, a section foreman, were seriously injured. Hattswell's shoulder was dislocated, Moore's spine badly strained. Four other trainmen were slightly hurt. The cabin car and a box car on the extra, into which the work train ran, were demolished. Hattswell's home is in Saginaw.

The Todd family is holding a reunion at Fenton this week. The seven brothers have not been together since the civil war. They are all six feet or over and range from 50 to 70 years in age. The brothers have brought their wives, children and relatives with them, and fully 100 members of the Todd family will enjoy the week's exercises.

The members of the state forestry commission, accompanied by Prof. Davis, of the university, and Expert Sherard, of the national forestry commission, are in the upper peninsula to examine the lands set aside by the legislature for a forestry reserve.

CHEERING NEWS CONTINUES.

The President's Full Recovery is More Promising.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS DENIED

Latest Reports of the Wounded President's Progress—Assassin in Confinement—Mrs. McKinley's Remarkable Fortitude—Other Events of Interest.

The President Gains Hourly.

Reports from the sick room of President McKinley Monday were most encouraging, every one showing that he was gaining. The physicians' bulletins all expressed the fact, and belief in their truthfulness was complete. The period for peritonitis to appear is rapidly passing away and there is not a sign of inflammation. The promptness with which the operation was performed and the skill with which it was accomplished are telling their story. The tissues were sutured so quickly that they probably began to heal immediately.

The president's good health and the long period of careful living behind him are in his favor, but above all his indomitable will and his fine courage are the factors counted upon to pull him through. Vice-President Roosevelt and members of the cabinet who have fuller information than the bulletins show, express every confidence in the full recovery of the sufferer. Mrs. McKinley is bearing up with remarkable strength and her visits to the bedside increase her strength and confidence in her husband's full restoration to health. William McKinley has made up his mind to live, and live he will.

Recovery Seems Certain.

From the latest reports Tuesday morning the indications are very favorable for the president's recovery, as every hour, the physicians say, the danger of complications from peritonitis or blood poison decreases. The president himself is very cheerful and has expressed confidence in his recovery.

Sensational Reports.

Many sensational reports are being circulated about cabinet action looking to the apprehension and prosecution of Emma Goldman and leaders of anarchist organizations, of mysterious directions from the secretary of war to the chief of police in Buffalo, and of developments of a startling nature that are anticipated. The great majority of these reports, in the words of a cabinet officer, are "manufactured out of whole cloth."

The federal government can have no hand in the prosecution of a local offender; his trial will take place in the local courts. The only request Secretary Root has made to the superintendent of police and the district attorney here was one designed to prevent the world-be assassin from being made a hero by exploitation, and the local authorities have done everything in their power to comply with it. The police have been unable to verify the report that Emma Goldman was in this city one week ago, but they are endeavoring to trace her movements immediately before and after the president was shot. It is practically admitted that so far they are without any evidence that directly connects her with Czolgosz's crime.

Czolgosz Weakens.

Leon Czolgosz has begun to show signs of weakness, both physical and mental. He no longer has the indifferent appearance of the first two days. His eyes are dark and sunken and his whole body shows that the effect of his crime is at last telling on him.

Nasty Hawaiian Politics.

A determined effort is to be made by the American party in Hawaii to get rid of Gov. Dole. It leaked out in connection with the case of Judge Abram S. Humphreys, of the first judicial district of Hawaii, against whom charges have been made by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands. According to the Dole government has become insufferable. It is charged that his offices are getting money from various kinds of protected vice, and that every industry that can be arranged by supervision to contribute to the Dole machine is so arranged and compelled to pay. The charges against Humphreys are the outcome of some nasty local politics on both sides. Now that the charges have been brought and people from both sides are on the ground the campaign against Dole will be waged fiercely until the president gets back. In his brief answer to the charge against him Judge Humphreys makes some frightful charges concerning a stockade where vicious women are allowed to go at night, the nature of which cannot even be hinted at in the columns of a newspaper. He charges that the income from this resort goes to the officials of the government of the territory.

