

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. IV. NO. 26.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER, 182

NEW FALL GOODS

WE HAVE THE ASSORTMENT.

WE HAVE THE STYLES.

WE HAVE THE LATEST.

In men's, boy's and children's suits, odd pants, stiff and soft hats, furnishing goods, men's, women's, boy's, misses and children's shoes.

The stock we are showing this fall surpasses anything you ever saw in Chelsea.

THE PRICES WERE NEVER SO LOW.

Men's All Wool Suits \$8.00, never sold in Chelsea for less than \$10.00.
Men's All Wool Fine Worsted Suits \$15.00, never sold for less than \$20.00.

MORE THAN FIFTY TO SELECT FROM. STYLES

Every style is new, and made up by the best clothing manufacturers in the county which makes them equal in makeup, style and fit to a merchant tailoring suit that would cost you \$30.00. We have many bargains in Men's Pants. We have bargains in Boys and Children's Suits. An elegant line to select from.

Hats. Hats.

Remember we are agents for the Guyer Self-Forming Hats. The New styles just opened. We have the Dunlap, Yooman and Knox shapes in all grades from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Soft hats in all shapes and colors.

\$1.75 buys a handsome dongola kid Ladies' Shoe, patent tip and worth \$2.50. \$2.00 buys Men's Calf Shoe that have no equal in Chelsea for less than \$2.50.

BUY YOUR SHOES

Where you can get the best assortment. Any size you want. Any width you want from B to EE. All factory goods and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

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.....	27,033.82
Savings deposits.....	137,195.30
Total.....	\$227,319.40

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.
I, Geo. 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. 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.

Thos. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

DR. H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.
Having spent four years in the study and practice of dentistry, I am prepared to do work in all branches of my line. Extracting made easy by the use of local anesthetic. Give me a call that I may prove myself worthy of your patronage. Office over Kempf's bank.

R. McCOLGAN.
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
Office and residence second door west of Methodist church.
Office hours 3 to 6 p. m.
CHELSEA MICH.

GEO. W. TURNBULL.
Having been admitted to practice as Pension Attorney in the Interior Department, is now prepared to obtain pensions for all ex-soldiers, widows, etc., entitled thereto. None but legal fees charged.

E. D. BOYD
The Popular Barber, is located in the basement under R. S. Armstrong & Co.'s drug store. Give him a call.

RIEMENSCHNEIDER & SILVER
Proprietors of The "City" Barber Shop. Kempf Bros. old bank building.
CHELSEA, MICH.

IT IS THE BEST!



Ladies ASK FOR GILT EDGE
THE ONLY SHOE POLISH CONTAINING OIL

Also ask to see our 2.00 Women's Dongola, button, patent tip shoe, worth 2.50, every pair warranted.

I will also show you goods made by the best factories, and will save you 50 to 75cts on every pair bought.

For wearing my goods have no equal and for fitting there are no better made.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER.

THEY BLEW OUT THE GAS

WITH THE USUAL RESULT—ONE DEAD AND ANOTHER VERY LOW.

Experience of Two Labor Day Celebrators
They Blew out the Gas in Their Room at the Stowell House, Jackson.

From The Jackson Citizen, Sept. 6.

Among the thousands who visited Jackson Monday were Wm. C. Clancey, of Lima, and C. Spinnagle, a saloonkeeper of Chelsea. The former was a farmer about 23 years of age, and came to Jackson to have a good time. The latter combined business with pleasure. He came to pay C. Haehnle & Co. a bill and was provided with plenty of money. The men were about town all day. In the afternoon Spinnagle met Mr. Traub, city agent for Haehnle & Co., but it said the former did not pay the bill of the brewing firm. About 12 o'clock at night both Clancey and Spinnagle came to the office of the Stowell house, stating that they desired a room. The men were placed in room 39 on the third floor where there were two beds, after having given orders to be called at 5 a. m.

At the hour designated for calling the men the porter was unable to make them answer his calls, and thinking that perhaps they were tired and desired to remain in bed, did not renew his calls until about 8:20, his intention being to get the men up in season to take the 9:45 east-bound train for their homes. At that hour the porter was unable to receive any response to his calls, and it was then thought something was wrong, and it was decided to break in the door. This was done and a fearful sight met the eyes of those who had gathered in the hall.

On bursting in the door the porter was met by a cloud of coal gas, which completely filled the room. Hastily shutting off the gas from the fixture and raising the windows and opening the door transom, an investigation of the condition of the men was made. Clancey was found flat on his back, stone dead. There was a great quantity of a frothy substance about his mouth and nostrils.

Spinnagle was found lying on the floor beside his bed. His body was still warm.

Dr. F. P. Pratt was summoned, who ordered Spinnagle removed to another room, and assisted by John Pratt, administered remedies. The man will live but it was a close call for him. The doctor declared that his being on the floor is what saved his life. Had he laid in bed he would have inhaled as much gas as Clancey.

Clancey had in his pocket a silver watch, 60 cents in money and a railroad ticket to Chelsea. Spinnagle had with him \$217.82 besides a fine gold watch. The coroner took possession of the effects. When he deposited the money in the People's National bank, the receiving teller remarked that it smelled of gas.

Mr. Spinnagle recovered sufficiently to be brought home Wednesday morning and has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the gas.

The remains of Wm. Clancey were taken to the home of his parents at Jerusalem where the funeral was held Wednesday, Rev. Thos. Holmes preaching the sermon.

Remember the dates of the Chelsea Fair, October 11th, 12th and 13th.

Prof. Bellows complains of the needless cutting of one of his trees, where the extension of Emmet street goes west from Summit. We think his complaint is not without reason. The tree stood in the row on Summit street just outside of the walk, nine feet east of the west line of the street. It was also exactly nine feet north of the south line of the new street, and thus exactly where it would have been placed if both streets had been open when it was planted.—Ypsilantian.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

We are Showing a Complete Line of Navy Blue Storm Serges, also Navy Blue in Everything
Buy one early and be first.

Our stock of DRESS GOODS is complete

and we shall offer extra inducements to early buyers.

NEW FALL PRINTS NEW FALL CASHMERE SATEENS. NEW FALL GINGHAMS.

CARPET & CURTAIN DEPT.

We are showing our new lines of carpets and curtains. If you intend buying anything in the carpet, curtain or shade line, visit this department.

CLOAK DEPT.

We are now showing in this dept. a full line of all the new style of winter garments and any customer wishing to select one can do so and have the same laid aside to be called for later.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Full line of boys school suits. Send your boy in before school begins and get a new suit. Our prices are lower than the lowest.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPT.

Largest and best line in Chelsea. Prices 20 per cent below others. Come and see for yourselves.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

PURCHASERS

Who wish to get the BEST VALUES FOR THEIR MONEY.

SHOULD BUY

LEWIS' WEAR RESISTER SHOES

For Sale at
R. A. Snyder's

If you have an ORGAN that needs cleaning or repairing, bring it to us.

If you have a SEWING MACHINE that need repairs of any kind come to us.

SEWING MACHINE

If you wish to buy a

SEWING MACHINE, call on us and we can

suit you. Our prices for new Sewing Machines range from \$20.00 to \$85.00. We also have some second hand machines ranging from \$5.00 to \$15.00. All goods sold by us fully warranted and all repairing guaranteed to give satisfaction.

HUMMEL AND WHITAKER.

Why Should You Ride a Columbia Pneumatic

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.





CHAPTER X—Continued.

Once in her room, Margaret did not go to bed, but changing her dress to a light wrapper she ran to Miss Hilton's apartment.

"Are you asleep?" she called, softly. Being answered in the negative, she opened the door and entered.

"Dear Miss Hilton," she cried, going to the side of the bed and placing her hand with caressing gentleness on the hot, throbbing brow. "Are you better? You should have let me stay with you."

"No, dear, I'm glad I didn't. I really feel much better. Your bathing had a magical effect. I have been asleep ever so long, and I feel wonderful now. Did you have a pleasant evening?"

"Yes, so pleasant. The Colonel was really quite charming. I forgot to feel unhappy even a moment."

"I hope you will always know such forgetfulness, Margaret. You have so much to make you happy, so many who love you dearly. My brave little woman must not give way to this despondency. Sit here for a while, if you are not too tired, and we will talk. Was Alice quite well?"

"Yes, perfectly. And so happy, Miss Hilton."

The note of pain in the low-spoken words filled Miss Hilton with vague sadness, but she answered very quietly: "Naturally she would be happy. I should be sorry to see her otherwise. Margaret, child, are you doing quite right?"

There was a moment's silence after this abrupt question. Margaret buried her face in her hands, while a hundred doubts and questions rushed through her mind. Then, looking up with a new determination upon her face, she said with decision:

"Yes, Miss Hilton. I have gone over that old catechism with myself so many, many times. The trouble lies with my views of life. I guess I started out with ideas of ideal love. I have found reality, and it is disappointing. I have such a capacity for happiness, or pain, that I almost frighten myself. All these forces are acting within me now."

Miss Hilton sighed. "I am sorry to hear you talk so," she said. "I want to leave you happy and contented."

"Leave me?" repeated Margaret, looking up in pained surprise. "You cannot mean that."

"Yes, dearest, I do. I thought you might understand it. I've been thinking of it lying here, and I intended telling you to-morrow; but it's just as well to-night."

Margaret allowed her hand to rest on Miss Hilton's brow with a new gentleness in its touch.

"Only duty takes me from you," continued the old lady, with much feeling. "In leaving you, I feel that I am parting from a daughter; but my sister is in great trouble over the recent death of her husband, and in her affliction my place is by her side. I am sure you understand this, Margaret. Dear child, my heart will always be with you, and you will not need me when you are married."

