

The Chelsea Standard.

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CHELSEA, MICH., JULY 29, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER, 176

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

An independent local newspaper published every Friday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year in advance.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Chelsea Savings Bank.

At Chelsea, Michigan,

At the close of Business, July 12, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 99,443.05
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	67,257.65
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	19,006.62
Due from other banks and bankers.....	25,647.76
Furniture and fixtures...	4,005.20
Other real estate.....	3,929.50
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	73.58
Interest paid.....	8.64
Exchanges for clearing house.....	295.95
Checks and cash items...	269.20
Nickels and pennies.....	111.50
Gold.....	780.00
Silver.....	682.75
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	5,808.00
Total.....	\$227,319.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,683.80
Undivided profits.....	10,406.48
Individual deposits.....	17,033.82
Savings deposits.....	137,195.30

Total.....\$227,319.40

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, Geo. P. Glazier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: { F. P. GLAZIER
W. J. KNAPP
H. S. HOLMES

Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1892.

THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget from the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1892.—There appears to have come a sudden conviction to a number of leading members of the house who oppose the world's fair appropriation that the appropriation will finally be agreed to by the house. The majority against the item when it came to a final vote was so small that it is believed that the friends of the proposition will not have great difficulty in overcoming it. The economists of the house now think that the most that they can do is to resist long enough to empathize their opposition. It is probable that the first report from the conference will be a disagreement. It will then be in order for some one in the house to move that the house conference be instructed to yield to the senate. It may be that the world's fair folks will have a majority on this motion at first, but the probability is that there will be more show of resistance before yielding. In answer to the objection that the item will swell the aggregate of appropriations they will argue that the appropriation is from uncurrent and unavailable subsidiary coin and will be a means of putting this coin in circulation. Several of the southern members feel very uncomfortable over the prospect of the appropriation being made, arguing that it will give the third party—the alliance sub treasury people—a warrant for the statement that the democrats are ready to help a corporation, but refuse to help the farmers.

There is a disposition in certain quarters to assume that the probable passage by the senate of the anti-option bill is viewed by great alarm by Mr. Harrison. It seems to be the theory of the seers and prophets that the president ardently wishes to be spared the dilemma with which the enactment of this measure into law will confront him. He is represented as afraid to approve and equally afraid to veto it, and altogether a great number of most worthy democratic quid nucs find the utmost comfort in contemplating what they regard as the president's sad predicament. Why it should be assumed that Mr. Harrison should be unhappy or be even especially concerned is far from being apparent. If he regards the bill as wise and patriotic and useful; if he thinks that its operation will promote the cause of morality and elevate the condition of the agricultural class he will not only sign it but he will be very glad of the opportunity. If, on the contrary, he regards it as a foolish and mischievous conceit, powerful for nothing but confusion, then he will veto it with promptness and enthusiasm. It is evident Mr. Harrison does not feel the very slightest embarrassment as to the anti-option bill, nor is it obvious how any one who has intelligently watched his course can imagine him in a state of alarm or hesitation as to anything coming in the line of his official duty. No more courageous and conscientious man has ever occupied the executive chair.

The pieces on the legislative chess board in the house are rapidly being removed, and were it not for the complicated position in which the anti-option and sundry civil bills are placed, the congressional game would soon be at an end. The house made a number of moves toward that result yesterday. To be sure they were of themselves of no very great importance, but they tended to show the disposition of members to clear the board for the final fight over the two great measures. The most important legislation passed by the house was the bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada. A number of measures pertaining to military and naval matters were passed but postal affairs were not so successful, the only measure of general importance called up, for the issuing of postal fractional notes not reaching a favorable conclusion.

The president's judicial appointments already noteworthy for their excellence are to be strengthened by that of Mr. George Shiras, jr., of Pennsylvania, just nominated to be supreme court justice, while great partisans have in every generation, made great members of that exalted bench, it has always been the eminent lawyer promoted from private life or the judiciary. The state of Pennsylvania has been singularly rich

from colonial times in the number and quality of her lawyers.

In Mr. Carter the republican national committee finds an able, wide awake chairman; One of the five gentlemen originally suggested by the President for the place, he gives entire satisfaction to the personal friends of Mr. Harrison, while there is no reason why he should not please others in his party just as well. He has been considerable of a doer in his thirty-eight years of life, and has usually succeeded in his undertakings.

Now that Mr. Cleveland has taken a stand on the force bill, and while he has his pen in hand, will he be kind enough to inform the public what he thinks of David B. Hill as a partisan.

Mr. Bland predicts the triumphant election of Mr. Cleveland. But Mr. Bland's predictions have been known to sag in the middle.

Was All Right.

It had been a great struggle for the gray-haired man with a high collar to send his son through college, and now that the youth showed small aptitude for wrestling with the stern realities of life the father's soul was greatly tried. And now, as they sat together and conversed, the parent's brow was knitted sternly. The boy was eager, the man was cold.

"But I love her devotedly," the son exclaimed.

The set lips of the father never moved.

"I—I cannot live without her."

Something suspiciously like a sob choked the utterance of the youth. With flushed cheek and downcast eye he stood there, silent and abashed. To the elder the confession came like a blow.

"You have said nothing of this to me before." The old man's tones were very chilly.

"No, sir, I hardly related it myself, until now."

"Huh."

For a long time neither spoke. The father, pale and frowning, stared vacantly through the window. The son still stood with hanging head and trembling limbs. A bill collector flitted into the room, left a scrap of paper and departed unheeded. A boy thrust his head within the door, offered to sell half a bushel of matches for ten cents, and meeting with no response, quietly withdrew.

"Papa."

In the anguish of his heart the youth spoke in the affectionate vernacular of his childhood.

"Forgive me."

The old man rose to his feet as one a dream.

"My boy," he groaned, "my boy, I had not expected this of you."

The son pressed his handkerchief to his eyes.

"Marriage," the parent proceeded shaking voice, "is the most important step in life."

The young man's frame was racked with emotion.

"But, father—"

"Wait."

They were silent again. Standing there together hard would it be to tell which was laboring under the greater distress.

"My son, tell me the worst. Who is the woman you think you love, and who, you say, loves you?"

Through a mist of tears the boy looked fearfully in his father's face.

"Forgive me, papa," he faltered, "it is she—the hired girl."

Instantly the old man was transformed.

"Bless you, my child—"

He was shaking heartily the nerveless hand of his offspring.

"I am very glad. I—"

He was fairly beaming with delight now.

"Was awfully afraid, you know, that you'd set your mind on marrying somebody who couldn't support you. Bless you, my child, bless you."

And so the lovers were made one.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

In looking over our Boot and Shoe Department we find we have too many goods for this season of the year.

Therefore in order to reduce our stock we shall during

JULY

offer anything in this Department at a

REDUCED PRICE.

If you wish to buy anything in Men's, Ladies', Misses' or Children's Shoes, come and see what we can do for you.

We shall sell the best Rubber Boot made for \$2.00 per pair, never sold for less than \$2.75.

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We shall continue to offer in this Department great values during July. Our stock of Straw Hats, Furnishing Goods, Etc., is complete.

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We are adepts in this line. We have made a study of sewing machines. We have a superbly equipped repair plant for machines of every kind and make. We have the finest mechanics in the city, and we know what we are talking about too.

Do not allow any "agent" to tamper with your machine. It is easier to help than to repair. So send to us when you need a done. A postal is all that is required to have us call upon you immediately.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO. AGENCY.

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BECAUSE

You will get your money's worth. It is the best and the best is the cheapest. It is up to the times. It is fully guaranteed by a company of undoubted responsibility. It is durable and simple. It is honest in construction and handsome in finish. It will run the easiest and lasts the longest. It needs the least repairs, and is easiest to repair, as all parts are interchangeable. Using the finest materials that are to be had without regard to cost. They are the only makers who subject their steel to government tests.



E. C. HILL, Agt.

A WOMAN'S INFLUENCE



CHAPTER IV. LOVE VERSUS MONEY.

The weeks passed, and Brian was still a fixture in the quiet little fishing town. The claims of his aunt in Nantucket were entirely forgotten, a letter written soon after his coming to S'conset having satisfied his sense of obligation.

Evidently S'conset had developed new charms for him since the day he had found its dullness so oppressive that sleep seemed the only reasonable or possible occupation.

And Margaret, having awakened him to a new view of the place, was practically realizing that constant hanging on she had once repudiated so strongly.

She did not encourage him, neither did she repulse him. She did not seek his company, nor did she show by the slightest action that it was distasteful to her.

Her attitude was one of uncertain expectancy.

She spent many hours with him on the beach. She walked with him in the delightful spring weather, gathering health and spirits from the glad sun and invigorating air.

She had taken him through many of the cottages, and her enthusiasm had awakened his dormant interest. She had shown him the way to the light-house, and together they had climbed the great winding stairway, gazed impressively upon the wonderful lamp, and looked down from the great height upon the undulating moors, lying like a checkered map before them; upon the hills fading in the mist of distance, and the glorious breath of restless waters surging over the rips and dashing themselves in fury at the feet of the bluff.

She had pointed out the silvery waters of Sesachua, set like a jewel in the moorland's breast, and only separated from the ocean by a narrow belt of sand hills. And afterward they had climbed to the top of Tom Nevers, a verdant bluff standing boldly out against the western sky, and sloping to the waters roaring at its feet.

On this bold promontory they had watched the sun quench his fires in the sea and trail his trembling lights across the hills. And through the lingering beauty of the after-glow they had gone home along the lonely and deserted shore.

The hours of such companionship could not be forgotten.

Too late Brian realized this. In all the time they had been together he had tried in vain to fathom Margaret's feelings for him, but his boasted skill as a physiognomist had failed in her case.

Her strength of character, courageous spirit, and ever ready sympathy made her a charming and refreshing contrast to the conventional women he had hitherto met, but they did not constitute the sole reason for his pleasure in her company.

"I never felt so bad about leaving a place before," he said to her one day. "I believe I could stay here a year under present circumstances."

"I could stay here forever," was her earnest and impulsive reply.

But at last the day came when she felt she must leave. She had written to tell Miss Hilton of her intention, and with the feeling that she must make the most of her last hours, she had gone down to the beach, where the fishermen were just bringing in the day's harvest. She was standing by the dories, watching the huge fish with a sort of fascinated gaze, when Brian joined her in his usual unceremonious fashion.

"It seems to be an age since I saw you last," he declared, utterly ignoring the fact that he had been with her the day before. "Shall we walk down the beach? The air is glorious."

She nodded in the affirmative, and they moved away together.

"Why don't you say something?" he asked, after the silence had lasted some minutes.

"I don't feel in a talking humor," she answered, conscious of a disagreeable desire to quarrel with some person or thing.

"I think you might try. I have the blues frightfully. I wish you'd cheer me."

"Try one of your own prescriptions," she suggested. "The blues are a physical condition, they tell us. You'll have an opportunity to vindicate the diploma you've lugged around so long. Just see those boats coming in on the breakers. Aren't they graceful? I wish I were a fisherman."

"What an idea. How could you manage to live here?"

"How? Why, as they do, of course, with the sight of the sea ever before me; the music of the breakers always in my ears; in close and constant communion with the very sublimity of nature. How can their lives be either hopeless or uninteresting? Though, to a person of your energetic temperament, I dare say, they would be tiresome."

"I have a notion you intend that for sarcasm," he returned, good-naturedly. "How am I to take you?"

"No way, please; I am not to be taken just now."

"There, you snap me up. You have been an enigma all through. Sometimes you are all sweetness, and at others you fly at me and lecture me most unmercifully. Still I like to be with you."

"Much obliged, I'm sure; but I didn't come here to amuse you."

"Evidently in a bad humor," thought Brian, noting the sharp tone.

"I believe you've missed your vocation," he said aloud. "You were intended for one of the Yankee school ma'ams we read about. How you would have lectured the unfortunate little chaps. And your husband, poor man—"

"Pray spare your pity. Such indefinite objects don't need it. There are too many real living ones upon whom it might be expended with advantage. You remind me of those very generous people who run around collecting subscriptions for the heathen while hundreds of poor Christians are starving around them. I don't like such discriminating charity."

"Well, I haven't been collecting any subscriptions, and I'm a mighty poor Christian in the bargain, so you needn't blind me with that sand you are digging up so ferociously."

Margaret colored and desisted from her occupation.

"I beg your pardon," she said. "I did not intend to send it in your direction. It is a vent for my overcharged feelings. I suppose that is a childish acknowledgment, but I shall not recall it. I read of a piece of injustice this morning, and it has filled me with indignation. I believe I'm in a constant state of rebellion against the accepted order of things. Why do you laugh?"

"Not at you, certainly. Seriously, I am half afraid of you—your bad opinion. I mean. What influence you could exert over some men. Do you like me, Margaret?"

The name slipped unconsciously from his lips, and he drew nearer to her. She averted her head and answered in the tone of one measuring her words carefully.

"The degree of my liking depends upon yourself."

Brian was evidently not well satisfied with this frank admission.

"You couldn't like me well enough to be my wife?" he persisted, drawing more closely to her and endeavoring to take her hand, an action she resolutely opposed.

"Do you mean what you say?" she said, in a slightly repressed voice, conscious of something wanting in his manner.

He hesitated at her words.

"Do I mean that I love you? Yes, Margaret, I do, from the first moment I saw you. If I could only make you understand my position, my longing to win your love and make you my wife. But—"

His pause was eloquent.

"But what?" she repeated, in a quick, changed voice.

"Why, how you look at me, Margaret!"

At this complaint she turned her face aside and allowed her eye to follow the motion of a bird.

"You see," he went on, more at ease in the absence of those searching gray eyes, "marriage between us is quite out of the question. If you were—"

"If I were rich, I suppose, you mean," she interrupted, in a somewhat hard voice; "but, admitting I'm poor, what then?"

"You must see how it is; we couldn't live on two thousand a year."

"And your profession," she supplemented. "It seems to me you might be much worse off. Any one with an economical turn—"

"I hate people with an economical turn, and I don't intend to work myself to death trying to cure a lot of ungrateful people. My first year's allowance won't much more than pay my debts. I must have money. A gentleman is obliged to live in a certain style."

"Oh, I dare say, even if he sacrifices everything else in the effort. You love me, but you love money better. Have I stated the case correctly?"