Able to Pay and Must.

Deputy Attorney-General Chase has just recovered for the state \$930 from the guardian of Jane Fox, an inmate of the Pontiac asylum from Oakland county. The woman has been supported in the asylum for several years at state expense, although she had property worth about \$2,500 and a pension. The attorney-general's department has a number of similar cases under investigation. In each case the patient is made to reimburse the state for maintenance.

Three Murder Cases.

The docket for the September term of the Circuit Court in Jackson contains three cases of more than ordinary interest. The defendants are Frank Daniels, of Sandusky, O., charged with the murder of Ira Lazar in Jackson city, the conclusion of a drunken row; Frank Biery, of Tompkins, charged with the murder of Arthur Whitehouse, who died from a bullet wound received at the occasion of a charitable party visiting Biery and his bride, and David H. Creech, charged with intent to kill a divorced wife. He shot her but not fatally.

Exploded a Remarkable Crime.

Jan. Fleming was hanged in Deer Lodge, Mont., Friday for participation in one of the most remarkable crimes on record. On Aug. 8, 1890, Eugene Cullonane, an aged resident of Washington Gulch, was found murdered. Clinton Dolson, Charles Oliver Benson and Ellis Pesainger were imprisoned for the crime. In January last Fleming informed the prison officials that Clinton Dolson and James Fleming, another convict, had conspired to the convict. Fleming's term was about to expire. The prison authorities gave the story little attention. Fleming was released. On Feb. 15 he was seen in Washington Gulch. Feb. 20 the body of Capt. Dolson was found in his cabin with a bullet wound in the head. On the wall was fixed a rifle with a string attached to the trigger. A forced confession lay on the table, in which Dolson was made to say he had committed the Cullonane murder. This evidently was done for the purpose of freeing the conspirators. A will, leaving the entire estate to his son, was also found. Fleming was captured and convicted of murder on circumstantial evidence. Clinton Dolson also was convicted and sentenced to be executed, but was respited until Oct. 25.

The Huron Disaster.

Owing to the fortunate slackening of wind and sea and the heroic efforts of a life-saving crew, what promised on Saturday night and early Sunday morning to be one of the greatest shipping disasters of recent years on the great lakes, has become of secondary importance. Out of the crews of seven vessels which went ashore within a half mile, just above Port Huron, not a life was lost. Just what the property loss will be cannot yet be determined. One schooner, the Amaranth, of Detroit, is a total wreck; the Quito and the Wawatun worked themselves free on their own steam; the whaleback 202 is high and dry on the beach, but it is thought can be saved; the Pauly, of Detroit, the schooner Page and the tug Sarina may be released without injury. The gale and the great cloud of smoke that came down over the lower end of Lake Huron, caused the disaster by obscuring all lights, so that nine vessels in all went ashore. The life saving crew took off 66 people from the stranded vessels and not a life was lost. The property loss will be very heavy.

Cash Basis Equalization.

Attorney-General Oren has given an opinion on the powers and duties of the state board of equalization in the matter of equalizing the valuations of the various counties of the state. He holds that anything short of an equalization on the basis of cash valuations would be unconstitutional, the board having no authority to depart from what they believe to be actual cash values. This means that no percentage less than cash value can legally be made the basis of the equalization, but, of course, leaves the board to determine what such cash value is. The opinion disposes of ex-Commissioner Campbell's proposition that the board determine what the cash value is, and then equalize on a basis of 75 per cent of such valuation in order to keep the local assessors in line and not unduly increase the annual revenue of the Michigan university.

Two Wrathful Women of Niles.