"I think I shall always need you, Miss Hilton," returned Margaret, with an effort to speak bravely; "but, of course, I would not be the one to keep you while duty calls you. Ah, how I hate duty! It is so hard—so cruelly hard."

With these passionate words, Margaret buried her face in the pillow, and Miss Hilton, drawing the brown head close beside her, stroked it with an infinitely tender caress.

"Has duty been so hard for you?" she asked, gently.

"I have no right to complain," was the self-reproachful answer; "no right at all. I am low-spirited and nervous to-night, and the thought of your leaving me makes me feel that I am really and truly giving up my old life, and it is so hard!"

"I am sorry you feel such regret, Margaret. I wish I might lay it solely to your low spirits, but I fear there is a deeper reason than that. I wish I could make you see your new life in its true light, and teach you that, with all its added duties and responsibilities, it holds the sweet hopes and tender possibilities which complete and crown a woman's life. You understand me, dearest?"

"Yes; I am so anxious to learn, Miss Hilton, while you are here to help me. I wish I did not grow so attached to old friends and old customs. I wish I could love half way, but I can't. I love with all my soul, and I hate in proportion. I should like to change my nature, if that were possible. I want to do better; I want to help myself and help Brian, and I am so weak, Miss Hilton."

She paused, with a half sigh.

"Your desire will make you strong," was the quiet reply. "I don't think you have a weak will, Margaret."

Margaret caught the suspicion of a smile on the old lady's face.

"No," she answered, half-smiling in her turn, "but it is a very unreasonable will, Miss Hilton. Always wanting to do what it shouldn't. I find it very troublesome. You see, I have depended on you so long, I have found so much comfort in your sympathy and advice, that I shall miss you more than I can realize. But I am paining you. I will not say any more. I would not have you think that I am placing my selfish desire before your manifest duty. I might be tempted to do so in my present

state of mind, so I had better go to bed. Are you sure there is nothing I can do for you? It will be a real pleasure."

Miss Hilton drew the anxious face down to her, and kissed it with a lingering, tender affection. "Try to be happy," she said, "that will please me above all things; and don't expect too much of Brian at first. Remember his defective training and education. Remember, also, that whatever his faults he loves you, and through that love you can exert your influence over him. Now, good night, dear child, I hope you will sleep well."

Notwithstanding this earnestly expressed hope, Margaret lay awake for many hours, thinking of Miss Hilton's words, and making many resolutions for the future.

CHAPTER XII. WEDDING BELLS.

From the beginning it had been agreed that Margaret and Alice should be married upon the same day, and the double wedding, both from the circumstances connected with it and the social prominence of the principals, created no little sensation in the society of S—.

The interest communicated itself to all classes, and the fortunate few who were present on the occasion were secretly envied by the less privileged outsiders.

The latter contented themselves with speculations and prophecies; and the wedding journey was accomplished and the two young matrons had settled down to their new duties, before they ceased to air their opinions.

Margaret had laid aside her mourning, and for the first time since her uncle's death Elmwood was the scene of festivities. But otherwise her life was much the same as it had been for the last twelve months.

Her attitude toward Brian was unchanged. She was kind and considerate, but no warmer feeling marked their intercourse. Any demonstration of affection on his part called forth anger on hers. She might scold herself in the secrecy of her own heart; she might atone for it by a hundred extra attentions, but the feeling was there, waiting but the occasion to show itself. And Brian saw it. As time went on he learned to repress his natural desire and approach Margaret with only friendly warmth.

It was all wrong, Margaret was forced to admit, in her moments of self-reproach. Yet who was to blame, Brian or she? Marriage had wrought a greater change in her life than even she had anticipated. With Miss Hilton's departure went the helpful companionship and cheerful influence which meant so much to her.

Even Brian seemed to miss their common friend. He certainly missed something; though what was not very clear to his own mind. He felt it in a growing dissatisfaction. The restlessness which constituted such a large portion of his make-up began to assert itself with unresisting force. He found his days monotonous, and the ennui, which he laid to the dullness of country life, Margaret ascribed to lack of definite purpose and settled employment.

"It is nothing in the world but laziness," she asserted for her own conviction. "He knows it, too; so I shan't tell him. I'm tired of everlasting preaching, and I dare say he'll soon grow to think I married him for nothing in the world but to play the shrew. I hate it. Nevertheless, he shan't keep on this way. That I'm determined on."

In spite of this resolution, Brian did not display any fresh industry, unless it was in going to the city, where he was fond of spending his time.

At first he returned home every evening, like many of his neighbors who were regular commuters, and went to business every day; but in time he failed to recognize even this duty, and his visits to New York lengthened themselves into days, and occasionally a whole week passed without Margaret seeing him.

He always had an excuse—the theater, his club, the importunities of a friend.

Margaret received all in silence. "Whether I go or stay matters little to her," decided Brian. But he was mistaken.

His indifference pained his young wife more than she would have admitted perhaps. She had really started out with the determined purpose to make up in earnest endeavor what she lacked in warmth of feeling, and her sense of failure was very keen. She could not bring herself to reproach him because she doubted her right to do so.

But the right to feel was certainly hers.

She was learning some bitter lessons during these early days of her married life; and not least among them was the contrast which Alice's life offered to hers.

She would return from her visits to The Cedars, from the atmosphere of perfect happiness which seemed to reign there, to feel her heart overcome by a rush of feeling and filled with a vague and indefinable homesickness.

Unusually heavy-hearted she came one evening from a day spent with Alice and the Colonel. It was growing late, and the Colonel had wanted to come with her as far as Elmwood, but this Margaret had opposed, declaring that she would not be either lonely or afraid. Yet, after she had started, she did feel lonely, and she began to wish for a companion in her long, cold walk. The

winter twilight was beginning to fall, and through the indescribable melancholy of the darkening scene, the trees waved their bare branches like spectral arms. The wind sighed dismally among the dead leaves, and even the faint red in the sky had a chill effect against the low line of gray hills. It was all unutterably dreary, and Margaret gave a sigh of relief when she reached her cheerful sitting-room, with its glowing fire and comfortable, luxurious furnishing.

She was somewhat surprised to see

Brian standing before the mantel. He had been in New York for several days and she did not know of his return.

"I am glad you have come at last," he said, looking up at her entrance. "I got here about four o'clock to find you gone and the place as lonely as the desert. Did you enjoy your ride?"

"I didn't ride," returned Margaret, extending her hands over the rosy coals, "I've been walking."

"Walking! At this time! Not alone, Margaret?"

"Why, certainly. Who would I have with me. The Colonel did insist on coming, but I wouldn't allow it, of course. I was not afraid. Only the least bit lonely, and—I believe I am tired."

Brian did not notice the almost imperceptible break in her voice, but he did notice her pale face and wearied air. Without a word he drew a chair to the fire, and seated her in it. Then bending over her, he said with much anxiety:

"I wish you wouldn't try your strength so far, Margaret. The walk was too long for you."

"I don't think so, Brian. I am not blaming the walk at all. I'm afraid I'm growing lazy, and if I was really sure of it I'd go out this minute and walk until I dropped. I hate laziness so."

"I'd have some say in that," responded Brian, ignoring her closing words. "Walking for the purpose of dropping, would be a very sensible performance, wouldn't it? I wish you wouldn't walk without me after this."

Margaret elevated her eyebrows rather expressively. "What an unselfish man," she returned. "How many walks do you think I could take under those circumstances. For the last month, you've been home only at night, and not every night by any means. I have a prejudice in favor of sleeping at night. I think I shall still continue to take my walks alone. Your mind is above such simple delights."

With these words, Margaret bent her head and watched the pink lines between her fingers. Brian walked to the other side of the room, and played a tattoo on the window.

"It is so dull here," he remarked, after a moment of this performance; "and as you don't care whether I stay or not, I don't see the use of spoiling my pleasure."

"Don't spoil your pleasure for worlds. If taking some interest in your home is likely to do so, you need only forget you have a home."

"My home!" he repeated, with a bitterness raised by her half-concealed sarcasm. "When I consider my position here, do you think I can call this a home?"

A change passed over her face, and for a moment she could not answer, though when she did it was in a tone whose lightness belied any deeper feeling.

"I always gave you credit for a fair share of sense, Brian, but now I find you sadly wanting. If you think I am going to humor your bad temper you are mistaken."

Brian was not mollified at these words.

"It is no use in turning it off that way, Margaret," he said. "Your actions tell me plainly that you married me because you felt under obligation to do so. You blame the one who marries for money, but I think marrying for pride is just as bad."

"How dare you!" broke in Margaret, when anger permitted her to speak. "I wonder you have the effrontery to say such things to me, and I wonder how I can sit here and let you say them. Now, don't excuse yourself. You are forever insulting me and then begging my pardon. I'm tired of it. Sometimes I wish you would stay in the city. That is—I don't wish anything of the kind. I'm a goose. Please go and fix yourself for dinner. I will soon be ready, and I hope you don't intend to go to the table that way."

Brian acted upon this hint to make himself more presentable, and during dinner he tried to make his peace with Margaret. In this he was successful, as usual, for her ill-temper was short-lived. At the same time, he noticed that she was paler and thinner than she had been a few weeks before. What was the cause, and why had he not noticed the change?

"Don't you ever grow tired of Elmwood?" he asked her, with a rather sharp glance.

"Never!" was the decided answer. "I love Elmwood too well. I believe it would break my heart to leave it."

"It is strange," he added with a sigh; "a difference in disposition, I suppose. The life which brings you happiness is all emptiness and disappointment to me. The shadow of a seeming reality."