He glanced at her cold, impenetrable face.

"How hard you are, Margaret," he said, reproachfully. "You don't understand the difficulty. Love in a cottage is well enough in theory, but no fun in practice. I could not be happy under such circumstances. I love you dearly, and if I only had a little money, I should like nothing better than to marry you."

"Thanks," was the quiet rejoinder.

"Your assurance is quite consoling, but I don't believe I quite appreciate the honor you would confer upon me. Of course the idea of my possible objection has not entered your mind. Under the circumstances I may regard your loss as my gain."

How truly his loss was her gain she did not pause to reflect.

"You are excellent at sarcasm," he rejoined with reproach. "I was only speaking of my wishes. If you had told me two weeks ago, how thoroughly you despised me I might have been a wiser man to-day."

Margaret understood his meaning. She felt that he had no right to speak to her in this way, yet his words pained her. In imagination she went back to the first hour of their meeting. She remembered how glad she had felt that they would be thrown together for a short time in this quiet place. She remembered what faith she had placed in the existence of those good qualities Miss Hilton had mentioned, and what hopeful longings and eager expectations had filled the hours of her companionship with him, and now her disappointment was both keen and bitter.

It lent a new sharpness to her answer. "You dare not blame me for any action of yours," she said, endeavoring to speak quietly. "I have endured your company. Could I do otherwise? You have tried to win my affection by all the arts in your power. I suppose you found the pastime amusing, and probably you imagined that you had so far succeeded, that if it suited your pleasure to honor me with a proposal of marriage, I would accept it with thanks. I hope you have discovered your mistake. I would not marry you to save myself from starvation."

tion. You have insulted me quite enough."

"Not insulted, Margaret," he said, reproachfully, looking into her passionate face. "Believe me, I have intended no insult. I respect and admire you too much, and I love you far more than I can ever love my cousin. Yet, I have no alternative. I must marry her or starve."

Margaret's lips moved. She was about to make an angry rejoinder, but with an effort she controlled the impulse.

"You will starve royally," she said, somewhat bitterly. "I consider marrying for money contemptible. You have different views. We have learned something new of each other. Money stands above love in your estimation. You cannot forego the luxuries of life for the sake of one you pretend to love, with such devotedness. Now, if I loved a man," she continued, with a slight tremor in her quiet voice, "I would sacrifice my fondest desires for his sake. In poverty or wealth, he would be equally dear. I would count no economic mean, no labor lost, that could contribute to his comfort or happiness. Disgrace might come between us, but poverty never. You know that money cannot buy happiness. The desire for its acquisition is the meanest of all ambitions. If I should marry a man for his possessions merely, I would despise myself heartily and thoroughly. Oh, why have you disappointed me?"

The words escaped her almost unconsciously, and their mingled pain and regret surprised even herself. But Brian did not hear them. He was too deeply engrossed with his own thoughts, and too deeply hurt by Margaret's plainly expressed opinion. He longed to vindicate himself in her eyes, though he felt that such a thing was impossible. No words of his would better his position. He must leave S'conset immediately. The necessity for this step became very apparent. He turned with this decision to see Margaret preparing to leave the beach. He realized that in all probability he would never see her again. A thousand longings surged through his heart. Impulsive words rushed to his lips, but with a determined will he repressed them.

"Try to forgive me, Margaret," he begged. "Try to forget the pain I have caused you."

"Don't distress yourself," was her cold, proud answer. "You are holding my hand, and I am tired of standing."

He looked at her with a longing he could not have put in words, and released her hand without even a goodbye. He stood watching her, until the winding streets of the village shut her from his sight. Then, with a feeling that something had gone out of his life, he threw himself upon the sand with a misery at heart no language could express.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

He Got the Information.

Peter Bunda, who has been married only two weeks, has left his wife. Bunda is a little man, and his wife weighs two hundred and forty pounds, and was the relict of the late Seth Potts. About ten days after marriage Bunda was surprised, on awakening in the morning, to find his better-half sitting up in bed, crying as if her heart would break. Astonished, he asked the cause of her sorrow, but, receiving no reply, he began to surmise that there must be some secret on her mind which she withheld from him, and which was the cause of her anguish, so he remarked to Mrs. B. that as they were married she ought to tell him the cause of her grief, so that, if possible, he might lessen it. After considerable coaxing he elicited the following from her:

"Last night I dreamed I was single, and as I walked through a well-lighted street I came to a shop where a sign in front advertised husbands for sale. Thinking it curious, I entered, and ranged along the wall on either side were men with prices affixed to them—such beautiful men—some for one thousand dollars, some for five hundred dollars, and so on to one hundred and fifty dollars. And, as I had not that amount, I could not purchase."

Thinking to console her, B. placed his arm lovingly around her, and asked:

"And did you see any men like me there?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, "lots like you; they were tied up like asparagus, and sold for ten cents per bunch."

Bunda got up, and went to ask his lawyer if he had sufficient ground for a divorce.

A Revolutionary Soldier's Children.

There are now living in this State five children of Colonel Gassaway Watkins, who served as an officer of the Maryland line throughout the revolutionary war. They are John S. Watkins, who represented Howard County in the Maryland Senate, notably in 1861 during the session at Frederick; Mrs. Margaret Gassaway Watkins, widow of Albert G. Watkins; Mrs. Albina Clarke, widow of William Clarke, all of Howard County, and Mrs. Priscilla Kenly, wife of George T. Kenly, of Baltimore city. They are all hale and hearty and can recount many interesting reminiscences of the revolutionary war as told to them by their heroic father, who lived to see all his children grown.—Baltimore Sun.

The Parent Rock.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed rock of the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united thicknesses of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived.

FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TOLD OF THEIR NOMINATION.

Rousing Meeting of the Democracy at the New York Madison Square Garden—Thousands Witness the Ceremonies in Madison Square—Candidates Applauded.

Accept the Party's Call.

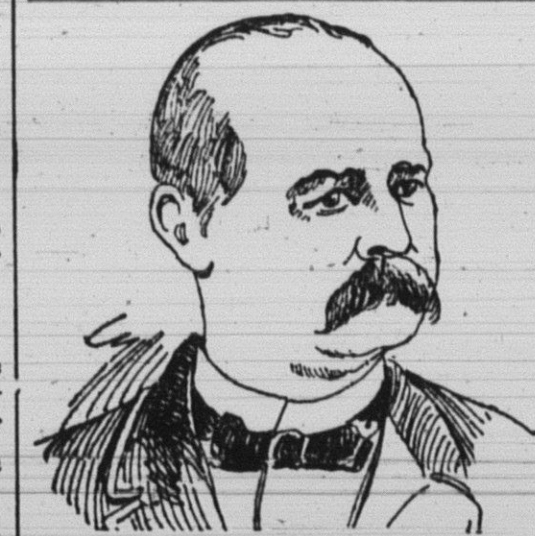
Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson were formally notified by the Convention Committee at Madison Square Garden, in New York, that they had been chosen by the Democratic party as its standard-bearers on the national ticket during the campaign which will end Nov. 4 next. The formal duty imposed upon the Notification Committee by the wigwam convention was made the excuse for a free-for-all mass meeting of Tammany and Kings County Democrats. For that purpose President Cleveland's running-mate was brought from Bloomington, Ill., to stand up with his chief and receive the homage of the host. The crowd which surrounded Madison Square Garden was big and unruly and impatient to get in. The police had their hands full, and were glad when the doors were swung open at 7:45 p. m. The body of the theater was free to the public.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Meantime, members of the reception committee had driven to the home of Mr. Whitney, where they took Mr. Cleveland into a carriage, which was driven to the Manhattan Club-house. The National and notification committees were in waiting there. They were joined by other members of the reception committee who had escorted Mr. Stevenson from the Hoffman House. The three committees, with the nominees, entered carriages and were driven to Madison Square Garden, where their arrival was marked by an elaborate display of fireworks. The party alighted and entered the hall amid cheers.

As the candidates passed inside more than 15,000 people were awaiting them. The admission tickets were confined to the stage and boxes, and the vast amphitheater was occupied by the general public. In many respects the occasion was typical of a national convention. There were the same decorations, the same gay streamers of variegated colors, and from the topmost gallery surrounding the inclosure were suspended the coats of arms of the various States and Territories of the Union. While awaiting the arrival of the party the audience had passed the time cheering alternately for Cleveland, Stevenson, and Governor Flower. At 8:20 there was a little commotion in the rear of the stage and a moment later the committee entered, headed by Perry Belmont, who walked arm in arm with Mr. Stevenson. Instantly there was a cry of "Here they come," and, as the crowd recognized the Vice Presidential candidate, the vast auditorium trembled with Democratic cheers. The demonstration of the evening was reserved for Grover Cleveland. As he entered the hall and before he had crossed the stage entrance a sharp eye from the rear gallery, 300 feet away, recognized his generous form, and the shrill cry of "Here comes Cleveland" was the signal for a demonstration that he has not witnessed since 1888. The leader received the ovation with his usual stolidity, but his apparent modesty seemed to excite his admirers



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

to make more noise. Then the speech-making began.

Officially Notified.

Congressman W. L. Wilson, Chairman of the late late Wigwam convention, made the opening speech. He was followed by Secretary Bell, of the National Committee, who officially notified Mr. Cleveland of his nomination. Mr. Cleveland accepted in a speech of considerable length.

Stephen V. White informed Mr. Stevenson that he was the choice for Vice President, and the nominee accepted in brief words of thanks for the honor conferred.

During Mr. Wilson's address Mrs. Cleveland, who had been detained, tried to enter the hall unobserved, but the audience caught sight of her and went wild with enthusiasm. In the midst of Mr. Wilson's speech three cheers were given for Mrs. Cleveland, and when a voice from the gallery proposed "Three cheers for Ruth" the enthusiasm reached such a height that the Chairman was obliged momentarily to

stop. Mr. Cleveland's face darkened with displeasure, but even his frown was powerless to check the cheering, and it was fully a minute before the enthusiasm for Miss Cleveland ceased.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1892.

Twenty-eight States Will Choose Governors This Fall.

The elections of 1892 include those in all the States for 444 Presidential electors, which will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 8. All will be chosen by the several States at large, except in Michigan, where one will be chosen in a district embracing the east half of the State, one in a district embracing the west half of the State, and ten by Congressional districts. There are also to be elected the National House of Representatives (two members have already been chosen in Oregon) and State Legislatures, the latter of which will choose twenty-six United States Senators (one Senator having already been elected in Rhode Island by the Legislature chosen this year). The other elections of the year may be grouped as follows:

Alabama will elect Governor and State officers Aug. 1, and nine Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Arkansas will elect Governor and State officers Sept. 5, and six Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

California will elect seven Representatives in Congress and Legislature, and choose a United States Senator, vice Felton (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Colorado will elect Governor, State officers, and two Representatives in Congress Nov. 8. Connecticut will elect Governor, State officers, four Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Hawley (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Delaware will elect a Representative in Congress and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Gray (Dem.), Nov. 8.

Florida will elect Governor, State officers, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Pasco (Dem.), Oct. 4, and two Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Georgia will elect Governor and State officers Oct. 5 and eleven Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Idaho will elect Governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Shoup (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Illinois will elect Governor and State officers, and twenty-two Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Indiana will elect Governor and State officers, thirteen Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Turpie (Dem.), Nov. 8.

Iowa will elect Secretary of State and eleven Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Kansas will elect Governor, State officers, and eight Representatives in Congress Nov. 8. Kentucky will elect eleven Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Louisiana elected Foster (Dem.) Governor and a Democratic Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Gibson (Dem.), April 18; will elect six Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Maine will elect a Governor, four Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Hale (Rep.), Sept. 12.

Maryland will elect six Representatives in Congress and Legislature, and choose a Governor, State officers, thirteen Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Dawes (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Michigan will elect a Governor and State officers, twelve Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Stockbridge (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Minnesota will elect a Governor and State officers, seven Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Davis (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Mississippi will elect seven Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Missouri will elect Governor and State officers, fifteen Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Cockrell (Dem.), Nov. 8.

Montana will elect Governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Sanders (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Nebraska will elect Governor and State officers, six Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Paddock (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Nevada will elect Supreme Court Judge, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Stewart (Rep.), Nov. 8.

New Hampshire will elect Governor and two Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

New Jersey will elect Governor and State officers, eight Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Blodgett (Dem.), Nov. 8.

New York will elect Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, thirty-four Representatives in Congress, and the Assembly of 128 members to take part in the election of a United States Senator, vice Hiscock (Rep.), Nov. 8.

North Carolina will elect Governor and State officers and nine Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

North Dakota will elect Governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Casey (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Ohio will elect Secretary of State and twenty-one Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Oregon elected Republican Supreme Court Judge and two Republican Representatives in Congress June 6.

Pennsylvania will elect thirty Representatives in Congress and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Quay (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Rhode Island elected a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature, which has re-elected Aldrich (Rep.) to the United States Senate, April 6, and will elect two Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

South Carolina will elect Governor and State officers and seven Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

South Dakota will elect Governor and State officers and two Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Tennessee will elect Governor and State officers, ten Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Bates (Dem.), Nov. 8.

Texas will elect Governor and State officers, and thirteen Representatives in Congress Nov. 8.

Vermont will elect Governor and State officers, two Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Proctor (Rep.), Sept. 6.

Virginia will elect ten Representatives in Congress Nov. 8. The Legislature will elect United States Senator, vice Hunton, appointed pro tem.

Washington will elect Governor and State officers, two Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Allen (Rep.), Nov. 8.

West Virginia will elect Governor and State officers, four Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Faulkner (Dem.), Nov. 8.

Wisconsin will elect Governor and State officers, ten Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Sawyer (Rep.), Nov. 8.

Wyoming will elect Governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Warren (Rep.), Nov. 8.

FATAL SOUTH DAKOTA STORM.

A Woman Killed at Gettysburg and Her Child Injured—Churches Destroyed.

Specials from various points in South Dakota give details of a severe storm that did considerable damage to crops and property Wednesday night. At Gettysburg a woman named Herron was killed and her child fatally injured. The storm struck that place at 10 o'clock and destroyed the Methodist and Baptist churches, and nearly every house in the city was more or less damaged. Two heavy freight cars were blown fifty feet from the track. Wires from Gettysburg are all down and the details of the storm are meager.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

New Advertisements.