Henry W. Grover, a printer employed at the office of the Niles Daily Sun, was terribly horsewhipped Monday morning at the office of the Sun by Mrs. John Copp and Mrs. W. Scott. The women were furious at a scurrilous newspaper article which they attribute to Grover, and they used their rawhides with telling effect. People who noticed the set determination in the faces of the ladies as they passed through the streets on their way to the Sun office, followed them, and the crowd cheered them as they rained blow after blow upon Grover's coatless form. The ladies were accompanied also by their brothers, who looked on until the former had exhausted their strength. The police then put in an appearance but no arrests were made.

A Roller-Coaster Victim.

Clarence D. Miller, aged 34, was killed on the roller-coaster, near the approach to the Belle Isle bridge, Detroit, Monday evening. Miller's death was tragic, and peculiarly sad in view of the fact that he was to have been married this month to Mamie Burns, a pretty and attractive young lady whose home is at Mt. Morris, Mich. He had gone to the roller-coaster a little after 8 o'clock and was seen to rise in his seat when the car reached the top round. He was whirled out and fell to the inclined plane below, striking in such a position that he lay across the tracks. An ascending car struck him there, and he doubled up, falling between the tracks to the ground fifteen feet below. The injured man was taken to a hospital, where he died early next morning.

Married Her Father-in-Law.

Social circles of Plainfield, N. J., are startled over the announcement of the marriage of John V. Berkman to his former daughter-in-law, the divorced wife of his son Edward. The marriage was performed in Hoboken, N. J., August 12 last by the Rev. Mr. Mead. She is 35 years old and he is past 60. A year ago Mrs. Berkman, Jr., was granted an absolute divorce from her husband, who since then has been abroad. She made her home after securing the divorce, with her father-in-law, her present husband. He is quite wealthy, and is a member of the Lidgewood Manufacturing Co., of New York.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., governor to Guam, is in San Francisco en route to Washington.

The Austrian emperor has conferred the title of hereditary baron, free from taxes, on Dr. Francisco Kaaka, of Mexico.

Henry Kearney, negro, under arrest in Chicago, claims that he saw a negro named Lightfoot and another man, whose name he does not know, shoot and kill Herbert Noyes in Cleveland, May 24, 1900. Noyes had just escorted two women friends home from the theater.

McKINLEY SHOT BY AN ANARCHIST

Assassin Tries to Kill President.

Terrible Act at Buffalo

Done While Thousands Were Greeting Chief Executive.

While shaking hands with the public from a platform in the Temple of Music at the Buffalo exposition at 4 p. m. Friday afternoon President McKinley was stricken down in the act of extending his hand in kind and friendly greeting to Leon Czolgosz, his murderous assailant. Receiving the warm hand-clasp of the head of the nation the man who sought his life fired two shots with the other and stood back to view the terrible work of the

him backward to a chair and had torn open his vest. Blood was on his shirt front and Detective Gerry, answering his question, said: "I fear you are, Mr. President."

Secretary Cortelyou sank on one knee beside the president's chair and gazed anxiously into his face.

"Do not be alarmed," said the president. "It is nothing."

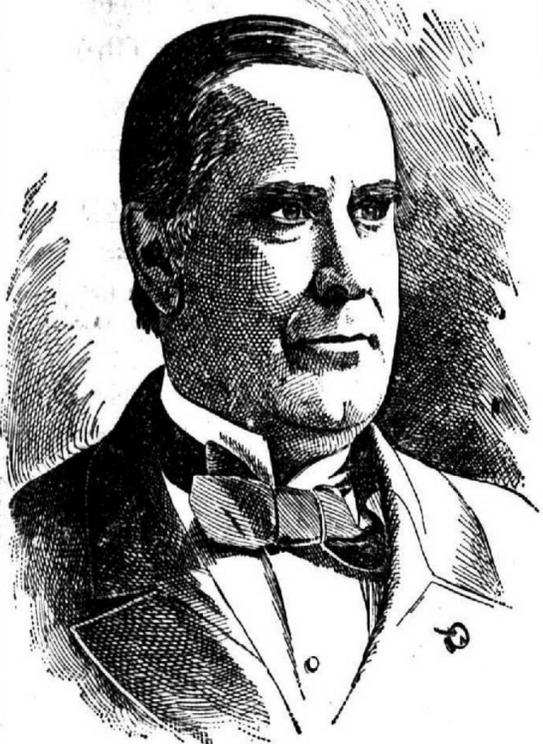
His head sank forward into his hands a moment and then he raised it briskly, while the stream of crimson welled from the wound in his breast and spread in an ever-widening circle on his white shirt front.