"I think you make it only a shadow, Brian. It could be better, I know. You have the talents and advantages to make a great man."

"In theory, Margaret, but not in practice. My laziness, if you will, is too thoroughly ingrained for that. You don't like lazy people, do you?"

"Indeed I don't. I wish you'd find some other role just for novelty."

"Thanks; I'm afraid my nature is too conservative; though I don't know but what I may try my skill in medicine for your benefit. I don't like your pale cheeks and heavy eyes."

"That isn't complimentary," laughed Margaret, avoiding his glance. "I assure you these signs of decline may be attributed to nothing more alarming than a consumption of midnight oil over the latest of Ouida's novels. You see I am learning bad habits in my old age."

Brian was not satisfied with this explanation, but he did not pursue the subject further then.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The price of anthracite coal is to be raised again. The gentlemen associated in the Reading combine assert this is purely in order to get the business on a stable basis, but it looks much as though they would furnish their stable with a dog in the manger.

"The first and most repulsive characteristic of Chicago is its business center of sky-scrapers," says the New York Sun. "The elephant is too big to be beautiful," brays the wild ass.

TO STOP THE TRAFFIC. CHOLERA IN GOTHAM.

ENGLISH ORDER AIMED AT DESTITUTE IMMIGRANTS.

Passengers for America Taken with Cholera—The Scourge Has Effected an Entrance Into England—Experts Assert that the Only Safety Lies in Stopping Immigration.

Disease Brought for America.

London advices say: If all the deaths that are being reported from Asiatic cholera are true there is no doubt of Great Britain's having a visitation of the dreadful scourge. From Gravesend, Swansea, Glasgow and Dundee, towns in England, Scotland and Wales, reports come of deaths from the disease showing that the efforts of the health officials to keep it out of the country have proven fruitless. And now comes the report that a person has died from Asiatic cholera at Bolton, the large manufacturing town which lies twelve miles northwest of Manchester. The place is one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture and thousands of mill operatives live there.

The permission given by the health officials at Middlesbrough for the landing of the crew of the steamer Gerona from Hamburg promises to have most serious results. The vessel was placed in quarantine after one of the crew had been attacked by cholera, but in the meantime a number of the ship's company had departed for their homes. Six of them went to Dundee, where they reside, while another of the crew went to Aberdeen. Among those who went to Dundee was Mr. Walker, the engineer of the Gerona. Shortly after his arrival there he was taken sick and died in a few hours. The physician who attended him says there is no doubt that his death was due to cholera.

When it became known that Mr. Walker was dead the greatest excitement prevailed in Dundee and also in Aberdeen, where the seventh member of the crew ashore had gone. Steps were at once taken by the health officers to isolate the remaining members of the crew in Dundee and the one in Aberdeen until all danger of their spreading the contagion is past. The residents of both places, however, believe that the men have been allowed to go about the towns long enough to spread the disease, if they carried the infection, and there is widespread anxiety prevailing in every quarter of the towns. An extraordinary watch will be kept in both places for the first appearance of choleraic disorders.

A sailor arrived at Swansea from Cork. He was found to be suffering with cholera, and was immediately removed to the cholera hospital. The appearance of the disease in Swansea awakened the port authorities to the responsibilities of their position, and a meeting was summoned to decide upon measures for the prevention of any further invasion.

The London local government board has issued regulations requiring ship-owners, under heavy penalties, to retain aboard ship all foreign immigrants who are unable to inform the port medical officer of their destination and address to enable the local authorities to watch them until all danger of cholera is passed. No immigrant in a dirty condition will be allowed to land until all the sanitary regulations regarding bathing, etc., are complied with. The order will be rigidly executed. It will be the cause of considerable expense and annoyance to ship-owners, and will probably result in the cessation of the immigration of destitute aliens, at whom the order is evidently aimed. It will not interfere with immigrants in transit across England en route for America.

The schooner Helene, said to be destined for America, and which had been detained at Dover, is now being towed to Gravesend with a yellow flag flying from her mast.

The correspondent at Odessa says: "The cholera mortality begins to show marked fluctuations, contrasting with the previous steady increase. The official returns ignore Therson, Nicolaieff, Kishneff and many other places where the outbreak is not wide-spread. Therefore, the mortality is much above the official figures."

Federal Authorities Crippled.

The Federal authorities at Washington are doing all that can be done, so far as they have authority, to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country. The United States Government, however, has not unlimited jurisdiction over the quarantine of seaports, for this is largely a matter depending upon the action of the State and other local authorities. Efforts made from time to time in Congress to extend the Federal jurisdiction in this direction have encountered the opposition of those statesmen who are sticklers for State rights, and measures for the prevention and suppression of epidemic diseases have been defeated by such opposition. There is an appropriation made annually for the use of the marine hospital service for expenditure for sanitary purposes, but if the United States authorities had jurisdiction the ounce of prevention would be more efficacious than a ton of cure.

It avails nothing if the authorities of New York and other large seaports enforce a strict quarantine if the disease is permitted to gain an entrance through the remissness of the local authorities at New Orleans, Galveston or some other port of entry. The only way by which a general and stringent quarantine can be established and successfully maintained, authorities say, is by an act of Congress and through the agency of the federal authority. General attention having been aroused by the prevalence of the cholera in Europe, it is believed that a public sentiment will be created that will induce Congress, at the coming session, to pass a measure that will place the question of establishing quarantine in charge of the federal authorities.

EXPERIMENTS made by a Hungarian physician on animals seem to show that permanganate of potash acts as an efficient antidote in acute phosphorus poisoning.

THE ARRIVAL OF A SUPPOSED PLAQUE-STRICKEN SHIP.

The Moravia's Officers Declare the Disease Cholera—No Report Made to the Health Inspectors, Who Discovered the Fact by Accident.

Had Twenty-two Deaths.

New York special: The scourge has reached New York. Quarantine officials discovered that the steamship Moravia, from Hamburg, had a great deal of sickness on board and that twenty-two persons had died on the trip over. The ship's physicians told the health officers that some of the passengers on the ship were suffering from cholera, but that it was not genuine Asiatic cholera. An immediate inspection of the passengers was made, and as a result the vessel was ordered to the lower bay. Thirteen of the persons who died on the way over were Poles. Twenty of them were children. All the dead were buried at sea on the days that they died.

As soon as the discovery was made that so many persons had died and that there was a great deal of sickness on board the quarantine officers refused to permit a person to leave the ship, ordered it to weigh anchor and proceed to the island selected for cholera patients. It was discovered by the officers who made the examination of the steerage passengers that there were three cases of measles on board. The health officials refused to permit anyone to board the vessel or allow anyone to leave. The news of the discovery was brought to quarantine station by the health boat.

They Call It "Cholera."

Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer, received the report of the officials who boarded the vessel, and gave orders to isolate the steamer completely. He said that from the casual investigation made he thought the disease was, as stated by the ship's surgeon, cholera, but that the persons who had died came from the infected provinces of Germany and Russia. As far as he had been informed there was little sickness on the vessel. When she dropped anchor at quarantine he had not time to make a thorough examination of the cause of the deaths and sickness on board, but will do so this afternoon. Some of the passengers on board of the Moravia did not know of the existence of the disease on board.

Ship's Officers Suppressed the News.

It is said that when the health officers first boarded the Moravia the ship's officers told them that there was no sickness on board other than the measles, and exhibited a clean bill of health from the health officers at Hamburg. The ship's officers appeared reticent, and the presence of cholera or Asiatic cholera, as it might turn out to be, was not discovered until the officers had nearly completed their examination.

DEATH OF GEO. WM. CURTIS.

One of the Greatest Writers of the Present Age Passes Away.

George William Curtis died Wednesday morning at his home in Livingston, Staten Island. He was conscious to the end and suffered no pain. Dr. Frank G. Curtis, his son, was in attendance, and Mrs. and Miss Curtis were present.

Mr. Curtis became ill about two months ago, when he began to complain of pains in the abdomen. His case has been a puzzling one to the physicians. They were of opinion that there was a tendency to dropsy, with other complications, one of which was a cancerous condition of the stomach.

A Sketch of His Career.

George William Curtis was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 24, 1824. The early years of his life were spent in New York City, where he was clerk in a mercantile house, and in West Roxbury and Concord, Mass., where he worked as a farmer. In 1846 he went to Europe and remained there four years studying and traveling. Returning to America, he became one of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune and a regular contributor to Putnam's Monthly. Mr. Curtis was a special partner in the firm publishing the magazine, and when it became involved in financial difficulties he sunk his private fortune in an attempt to save the creditors from loss, in which he finally succeeded.

In 1853 he began in Harper's Monthly the series of papers entitled "The Editor's Easy Chair." When Harper's Weekly was established he became its leading editorial writer, a position he held until recently, when illness compelled him to retire. While engaged in these labors he also attained distinction as an orator and a lecturer. He took a keen interest in politics and was one of the most ardent advocates of civil-service reform, being chairman of the commission appointed by Gen. Grant to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil-service. Mr. Curtis was several times offered foreign missions but declined them. He was a Republican, but in 1884 supported Mr. Cleveland in preference to Mr. Blaine.

Among the books written by Mr. Curtis "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," "The Howdij in Syria" and "Lotus-Eating" are the best known. They are compilations of his essays and letters. Mr. Curtis was generally conceded to be one of the most accomplished and graceful writers of his day.

World's Fair Notes.

A "MODEL of the figure of Lot's wife in salt" will appear in the Kansas exhibit to represent or illustrate the salt industry of the State.