Geo. H. Knept—Dry Goods.
E. C. Hill—Bicycles.
F. P. Glazier & Co.—Groceries.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Ruth Loomis is the proud possessor of a new bicycle.

Wm. Caspary, the baker, is now shipping bread to Grass Lake.

Saturday night saw one of the largest crowds in town that has been here in many a day.

Rev. J. H. McIntosh will preach at the M. E. church next Sunday, July 31st, as usual.

A couple of natives of France in company with a bear was upon our streets Saturday last.

The ladies library will be open only from 4 to 5 p. m. Saturdays, from now until the first of September.

Martin Barthel, of Detroit, brother of Geo. Barthel of this place, died at his home Wednesday, July 27, 1892.

A dozen balloons are being built for Jackson aeronauts who are bound to sail the ether blue or break their necks.

Mrs. J. G. Hoover has a hollyhock that is 8 feet and 9 inches high and which sports 200 blossoms and nearly 200 buds.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of the Congregational church will dispense ice cream next Saturday evening, July 30, in the McKune block.

Mrs. M. Boyd and Mrs. L. Tichenor will dispense ice cream every afternoon and evening at M. Boyd's grocery during the hot weather.

Mrs. Nancy Flagler, of Chelsea, while at her father's, James Clark's south of town last Sunday, sustained a broken arm.—Grass Lake News.

Chas. Tarbell has secured the agency for Washtenaw county for the book entitled "Columbus and Columbia" which is advertised in another column.

The weather that we have been having the past week has come as near the scorching point as possible. Cases of sunstroke and prostration have been numerous all over the country.

When a hen succeeds in hatching a chicken from a china egg, and a soldier kills an enemy at a hundred yards with a blank cartridge, then a merchant may hope to do a successful business without advertising.

R. A. Snyder has rented the vacant store adjoining the one he now occupies and will cut an arch between them and occupy it with his meat market. A plate glass front will be put in and other improvements made.

The children of Mrs. Auguste Wedemeyer wish to express their sincere thanks to all the friends who so kindly assisted them in caring for their mother during her last illness, also to the choir and to those who brought flowers.

The order of Lady Maccabees is attaining wonderful popularity and remarkable growth. Miss Bina West, state organizer for Michigan, invaded Ohio last week, organizing at Cleveland the first hive in the state. This is the initiatory step towards a growth in Ohio equally as great as in Michigan.

As little Cora Noyes and Beatrice Bacon were driving alone, Wednesday afternoon, the horse turned suddenly, and ran into a hitching post, stopping the buggy so quickly as to throw Beatrice out to the ground and Cora under the horse's heels, but as the animal stood perfectly still, neither of the children were seriously hurt.

Saturday afternoon about four o'clock a wreck occurred a few rods east of the depot at this place, one train running into the rear of another and smashing a few cars. The tracks were obstructed for a few hours, but the wrecking crew came down from Jackson and about 8 o'clock had cleared away the debris. No one was injured.

An ordinance that has just been passed relative to licensing dogs can be found in another column.

Rev. T. E. Huddle, will deliver a union temperance lecture Sunday evening at 7:30, under the auspices of the I. O. G. T.

A new society called Helping Hand was organized at this place this week. The local society will be known as Sylvan Tent.

The Glazier-Strong Oil Stove Company must be getting ready to ship a few stoves as they are just getting in two car loads of crates.

S. E. McGlothlin, who has been with the Great Western Feather Renovating Company, has purchased a new machine and will operate it at Howell.

At a meeting of the school board Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: Moderator, H. S. Holmes; assessor, W. P. Schenk; director, Jabez Bacon.

Tuesday, August 23, will be observed as Epworth League day on the Albion camp meeting grounds. Rev. J. F. Berry, editor of the League Herald, and other prominent men will speak.

Negotiations are pending between R. A. Snyder and Smith & Stephens, for the sale of the latter's meat market but we are unable to tell what decision has been made.

Advance sheets of Bradstreet's state that telegrams from the important trade centers show a moderate revival of general trade, with indications that the autumn's demand is already making itself felt and will meet expectations with a fair expansion in volume of distribution of all staples.

It is not infrequent that newspapers are unappreciated by men whom they have favored. When you find your home paper taking no interest in your success, when you find it keeps everlastingly silent, when you think the editor should tear his linen in your behalf, do not work yourself in a fever of anxiety as to the cause, but ask wherein you have placed the paper and its editor under obligations to use space and energy for you.—Ex.

Two concerts will be given by the young people of the Lutheran St. Paul's congregation, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2d and 3d, in the Town Hall for the benefit of the new church. Prof. E. N. Bilbie, violinist, of Ann Arbor, who spent three years in Berlin, Germany, as a pupil of Emil Sauret, and Miss Fannie L. Gwinner, pianist, and other ladies of Ann Arbor and Jackson will be present and take part in the concerts. The entertainment will begin at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. Ice cream will be served from 4 to 8 p. m.

An exchange gives a list of nine classes of people who do a town no good and retard improvement and progress. These nine classes are: (1) Those who go out of the city to do their trading; (2) those who oppose improvement; (3) those who prefer a quiet town to one of push and business; (4) those who imagine they run the town; (5) those who think business can be run strictly without advertising; (6) those who deride public spirited men; (7) those who oppose every improvement that does not originate with themselves; (8) those who oppose every enterprise which does not appear to benefit them; and (9) those who seek to injure the credit of an individual.

Waterloo Budget.

Born, Monday, July 25, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Orville Gorton, a daughter.

Mrs. Mabel Palmer, of Ann Arbor is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Croman.

Mrs. Deane and daughter, of Charlotte, are visiting at Geo. Rowe's and Peter Finch's.

John Wuerworth, the Manchester clothier, and family spent Sunday with Jacob Rummel.

Jacob Rhoades missed one of his horses Saturday morning and upon search being made it was found in Harmon Marsh's cistern. There was about four feet of water in the cistern and probably the horse drowned almost immediately. Neighbors regret that one or two dozen of his dogs did not get in with the horse.

PERSONAL.

R. Sackett spent Tuesday in Detroit.

Mrs. M. Updike spent Wednesday in Jackson.

C. E. Babcock spent Thursday at Port Huron.

Frank Strong, of Homer, was in town Thursday.

Roland Waltrous was an Ann Arbor visitor Wednesday.

George Irwin jr., spent several days of this week at Leoni.

Chas. VanOrden returned Monday from a visit in Howell.

Mrs. H. Sherry is spending some time with friends in Canada.

Mrs. Frank McNamara, of Traverse City, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Cal Whitaker, of Lansing, is the guests of friends in town this week.

Sam. F. Hook and son Claude, of Detroit, are the guests of Mrs. J. Bacon.

Mrs. O. S. Watkins, of Grass Lake, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hooker.

Mr. and Mrs. Enest Gregg, of Detroit, are spending a short time with relatives here.

Nathan Stanger, of Ann Arbor, is spending a few days with Rev. and Mrs. C. Haag.

Henry Herzer, of Ann Arbor, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wood this week.

Miss Lydia Graham, who has been in Manchester, for some time, has returned to this place.

Mrs. Dan Sullivan and sons, of Columbus, Ohio, are the guests of Michael Sullivan and family.

Mrs. M. Lehman and sons were called to Manchester, this week by the death of a child of a relative.

Miss May Feckenschler, of Fenton, spent several days of this week here, the guest of Burnett Sparks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayes, of Tecumseh, spent Sunday at this place, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schatz.

Mrs. J. E. Eisenman, who has been with friends in Cleveland for some time past, returned to Chelsea Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Williams and family, returned Tuesday to this place after a week's visit with friends in Howell.

Mrs. Louise Tate, of Swickley, Pa., who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. S. A. Barlow, for several months, returns to her home today.

Obituary.

Mrs. Augusta Elizabeth Wedemeyer widow of the late Frederick Wedemeyer, was born near Hanau, province of Hessen, Germany, on the 13th day of December, 1839, and died at her home in Lima, Tuesday evening, July 19, 1892.

In 1855, she accompanied her parents Philip and Caroline Grunner, to this country. They settled in Lima where her father still resides.

She was married on the 6th of July, 1857, and was the mother of four children, Frederick, Theodore, Nellie and William, all of whom are living, and sincerely mourn the loss of a loving and faithful mother.

Mrs. Wedemeyer was a loyal and faithful member of the Lutheran church, and an estimable and worthy woman in all the relations of life. Her last two years were years of great suffering from cancerous tumor, for which she endured several operations, all which she bore with great fortitude, without murmur or complaint.

The esteem in which she was held by her neighbors was impressively manifested by the large congregation that attended her funeral and the beautiful bouquets that covered her coffin. The funeral discourse was preached in the German language by the Rev. H. Lemster, of Freedom, after which remarks were made by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, and a hymn sung by a Chelsea choir, in English.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, July 25, 1892:

Mrs. Nettie Kellogg.

Wm. Judson, P. M.

L. Tichenor has a lot of fine pleasure and fishing row boats for sale cheap.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review, of the village of Chelsea, will meet at the clerk's office in R. S. Armstrong & Co.'s drug store, Monday and Tuesday, August 1 and 2, 1892, for the purpose of reviewing the assessment roll of said village of Chelsea.

Dated, Chelsea, July 27, 1892.

J. P. Wood, Assessor.

A Picturesque Superstition.

It was midnight when Elder Toots was getting home from an occasion where he had "pounded" the Scriptures, and as he passed the sacred shades of the cemetery that lay between him and his whitewashed walls, he saw one of his own flock skipping over the high paling.

"Wha yoo doin' thar, Petah, at this yeh witching hour of the night?" asked the Rev. Toots in a shaky voice.

"Hu-z-lf—sah!" cautioned Pete, rolling his eyes in the moonlight. "I'ses ben a trying to diskiver a rabbit's foot by de light of de moon, foh to keep off de hoodoo, sah."

"G'way hum, yoh crazy young fool Petah, I'se clean done shame ob yoh. Pruty soon yoh heah something z-z-zoonin, den yoh wish you know bettah dan to come on sich crazy erran,' expostulated the elder. "It aint de dark ob de moon, an' yoh spect to catch er rabb'?"

"My maw tole me—" "Nebbah yoh mine whot yoh maw say on dat subjeck, yoh poh ign'rant boy. Yoh got teh go in de dark of de moon, recombar, and ef you catch de rabbit you membah it hob two hind legs, an' yoh pasture want one foh a watch chawm. Now yoh go 'long home."

This actual conversation concerns one of the most potent superstitions of the colored people, who are not wanting in personal courage and will haunt grave yards while still in the flesh without any scruples. They believe that the rabbit's foot keeps off disease, assures them good luck in all their speculations and prevents any evil charm having effect on them. The belief is not confined entirely to the colored people, as has been frequently proven by finding the rabbits foot on the bodies of white suicides or men killed in disaster. That it failed to insure personal safety does not impair the belief in its lucky value. There are three conditions necessary. It must be the hind foot of the rabbit, killed at midnight in a graveyard, in the dark of the moon.

Foolish as this superstition looks by the light of the nineteenth century intelligence, is it any more absurd than carrying a potato in one's pocket to cure rheumatism, refusing to sit a table where thirteen guests assemble, or persist in regarding Friday as an unlucky day?

Council Proceedings.

Chelsea, Mich., July 6, 1892.

Board met in council room.

Meeting called to order by president.

Roll call by clerk.

Present, Wm. Bacon, president.

Trustees, A. Conkright, Geo. Crowell, I. M. Whitaker and F. Staffan.

Absent W. F. Riemenschneider, and C. E. Whitaker.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported that councilman, Frank Staffan be appointed as a committee of one to tender Mrs. Frey eight dollars (\$8.00) in payment of pump belonging to well in front of her saloon premises and also to inform her that the village will pay for one half of the repairs in the future. Carried.

Moved and supported that an order be drawn on treasurer for eight dollars (\$8.00) in favor of Mrs. Frey to pay for pump. Carried.

Your committee on ordinances would recommend the following ordinance:

F. Staffan
W. F. Riemenschneider } Ordi. Com.
I. M. Whitaker

ORDINANCE NO. 31.

An ordinance prohibiting the keeping of dogs within the village of Chelsea excepting those for which a license shall be procured providing for a tag and a collar to be used on all dogs for which a license has been procured, and for their impoundment and destruction when found running at large, without a tag contrary to the provisions of this ordinance.

The village of Chelsea ordains:

Sec. 1.—That no person or persons shall be allowed to keep or harbor any dog or dogs within the village of Chelsea from and after the first day of September A. D., 1892, except such person or persons as shall procure a license from the proper authorities for the privilege of so keeping or harboring any dog or dogs within said village and for which license such person or persons shall pay the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) for each dog so licensed.

Sec. 2.—The license mentioned in Sec. 1 of this ordinance shall be valid for the term of one year from and after the said first day of September A. D. 1892 and shall be renewable yearly thereafter on the payment of the sum of one dollar (\$1.00.)

Section 3.—It shall be the duty of the village marshal to attend to the licensing of all dogs; to collect the license fee; to provide, keep on hand and furnish to each person procuring a license a suitable tag which shall be numbered, to make and submit to the board of trustee a monthly account of his receipts and expenditures under the ordinance, to keep a book in which he shall enter the names of persons procuring license, the number of dogs licensed by each and the number of the number of the tag assigned to each person for use on said dogs and to provide a pound in which he shall confine any and all dogs found running at large without a tag contrary to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 4.—Each person procuring license under this ordinance shall provide each dog for which he has obtained a license with a collar to which shall be attached the tag furnished by the marshal and in case the tag is lost the person owning it on application to the marshal and payment of the sum of twenty-five cents therefor shall receive another tag the number of which be entered in the marshal's book beside the number of the tag lost.

Sec. 5.—If any dog or dogs shall be found running at large without a tag contrary to the provisions of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the marshal to take up or cause to be taken up such dog or dogs and confine them in the sack pound and shall immediately after post a notice on the front door of the town hall in said village and said notice to contain a description of each dog taken up, the exact time of its impoundment and that such dog or dogs may be claimed and licensed within three days after the time of impounding them and if not claimed and licensed within three days after so impounding them it shall be the duty of the marshal after the expiration of said three days to take such dog or dogs and destroy them in such manner as he shall see fit.