"But you are wounded," exclaimed Mr. Cortelyou, "let me examine."

"No, no," insisted the president, "I am not badly injured, I assure you."

With a bullet in his breast, and an-

PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.



assassin. The first shot struck the president in the breast, the 32-caliber bullet flattening on the bone. The second and serious wound was a bullet hole in the abdomen, about five inches below the left nipple and an inch and a half to the left of the median line. The bullet which caused that wound penetrated both the interior and posterior walls of the stomach, going completely through that organ. It was found that as a consequence of the perforation the stomach fluid had circulated about the abdominal cavity.

STORY OF THE SHOOTING.

Authentic Account of Attack Made by Czolgosz.

Many hundred people had shaken hands with the president, one of the last being a burly colored man. He murmured his acknowledgements of the honor and moved on to make way for a heavily built young fellow about 25 years old, who was slowly following him in the long line.

Carried a Handkerchief.

There was nothing to mark him from the thousands around him, except that he carried a handkerchief in his hand and even that, perhaps, was scarce worthy of note, for the building was small and crowded, the weather was sultry and thousands of handkerchiefs were in constant requisition.

The young man moved rapidly to a position immediately in front of the president, so close that he could have shaken his hand. As he had done so many hundreds of times in the preceding half hour, Mr. McKinley bowed, smiled genially and extended his hand.

But the young man did not grasp it. So quickly that the watchful eyes of the president's bodyguard had no hint of the menace in his movement, he raised the hand in which the handkerchief was held and fired two shots at the president. The handkerchief had covered a revolver, which he had carried thus openly through the crowd.

Czolgosz Quickly Seized. At the sound of the shots Detective Ireland of the secret service force leaped upon the man like a tiger and close behind him came the colored man who had just shaken hands with the president. While they struggled with him on the floor President McKinley took a step backward and was instantly clasped in the arms of Detective Gerry, another member of his bodyguard. The president did not fall, nor did he reel, although both bullets had struck him. Half turning his head to the officer, he asked:

"Am I shot?" Evidently he had been so stunned with surprise that he had not felt the impact of the bullets. While he was speaking the officer and Secretary Cortelyou had been leading

other through his stomach, he did not lose consciousness. He sat almost as stanch and straight in his chair as though his assailant's shot had missed, and he seemed the calmest and least perturbed of the immense gathering. President Milburn and Secretary Cortelyou were almost frantic with alarm, but the wounded man continued to assure them that his injuries were trifling.

This dramatic scene upon the little platform was enacted in the midst of a terrific tumult, which continued uninterruptedly for many minutes.

Secret Service Men Active.

When the secret service men and the colored man first threw themselves upon Czolgosz, the assailant of the president, and pinned him to the floor, he should try to use the revolver again, twenty more men hurried themselves upon the scrambling quartet and buried Czolgosz from sight. Every man in that struggling, crazy throng was striving to get hold of Czolgosz to strike him, to rend him, to wreak upon him in any way the mad fury which possessed them instantly when they realized what he had done.

The greater part of the crowd was fanned for an instant by the enormity of the crime they witnessed, but when the reaction came they surged forward like wild beasts, the strongest tearing the weakest back out of the way and forcing themselves forward to where the prisoner was held by his captors. All the time a tumult of sound filled the place, a hollow roar at first, punctuated by the shrieks of women, swelled into medley of yells and curses. Men said intelligible things as they pushed and crowded toward the center of the swaying mob. They wanted to lynch Czolgosz, whoever he was. They wanted to see him and they shouted vainly at the police officers in front to drag him out.