THE Gorman exhibit will contain an architectural display including drawings illustrating 200 or more of the most notable buildings in the empire.

ONTARIO, Canada, breeders of thoroughbred animals have already applied for space for 163 horses, 193 cattle, 278 sheep and 91 swine.

THE colored women of Minnesota have offered to assist in the decoration of the State's building at the World's Fair, and the offer has been accepted.

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FOSTER'S FORECASTS.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT IN THE WAY OF WEATHER.

A General Storm of More than Usual Severity and Local Storms of Great Energy May Be Looked for About September 20.

Jack Frost Coming.
My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from 13th to 17th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 19th, the great central valleys from 20th to 22d, and the Eastern States about the 23d.

This storm will be more of ordinary severity in the Mississippi valley, and nothing will be lost by being on the lookout for local storms of great energy about that time.

A cool wave will follow this disturbance, crossing the western mountains about the 21st, the great central valleys about the 23d, and the Eastern States about the 25th.

This cool wave will bring the first frosts of any note, and about the 23d to 25th light frosts may be expected as far south as Nebraska, Iowa, northern Illinois, Michigan, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, New York, and the northern N.-W. England States.

Rainfall will be generally well distributed, and the drought will be broken in Mexican, Arizona, southern California and New Mexico before the month closes. The fall season promises well for corn and cotton gathering.

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.
September—
18—Moderating.
19—Warmer.
20—Storm wave on this meridian.
21—Wind changing.
22—Cooler and clearing.
23—Fair and cool.
24—Moderating.

GALVESTON, KANSAS CITY AND MINNEAPOLIS MERIDIAN.
September—
18—Fair and cool.
19—Moderating.
20—Warmer.
21—Storm wave on this meridian.
22—Wind changing.
23—Cooler and clearing.
24—Fair and cool.

ATLANTA, CINCINNATI AND LANSING MERIDIAN.
September—
18—Cooler and clearing.
19—Fair and cool.
20—Moderating.
21—Warmer.
22—Storm wave on this meridian.
23—Wind changing.
24—Cooler and clearing.

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CROP CONDITIONS.

Rain Needed in Some States and Sunshine Wanted Elsewhere.

The weather and crop report of the Department of Agriculture for the past week is as follows:
New England—Temperature below; rain, with high winds accompanying, did slight damage to corn, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, etc.; cranberries reported half crop.

New York—Heavy rainfall flooded the St. Lawrence Valley; close of week too wet for corn and grapes; latter rotting; potatoes damaged by rain.

New Jersey—Temperature and sunshine above normal; heavy showers have greatly benefited all crops, especially in southern counties, where everything has suffered from drought.

Pennsylvania—Rains have greatly benefited crops, which, though not seriously injured by drought, will not be above the average.

Maryland and Delaware—Rainfall insufficient; warm days, cool nights.

Arkansas—Cotton improving; no worms reported; no serious damage done yet; corn, tobacco and peas improved; fruit continues to fall.

Tennessee—Rains greatly benefited turnips, late crops and fall plowing, but damaged cotton in western counties and also retarded haymaking and fodder saving.

Kentucky—Temperature excessive; crops generally suffering for rain; serious injury in some sections; corn will be short; tobacco cutting begun.

Missouri—Rainfall insufficient, except in scattering counties; general rain needed to facilitate plowing, late corn, pastures and meads.

Illinois—Weather conditions improved by some showers and some heavy rains, but more needed; thrashing nearly completed.

Indiana—Temperature excessive; corn has improved and is maturing fast, but needs rain, as do other crops.

West Virginia—Drought broken Aug. 23; rainfall below average and was beneficial to corn, buckwheat, pastures, tobacco and gardens; fruit crop light; fall plowing progressing slowly.

Ohio—Drought continues, except over northern section; early corn and potatoes maturing; buckwheat doing well; pastures short; fall plowing delayed; ground dry and hard; grapes rotting and falling off.

Michigan—Weather generally favorable except in southern sections of counties where drought continues; harvesting and thrashing progressing.

Wisconsin—Showers benefited corn and potatoes; thrashing begun; yield below expectations; cranberries, small crop; tobacco excellent, some cutting.

Minnesota—Harvest delayed and stacking and thrashing delayed by heavy wheat in shock badly damaged by heavy rains; corn and potatoes doing well; flax will be a good crop.

Iowa—A favorable week for maturing unharvested crops.

Two Sets of Manners.

If we only had on our company manners all the time, how delightful we would be, for, deny it though we may, we certainly have one set of ways for every-day use and another when strangers are present. The frown fades into a smile when our next-door neighbor suddenly enters during a heated argument. The features that were set in obstinate and unbending resolution relax before the eyes of the casual caller, and the voice, snappish and sharp, becomes tuneful and lovely when outsiders appear on the domestic horizon. How well a child understands this universal hypocrisy and beseeches for favors in the presence of others, knowing full well no reproval or curt refusal will take place at such a time, while the same knowing small one would not dare to ask for cake or a penny if mamma did not have company in the parlor.

Do we not, we children of a larger growth, asks the Philadelphia Times, know of pleasant words and endearing terms used only between husband and wife when they wish to impress outsiders with the felicity of the relations which assume a very different phase as soon as the door closes and there is no one around to see the averted gaze and indifferent air which mark their natural behavior? Why can't we wear our company manners with our every-day gowns instead of hanging them away out of sight only to be brought forth on occasions of ceremony along with our best bib and tucker?

Wouldn't life be richer and sweeter if more of the little courtesies were shown when there are no eyes to behold them save those that are sure to brighten at the unusual demonstration? Is there any one in the world as sweet and true and devoted as the home folks, yet are there any in the whole wide world treated with the scant courtesy these dear ones receive? Bring the company manners into the intimacies of home life and see how much brighter and sweeter will seem the world at large for the knowledge that you are giving your best to those who deserve it most.

When the Trap Is Sprung

Upon us, as it sometimes is, in a most unexpected manner by disease, we appreciate the fact that it is a most insidious foe, and that not only is it necessary to combat it by the most potent medicinal agencies, but to prevent its manifestation at all by counteracting the causes that produce it. Thus, exposure in wet weather, the enforced wearing of damp clothes during a storm, a thorough draught, unaccustomed diet and water, bodily or mental overwork are breeders of disease, but Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will prevent their inducing it. This medicine fortifies the system against the assured effects such causes would otherwise produce. To the mariner, miner, the outdoor laborer, the slave of the desk and pen, and the overworked generally, it is of the utmost advantage. Dyspepsia, kidney trouble, malaria, biliousness, all yield to it.

Value of Human Life.

The money value placed upon human life varies in our diplomatic history. It is calculated that about \$20,000 of the \$75,000 paid to our government by Chili will be given to the families of the two seamen who were killed at Valparaiso. The Spanish Government paid the United States for each sailor and citizen killed at the time of the Virgin affair about \$2,500. The British Government received for each colored subject shot \$1,500 and \$2,500 for each white subject. In the recent instance of the Italian prisoners killed at New Orleans the United States paid to Italy a lump sum of \$25,000. In 1887 four Japanese were killed and seven crippled by the explosion of a shell which had been fired against a Japanese island by the Omaha in target practice. The United States paid to Japan \$14,000 for the families of the sufferers, about \$2,000 for each man killed and \$1,000 for each wounded—Boston Herald.

Excursion Rates South.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad will sell excursion tickets Sept. 27 and Oct. 25, 1892, at the low rate of one fare for the round trip, to numerous points to the Southeast, South and Southwest. For full particulars, maps, time tables, or any other information, apply to agents C. & E. I. R. R., Chicago city ticket office, 204 Clark street, or to Charles L. Stone, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 415 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

I could never think well of a man's intellectual or moral character if he was habitually unfaithful to his appointments.—Emmons.

AIR-GUNS were first made by Guhr in Germany in 1656, and the invention is also credited to Shaw, of America, in 1845.

\$1,000 Home Work, for Boys, Girls, Men, and Women; no agency or canvassing. Address, with stamp, Crystal Cave Supply Co., 3602 State street, Chicago, Ill.

GLASS mirrors were known in A. D. 23, but the art of making them was lost and not rediscovered until 1300, in Venice.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

PREJUDICE and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from inexperience of the world, and ignorance of mankind.—Addison.

My wife has used Bradycrotine for headache with the best imaginable results. I state this without solicitation. J. W. Mashburn, Abbeville, Ga. Of all Druggists, 50c.

QUARRELS would never last long if the fault was only on one side.—Rochefoucault.


MEDICAL science has achieved a great triumph in the production of Beecham's Pills, which, at 25 cents a box replace a medicine chest.

COMMEND not a man for his beauty, neither abhor a man for his outward appearance.

TO THE RESCUE WITH HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR before the baby strangles with croup.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

When the state is most corrupt, then the laws are most multiplied.—Tacitus.



No Wonder
People Speak Well of HOOD'S. "For a long time I was troubled with weak stomach, indigestion and Dyspepsia. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not felt so well all over for years."
Mr. R. J. Brundage
My food seldom troubles me now. My sister also took Hood's Sarsaparilla with very pleasing results. I don't wonder people speak well of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't see how they can help it." R. J. BRUNDAGE, Norwalk, Ct.
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels.



SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

The old adage is that "A friend in need is a friend indeed." This everyone will acknowledge who has tried that sterling remedy, REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE. When racked by a violent cough or suffering with a terrible cold this great remedy comes like a messenger of peace with healing on its wings. It at once stimulates the kidneys so that they resume their normal functions; it aids the lungs to throw off the surplus carbonic acid; and it restores the circulation to its accustomed vigor. When this is done, but not until it is done, will the system be restored and the cold be banished. No one can take even one dose of this great remedy without feeling the benefit. It acts at once, and at the same time it is perfectly harmless. It never under any circumstances does harm. This makes it the most invaluable of cough remedies. Get it of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.




TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT

This Trade Mark is on the best

In the World!

A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably **DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.** This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y. Established 1871.



ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail, ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.



GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

Guitars from \$5.50 upwards. Mandolins from \$15.00 upwards.

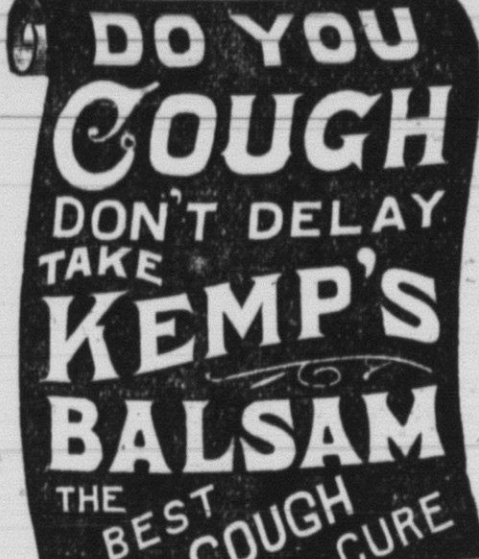
THE MARQUETTE Quarter-sawed Spruce, Mahogany, fine finish.

THE LAKESIDE Quarter-sawed Oak, Antique, High Grade, fine finish.

THE CONSERVATORY. High Grade, fine finish. 100,000 of our instruments in use. Your local dealer will order for you. Genuine have name burned on inside. Send for illustrated catalogue. LYON & HEALY, 53 Monroe Street, Chicago

"German Syrup"

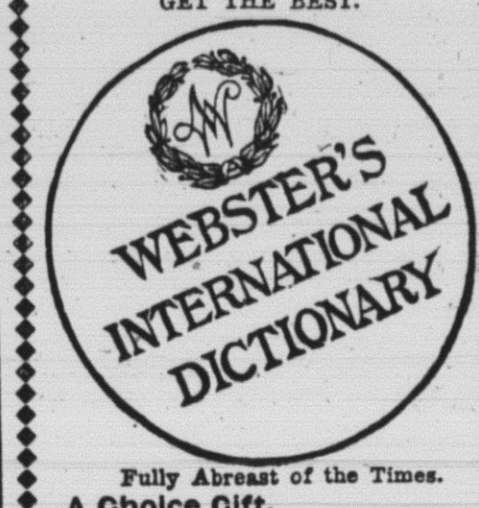
Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."



DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY TAKE **KEMP'S BALSAM**
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Going to Buy A Dictionary?
GET THE BEST.



WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Fully Abreast of the Times. A Choice Gift. A Grand Family Educator. The Standard Authority.


Successor of the authentic "Unabridged." Ten years spent in revising. 100 editors employed, over \$300,000 expended.

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Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of



W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.


W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

FREE Illustrated Publications, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the

FREE GOVERNMENT AND LOW PRICE

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS

The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. H. LAMBORN, Land Com., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.



RIPANS TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual, the best medicine known for biliousness, nervous constipation, dyspepsia, foul breath, headache, mental depression, painful digestion, bad complexion, and all diseases caused by failure of the stomach, liver or bowels to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one after each meal. Price, \$1 sample, 15c. At Druggists, or sent by mail to R. J. PAIN, CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.
The Family Wash Blue, for sale by Grocers.

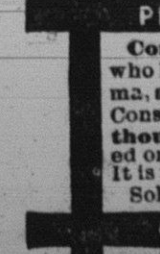


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Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail, ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

C. N. U. No. 37-92
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Pisco's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1892.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Remember the dates of the Chelsea Fair, October 11th, 12th and 13th.

Dr. N. Greiner, homeopath, has a card in another column of this issue.

C. S. Laird is seriously ill, and but small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Born, Sunday, September 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Beach, of Lima, a ten pound daughter.

Mrs. F. M. Hooker has moved her millinery goods into the corner rooms of the McKinn block, up-stairs.

Jas. O'Donnell, of Jackson, was nominated at Monroe Tuesday as candidate for congressman from this district.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a social at the home of W. J. Knapp, Friday evening, September 16th. Everybody invited.

Now that the battle between Corbett and Sullivan has been settled, attention can be once more turned to the presidential battle.

John Greenleaf Whittier, one of the best known and beloved of American poets, died at Hampton Falls, Mass., September 7th, aged about 84 years.

E. R. Cole, who made a balloon ascension at Jackson at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, landed safely in Lima at 3 o'clock, having floated 25 miles in one hour and a half.

The books of the University will not be opened until September 14th. From the call for catalogues and the large correspondence it is judged that the attendance will be larger than last year.

W. C. Coup & Co's Equestrianism and Buckley's London Show, together with Prof. Freyers educated dogs, is what will be seen every day at the county fair, free to all who purchase tickets to the fair.

An epitaph should be written at once for the genius who wears a plug hat, Prince Albert coat and decorates his face with a black pipe while promenading the streets in company with a lady. Such a fellow has been seen in Ann Arbor.—Register.

Miss Beatrice Gilbert will deliver her charming lecture, Summer Isles, at this place, in the Town Hall, Saturday night, September 10. Miss Gilbert is a most entertaining elocutionist and choice selections will also be rendered. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

F. E. Mills, secretary of the Washtenaw County Fair Association, has heard definitely in regard to the political speakers at the coming fair, and can announce that Judge A. B. Morse will deliver an address at the fair grounds, on Thursday, September 29, and Hon. John T. Rich, on Friday, September 30th.

The Ann Arbor Register volunteers the following for the benefit of sportsmen: "The time for shooting woodcock does not begin until September 15th. There are many sportsmen who are getting ready to go shooting on and after August 15th, under the impression, that the law is in force. The law was changed and the sportsmen had better keep shy of some folks who would like to have them fined."

Some persons say that potatoes exposed to air and light absorb the impurities in the atmosphere and become poisonous. If such is the case our grocers ought to be made aware of the fact and keep this vegetable in some dark place, and not let them stand in front of their grocery stores. It is well known that other vegetables exposed to the hot sun quickly decay and are not as pleasant as well as healthful to eat, and it seems plausible that potatoes would also be better if kept in a cool, dark place. Melons are ruined by being kept in the hot sun and yet one can see any day before a grocery store this luscious fruit kept in such a way as to make it unwholesome, as you cannot eat a watermelon that will taste as it would if it had not been in the broiling sun.

Married, Thursday, September 8, 1892 at the home of the brides parents, Mr. Fred Schumacher, of Ann Arbor, to Miss Carrie Schiller, of Freedom.

A large number from this place attended German Day exercises at Ypsilanti Thursday. The Chelsea Cornet Band furnished music for the occasion.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Will Clark, of Lyndon, to Miss Alice Bortle, of Saline, to take place at the latter place, Wednesday, September 15th.

A number of the old soldiers from this place have signified their intention of attending the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Washington the latter part of this month.

Mr. Wm. Lehman and Miss Alice Tarbell were married at the latter's home in this place Thursday September 8th, 1892. Rev. J. H. McIntosh officiating.

At 2:30 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, occurs the laying of the corner stone of the Lutheran church. The following ministers will take part in the exercises: Rev. J. Newman, Ann Arbor; Rev. E. Aldinger, Francisco and Rev. P. Irion, Freedom.

The Nelson World Combination, headed by the Nelson Family, seven in number, acrobats, which gave such great satisfaction at Whitney's Grand Opera House, at Detroit, last season, will be at the Town Hall, September 23d.

School opened Monday with a goodly number of scholars in attendance. We are informed that a larger number of foreign pupils are enrolled this year than ever before in the history of the school, and the number will probably be increased as the fame of this school continues to extend throughout the country.

While you are cursing your neighbor and swearing that an angel could not get along with him, just stop for a moment and consider that you fall a long ways short of being an angel; second, that he may have equally valid reasons for disliking you; third, that it takes two to make a quarrel; fourth that every spat you have with your neighbor lowers you in the esteem of the community; fifth, that you are making a blamed fool of yourself and ought to be sent to the idiotic asylum for treatment.—Courier.

The markets continue weak and declining on grain. Wheat stands at 70 cents for red or white, rye 55 cents, oats 30 cents, barley \$1.15, beans \$1.25, cloverseed \$5, potatoes 50 cents, apples, 50 to 75 cents, pea hes \$1.25 to \$2, pears 75 cents to \$1.25, grapes 4 to 6 cents, chickens 7 cents, eggs 16 cents, butter 17 cents, onions 75 cents to \$1. Fruit and all vegetables bring good prices and are coming in freely, while grain and stock are low and likely to remain so for some time. Farmers can get a fair price for everything they have to sell if they will sell when a fair price is offered and hold for more and do worse.

PERSONAL.

P. W. Strong was in town over Sunday.

H. S. Holmes spent Monday at Jackson.

W. F. Riemenschneider spent Thursday at Detroit.

Mrs. M. Boyd was in Jackson the first of the week.

Mrs. R. A. Snyder spent Wednesday in Ann Arbor.

C. S. Durand, of Detroit, was in Chelsea Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hoag are spending the week in Chicago.

B. E. Sparks, of Omaha, is the guest of his parents at this place.

Mrs. Wm. Kenyon, of Howell, spent Tuesday with Mrs. E. Stimson.

Mrs. Brown and son, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with friends here.

Elmer Hammond, of Pontiac, is visiting his parents at this place.