Sec. 6.—The owner or harbinger of any dog or dogs confined in the pound as provided in Sec. 5 of this ordinance may have such dog or dogs released and set free by procuring a license for each dog so confined and payment of the sum of thirty-five cents as a pound fee for each dog impounded.

Sec. 7.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1892.

Moved and supported that we accept and adopt ordinance No. 31, relative to dogs as read. Yeas, A. Conkright, F. Staffan, Geo. Crowell and I. M. Whitaker, Nays none. Absent C. E. Whitaker and W. F. Riemenschneider.

Approved July 20, A. D. 1892.

WILLIAM BACON, President.

On motion the board adjourned.

A. E. WINANS, Clerk.

A Prize Hen Party.

If three hundred hens lay three hundred eggs in three hundred days, how many hens will take to lay one hundred eggs in one hundred days? To the first person answering the above problem correctly the publishers of the Ladies Pictorial Weekly will give an elegant Upright Piano valued at \$25 or its equivalent in cash as preferred. To the second person will be given an elegant safety bicycle, valued at \$15 or its equivalent in cash. To the third person a handsome gold watch, valued at \$75, or its equivalent in cash. The next fifty persons sending correct answers will each receive a prize, valued at from \$2.50 to \$5. Prizes awarded in the U. S. will be sent free of duty. Contestants must enclose with the answer a U. S. postal note for 30 cents or 15 U. S. two-cent stamps for one month's trial subscription to the Ladies Pictorial Weekly, which is one of the handsomest and best ladies' weekly publications in this continent. The object in offering this prize contest is to introduce it to new families and increase its permanent subscription list. We guarantee that prizes will be awarded strictly in order of merit. The date of the mark on letters is given precedence so that persons living at a distance have just as good an opportunity of securing a valuable prize. Address, Ladies' Pictorial Co., "E." Toronto, Canada.

PORTRAITS OF COLUMBUS.

The public school pupils, who are going to have the lead all over America in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, are already asking how Columbus looked.

Many leading American publications have recently contained timely articles on the great discoverer, and the variety of portraits which has accompanied these articles has been surprising.

By the highest authorities it is conceded that there is no likeness of Columbus whose claim to consideration is indisputable.

From Oviedo and his own son Ferdinand—two persons who knew him—we have descriptions of his appearance, upon which must be based our judgment of the alleged portraits.

From them we learn that his face was long, neither full nor thin; his cheek bones rather high; his nose aquiline; his eyes light gray; his complexion fair and high colored. Up to the age of thirty his hair was of light color, but became rapidly gray after that age. It must be admitted in the face of these details that not one of the portraits gives very positive evidence of presenting the great discoverer as he lived.

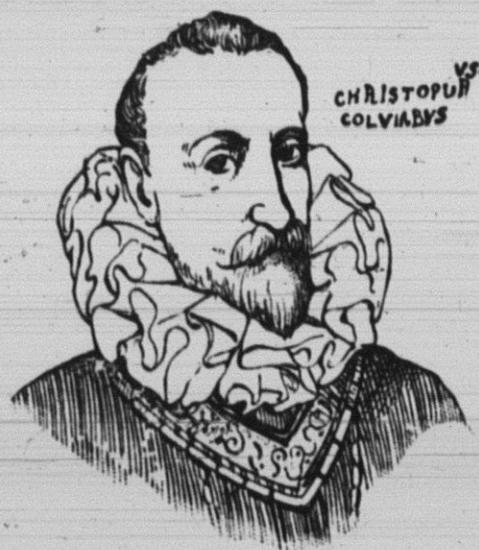
The earliest claimant for consideration is a wood engraving by Paolo Giovio, published in 1575, which we give.



Next in point of antiquity is the engraving called the De Bry portrait. It shows a head covered by a three cornered cap, the face being short and broad and having the characteristics of the Dutch in a marked degree. It does not correspond with the best authenticated descriptions. De Bry claimed that the original canvas from which it was taken was painted from life by order of Ferdinand, the king.



Jomard published in 1845 a portrait in support of a Titianesque canvas, which he had obtained at Vicenza. This picture bore the inscription "Christophorus Columbus." He claimed that the features were in accord with the description of writers contemporaneous with Columbus. The pointed beard and Flemish ruff he accounted for by assuming that they were the additions of a later hand. These and other accessories, however, prevented the acceptance of Jomard's views.



There are many other so called likenesses of Columbus. They are widely scattered and it is not easy to link them with the three shown above, which probably have the best claims to consideration. But these three have little in common. They would never be taken for portraits of the same person.

The most authoritative descriptions of the stature, complexion and personality of Columbus coincide, and yet the most generally accepted portraits are not in harmony. Many artists disregard the statement that his nose was aquiline and make it of a decidedly retreating type; others portray him as a brunette with a short, fat and beardless face. The next time we see him he is a blond with a long, thin face, well covered with whiskers. We always know him, as the artist thoughtfully introduces his name; otherwise a lively guessing match might

result. The style of the pictures would naturally suggest the celebrities of a few centuries ago. They might be taken for Plato, Othello the Moor, Alaric, Julius Caesar, Richard III and a score of others whose faces figure in history. Even a composite of the many portraits could not blend or unite in one the discordant conceptions which we see every day. We must know Columbus by his deeds, and not by his pictures.

There are 216,330 school houses in the United States and only 3.5 per cent. of them are in cities. This is a striking illustration of the economy possible in a dense population. Every one of these schools should be represented in the national Columbian public school celebration of Columbus Day, Oct. 21.

Patti's Wonderful Castle.

The house in which Patti lives is one of the most interesting of homes. Craig-y-Nos castle, as the songstress has christened it, is hidden away in the wild hills of the Swansea valley of Wales. It would be one of the most inaccessible spots imaginable were it not for a little railway which runs within four miles of it. In pleasant weather it would be difficult to find a prettier bit of landscape, but in wet and wintry weather, when storms sweep through the valley and transform the tumbling little Tawy river into a foaming torrent, it is a good place to keep away from. Patti's reason for choosing a home there was a good one. The peculiarly moist atmosphere of the place suited her voice better than any other locality she could find on the English side of the Dover straits. Having once determined where she would live, Patti began to build a home consistent with her ample ideas of comfort and luxury.

The most remarkable thing about Craig-y-Nos is that such an establishment is to be found in such a remote part of the country. It is very much as though Jay Gould had built his Irvington palace in the heart of the Adirondacks instead of on the slope of the Hudson river. In point of architectural beauty or extent of acreage it would be absurd to compare Craig-y-Nos with any of the great ancestral estates of the English aristocracy. The castle takes its name from a huge, ill shaped hill called Craig of the Night. To get around this hill and make her house moderately accessible from the railway station Patti spent \$20,000 in building a roadway.—Florence Wilson in Ladies' Home Journal.

Teaching a Girl a Lesson.

She happened to catch a Greene and Gates avenue car that was crowded with business men on their way to the bridge and a sprinkling of women and schoolboys. She looked around in vain for a seat, but the men had their noses buried in newspapers and possibly did not see her. She stood almost directly in front of a gallant schoolboy who was studying "Caesars Gallic Wars," and he arose and proffered his seat. The young woman, without even a nod of acknowledgment, flopped down with an injured expression, as though she was just inheriting her rights, which she should have come into long ago.

"Excuse me," said the youth, a mischievous twinkle illuminating his eyes, "but I think I left one of my books on the seat."

At this point everybody looked up, seemingly all at once, and saw the young woman rise, and the young man reseat himself, with a very audible "Thanks."

That young woman's embarrassment was painful. Everybody was smiling, and not a few old codgers chuckled. It was a cruel thing to do, and, as the young fellow says, he did it all on the spur of the moment, and would probably not have done it had he thought twice. However, he has evidently taught one young woman the appropriateness of gratitude, even in small things.—Brooklyn Eagle.

London Children Have to Work Hard.

The testimony of Mr. Lakeman, factory inspector, before the committee on the store hours bill sitting at London, revealed the terrible fact that the ordinary time of boys and girls behind the counter is eighty-four hours a week, or fourteen hours a day. But he knows of neighborhoods where the stores are kept open for ninety-six hours a week, or an average of sixteen hours a day. All the employees are expected to be present during the whole day, beginning at 6 a. m. and lasting till 10 at night.

The lower the neighborhood the longer the hours during which the stores are kept open. In some parts where laborers dwell stores will be open on Saturdays from 6 a. m. till midnight. Mr. Lakeman said that anemia, dyspepsia, and even varicose veins were produced in girls of sixteen to eighteen years through long hours in stores. On busy days the employees were not allowed more than ten minutes for dinner out of their sixteen hours of work a day, and no time for tea. The majority of storekeepers, he said, would hail with joy a law enforcing a uniform limit of keeping stores open.—Chicago Herald.

Only One Poisonous Snake in England.

Of the 1,500 different species of snakes which are now known to naturalists, the great majority are not poisonous, and of the four kinds of snakes, or spallike creatures, which inhabit England, only one is venomous. This distaste for serpents which most persons experience, gives way in many instances to a feeling of interest as soon as, without risk or danger, they become better understood. The collection of animals at the London

Zoological gardens has now for many years included a considerable number of snakes, and so has greatly helped to diffuse a more rational sentiment in their regard. But much yet remains to be effected before that admiration for serpents, which their beauty and the many points of interest they possess really call for, is felt by educated persons in general.—Quarterly Review.

Mrs. Browning's Sonnets.

The sonnets from the Portuguese were written by Elizabeth Barrett to Mr. Browning before her marriage, although she never even showed them to him till some years after they were man and wife. They were sonnets such as no Portuguese ever wrote before or ever will write again. There is a quality in them which is beyond words, that echo which belongs to the highest human expression of feeling. But such a love to such a woman comes with its own testament.—Annie Thackeray Ritchie in Harper's.

Funnyman's Misadventure.

Funnyman (finishing his story)—Ha, ha, ha! Amusing, isn't it? Well, goodbye, they say it's wise to leave at once after you've said a good thing, you know.

Amiable Hostess—Oh, you are not going yet, are you, Mr. Funnyman?—Kate Field's Washington.

Schools and the French Army.

The total expenditure for normal schools in France was, in 1872, near \$11,000,000; at present it is upward of \$25,000,000, or an increase of 127 per cent. The French republic has spent and is still spending untold millions upon the army and navy. But on account of that it does not forget the school. And without a doubt the republican school will outlive the republican army and be a blessing to all generations to come, for knowledge makes us free.—Chicago Herald.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage executed by Parmenus W. Watts and Isabella E. Watts, his wife to the Chelsea Savings Bank of Chelsea, Michigan, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw in said state of Michigan, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1888 in liber 72 of mortgages on page 380 by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of eleven hundred, twenty six and 1/100 dollars for principal and interest and thirty-five dollars as attorney fee as provided by the statute and in said mortgage and no proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt so secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statutes in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday, the 19th day of September, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor in said county of Washtenaw said court house being the place of holding the circuit court for said county of Washtenaw by sale at public vendue to the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgage premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those certain pieces and parcels of land situate and being in the townships of Lyndon and Dexter in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan and described as follows to-wit:

The west half of the northwest fractional of section eighteen in said township of Dexter. Also the north-east fractional quarter of section thirteen (13) in the township of Lyndon aforesaid.

Excepting a small strip lying south of the highway on southwest corner of last described parcel and also a small parcel of land sold to John McCormell in southwest corner of said last described parcel.

Dated Chelsea, Mich. June 25, 1892.

Chelsea Savings Bank, mortgagee.

G. W. Turnbull, attorney for mortgagee.



We are making Close Prices on

New Process Gasoline Stoves,

Glazier-Strong Lamp Stoves, Brightest & Best,

Croquet Sets, Hammocks,

Screens, Etc. Refrigerators at Cost.

W. J. KNAPP.



TO CATCH THE READER

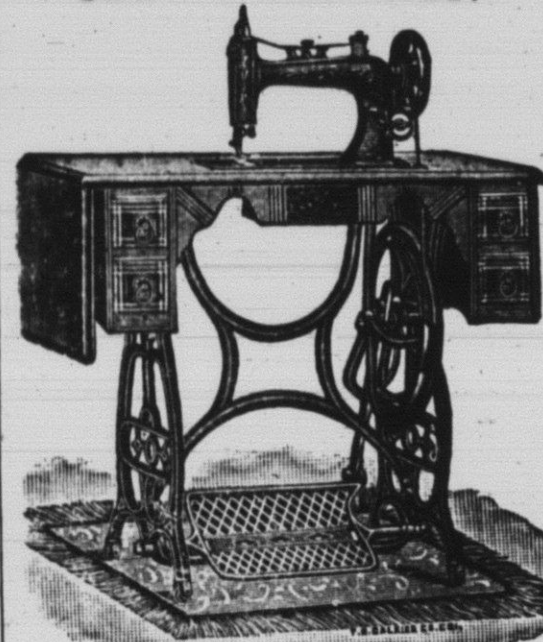
the successful advertiser places his announcements in

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

VOL. IV., NO. 16. CHELSEA, MICH., JULY 1, 1892. WHOLE NUMBER, 172.

which has the largest circulation of any paper published in Chelsea; and proves every claim that it makes in regard to its circulation.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY AND A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY IS ONE OF OUR NEW SEAMSTRESS SEWING MACHINES.



FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS National Sewing Machine Co.

SUCCESSORS TO JUNE MANUFACTURING CO. BELVIDERE, ILL.

Manufacturers of Fine Family Sewing Machines



Enterprising Young Man: True & Co. instructed and started me. I worked steadily and made money faster than I expected. I became able to buy an island and build a small summer hotel. If I don't succeed at that, I will go to work again at the business in which I made my money. True & Co. shall we instruct and start you reader? If we do, and if you work industriously, you will in due time be able to buy an island and build a hotel. If you wish to, money can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Anyone can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This entirely new line brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment—we teach you FREE. This is an age of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Wherever you are, and whatever you are doing, you want to know about this wonderful work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. No space to explain here, but if you will write to us, we will make all plain to you FREE. Address: TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

PATENTS

Copyrights and Reissues secured. Trade marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge.