Mad Effort to Kill Czolgosz.

The little force of exposition guards, penned in by the clamoring mob, fought desperately to hold their prisoner from the bloodthirsty crowd. They had Czolgosz safe and fast. His revolver had been wrenched from his hand in the instant that Detective Ireland fell upon him, and he was helpless, bruised and bleeding. His face was cut when he was thrown to the floor and a dozen eager, vicious hands had struck at him and reached him over the shoulders of the officers.

Slowly, very slowly, the little force of police made way through the crowd, dragging the prisoner between them. They were determined there should be no lynching. Things were bad enough as it was, and a lynching would have been the crowning horror of the day. From outside the building, where the news spread from lip to lip, more

thousands pushed and jostled and shouted in their eagerness to enter the building. Those inside were struggling in two directions—the more timorous to escape from the place before a stampede should crush out their lives, and the hot-headed to reach Czolgosz—only to reach Czolgosz was their one idea.

President's Self Control.

And thus the contest raged while the president sat, pale but calm, in the midst of the excited little group on the platform. It was impossible to take him away at the moment. Every doorway was jammed with a crazy, shouting mob moving in two directions, trying to escape and trying to enter. Toward the main door the police were fighting their way with fists and billies to get Czolgosz out of the crowd and place him behind the bars. Upon the minutes which were speeding might depend the president's life, for no medical aid could reach him in that maelstrom, and it was evident that he was sorely wounded.

More police came plunging into the crowd from headquarters, where the direful news had sped. They hurled themselves upon the swaying mob, they stuck and pushed and shouted commands, and it slowly gave way just enough so they could reach the little band struggling to save Czolgosz from a sudden and frightful death. They dragged him out, hustled him away through the beautiful exposition grounds and threw him behind barred doors, where he was saved for the law to deal with him.

Removal to the Hospital.

Leaving their men where they could best handle the excited crowd, the police cleared a passageway to one of the doors for the bearing away of the president, and on the stretcher of an ambulance which had come clanging to the door he was tenderly carried from the building and borne in the ambulance to the emergency hospital, near the service building, within the exposition grounds.

Though this takes long in the telling, probably it was not more than five minutes from the time the shots were fired until the president was in the hospital, and a hasty examination was begun by the surgeons. They discovered that one bullet had entered the breast almost directly in the center or on the median line, but whether or not it had passed into the lungs could not be determined except by probing. The other had struck in the abdomen five inches below the left nipple and one and a half inches to the left of the median line. Immediately under that spot is the stomach, and the gravest fears were entertained regarding the consequences of that shot.

The president was subsequently removed to the house of President Milburn, where the best medical aid was at hand.

It is from the residence of Mr. Milburn that the bulletins are so eagerly awaited by the sorrowing American people.

CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

Leon Czolgosz, Without Remorse Tells of Attack on President.

Leon Czolgosz, the accused and self-confessed assassin, has signed a confession covering six pages of foolscap. In which he says that he is an anarchist, and that he decided on the act three days before and bought in Buffalo the revolver with which it was committed. He is unmarried.

He claims to be a member of the Golden Eagles. Czolgosz has seven brothers and sisters in Cleveland, and the directory of that city has the names of about that number of persons of his name living on Hoamer street and Ackland avenue, a Polish settlement in the far southwestern part of the city. Some of them are butchers and others have different trades. Czolgosz's father lives on a farm about eight miles from Cleveland. The assassin is detained at police headquarters pending the result of the President's injuries. Czolgosz does not appear in the least uneasy or penitent for his action. Czolgosz shows no sign of insanity, but is very reticent about much of his career. While acknowledging himself an anarchist, he does not state to what branch of the organization he belongs. As near as can be learned the facts contained in the confession are as follows: The man's name is Leon Czolgosz. He is of Polish-German extraction. His home is in Cleveland, where he has seven brothers and sisters. He is an avowed anarchist and an ardent disciple of Emma Goldman, whose teachings, he alleges, are responsible for his attack on the President. He denies steadfastly that he is the instrument of any body of anarchists or the tool of any