Nathaniel Laird and Stephen Chase are attending school at Kalamazoo.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean Burkhart, of Fowlerville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Burkhart at this place.

Miss Flora Hepfer is visiting relatives at Cadillac.

Mrs. Theo. Mohrlock spent a few days of this week with friends at Almira.

Miss Anna B. Tichenor visited with friends in Detroit a few days of this week.

Mrs. H. E. Pomeroy and son Paul, of South Haven, are guests of relatives at this place.

O. A. Sweetland left for Petoskey Tuesday where he expects to spend a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Meanwell, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Foster.

W. W. Durand, of Battle Creek, was the guest of his parents at this place Sunday last.

Misses Cora and Mary Seeger, of Lima, are visiting their grandparents at Toledo this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ames, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Durand.

Mrs. R. Hawley, who has been spending the past month at Leslie, returned to this place Monday.

Miss Rosa Sigler, who has been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. C. Haug, for several weeks, returns to her home in Lansing this week.

Frank Richmond, of Chicago, who is on his way from that place to Detroit on his wheel, was the guest of Chas. Miller this week.

Rooms to rent, corner Jackson and Polk streets. Apply to Mrs. C. W. Brown.

Advertised Letters

The following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, September 5, 1892:

Mrs. Peter Madden, P. M. Roberts, Mrs. Herbert Nesser, Mrs. Martha S. Webber.

WM. JUDSON, P. M.

Lima.

John Cooley has returned home.

Several from here went to Detroit last week.

Mrs. Brink, of Coldwater, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer visited with relatives in Plymouth last week.

Mrs. O. B. Guerin and daughter, Estella, are spending the week in Ypsilanti.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Guerin and children, of Ypsilanti, spent part of last week with Mrs. O. B. Guerin.

Waterloo Budget.

Bert Howlett commenced teaching Monday at Francisco.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bauer Saturday, September 4, 1892, a son.

Wm. Wellman, of Grass Lake, will teach the fall term of school at this place.

Orville Gorton's part of the "Big Marsh" caught fire last week burning a large hay stack. The fire has burned over about thirty acres of marsh and is not out yet.

The voters of Waterloo did well at school meeting when they voted to build a new school house. No school district in the county with as large an assessment roll has as poor a school house. The building committee have already purchased a site.

Notice.

People's party mass meeting will be held in the Town Hall, at this place, on Monday, September 12, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a people's party club. Geo. A. Peters, candidate for congress, will address the meeting and show the farmers and business men why they cannot afford to have Peters defeated at this coming election. If they do it will be a greater injury to them than to Peters. Com.

M. C. R. R. Half Fare Rates.

September 12th to 16th—State fair at Lansing, tickets good to return not later than September 17th.

Sept. 19th to 23d—Kent Agricultural Society fair, and Western Michigan fair at Grand Rapids, tickets good to return not later than September 24.

Sept. 26th to 30th—Jackson County fair at Jackson, tickets good to return not later than October 1st.

September 27th to 30th, Washtenaw County fair, at Ann Arbor, tickets good not later than October 1st.

BISHOP AND CZAR.

A STALWART PRELATE WHO WOULD NOT OBEY HIS MAJESTY.

The Russian Bishop Ambrose, of Pensa, Gave His Ruler a Terrific Reception on the Occasion of a Distinguished Visit—He Made the Czar Obey.

Bishop Ambrose was an extraordinary man, renowned for the firmness of his character, the depth of his erudition and the narrowness of his views. The son of a simple deacon, he owed his elevation to his oratorical talent, his historical works, and especially his ascetic virtues. He lived in his episcopal palace with the austere habits that had endeared him to the people. He dressed like a simple peasant, lived in a cell in his palace, and his principal diet consisted of cabbage and radishes. In fact he fared like the poorest moujik; but for all that he had the strength of a giant. His salary of 8,000 or 10,000 roubles he distributed among the poor, giving right and left, and never refusing charity to the hosts of beggars that always swarmed around him.

In 1821, Alexander I announced that he intended to visit Pensa; but if he knew the reception that was in store for him he would have tried some other town. The governor sent the chief of police to the bishop to request him to clean his palace before the arrival of the czar.

"All right," the bishop said, "I can get the mud in front of the place cleared away, but where can I hide your head and the governor's head? It would be useless to bury them in the ground; the odor of your actions would still permeate the whole place."

Of course the two officials were furious, but there was no help for them; Ambrose was too powerful. When the czar arrived the governor gave orders to the archbishop to come with all his clergy and receive the emperor at the front entrance to the cathedral; but that was just what he would not do. He massed his clergy with all their banners at a side door on the southern side. To the remonstrances of the governor he replied, "I am the archbishop, and I alone give orders here."

YANKING THE CZAR UPSTAIRS.

The civil authorities were grouped at the front entrance. The czar, naturally enough, went to the place where the banners were. There were some rather steep steps in front of the side door and the czar complained that his legs were weak and that he would prefer to enter the church through some other door.

"Nonsense!" the bishop exclaimed. "The weakness of your legs doesn't prevent you from dancing. Come!" Seizing him by the arm the powerful bishop yanked his majesty up the steps. At the threshold the czar bent down to kiss the image that the priest presented to him, but to the utter astonishment of the crowd, the bishop, still holding him by the arm, forced him to bow down almost to the ground. The czar thought that was enough, so he again attempted to kiss the image. "No! three times!" said the bishop. The czar had to obey and bow twice more before he was permitted to kiss the holy image.

That, however, was only the beginning of his troubles. After having heard the Te Deum in the cathedral, the czar retired to the apartments that had been carefully prepared for him by the governor, and was about to enjoy his first nap when all the bells of the churches burst out with a terrific clangor. The archbishop, accompanied by his chapter and an immense crowd, all chanting loud enough to take the roof off, presented himself before the governor's residence and announced his intention to purify the rooms occupied by the czar by sprinkling them with holy water. Alexander I sent his adjutant to the terrible prelate to tell him that his majesty was fatigued and was unable to receive him. "You are the adjutant of the czar of this earth," the bishop said, "but I am the adjutant of the czar of heaven."

SPRINKLING THE CZAR.

The young man refused to admit him, and the mighty bishop grabbed him by the collar, tossed him back thirty feet in the rear and walked majestically into the czar's room.

"I will have you arrested," the governor shouted, in a furious rage. "There is not power enough in the whole world," the bishop responded, "to arrest the cross of God."

Alexander had to submit. His rooms were thoroughly sprinkled, after which he was compelled to listen to an interminable sermon on the evils of self love and the passion for luxury. On leaving the emperor the archbishop proceeded once more to the cathedral for the evening office. At 10 o'clock the bells rang out a second time. Then the czar sent word to the archbishop to stop the ringing of the bells for the third time, which was the old Russian custom; but Ambrose would not yield an inch. He was the adjutant of the czar of heaven, and he would take no orders from a lesser potentate. So an hour later the bells began a dreadful racket for the third time.

The next morning his majesty had to review his troops, and, as he wished to hear mass first, he dispatched his adjutant to the bishop with an order to celebrate mass at 6 o'clock and make the services as brief as possible.

"Tell the czar," Ambrose said to the adjutant, "that service will be at 7 o'clock, as usual, and that it will be neither longer nor shorter than usual, but strictly according to the laws of the church."

He kept his word. The czar and his troops had to wait. Of course his majesty had his revenge. Ambrose was dismissed from his office and retired to a monastery, but that did not trouble him, for he had lived while archbishop like the poorest monk in all Russia.—New York Sun.

American paper is fast supplanting that of English make in Australia, owing to its superior quality and cheapness. One mill in New York state has permanent orders from that country to supply 8,000 tons annually.

The Czar on Government.

In a recent conversation the Russian czar is said to have expressed himself on the subject of a republican form of government.

"I can perfectly understand," said the czar, "that a republic would be the ideal form of government for an ideal people. What I am unable to understand is a representative monarchy, which I regard as a regime of lies and corruption."

"However," he added, "whether a republican form be good or bad for other countries, it would not do at all for Russia, which is not ripe for any other government than that which she enjoys today."—Exchange.

Doubtless the coldest civilized place on the globe is Werchojansk, in Siberia, where the thermometer once registered a temperature of 81 degs. below zero.

French farmers prefer horses that are made in the United States, as they are both cheaper and more easily worked.

G. A. R. Excursion.

The Grand Army special train on the M. C. R. R. will leave Chelsea at 6:36 p. m. on Saturday, September 17th. Tickets will be sold for the round trip to Washington and return for \$12.90. Tickets will be on sale from September 13th good to return until October 10th. Stop over privileges will be granted at Niagara Falls, and at any point on the Northern Central between Harrisburg and Washington, either going or returning within the limit of the ticket.

Michigan State Fair.

The Michigan State Fair will be held at Lansing, September 12 to 16. The coming exhibition promises to be up to the usual standard of the fairs by this society. This is strictly speaking the "people's fair." Any person may become a member and have voice in its management. All moneys received are returned to the people in the way of prizes, except what is needed for actual expenses. The exhibit combines every feature of industrial interest found in the state, and visitors find matters of interest everywhere; good order always prevails, and no objectionable shows are found on the grounds. The railroads carry at reduced rates, and our readers who visit the fair this year will find themselves well paid for the small expense incurred.

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A HINDOO TEMPLE.

rites and ceremonies by which
the idol is honored.

A Complex Institution Over Which the High Caste Brahmins Exercise Supreme Authority as Receivers, Trustees and Ministrants—Their Methods.