Main offices directly across from the Patent Office, and attention is specially called to my perfect and long established facilities for making prompt preliminary searches for the most vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care in the shortest possible time. Selected cases specialty.

FEES MODERATE and exclusive attention given to patent business. Book of information and advice, and special references sent without charge upon request. J. R. LITTLE.

Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure the blues.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.

A Piano SENT on trial

WE PAY FREIGHT
If you do not keep it.
We think you will keep it.
It pleases everybody.
It is an honest piano.
It is the WING Piano.

You may have a preference for some other make. Still you are a reasoning creature, and open to conviction, no doubt.

The question is too important to be settled without due thought. Years of satisfaction or of regret come with a piano. Does it wear well? The WING Piano does. "Look before you leap."

Whatever piano you buy, there are piano secrets you ought to know. Our free book tells them. Send a postal card for it. It may help you to buy a different piano. We take that risk. We also tell you the nearest dealer where you can see a WING Piano. It is worth looking at. So is the price. WING & SON, 245 Broadway, New York.



DIAMOND FRAME

CUSHION AND PNEUMATIC TIRES

WARRANTY WITH EVERY WHEEL

SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE

ARIEL CYCLE MFG. CO., GOSHEN, IND.

Free Excursion to the World's Fair

For all agents who sell COLUMBUS and COLUMBIA

THE MAN AND THE NATION.

By Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clark Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadricentennial history of our country, four complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world famous authors, nearly 100 quarto pages, 400 splendid historical illustrations and colored paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, etc. The grandest book of the greatest century. Not the creation of one author but combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and full particulars about free excursion to world's fair.—R. S. PRALCO, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

CHOKED BY FOUL GAS.

THREE CHICAGO TANNERY LABORERS KILLED.

The Republicans of Michigan and South Dakota Have Named Their Men—Serious Collision in Ontario Province—Extreme Heat in Southern Kansas.

The Lawmakers.

In the House on the 21st the bill for enforcing reciprocal commercial relations with Canada was passed without division. In the Senate Messrs. Daniel and White denounced Washburn's anti-option bill, and the general opinion is that its enemies will try to kill time until the final adjournment. Nothing was done by the conference in regard to the World's Fair loan, and it is expected that an adverse report will be presented to the House. The World's Fair, however, has gained many friends since the non-concurrence vote.

Farmer Rich Leads the Wolverines.

MICHIGAN Republicans, in convention at Saginaw, Wednesday, followed the example of all the national conventions so far this year, and chose the head of their ticket on the first ballot. Following is the full ticket:

For Governor..... John T. Rich
For Lieut. Gov..... Joshua W. Giddings
For Secretary of State..... J. W. Joachim
For Treasurer..... Joseph P. Hamblitz
For Auditor..... Stanley W. Turner
For Attorney General..... Garrett Dickema
For Land Commissioner..... John C. Barry
For Supt. Public Ins..... H. R. Patterson
For Mem. Board Pub. Ins..... A. Wilson

Sheldon for Governor.

THE Republicans of South Dakota were in session two days at Madison before they could make choice of their candidates. Following is the list of nominations complete:

For Governor..... E. L. Sheldon
For Lieut. Governor..... C. N. Herried
For Secretary of State..... Thomas Thoreson
For Treasurer..... W. W. Taylor
For Attorney General..... C. I. Crawford
For Auditor..... J. E. Hippie
For Land Commissioner..... Thomas H. Keith
For Supt. Public Ins..... John A. Pickler
For Mem. Board Pub. Ins..... J. C. N. Lucas

Lives Lost in a Railway Wreck.

A TERRIBLE collision occurred Thursday morning on the Kingston, Nepean and Western Railway, between Marlbank and Erinville, Ontario, between a light engine and the regular morning mail train. The trains were going at a high rate of speed and met at a curve on the road. The concussion was terrible, and the engines and the cars of the mail train were smashed into pieces. Farmers and others quickly gathered at the spot, and the dead and wounded were hastily dragged from the wreck. Three were killed outright and several will die.

Harrity Is Chosen.

THE Democratic National Committee met promptly Thursday, in New York, and immediately proceeded to business. The committee was called to order by Chairman Brice, who briefly announced the object of the meeting, and matters were carried through in such a prompt manner as to show that the whole business had been settled before the gathering. W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, was elected as the new Chairman of the committee, and S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, was re-elected Secretary.

Four More People Overcome by Heat.

THE weather is extremely hot throughout Northern Kansas. In Atchison the thermometer registered 104 degrees in the shade. Three more trainmen were overcome by heat, and are now in a critical condition. Mrs. Sarah Freeholz, an old woman, succumbed to the heat and died before the arrival of a physician. It is reported that hot winds have commenced to blow in the extreme western part of the State.

Three Rescuers Die.

WHILE cleaning out a vat or "junk" at Huch & Son's tannery, Elston avenue and Bradley street, Chicago, Albert Schlegler was overcome by foul gas. Three men went to his rescue. They lost their lives, while he is barely in the land of the living, with the chances against his recovery.

NEWS nuggets.

E. C. KNIGHT, the millionaire sugar refiner, died at Cape May the other morning.

PRECAUTIONARY measures are being taken by all the European governments to prevent the spread of cholera.

ALL the principal business blocks and many dwellings at Rio Vista, Cal., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000; insurance, \$20,000.

THE entire force of men employed by the City Marshal of Grand Rapids, Mich., went on a strike because they were given a keg of Carnegie spikes to work with.

HUGH O'DONNELL and Hugh Ross, leaders of the strike at Homestead, gave themselves up at Pittsburgh and were remanded to jail. Application for their release on bail was immediately made.

EX-STATE TREASURER NOLAND, of Missouri, surrendered himself to the Warden of the State Penitentiary, to serve the sentence of two years' imprisonment for embezzlement of State funds.

THE eruption of Mount Etna continues. Violent rumblings are heard, accompanied by an increased discharge from the different craters. Stones and ashes are projected to a height of fully 1,200 feet.

SUPERVISORS of Monroe County, N. Y., acting under the advice of William A. Sutherland, member of the Republican National Committee, refused to obey the law adopted by the Democratic Legislature directing a reapportionment of Assembly Districts.

EASTERN.

WIRE mills at Braddock are out of steel billets and compelled to close, as a result of the lockout at Homestead.

CAPTAIN FRANK C. CALHOUN, foreman of an undertaker's establishment at Pittsburg, was fatally stabbed by a drunken militiaman named David Lester, because he would not permit Lester and a companion to enter the premises.

JAMES HAMILTON, a colored Methodist minister of Flushing, L. I., has been convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife Annie by cutting her throat at Winfield on May 1 and sentenced to death by electric current August 29.

MRS. JOHN HARRIS, wife of a Philadelphia mechanic, surpassed all previous records by giving birth to four girl babies within a few hours. Mother and children were reported doing well. The father received the news while eating his breakfast, but seemed scarcely to realize his good luck.

MRS. LUCY FAYERWEATHER, widow of Daniel Fayerweather, who left such splendid bequests to various educational and charitable institutions, died Saturday night, and the remainder of the estate, valued at \$500,000, will now go to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia colleges, and to the Presbyterian and Woman's hospitals at New York.

AT Rochester, N. Y., an order was filed in the County Clerk's office dissolving the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company. Asa T. Soule made his fortune out of the medicine, drawing a salary as president of \$15,000 a year. The assets were not more than \$2,000 and the liabilities about \$40,000. The company has not for the last five years sold more than \$5,000 worth of medicine per year, which was not enough to pay its officers.

A FRIGHTFUL accident, due to the unprotected grade crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Fifth street, Harrison, N. J., resulted in the death of a father and his two sons and of two horses. The boys were killed almost instantly, while their father, James Burns, of Brill street, Newark, died soon after without having recovered consciousness. The boys were 7 and 9 years old respectively.

AT Oswego, N. Y., nothing had been heard Sunday night from the tug Booth and the barges Thirso D. Richards, C. Richardson, and Winona, belonging to the Montreal Forwarding Company, with coal for Montreal, and it is feared that they foundered in the gale of Friday night, and that the crews, aggregating thirty-two men, had been drowned. The tug and barges were built for freighting on the St. Lawrence River, and were not calculated to contend with the severe storms of the lakes.

WESTERN.

THE Cleveland Stock Yards burned Monday; loss, \$45,000, with \$25,000 insurance.

S. G. LOUCKS, of South Dakota, President of the Farmers' Alliance, expects to succeed Mr. Pettigrew in the United States Senate.

AT Wilkesville, Ohio, Dr. W. C. Cline lost his entire wheat crop, consisting of 1,200 dozen sheaves, by fire. A tramp is supposed to have slept in the stack and left the fatal spark.

NEARLY 6,000 enthusiastic young people, representing the Baptist Young People's Union of America, crowded into the rink at Detroit to formally open the first annual convention of their organization.

NINE PASSENGERS were killed during the attack of the Dalton gang on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas express at Adair, Ind. T., but one citizen of the town was killed and another dangerously wounded by stray shots.

MURDER has been charged against seven of the leaders in the great strike at the Carnegie steel mills, and warrants for their arrest are in the hands of high constables for Allegheny County. The complaint was made by F. T. F. Lovejoy, Secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company.

THE United States Circuit Court at St. Paul has rendered a verdict in favor of the Bangor Savings Bank, of Bangor, Maine, in its suit against the city of Stillwater, Minn. The suit grew out of the refusal of Stillwater to pay a certificate of indebtedness issued in payment for improvements which were purchased by the Bangor Bank. The jury found in favor of the bank the sum of \$16,940, the full amount claimed.

A TRUSTY at the State Insane Asylum, west of Richmond, Ind., named William C. Sheffield, about to be discharged as cured, fell in front of the St. Louis and New York mail train. He had been to a neighboring field to watch some farmers threshing, and there is a theory that he sat beside the track to rest, was startled by the train, raised up dazed, and rushed before it unintentionally, but this theory is not generally accepted.

MONDAY night three armed men stopped the Northern Pacific train in the summit near the Montana line. They told Conductor Bradley that he had been warned three times to keep out of this part of the country, and that if he ever came back they would kill him. Bradley reported this to the Northern Pacific authorities, and they urged Gen. Carlin to send a military force to Saltese to protect their trains, which was done. Gen. Carlin is there in person to direct the disposition of the troops.

THE Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and the Pacific Express Company have jointly offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of each of the men engaged in the robbery of the express car on the north-bound train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Adair Station in the Indian Territory. A large posse of men is now scouring the Indian Territory, and from advices received there is good reason to believe that the robbers

will be captured. The amount stolen was \$40,000.

THE wool clip of Montana will aggregate from twelve to fifteen million pounds this year. It is of excellent quality, and is rapidly going into the hands of Eastern buyers, at prices ranging from 17 to 19 cents a pound. All kinds of stock are in prime condition, and large sales of beef and mutton will be made this season. The recent heavy rains have produced a heavy growth of grass upon the stock ranges, and have insured magnificent crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other vegetables.

CHRIS HOLT, a farmer and miller residing near Columbus, Ind., some days ago purchased of an agent a fanning mill, paying in cash \$22, and then signed a contract to act as agent and sell the mills to his neighbors at a certain price when the mills were received. He was greatly surprised the other morning when he was notified that at the railroad station a shipment of these mills was received amounting to \$1,980. He hurried away to a lawyer for advice, and found that he had signed an ironclad note.

SOUTHERN.

MISS ELOISE HOOD, of Baltimore, daughter of the President of the Western Maryland Railroad, accidentally shot herself while carrying a revolver belonging to her father.

JOSEPH G. KELSIE, President of the Magnolia and of the Gate City National Bank, of Texarkana, has been missing for several days, and a deficit of \$70,000 is said to exist in his accounts.

NEAR Frankfort, Ky., John Saunders and Jim Fores were killed by an explosion of powder at the State arsenal. Others are reported killed, but no names are given. The men killed were of a party appointed to clean out the arsenal and put it in order. They took all the ammunition and stores to a farm near Frankfort to do the work, and while engaged 1,200 pounds of powder caught from a spark and exploded.

A DAY or two ago complaint was made to County Judge Rountree that glanders in virulent form had broken out near Deporte, Texas. Judge Rountree sent a veterinary surgeon to investigate, who found that three fine mules belonging to Mr. Hignite had the disease in a most malignant form. The animals were shot. Several other horses in the same vicinity are reported to have the disease. It is said that some cases exist in the city of Paris, in the same county.

WASHINGTON.

COL. E. A. CARP has been appointed brigadier general of the army, vice Gen. Stanley, retired.

THE President has ended the uncertainty about the Supreme Bench vacancy. He sent in the nomination of Geo. Shiras to succeed Justice Bradley.

REPORTS to the Comptroller of the Currency indicate that the loss to the Vincennes National Bank through the irregularities of President Tyler will amount to \$150,000.

THOMAS H. CARTER has resigned from the Commission of the General Land Office in order that he may be free to enter upon his duties as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

THE World's Fair amendments to the sundry civil bill were defeated in the House by a vote of 129 to 65 excepting the Sunday-closing amendment, which was concurred in by a vote of 78 to 74.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: Secretary State Foster has announced that a cordial and mutually satisfactory settlement had been reached between the Governments of the United States and Chili respecting the indemnity to be paid by the latter on account of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore at Valparaiso Oct. 16, 1891. The last published dispatch upon the subject was sent to Mr. Blaine Jan. 30 last, in which it was stated that the President believed that the matter was capable of diplomatic adjustment. Minister of Foreign Affairs Estrazuriz last month communicated to Mr. Egan the disposition of the Chilean Government to come to an adjustment of the Baltimore indemnity, and under date of July 13 addressed Mr. Egan a note placing at the disposal of the latter the sum of \$75,000 in gold, asking him to cause it to be distributed among the families of the two seamen who lost their lives and to the surviving members of the crew wounded in the affair of Oct. 16, 17, 1891. Mr. Egan replied, cordially accepting the offer of the Chilean Government as a frank, friendly, and entirely satisfactory settlement of the deplorable occurrence at Valparaiso.