coterie of plotters. He declares that he did not have a confederate. His only reason for the deed, he declares, is that he believed the present form of government in the United States is unjust, and he concluded that the most effective way to remedy it was to kill the President. These conclusions, he declares, he reached through the teachings of Emma Goldman. Five alleged anarchists were arrested in Cleveland and taken to police headquarters. After a rigid examination they were released.

POWDERLY IS ANARCHY'S FOE.

Immigration Commissioner Urges Exclusion From United States.

Washington telegram: Commissioner of Immigration Powderly is bitter toward anarchists and in an interview said: "The immigration laws can be amended so as to exclude from landing in this country persons known to be anarchists abroad by requiring of every immigrant to present a certificate from the municipality in which he resided at home to the effect that he was a respectable, law-abiding man; that he was not in any way identified with any anarchist organization, and that he was of good character. In order to make such a law effective representatives of the immigration bureau should be stationed in foreign countries whose duty it should be to carefully examine into the character of the immigration tending toward the United States."

"I recommended in my annual report for the fiscal year 1900 that all persons landing in this country be liable to deportation during the term they reside here before becoming naturalized or for the period of five years. It is all very well to talk of the United States as the asylum of the oppressed. That did very well years ago, but that was before immigration began to flow so rapidly to our shores. The need of an asylum is not so great now as it was and the danger of making this country a prison and an asylum for vagabonds is increasing every year."

SORROW IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Department of State Receives Many Condolences.

The department of state at Washington has made public some of the messages that have been received, abandoning the idea of holding them in hand until the list was complete. These messages came from crowned heads, from foreign ministers, from

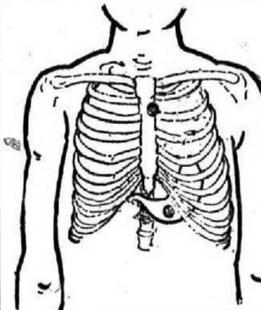


DIAGRAM SHOWING WHERE THE SHOTS TOOK EFFECT.

resident ministers of foreign countries in the United States and from individuals of distinction. Some of them follow:

Kaiser and Wife Join.

From the German emperor and empress to Mrs. McKinley:

"Koenigsberg.—The emperor and I, horrified at the attempt planned against your husband, express our deep-felt sympathy, hoping that God may restore to health M. McKinley. "WILLIAM, I. R. "VICTORIA, I. R."

Estrada Wires Mrs. McKinley.

From the president of Guatemala to Mrs. McKinley:

"Guatemala.—My government and I most heartily lament the unhappy event. Be pleased to receive our profound sorrow. "M ESTRADA, C."

France's Ruler Is Cordial.

The president of France to President McKinley:

"Rambouillet.—With keen affliction I learn the news of the heinous attempt of which your excellency has just been a victim. I take it to heart to join with the people of the United States in wishing the early recovery of your excellency, and I earnestly desire in this sorrowful juncture to renew to you the assurance of my sentiments of constant and cordial friendship. "EMILE LOUBET."

Speaks for South Wales.

From the lieutenant governor of New South Wales:

"Sydney.—The government and people of New South Wales join with me in expressing our deep sympathy with you in your sufferings and our sorrow at the crime which has been committed. We pray that the Almighty in his infinite goodness may spare you to your people. "FREDERICK M. DARLEY."

URGES A DEATH PENALTY

Federal Official Would Punish Assassins.

HE SPEAKS OF ANARCHISTS.