The Hindoo temple of any size or pretensions is a complex institution. It is a group of buildings inclosed within one or more walls. It possesses certain privileges granted by native rulers in days gone by and still respected by the present government. It enjoys what may almost be termed a royal revenue from houses, lands and offerings; and it possesses hundreds of treasure in jewels, gold and silver vessels and coins. The property is in the hands of trustees, who are elected or who claim an hereditary right to the office.

These have power over an enormous wealth. Under unscrupulous trustees valuable jewels have disappeared or been replaced with glass. Pots of silver and gold can have been refilled with copper. Rich lands have been let at a nominal rent to their relatives, and offerings intended for the temple have been appropriated personally. Occasionally a trustee is prosecuted for his dishonest practices, but it is not often that he is punished.

The erection of the Hindoo temple is the work of a slow system of evolution. Some holy man perhaps dies on the spot, or he has an ecstatic vision of the god in one of the incarnations. The space is invested with sanctity and an image set up to the deity. The landowner straightway builds a small shelter over it to propitiate the god in his favor. The ground around the edifice is next inclosed with a fence.

By and by the shed is removed and something more pretensions and lasting erected. The dewan, or prime minister of the province, makes a pilgrimage to the shrine and leaves a rich offering in the hands of the Brahmins, who have instituted themselves as receivers, trustees and ministrants. More pilgrims come; offerings in kind as well as in jewels and money pour in; and new buildings are erected. Courts, halls, galleries, a tank, pillared platforms, walls, gateways and towers slowly grow around the shrine—the center point of the edifice. Other shrines of affiliated deities may group themselves near the original, but the mulasthanum is always the same.

It holds the image of the deity to whom the temple is dedicated, and it is the scene of daily ceremonies. At all risks it must be jealously guarded against the intrusion of any but the twice born. When Clive took the temple of Sriengnam—the largest in southern India, and a powerful stronghold in those days—2,000 fierce Rajputs stood before the door of the Mulasthanum, declaring that the Europeans should only pass in over their dead bodies. Their superstitions were respected, and Clive left the fanatics in possession.

In preserving the integrity of the sacred shrine the Hindoo has something more to consider than his religious scruples. The restitution of the divine or mantric essence is a very expensive and intricate process, requiring large sums of money for its different rites. At Vellore there is a handsome temple which was desecrated years ago by the Mohammedans. They killed a cow in the Mulasthanum. The building now stands empty and unoccupied and the European may go into outer and inner court as he pleases. The Mulasthanum is a small hall, richly decorated with carvings. It contains nothing but a stone dais, on the face of which is a tortoise in outline.

The image rested formerly on the tortoise. There is a small gutter around the platform, which conducted the sacred water—used for the ablutions of the idol—into a reservoir outside. Pilgrims drank of this water eagerly in belief of its miraculous powers of healing and purification. The temple would probably be used again by Hindoo worshippers if money were forthcoming sufficient to restore the divine essence.

The idol is not usually made of wood or stone. It is molded in an amalgam of five metals—gold, silver, brass, copper and lead. In size it is smaller than the human figure. It is not called a "Swami" until the mantric essence has been infused into it by the proper ceremonies. These are performed by the Brahmins, who claim the power of placing the essence in any object, animate or inanimate—that they choose. Sometimes the object is a man, the chief trustee or "Moktesoor." He is then said to be divine, and is called "Swami," and moreover, is worshipped as a god. The daily ritual which concerns only the idol, takes place inside the shrine at intervals during the day.

No worshippers are present except those who are taking part in the function. The image is tended in every minute particular as though it were a living human being. Nothing is omitted. It is washed with water from the sacred tank. It is dressed and fed. It is supposed to take pleasure in the company of the dancing girls; it sleeps and wakes, and finally is put to bed. During its toilet hymns of praise are sung, lamps are lighted, camphor and incense

burned, and the tomtom is frequently introduced. Part of the revenue of the temple pays for all of this, and a great many Brahmins find their occupation and their living in it.

The ritual of the festival is much more imposing. The image is covered with plates of gold and loaded with jewels. It is carried in procession upon a huge car, surmounted with a throne of silver. It may now appear before the eyes of all, and it makes a slow and magnificent journey around the outer courts of the temple—which are open to all casts—and through the town. Offerings in kind and in money and jewels are received. The dancing girls are to be seen, their charms enhanced by rich silk and gold; they are the daughters and wives of the god, and the children of the devil. The value of their charms goes to swell the offertory considerably. —Chambers' Journal.

PHOTOGRAPHING ASTEROIDS.

New Photography Has Come to the Aid of the Enthusiastic Astronomer.

The Boston Scientific Society has held a meeting of unusual interest, at which S. C. Chandler, the eminent astronomer, gave the first public presentation of the remarkable work now being done by Max Wolf at Heidelberg.

He said: "The position of asteroids in astronomical science is a peculiar, and I might say practically a useless one, so far as tangible results from their discovery are concerned. The discovery of a new comet is a matter of great importance, and the increase in their number contributes much to the knowledge of the science, but with asteroids, they must be found in large numbers before they become of especial significance, and in that event it has always been a debated question whether the immense amount of labor required in keeping track of them and performing the necessary computation is really worth the while when the actual results obtained are so small.

"There are known to exist by the thousands and tens of thousands down to the size of an ordinary rock, and to collate and preserve the knowledge obtained of them as fast as discovered has been a difficulty well nigh insurmountable.

"But the development of photography in connection with telescopes has seemed to open up an opportunity for accomplishing something in this line. If certain whole strips of the heavens could be tracked and a record kept of the observations, a long step would be taken in solving this problem. Apropos of this matter, young Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, has been making some very unique discoveries.

"He uses a small telescope of 6-inch aperture, and has devised a piece of mechanism by which he can not only follow the heavens for a number of hours together, but can put away the plate, take it the next night and continue the record consecutively from the point where he left off. This continual exposure of the same glass night after night has hitherto been regarded as impossible, and Wolf was scoffed at when he attempted it, but he has succeeded nevertheless. By this process he has been enabled to discover asteroids by observing their motions.

"Moreover, he does not use clockwork. His plates are exposed, and he keeps his instrument fixed for hours together on a given point by means of a subsidiary telescope. In this way he has discovered seven new asteroids and found between thirty and forty old ones, and thinks also that he has discovered a new comet, though that has not been fully demonstrated as yet.

"He has also discovered the tracks of meteors and has found a succession of variations of their light by means of duplicate impressions with different telescopes, recording five or six distinct oscillations in brightness. His duplicate impressions agree perfectly. Wolf is now trying to find the companion of Algol." —Boston Advertiser.

Mourning Colors.

Ecclesiastical colors include all the primary colors and black and white, which are used at various church offices. The cardinals of the Roman church have adopted scarlet as their color, which was originally red. In ancient Rome the occupation and rank of many people were made known by the colors of the garments which they wore. Black is in common use among us for mourning, but the Chinese wear white, the Turks wear violet, and in Ethiopia brown is the proper hue.

White was originally the mourning color in some European countries, but black is generally accepted now. Different colors have frequently been adopted by opposing parties, and the colors of various nations are incorporated in their flags, for instance the "red, white and blue" of the United States. —Harper's Young People.

A Bear Climbing a Tree.

Even professional taxidermists sometimes make blunders in their work. A funny instance of lack of thought by an animal stuffer is to be seen in a show window of a Broadway cloakmaker, where there is a dead polar bear in the act of climbing a tree.

Thousands of persons pass that bear every day, and it is safe to say that not one in a million ever sees how untrue to nature it is for a polar bear to climb a tree.

There aren't any trees in the polar regions where the white bear comes from. Perhaps the bears would learn to climb them if there were. —New York Herald.

OCT. 21, NOT OCT. 12.

At the instance of the executive committee of the national public school celebration of Columbus Day, a bill was recently introduced in congress instructing President Harrison to issue a proclamation making Columbus Day a general holiday. In the interest of scholarly accuracy this bill wisely authorized the change in date from Oct. 12 to Oct. 21. It has passed both houses of congress and received the president's signature.

Above all other dates nearly every pupil in our public schools remembers that Columbus discovered America Oct. 12, 1492. They will all want to know why the 400th anniversary falls on Oct. 21, 1892.

For many centuries the calendar instituted by Julius Caesar, known as the Julian calendar, was commonly accepted. This calendar assumed that there were 365 1/4 days in a year. But as this made the year 11 minutes and 14 seconds too long, it could not without correction very long answer the purpose for which it was devised. Consequently, in 1582, it was found necessary to reform the calendar, and the Gregorian calendar was adopted. In order to correct the errors that the old calendar had made, 10 days were dropped out, and Oct. 5 of 1582 became Oct. 15. As the error was found to be exactly 3 days in 400 years, the Gregorian calendar omitted the leap year from every centennial year, excepting those which were divisible by 400. Thus the years 1500, 1700 and 1800 were not leap years.

As above stated, this reformation took place in 1582, and 10 days were omitted from the calendar. But as Columbus discovered America previous to the year 1500, which reckoned by the Gregorian calendar would not be a leap year, there would be but 9 days to omit.

On Oct. 21, 1892, the sun will occupy the same relative position to the earth as on the memorable Oct. 12, 1492.

The Gregorian calendar was not introduced into Great Britain until 1751, popular ignorance and prejudice up to that time successfully opposing it. By the masses of the people it was believed that the obliteration of 10 days would shorten their lives. It is remarkable that Russia still adheres to the Julian reckoning.

We have already announced the change as in the interest of scholarly accuracy. The public school stands for enlightenment and progress, and it would not be in keeping with this spirit to compute the four centuries that will intervene between the date of the discovery and the date we are to celebrate by an erroneous calendar which had its day and was discarded more than 300 years ago.