POLITICAL.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, was jammed with enthusiastic Democrats Wednesday night. The occasion was the formal notification of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson that they had been nominated by the Chicago convention as its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and the National Committee made a big show of it. Only about 1,200 of the 15,000 seats in the big building had been reserved, and of the others those who came first got the best. But there were so many ardent and perspiring Democrats in search of the best that they all came early, and the result was a jam long before the hour set for the exercises, and a crowd afterward which even Madison Square Garden could not accommodate.

The Missouri State Democratic Convention, which met at Jefferson City Tuesday at noon, commenced balloting for Governor at 8:30 o'clock the same night. There were five candidates, the leaders being Col. W. J. Stone, of Vernon County, and Col. Dick Dalton, of Ralls County. On the third ballot it was evident that the convention was in a deadlock, and at 3 o'clock in the morning the convention adjourned after

thirteen ballots with no material change from the first. The convention met again, and after a hard fight a break was made in the Dalton ranks and Stone was nominated on the eighteenth ballot. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, J. B. O'Meara, of St. Louis; Treasurer, L. V. Stevens; Auditor, J. M. Siebert; Secretary of State, A. A. Lesuer, president incumbent; Railroad Commissioner, James Cowgill.

INDUSTRIAL.

THE question of how to support the striking workmen at Homestead is getting to be a serious one. A meeting was held to consider the subject.

THE striking Idaho miners are as meek in the presence of the troops as they were brutal and domineering when they had the non-union men at their mercy.

A DELEGATION of the Homestead strikers left for the East on Monday for the purpose, it is said, of heading off some Belgian workmen who are reported to have been brought over by the Carnegie Company to take the place of the strikers.

ADVICES from Wardner, Idaho, say that Gen. Carlin has arrested 100 union strikers there and placed them under guard. The arrests have caused intense excitement and violence is liable to break out at any moment. Union men realize that the last opportunity for resistance has passed. Two hundred non-union men returned to Wardner and have gone to work in Bunker Hill mine.

FOREIGN.

SENATOR BARON DE COURCELLES, formerly French Ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed French arbitrator on the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission. The arbitrators will meet at Paris.

MRS. HELEN DINSMORE makes the assertion that enough new evidence has been discovered in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, serving a life sentence in Great Britain for the poisoning of her husband, to warrant the Home Secretary in recommending her pardon.

A SERIES of great fires is reported from the Philippine Islands. At Marang 200 buildings in the business section were destroyed. At San Miguel de Mayuno fire broke out in two districts of the town, causing great damage. At Balanga, 1,500 buildings were destroyed, leaving 9,000 persons homeless and destitute. Other fires occurred at Juan Mandola and Manban during the month.

CAPTAIN CASTELLA and his crew of six men, of the schooner Undine, owned by Crawford & Co. of San Francisco, and bound for the South seas, were murdered by the mate and his brother, who shipped a native crew and proceeded to Ascension Island. There the steward, whose life had been spared, informed the authorities of the crime that had been committed. The murderers were arrested and sent to Manila.

IN GENERAL.

QUARANTINE against small-pox has been established at all ports on Puget Sound.

ACCORDING to advices received from Juneau the authorities arrested six Indians at Chitkat, Alaska, charged with murder. Together with twenty witnesses they were taken to Juneau for trial. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that the Indians were responsible for the death of a white man during the fight with cannery men.

THERE is more trouble on the French Newfoundland shore. French fishermen have maliciously destroyed 350 lobster pots belonging to Bair's agent at Port-au-Port, St. George's Bay, and have carried off a large quantity of rope. The French allege that the British lobster fishery interferes with their cod fishery. The war vessels Emerald and Pelican have been sent to make an investigation.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.50	@	5.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50	@	6.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	4.00	@	5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.70	@	.80
CORN—No. 2, new.....	.50	@	.61
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 1/2	@	.31 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.65	@	.67
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.20	@	.21
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.09	@	.09 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.13 1/2	@	.14 1/2
POTATOES—New.....	2.00	@	2.75
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.25	@	5.25
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50	@	6.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.74	@	.84
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.50	@	.62
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.34	@	.35
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE.....	3.00	@	5.50
HOGS.....	3.50	@	6.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.70	@	.80
CORN—No. 2.....	.50	@	.62
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@	.31
RYE—No. 2.....	.64	@	.65
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE.....	3.00	@	5.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@	6.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.75	@	.76
CORN—No. 2.....	.49	@	.50
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.34	@	.35
DETROIT.			
CATTLE.....	3.00	@	4.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@	5.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80 1/2	@	.81 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.47 1/2	@	.48 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.34 1/2	@	.35 1/2
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.80	@	.81
CORN—No. 2 White.....	.49	@	.51
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.32 1/2	@	.33 1/2
RYE.....	.63	@	.65
BUFFALO.			
BEEF CATTLE—Com. to Prime.....	4.00	@	6.00
HOGS—Best Grades.....	4.00	@	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.83	@	.84
CORN—No. 2.....	.53	@	.54
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.73	@	.75
CORN—No. 3.....	.46	@	.48
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.33	@	.34
RYE—No. 1.....	.64	@	.65
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.57	@	.59
PORK—Mess.....	12.00	@	12.50
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE.....	3.50	@	5.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@	6.00
SHEEP.....	3.50	@	5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.87 1/2	@	.88 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.56	@	.57
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.34	@	.35
BUTTER—Creamery.....	.17	@	.22

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed Of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate and House.

On the 15th the field of operation of the World's Fair bill was removed from the Senate to the House, and the final termination of the controversy was brought in sight by an agreement of unanimous consent that a vote should be taken at 12 o'clock on the 16th on all the World's Fair propositions, including the \$5,000,000 appropriation, the Sunday question, the liquor prohibition, and other amendments which may be offered. This amounts to a vote of the previous question and cuts off the chance of filibustering which some have believed would threaten the bill during the last days of the session. At no time were there more than sixty or seventy members out of the total of 335 on the floor of the House, and by actual count there were just fifteen members on the Republican side and thirty-six on the Democratic at one time during the debate.

On the 16th the House resumed consideration of the World's Fair appropriation bill. Many five and ten minute speeches were made, some favoring and some opposing an appropriation. The chief points of difference, however, relate to Sunday closing. The session of the Senate was notable chiefly for an angry encounter between Senators Harris of Tennessee and Sanders of Montana. No business of importance was transacted.

On the 16th the House took up the World's Fair bill. It disagreed to the Senate amendment making the appropriation for the government exhibits \$500,000 instead of \$316,500. The House also disagreed to all the amendments to the paragraph relating to the appropriations for the World's Columbian Commission. It also disagreed to Mr. Atkinson's amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor by a vote of 41 to 189. The appropriation of \$43,000 for bronze medals and diplomas was agreed to in committee of the whole. The House disagreed to the Senate amendment making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair by a vote of 78 yeas and 132 nays. On a viva voce vote the proposition to close the Fair on Sunday was carried—78 to 74.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Vest made a vigorous speech against the anti-option bill. Mr. Daniel of Virginia also spoke in opposition. No bills were passed by the Senate, but the House passed a number of measures, the most important of which was a bill increasing the pay of life-saving service men. The bill granting an American registry to the steamship China was defeated. The Commerce Committee was authorized to investigate the Reading combine; the House Judiciary Committee has summoned Robert A. Pinkerton and William Pinkerton to appear before the committee to be questioned in regard to their police and detective system. Mr. Blount reported the bill introduced by Mr. Curtis, authorizing the President to close the St. Mary's Falls Canal to all Canadian vessels or levy a tax of from \$2 to \$5 a ton on them, if it is shown that American vessels are discriminated against in passing through Canadian canals and in the imposition of duties.

MARKETS ARE ACTIVE.

The Crop Reports Stimulate Business Throughout the Country.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says that crop reports promise results not equal to last year's, which would be disastrous, but beyond expectations. With the decrease of only 6 per cent. the wheat yield would be far beyond the quantity consumed and exported in any year except the last, and nearly equal to last year's consumption and exports. The price dropped below 84 cents, but has since been stronger. Western receipts are large, 1,800,000 bushels in three days, and exports 771,000 bushels in the same time. Corn acreage shows a decrease of 4.4 per cent., and the price has dropped 3 1/2 cents during the week. Oats have also declined two cents, while hog products are stronger, pork 25 cents per barrel, and coffee and oil unchanged. The cotton reports show condition only 2 per cent. below last year, and on any estimate of acreage the yield, with the surplus still in sight, will more than meet all demand for the year.

On the Diamond.

Following is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—NEW SERIES.									
W. L. P.					W. L. P.				
Brooklyn	4	1	300	Boston	2	3	400		
Cincinnati	4	1	800	Louisville	2	3	400		
Philadel'a	4	1	800	Baltimore	2	3	400		
Washington	3	2	600	New York	1	3	250		
Cleveland	3	2	600	St. Louis	1	3	200		
Pittsburg	2	2	500	Chicago	1	4	200		

—

ILLINOIS—NEW LEAGUE.									
W. L. P.					W. L. P.				
Joliet	15	12	556	R. L. Medine	11	12	15		
Rockford	15	13	536	Jacksonville	11	12	15		

ILINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

W. L. P.				W. L.			
Oshkosh.....	18	10	355	Marquette....	15	18	
Menominee..	16	12	371	Marinette....	14	19	
Ish'ing-Neg.	13	13	500	Green Bay...	12	19	

WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

OLD SOLDIERS AT HOME.

THEY TELL SOME AMUSING ANECDOTES AND STORIES.

How the Boys of Both Armies Whiled Away Life in Camp—Foraging Experiences, Tiresome Marches—Thrilling Scenes on the Battle-Field.

Cold Harbor's Field.

I visited that old, old field, where many years ago, together side by side we stood, with anxious hearts you know; for borne on every breeze that came from across the old field, Bill, came sounds that, though long years have passed, methinks I hear them still. No need to tell us what they meant—Alas! too well we knew Cold Harbor's field with blood would flow, Perhaps of me and you. The shouts, the shots, the flying aides That galloped to and fro, But nerved our hearts and souls that day Nigh thirty years ago.

The old breastworks are roughly built Can plainly yet be traced: The only land-mark now in view That time has not effaced. No hand of husbandmen has changed That field which proved to be A carnival, where death was seen To hold wild revelry. No marble shaft can there be seen To mark the spot where we "Neath storms of shot and shell held back The long gray lines of Lee." But tho' a hundred monuments Were standing there to show, They would not add to glory shared Nigh thirty years ago.

The old church standing near the grove Of dreary pines alone, No shelter now could give to man, Whose last sad dying groan Were silenced by the ringing shouts Or by the wild fierce yell That told betimes how human forms Seemed leagued with fiends of hell. Its walls have long since tumbled down, Yet one sweet sacred thought Awakens as close by I pluck A sweet forget-me-not: Some loving mother's hand, perchance, Had placed it there; for grow— Some mother's hand like those we pressed Nigh thirty years ago.

Then let us from those sad scenes turn; Why live them o'er again? Forgetting naught of glories past, We'll claim our share like men. No page of history records The sacrifices made: A thousand pages could not show The price our Nation paid. To visit that old field again, I never care to do. Unless to wander there again, Old comrades, once with you, And feel your elbow touching mine, To hear your voice and know Your heart was just as warm as then— Nigh thirty years ago.

One thought remains—and one alone— Worth years of grief and pain: 'Tis linked to memories of those Who died, but not in vain. Above those old gray battle-fields A sacred halo shines. Revealing martyred spirits who, In blue ethereal lines, But wait God's signal to ascend; To dwell with Him and know His blessings rested on their arms Nigh thirty years ago.

—American Tribune.

How the Soldier Got a Horse.

THE Confederate cavalryman was often puzzled as to how to provide himself with a horse. The authorities gave him the choice to keep mounted or go into the ranks with his musket, as horses were not furnished by the government.

To be dismounted and become a common soldier was worse to him than a court martial, and he would risk much in his efforts to get a horse from the enemy. In the fall of 1863 a rebel cavalryman had his horse killed in a skirmish near Warrenton, and as his best chance was to capture one from the enemy, he put his wits to work to devise the ways and means.

He was with the outside pickets, and not far off, on the pike, were the cavalry pickets of the enemy. He procured a piece of telegraph wire from the railroad and when twilight came on stretched this across the road, fastening one end to the fence and the other end to a convenient tree just high enough to catch a cavalryman about the belt. When matters were thus arranged to his liking he started down the pike and stopped in plain view of the enemy.

It was not long before three of them gave chase mounted on good horses. It was now too dark for them to see the wire and on they came, determined to have the prisoner. The chase was sharp, and quickly over, as by the time the rebel schemer had passed through and under his trap the enemy was upon him.

The sequel is not hard to guess. Two of the pursuers were quickly and most unceremoniously unhorsed, the third being so much astonished and frightened at their fate as to turn and beat a hasty retreat. The two horses without their riders continued down the road and were easily captured by the confederate, who, by his clever ruse, became their owner and kept his place in the cavalry.

The two pickets left to themselves hurriedly made their way back to their comrades as crestfallen and astonished as two men could well be. The hero of this incident tells the tale himself, and adds he rode one of these horses to Appomattox and from there to his home, and that it was one of the best he ever owned.

Confederate Flag Designs.

There is a queer but highly interesting scrap-book in possession of the War Department. It is an old ledger captured by the Federal troops at the fall of Richmond. The book is not exposed for public exhibition, but is carefully preserved with the other records of the late Southern Confederacy.

It contains designs for a Confederate flag, which were sent to the Southern War Department from all parts of

Dixie, in response to an offer of that government at the commencement of the war to pay a certain sum in gold for a flag design that would prove acceptable. The specimens in the scrap-book are of various sizes and colors and kinds, some on paper, others on cotton, and some on silk.

Some of the designs are as unique as they are absurd. A North Carolina lady suggested a perfectly white flag of a triangular shape, similar to that of the Chinese Government. She added that white was the emblem of the purity of the Southern cause. A man in the far South suggested a blood red flag emblazoned with a huge white serpent above the legend, "don't tread on me." There were numerous palmetto flags proposed, and a man in South Carolina sent in a white flag with horizontal bars, meaning that the war was to be fought by the whites to protect their property, the blacks.

One of the most absurd specimens was suggested by a woman. It was a yellow ground, containing the portrait of Jefferson Davis. Its significance was she said "Our President basking in the sunlight of universal prosperity." One rampant Secessionist proposed an inky black flag, with the words, "No quarter" on it in white letters.