There Is No Statute Which Excludes Persons From Immigration to This Country as Anarchists—Assistant Attorney-General Would Change Law.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The shooting of President McKinley by the man who avows himself to be an anarchist is awakening government officials in Washington to the urgent necessity for the passage of laws by congress which will subject all persons guilty of plotting against the government or against the life of the president to punishment by federal courts. Assistant Attorney General Beck, when asked whether there is a federal law by which anarchists can be excluded from the United States or deported if here, replied:

"I know of no federal statute which prevents anarchists as such from entering this country and remaining here. If a man is an alien and has been convicted of an infamous crime or falls within any other prohibitory



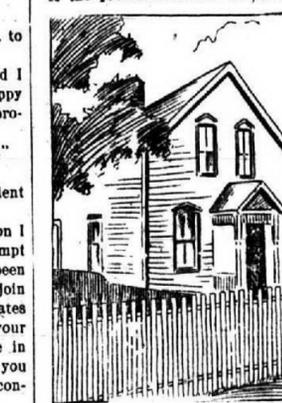
CZOLGOSZ'S FATHER.

feature of the immigration statutes he can be excluded, but there is no statute which excludes him as an anarchist.

"The power of congress to exclude anarchists when aliens is undoubted, for in the Chinese exclusion cases the supreme court held that the power of government was plenary to exclude absolutely all aliens, even though such exclusion conflicted with existing treaties, and the power to exclude carries with it the power to deport an alien for any reason which commends itself to the judgment of congress. The executive department of the government, however, is powerless to act without congressional legislation."

Mr. Beck also said that while there were statutes which make punishable personal violence against minor officials, such as internal revenue agents, there was no law covering deadly assault upon the person of the president. He added:

"Where an attempt upon the life of the president had no reference to the presidential office and was committed within the territorial limits of a state, there might be some question as to the power of congress to legislate, but where it is clear that the attempt has been made not upon the individual but the president, for the purpose of promoting anarchy, and thus subverting the government, the right of the federal government to protect its chief executive seems too clear for question. "If the president should be spared it



CZOLGOSZ'S HOME.

(House at Cleveland, Ohio, where his parents now reside.)

is to be feared that the assassin can be convicted of no higher crime than an assault to kill. Having regard for the immense consequences which follow the assassina on of a president an attempt upon his life, whether successful or unsuccessful, ought in my judgment to be punishable as high treason with death."

WANT END TO HANDSHAKING.

Washington Residents Say President Shouldn't Be Exposed to Peril. Washington, Sept. 10.—The tragedy at Buffalo is causing a renewal of the demand for the abolishment of the practice of shaking hands with a crowd that is imposed upon each succeeding president as a sort of necessary public duty. It is a custom that is exceedingly trying to the physical powers of a president, no matter how strong he may be. President Cleveland realized this early in his first term and assumed the right to abandon handshaking the moment he began to feel the slightest fatigue.

M. Lawrence and A. Mazze, section hands, were killed on the Algoma Central Railroad near Wild, Mich.

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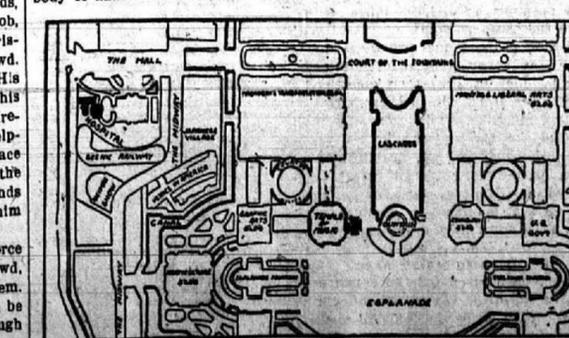
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PLAN OF THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION, SHOWING TEMPLE OF MUSIC WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS HOLDING RECEPTION WHEN SHOT BY ANARCHIST CZOLGOSZ.