These are only a few of the many queer and picturesque designs. The old scrap-book is full of them.—Washington Post.

Short Stories of the War.

COULD tell many things which would adorn or tale or illumine the life of some Confederate hero.

I have seed old Longstreet where the balls were flying and the bombs were busting, set as coolly on his horse as if he had been on dress parade, but I never saw an act of his which impressed me with the nobility of this man's character as this little incident:

Erway up near Winchester, Va., one cold, bleak day a little boy soldier—er Georgia boy he was—walked into the bounds of Longstreet's headquarters and asked for the General. There was no guard and no "red tape" business erybunt Longstreet's headquarters, and so the little fellow was pointed to er tent and in he walked without ceremony. The General had er map spread out upon er table and was following its lines with er pencil, here and there stopping his hand to make er dot. His attention was drawn from the map by the boy's saying:

"Howdy, General."

As the General looked up from the map at the little fellow, for an instant there was something of er frown at being disturbed, but as his eyes moved from the little fellow's gray jacket to the cute cap upon his head, the General's eyes twinkled a kindly greeting as he extended his hand and bowed:

"Howdy, I'm glad to see you; what will you with me?"

"I am just from the hospital and know not where to find my regiment and thought you would tell me," said the young soldier.

"And so I will!" said the General, rising and taking the boy's hand and leading him into an adjutant's tent, giving instruction that the information be furnished.

"Come back into my tent when you are through here," said the General, as he returned to the study of his map.

To make the story short, the boy was warmly dressed and his haversack well filled before he left them headquarters, and I say that such kindly acts are as much er part of the General's life as is his gallantry upon the field of battle.

In the days of refugeeing from Atlanta, I seed an act of Gen. Cheatham's which has made me think more of that old hero.

Er woman with er wagon load of children was scrambling for dear life to get outen reach of old Sherman. The roads were bad—having been cut into great ruts by the army wagons and then worked into er loblolly by the tramp of horses and men. Right in the midst of all this mud and slush the woman's wagon had become uncoupled and there they were, set right down in the road with no one to help em.

Just as I arrived there came dashing erlong Gen. Cheatham and part of his staff—three men besides the General. Cheatham took in the situation of the poor woman at once and without a word he reigned in his horse, dismounted, and with the others waded into the mud, fixed the wagon, and the refugees went on their way.

Duration of the war there war one of the most terrible railroad wrecks near Barnesville, Ga., that had ever been heard of in these parts.

Among the passengers of one of the wrecked trains were some forty or fifty Yankee soldiers, prisoners, being carried to Andersonville. Instead of making their escape, as they could have done easily, as nearly all the guards were disabled in the crash, they went to work like Trojans to help the suffering and remove the rubbish. This raised Yankee character er heap in my eye, and I would like to know if there be any yet living of these prisoners.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

THE juice of the pineapple contains a proted digesting substance, and is also furnished with a milk-curdling ferment.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Peter and John Before the Council. The lesson for Sunday, July 31, may be found in Acts 4: 5-18.

INTRODUCTORY. We comment upon the whole story, beginning at the first verse of the chapter. We have presented to us here, as frequently in the account of the apostolic days, the boldness of the early disciples. Peter's speech before the council is a marvelous instance of this. Free, fearless, forceful, he sets for us an example in the effective delivery of the gospel message. The secret of this able reclamation of the truth lies in two main things: 1. Utmost faith in the word of God. 2. Utmost loyalty to the Spirit of God.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS. As they spoke. Or, were talking. Of familiar discourse. It was not so much a preaching service as an inquiry meeting. Came upon them. With an added import of suddenness. The same word used of the angel of Bethlehem. "Lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them."

Being grieved, or wrought upon. The word means to be worked, or worn out. Bible Union: Indignant.—Taught the people: Which they supposed to be their own prerogative.—Through Jesus: Greek: In Jesus, i. e., Jesus himself was the resurrection of the dead proven, a particularly offensive doctrine to the Sadducees.

Laid hands upon. Signifying violent treatment. At Mark 4: 37 it is rendered beat into ("the waves beat into the ship"). It was now evident. The circumstance of the healing had occurred at about 3 p. m.; probably three hours had been consumed in the witness they had just been making.

Heard the word. During the afternoon, from three to six.—Five thousand. Or, became five thousand. As remarkable a day almost as was Pentecost.

Came to pass. The versing here is poor. The verb, were gathered together, should either have been incorporated at the first or the fifth and six h verses should have been thrown together.—Their rulers and elders and scribes. Doubtless a called meeting.

Were gathered together. Or, were convened, as of a formal assembly. From the word used here comes synagogue (sun, together, ago, to lead).

Set them in the midst, i. e., on the prisoner's stand.—They asked. A legal term, signifying to make judicial inquiry; rendered inquire at Acts 23: 20. Paul's trial. By what power. Or, in what power.—Have ye done this. Changing to direct discourse.

Filled with the Holy Ghost. Endued for defense as well as for aggression.—Ye rulers. The Holy Spirit speaks courtously.

Ye examined. Or, judged, put on trial.—Of the good deed. Compelled to apologize for kindness.—Made whole. Literally, saved. May this be Christianity's only offense.

By the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. Answering the query of v. 7.—Whom ye crucified.—Direct and vivid: The fearless-ness of the Spirit.—Whom God raised. Rebuking man's wickedness.

Set at naught. Lexicon, to reject with contempt. The adjective of this word means abject, contemptible.—Head of the corner. Or, corner-stone, foundation-stone. 1 Peter 2: 7; Isa. 28: 16.

Neither is there salvation in any other. Referring back to made whole in v. 9, the same word.—We must be saved. As strongly as it could be stated, the necessity of the atonement.

Boldness, or freedom, i. e., readiness and confidence in speech. Same word translated confidence at Heb. 10: 35 (cast not away, therefore, your confidence) or liberty.—Perceived. A different word from saw, which means immediate perception; this is the fruit of second thought.—Unlearned. Literally, unlettered, i. e., not from the schools.—Ignorant. A peculiar word. Idiotes, from which our idiot. The word, however, originally meant one in private life, without special learning or gift. There is no reference to soundness of mind, but only to professional attainment.

They took knowledge of them, or they recognized them, i. e., they observed in addition (not as explaining the phenomenon to their mind as it does to us) that they were the men whom they used to see with Jesus in the flesh. The verb is in the imperfect tense, of frequentative action.

Beholding. Still another word for seeing, the fourth now in succession, viz., saw, perceived, took knowledge, beholding.—They could say nothing against it. Better, they had nothing to say, viz., in self-vindication, in rebuttal. The word it is not in the Greek.

Go aside. It was better to have such strong witness against themselves out of sight. They conferred among themselves. Greek; threw together, or as we should say, put their heads together.

A notable miracle. Literally, a notable miracle. Same word used in v. 10. ("Be it known"). We cannot deny it, or not able to rebut it, i. e., to say no to it.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. If we this day be examined of the good deed done to the impotent man. Put on trial for doing good. So stands the church of Jesus Christ to-day, the true church of Christ. Our apology is the simple statement of our offending. The world hates the cross. But what does the cross mean?—the tenderest self-giving the world ever saw, the greatest deed of kindness and mercy in the history of man. It is for this we are on trial, for seeking to do good, in the name of the Divine Master; seeking to save. Very well, if the preaching of the cross to the Greek foolishness, then we shall continue to be guilty of such folly to the end. It is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.

This is the stone. Not Peter. The apostle Peter stands and, pointing away from himself to Christ, distinctly says: This is the stone. neither is there salvation in any other. I stepped into a Catholic church the other day and heard a sermon on Peter's headship, from the text, "Thou art Peter, and on this rock." I wish that priest with his scant honor for the Christ and his profuse homage for Peter would peruse this commentary from Peter's own lips, "Thou art the Christ," he says one time, and another time, "This is the stone." The Christ and the stone are one. He who like Peter makes the good confession is planting himself on the rock and partaking of its everlasting strength.

And beholding the man which was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it. There is no rejoinder to the miracle of a saved life. Do you wish to stop the mouth of a cavilling world? Healed men will do it. If the preacher has standing beside him a company of people with changed lives, he is sure to have the last word with the enemy. They have nothing to say in answer to the redeemed soul. After all it is not more orthodox sermons we need, but more orthodox lives to stand with the sermon.

Next Lesson—"The Apostles' Confidence in God." Acts 4: 19-31.

FOSTER'S FORECASTS.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT IN THE WAY OF WEATHER.

A Severe Storm to Cross the Mississippi Valley Between August 10 and 13—September Weather Will Be Favorable to the Farmer.

Forecasts for August.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from July 20 to Aug. 2 and Aug. 4 to 8. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 8th, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 9th, the great central valleys from 10th to 11th, and the Eastern States about the 13th.

This storm will be quite severe in the Mississippi Valley from 10th to 12th, attended with very warm weather and severe local storms.

The weather will average warm for the season till about 24th to 26th, when we may expect a very considerable change, with an average of much cooler weather during the balance of the month. September will not be as warm as the same month was last year. Drouth will generally be relieved between Aug. 20 and the middle of September, and the fall months will be favorable for farm work, especially fall seeding.

Local Forecasts.

Weather changes move from west to east across the continent, and each local forecast is made for within 250 miles east and west of the magnetic meridian mentioned, and for all the country between 25° and 50 degrees of north latitude. These local weather changes will occur within twenty-four hours before or after sunset of the dates given:

SANTA FE, DENVER AND BLACK HILLS MERIDIAN.

August—
7—Cooler and clearing.
8—Moderating.
9—Warmer.
10—Storm wave on this meridian.
11—Wind changing.
12—Cooler and clearing.
13—Fair and cool.

GALVESTON, KANSAS CITY AND MINNEAPOLIS MERIDIAN.

August—
7—Wind changing.
8—Cooler and clearing.
9—Moderating.
10—Warmer.
11—Storm wave on this meridian.
12—Wind changing.
13—Cooler and clearing.

ATLANTA, CINCINNATI AND LANSING MERIDIAN.

August—
7—Storm wave on this meridian.
8—Wind changing.
9—Cooler and clearing.
10—Moderating.
11—Warmer.
12—Storm wave on this meridian.
13—Wind changing.

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GEN. CARR'S APPOINTMENT.

He Becomes Brigadier General of the Army—His Military Career.

Col. E. A. Carr, who has been made Brigadier General to succeed Gen. Stanley, was born in New York, March 20, 1839. His retiring year is 1894. He entered West Point Academy in 1856 and was graduated in 1860. At the outbreak of the war he held the position of Captain of cavalry. In August, 1861, he became Colonel of the Third Illinois Cavalry. In March, 1862, he was made Brigadier General of volunteers for distinguished services at Pea Ridge. At the close of the war he was a Major General of volunteers, a Major in the regular army, and had won the following regular army brevets: Lieutenant Colonel for services at Wilson's Creek, Colonel for services at Black River bridge, Brigadier General for services at the capture of Little Rock, Major General for services during the war. During the ten years before the war he took part in many frontier campaigns against the Indians and assisted in quelling the Kansas border troubles. He bore a very conspicuous part in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he was wounded and where his command lost heavily. He was prominent in the cavalry operations attending the movements leading up to the capture of Vicksburg. Since the war Gen. Carr has had many seasons of hard Indian fighting, and has been tendered public thanks by various State Legislatures for his work in freeing the frontier of hostiles.

TRAMPS KILLED IN A WRECK.

Two Meet Death in an Accident Near Plattsmouth, Neb.

Train No. 28, a fast Burlington and Missouri River freight, was badly wrecked on the approach to the Missouri River bridge, east of Plattsmouth, Neb., early Wednesday morning. The train was made up of twelve empty cars and twenty-five loaded grain cars. It broke in two going down the grade and the engineer applied the air brakes on the front portion and stopped. The rear part crashed into the hind car, which was empty, and killed four tramps who were stealing a ride. Two of the men were killed almost instantly, but the others lived long enough to tell their names.

Southern Minnesota Crops Ruined.

Last week it was predicted that wheat in the vicinity of Albert Lea, Minn., would yield thirty to forty bushels per acre. To-day the prospect is almost totally dispelled, and there is great doubt as to more than a scant harvest. Almost a hurricane has swept across Freeborn and neighboring counties, leveling waving fields as though rolled, or cut with a mower. Farmers say the grain cannot straighten up, and that therefore it will only partly fill. The damage is very great throughout Southern Minnesota.

A VALUED New York contemporary rises to inquire: "Must Dr. Parkhurst go?" Judging from the incomplete returns, we are forced to the conclusion that the Doctor would better quit going.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Pottawatomie Indians Get a Big Sum of Money—Crop Reports Are Flattering—Lived \$2,000 Too Fast—Monroe County Will Keep Her Tramps.

From Far and Near.

MONROE COUNTY doesn't know when it is well off. For years past they could lock up a tramp, thief or other malefactor at night and go to bed with the happy knowledge that he would break jail during the night and be in Toledo in the morning. Now they are going to pay out several thousand dollars for a jail that will hold the scamps, and this will entail the expense of keeping the criminal courts running from New Year's to Christmas.

W. B. WESTGATE, FOR of A. W. Westgate, an ex-Congregational minister, a real estate and insurance agent, of Alpena, has absconded, leaving his partner, John J. Paterson, about \$2,000 worse off than nothing. He left about two weeks ago to visit friends near Jackson, and his extended absence led to an investigation which showed the deficit. A letter announced that he will never return. High living and liquor are responsible for it.

THE remnant of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, who are domiciled in Southwestern Michigan, have received notice from Washington that their long-pending claim against the United States has been allowed by the Court of Claims, and that the money will soon be distributed. The amount as adjusted is \$190,626, which will be divided among 241 surviving members of the tribe. These Indians still retain their tribal organization, the present chief being Simon Pokagon, son of the noted chief-tain of the same name.

ACCORDING to the Michigan monthly crop report for July, it is estimated that the total yield of wheat will reach 24,912,997 bushels. The yield per acre in the southern four tiers of counties is 15.46 bushels, central 14.35, and fifteen bushels in the northern. The area this year is nearly 160,000 acres greater than in 1891. The yield in 1891 was 26,533,672 bushels, or an average of 18.15 bushels per acre. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in June was 1,168,847, and for the eleven preceding months 16,065,304, which is 1,183,473 greater than in the same period last year. Injury is reported in all the southern counties from weevil and Hessian fly, in the central from heavy rains and rust, while no damage from any cause is reported from the northern counties. The area planted to corn is 23 per cent. less in the southern and 21 in the central than that of average years. Its condition in the southern counties is 70, central 71, and northern 87 per cent. The area in potatoes is 88 per cent. of an average, and the southern counties is 86, central and northern 104 per cent. Meadows and pastures are in fine condition. The prospects for fruits are less flattering than last month. Apples have fallen off in the southern counties to 45, central 74, and northern 90 per cent. of an average crop. Peaches are reported at 50, 89, and 94 per cent. in the several localities respectively. The figures taken from the farm statistics show the number of sheep in 900 townships on May 1 to have been 1,631,797, an increase of 13,216 over last year. The total clip in the State this year will be about 12,150,000 pounds.

THE weekly crop report says: Temperature below, sunshine above, rainfall below in northern portion and above average in southern portion; much hay secured in fine condition; wheat harvest in progress.

THE Pewabic's cargo of iron and copper is still in the hold of that vessel at the bottom of Thunder Bay. The Ashland Wrecking Company were unable to locate the wreck and have abandoned the search.

AN iron wheel at Wheeler & Co.'s shipbuilding plant in West Bay City burst Monday morning when the engine ran away. One of the pieces struck William Summers in the thigh, cutting a gash three inches wide.

AT the union school meeting at Owosso Monday evening, Hon. W. M. Kilpatrick and J. C. Shattuck were elected trustees. Appropriations amounting to \$22,500 were voted. There was a large attendance including many ladies.

THE West Bay City school election on Monday was hotly contested and twice as many votes were cast as ever before. Those elected were: First Ward, Geo. Pratt; Second, G. F. Williams; Third, Walter Watt; Fourth, R. C. Tasker; Fifth, Leonard Eichorn; Sixth, H. S. Lewis.

TWO or three months ago the Agricultural College Land Grant Board decided to restore to the market the 115,000 acres of Agricultural College lands lying in sixteen counties of Upper Michigan. The State Land Commissioner has prepared lists of these lands, together with an appraisal of the value of the same, and they will be advertised at once and offered for sale on or about the 15th of September.

HARRY HAMBLIN, a Port Huron 9-year-old boy, was shot through the right lung by a companion named Robert Shaw. They were both out on the commons, when Robert, who had a gun with him, raised it and pointed it at young Hamblin, said, "I am going to shoot you," and fired. The young lad is in a precarious condition, but the doctors hope to save his life. Young Shaw claims that the gun went off accidentally.

THE people of Thompsonville were thrown into wild excitement Friday by the blowing up of Mr. Bussey's engine while running the saw to cut paving blocks for Mr. Monroe, scalding Mr. Bussey and Charles Monroe. The latter was burned about the head and breast and his left arm. At present he is doing well. Mr. Bussey was literally boiled from head to heels and died Tuesday. He was in the act of opening the door to replenish the fire when the body of steam struck him in the stomach, throwing him about fifty feet.

A LABOR SAVING MACHINE

WHERE ?

At the Bank Drug Store, owned and operated by Glazier the Druggist.

HOW ?

Money is simply the representative or equivalent of labor, and as

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

consequently your labor is also economized.

PENNIES MAKE DOLLARS

How many pennies do you save by buying at the following quotations ?

Pint fruit jars, 75c per doz.
Quart fruit jars, 90c "
Half gal fruit jars, \$1.10 per doz.
El Dorado oil, 25c per gal.
Best lard oil, 60c per gal.
Headlight oil 9c per gal.
Lemons, 25c per doz.
Choice dried beef, 8c per lb.
Full cream cheese, 12c per lb.
6 doz clothes pins, 5c.
21 lbs granulated sugar, \$1.
Fine tea dust 12½ per lb.
23 boxes matches 25c.
Lampwicks 1 yd long, 10c per doz.
Stick candy 10c per lb.
4 lbs crackers for 25 c.
4 lbs rice 25c.
8 lbs rolled oats, 25c.

21b cans sugar corn 10c per can.
31b cans tomatoes, 10c "
31b cans pumpkin, 10c "
Choice rio coffee 19c per lb.
Good Japan tea 30c per lb.
Stove polish, 5c per package.
2 packages of yeast 5c.
Best baking powder, 20c per lb.
23 lbs brown sugar \$1.
No. 1 lamp chimneys, 3c each.
No. 2 lamp chimneys, 5c each.
Ashton salt in bulk 1c per lb.
Good molasses 25c per gal.
Fine sugar syrup 20c "
4 lbs English current 25c.
Good raisins, 8c per lb.
Finest tea dust, 12½ c per lb.

Verily, merrily, more and more,
It pays to trade at

GLAZIER'S STORE.

GET THE BEST! THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

The best is good enough
for the man who respects
himself and loves his fam-
ily. Such a man always
wants the best

ROAD WAGON OR CARRIAGE

and he buys them of . . .

F. STAFFAN & SON.

who also deal in Brick
and Lime.



These men are not blow-
ing their horns for fun, but
strictly for business.

I am in the Boot and
Shoe business and you
can save money by pur-
chasing

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

and other articles in that
line of me.

Goods all new. Bought
at bottom prices for cash.
Store in McKune Block.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER.

A YOUNG man by the name of Berg-
man made his way to the private office
of Henry C. Frick, general manager
of the Carnegie Steel Co. at Homestead
Pa., and shot him three times. His
injuries are slight and no serious re-
sults are anticipated.

The Japanese are cleanly people in
many respects. They are fond of
bathing. In the city of Tokio there
are over 800 public bath houses, in
which a person can take a bath, hot or
cold for a sum equal to one cent. Most
of the Japanese prefer warm baths, and
very likely this is the why their com-
plexions are usually smooth, clear and
spotless. The people of this country
might do well to adopt the bathing
habits of these interesting people.

The punishment that Col. Streator
inflicted upon Private Iams at Home-
stead, by stringing him up by his
thumbs, is an act that should be con-
demned by every civilized person. His
offense consisted of approving what
the majority of the people condemn—
the shooting of H.C. Frick. It would
have been enough to humiliate and
discharge Iams, but to precede this
with such a brutal act shows what an
amount of the savage abounds in a civ-
ilized being.

THE editor of the average country
newspaper is generally not only will-
ing but glad to publish anything in
the shape of news he can get hold of,
and the more he gets the better it suits
him and his patrons. But he is nei-
ther omnipotent nor omnipresent; and
yet people often think they are inten-
tionally slighted because he does not
publish some item that does not come
under his observation, but which he
would just as cheerfully publish whether
it concerned friends or enemies, did
he only know of it. The moral of the
above is, when you know of anything
that you think would make your home
paper more newsy and readable just
give the editor a tip and see how quick
he will grasp it.—Ex.

D. C. L. EATON, on looking over his
barn last week, at his big farm near
Saginaw, found a large quantity of dy-
namite stored away to be used for
blowing up stumps. He had it care-
fully removed about a mile from any
house and packed in cloth to prevent
accident. The very next day a storm
came up and Mr. Eaton and all the
farm help took refuge in the barn,
which a few moments later was struck
by lightning in the very corner where
the dynamite had been stored. His
timely forethought doubtless saved
several lives, and as it was, the build-
ing was damaged but slightly.

REPRESENTATIVE BAILEY, of Texas,
seems determined to make things warm
for those congressmen who draw sala-
ries from the government without per-
forming their duties, in plain violation
of law. He says that one member of
the present house has drawn more
than \$6,000 salary and has only been
present three days since congress met,
and that another is drawing a salary of
\$12,000 a year as a state railroad com-
missioner, in addition to his salary as
congressman, and that he has not been
in his seat during the present session
on an average of more than one day
in seven, and that there are many other
cases almost as bad. He calls atten-
tion to the fact that the law directing
a deduction of a member's pay for all
the days he was absent was strictly en-
forced up to the war, and that mem-
bers when they applied for their pay
were asked on their honor how many
days they had been absent, and that
the time always was deducted, except
when the absence was caused by sick-
ness. Bailey is unquestionably on the
right track; no private individual al-
lows his employees to be absent at will
and continue to draw full salary, and
there is no good reason why the gov-
ernment should.—Ex.

THE practice of serving toothpicks
as a course is no longer observed in
polite society. Neither are they used
as a sideboard decoration and a center-
piece for the table. Neither are they
served alone with after dinner coffee,
and it is not polite to pick the teeth at
table; it is rather the act of a scaven-
ger, even if the face and mouth are cov-
ered by a napkin, as some people seem
to think is correct. Really re-
fined people suffer pain rather than to
pick the teeth at table. A person
might as well brush the teeth at a
meal, and it would be quite as agree-
able diversion. The toothpick is prop-
erly an article of toilet and for the
bath room and dressing room, and not
for the dining room. People do not
clean their nails at the table, which
would be far more preferable than the
opening of cavernous mouths. The
time has come something should be
said about this disgusting toothpick
fad. Better go to the dentist and have
the holes plugged up with gold and
cement, instead of prying meat out
with a toothpick. The whole thing
pandering to a low taste instead of a
high one, and it is high time that it
ceased to be a custom or be tolerated
as such.

From Our Neighbors.

If it would be all the same to the
ladies, we wish they would wear their
gallowes under instead of outside
of their bodices.—Grass Lake News.

The case of J. Warren, charged with
assault and battery on Jacob Stoll hav-
ing bitten off a piece of his ear, has
been settled by Warren paying Stoll
\$350. The parties are from Dexter.

Wm. Fletcher, of Sharon, a few
days ago attempted to pull some stuff
out of his reaper that clogged its action
when his left hand was caught in the
cogs and three of his fingers badly in-
jured. The first and third fingers
were crushed below the first and big
finger below the second joint.—Grass
Lake News.

He was either absent-minded or ex-
tremely nervous as County clerk Brown
put him through the inquisition yester-
day, preparatory to making out the
document which was the next to the
last step in severing his single blessed-
ness. It required a great deal of study
for him to recollect his own or his fu-
ture half's name. The ordeal through
he heaved a sigh and wended his way
out to the fresh air. An hour later the
bride appeared and objected to author-
ity being granted the groom to marry
her sister. He had forgotten his dear
one's name.—Ann Arbor Register.

BUSTED! BUSTED!

PRICES ON DRY GOODS.

BUSTED! BUSTED!

7 c Prints for 4 1-2 c per yard
15 c Chinas for 8 1-2 c per yard
12 1-2 c Outing Flannels 7 1-4c per yd.
12 1-2 c Gingham for 8 c per yard.
Ladies' Waists at Cost.
Shoes and Slippers 1-4 off.
15 c Summer Underwear at 10 c.
37 1-2 c " " at 25 c.
50 c " " at 40 c.

All Goods in Stock at Greatly
Reduced Prices.

GEO. H. KEMPF.

If you are going to paint it will pay you to call and find
out our Prices for the

BEST PASTE PAINT MADE ON EARTH

also on Liquid Paints. Rock Bottom Prices on Oil, Refriger-
ators, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves and Churns.

HOAG & HOLMES.

John Fogarty, of Ann Arbor, a
stone mason and contractor, was over-
come by the heat, while riding in his
wagon Tuesday afternoon, and expired
soon after being taken home.

During a saloon row at Ann Arbor,
Tuesday evening, Louis Baker, a stone
mason, was struck over the head with
a beer bottle, by Franz Kapp, the prop-
rietor of the saloon, and his skull was
fractured in two places. He bled
freely, but will probably recover.

An elegant patch of weeds has grown
up in the pond and when the water
is lowered so the tops project, an aro-
ma is sent up that, as the boy said,
"smells to heaven." A few years ago
the council hired the weeds yanked
out bodily, but a new crop sprang up
forthwith and now they talk of hav-
ing a man with a boat and scythe try
to cut the tops off.—Manchester En-
terprise.

The marshal will now go about his
duties armed with a lasso for the cows
and a bull dog revolver for the dogs.
He is also expected to keep one eye on
the saloon keepers while the other
hunts out the man who has not paid
his village tax. Umbrella menders,
tramps, soap peddlars, organ grinders
and crazy politician had better keep
out of sight or they may get run in.—
Manchester Enterprise.

Our Man witnessed a sight the other
day which had a depressing effect on
him for some time. A woman from
the country, with her little child, a
girl of about six, were walking on the
street. Finally the woman led the
child in a stairway and left her. She
returned in a few moments with a
pitcher of beer and after giving a lib-
eral supply to her little child, drank
the rest of it herself.—Ann Arbor Dem-
ocrat.

Many persons in Ann Arbor are an-
noyed by their neighbor's dogs. One
lady recently had her flower beds in
her dooryard almost ruined by a large
dog which belonged to a family living
near. He scratched up and rolled on
the flowers doing great damage. It is
indeed too bad for persons who have
taken so much pains with their flowers
to have them destroyed just when they
were beginning to be a pleasure to the
owner.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

Triennial Conclave Knights' Templar

At Denver, Col., August 9-14, 1892.
One lowest first class limited fare for
round trip. Sale of ticket August 2-7,
limited to return not later than Octo-
ber 11, 1892.

L. Tichenor has a lot of fine pleasure
and fishing row boats for sale cheap.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to
health by simple means, after suffering for sev-
eral years with a severe lung affection, and that
dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to mak-
known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.
To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send
(free of charge) a copy of the prescription used,
which they will find a sure cure for consump-
tion, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all
throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all suffer-
ers will try his remedy as it is invaluable.
Those desiring the prescription, which will
cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing,
will please address,
Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Brooklyn, New York

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A gentleman having been cured of Nervous
Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature De-
cay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion
and youthful folly, is anxious to make known
to others the simple method of SELF CURE.
To those who wish, and will give him their
symptoms, he will send free by return mail,
a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his
case. Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINK-
NEY, 42 Cedar Street, New York.



REMEMBER THE STANDARD OFFICE

—IS—
THE PLACE
TO GO FOR
JOB PRINTING.



Ripans Tabules banish pain.
Ripans Tabules prolong life.
Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules have come to stay.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules are always ready.
Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.