All the precedents for celebrating American anniversaries are in favor of correcting the old calendar to the new. For instance, "Forefathers' Day" in New England is celebrated Dec. 21, although according to the Julian calendar the Pilgrims reached Plymouth Dec. 11. Washington was born on the 11th day of February, "old style," but we celebrate the anniversary of his birth on the 22d of February, "new style."

The original proposal for the public school celebration set apart Oct. 12, but the friends of free education who are pushing the enterprise believed a bad precedent would be established, as it named a false date for the observance of an historical event. This is the first effort that has ever been made fittingly to observe, by national commemorative exercises, the achievement of Columbus, and the right day should be celebrated. For this reason we are glad that Oct. 21 is to be the day. We want the children of the land to observe an anniversary with all that name implies, and not necessarily the recurrence of a fixed date, which, owing to the arbitrary changes in the methods of computing time, has lost its significance and in our day does not accurately mark off the century point. Hurrah for the national Columbian public school celebration of Oct. 21.

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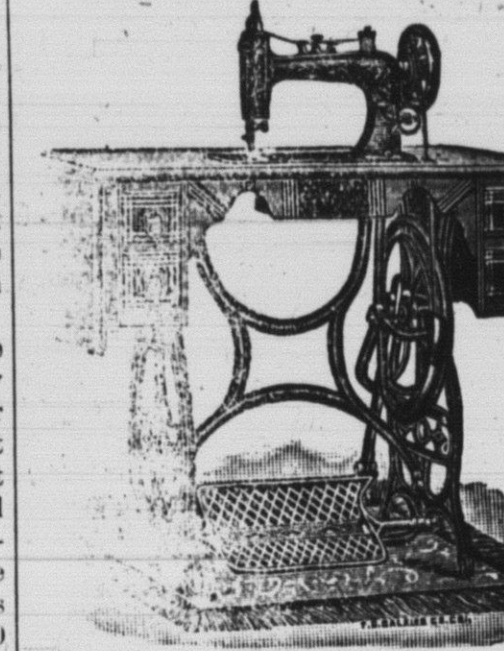
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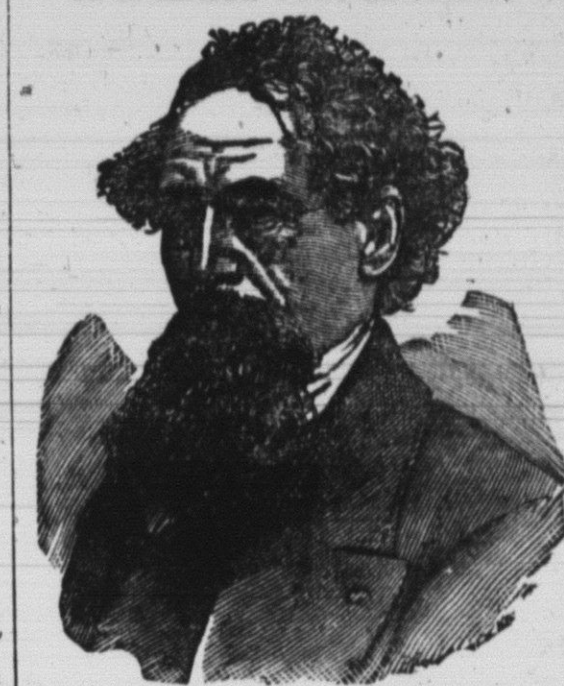
You may have a preference for some other make. Still you are a reasoning creature, and open to conviction, no doubt.
The question is too important to be settled without due thought. Years of satisfaction or of regret come with a piano. Does it wear well? The WING Piano does. "Look before you leap."
Whatever 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.

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CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

TWENTY-SIX ARE LOST.

THE WESTERN RESERVE FOUNDERS IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

Every Effort Made to Exclude the Russian Scourge—Immigration from Infected Ports Stopped—A Terrible Ohio Tragedy—Sold Adulterated Coffee.

Lost on Lake Superior.

THE freight steamer Western Reserve, the largest carrier on the lakes, has been lost off Sable Banks, Mich., and of the twenty-seven persons on board only one has been saved. On the boat there were six passengers, among them Capt. Peter Minch, owner of the vessel, his wife, son, and daughter. The Western Reserve, bound from Cleveland to Two Harbors, passed Sault Ste. Marie Tuesday evening. She was light, and was out only upon a pleasure trip for the captain and his family. Although a heavy wind was blowing from the northwest, the steamer plunged into the tremendous waves running. No sooner had it passed out of the protection of Point Iroquois than it began to pound violently in the sea, the gale continuing to increase in force. When on the course from Whitefish Point to Keweenaw Point the heavy steel structure parted, without warning, about midnight. The water poured into the hold, and the crew and passengers were doomed.

Shot and Killed the Whole Family.

JOHN SKINNER, a hired man working for George Feetner, a German farmer living two and a half miles from Steubenville, Ohio, shot Feetner, killing him, then went upstairs and shot Mrs. Feetner, who was lying sick in bed with typhoid fever, and Mrs. Feetner's mother, a gray-haired, feeble old woman. He then placed the revolver to his own head and ended his existence. It seems that Skinner and Feetner quarreled over some money due Skinner in a horse sale. Then Skinner's time was out and Feetner wanted him to leave because of his disagreeable qualities. The crime was not discovered until a neighbor, passing the house, was horrified to see the bodies of the two men lying in the yard. He entered the house and found Mrs. Feetner, the wife, still alive, though fatally wounded. The mother was dead.

Stops Immigration.

EVERY power of the National Government is to be put forth to keep cholera from these shores. This is to be done by establishing national quarantines in addition to the State quarantines. These will not be superseded or interfered with, but will be supplemented by the Federal Government. Immigration from the infected districts of Europe is stopped not because of the persons being immigrants, but because they come from disease-breeding districts. In doing this the President assumes no powers not warranted by the Constitution and by the laws of the land. He does not prohibit immigration as such. His action is based on the law of 1878. The order is, in fact, a proclamation. The President's formal approval gives it the full effect of an executive proclamation, and it will be taken as such at home and abroad.

NEWS NUGGETS.

THE Marquis de Mores and the four seconds in the duel in which the Marquis killed Captain Mayer have been acquitted at Paris.

J. A. FUNK, a wholesale coffee dealer at Springfield, Ohio, has been fined \$50 and costs in two cases for selling adulterated coffee to local dealers.

A VICIOUS cow attacked Mr. Gladstone and knocked him down Wednesday. It attempted to gore him, but was driven away before serious harm was done.

A FAST mail on the Hudson River Railroad ran into an open draw at New Hamburg and was wrecked. The engineer and brakeman and a mail clerk were killed.

MOORISH corsairs seized a Spanish ship, and carried off her cargo and eleven of her crew. The Spanish government has taken measures to rescue the men and punish their captors.

REV. WILLIAM H. WITHERINGTON, the oldest Harvard graduate, died at Jackson, Mich., Wednesday, aged 94 years. He was graduated from Harvard in 1821, being a classmate of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The greater part of his life he devoted to the Episcopal ministry in Massachusetts.

J. J. HILL, President of the Great Northern Railway, has given his check for \$136,350 in full payment of an insurance policy in an Eastern company of \$100,000 on his life, and an annuity of \$12,500, commencing ten years hence. This is the largest sum ever paid for a single life insurance policy in the history of the business.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL E. H. PARSONS, of Utah, has received a telegram from Attorney General Miller requesting his resignation. It is alleged that the Marshal allowed a wealthy Mormon who was sentenced to the penitentiary for practicing polygamy to leave the penitentiary on two different occasions and visit his numerous wives.

HEALTH OFFICER JENKINS says that he is not prepared to say that the sickness on board the Moravia was cholera. He wants a thorough examination made before he will pronounce an opinion. At a conference at Washington, called by the President, it was decided to issue a circular prescribing a twenty-days quarantine for vessels from infected districts.

EASTERN.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES on Monday celebrated his 83d birthday at Beverly Farms, Mass.

REV. DR. M. W. STRYKER of Chicago has been elected President of Hamilton College at Utica, N. Y.

JAMES OWEN O'CONNOR, "the crushed tragedian," has been committed to an insane asylum at Morris Plains, N. Y.

JAMES R. MORTON was hanged in the county jail at Camden, N. J. Morton murdered an old colored woman named Newby for her money.

ORDERS have been issued for the withdrawal of troops from Buffalo with the exception of 2,000 men. Switchmen Sweeney started for Chicago.

GEORGE A. VINCENT, who in 1872 forged and negotiated nearly \$500,000 of New York Central and Erie bonds, and afterward escaped from Sing Sing, was released from the State prison at Jefferson, Mo., on Saturday, his term of ten years having expired. Officers from New York at once rearrested him and took him to Sing Sing to serve out his unexpired term there.

EVIDENCE in the Borden murder case is decidedly favorable to the defendant. The prosecution has endeavored to prove that she tried to purchase poison with the intention, presumably, of giving it to her father and mother. An examination has shown that their stomachs contained no poison and the expert witness gave other testimony that plays havoc with the circumstantial evidence in the case.

ADJUT. GEN. PORTER returned to Albany from Buffalo. He telegraphed Gov. Flower at Watertown that all the troops save those of the Fourth Brigade were on their way home, and that matters would quiet down sufficiently by Saturday night to withdraw the Fourth Brigade. The State will have to borrow money to pay the expenses incurred by the service of the militia, which must be refunded by Erie County. By the passage of the anti-Pinkerton law last winter at the urgent request of labor organizations the cost of this strike-falls on the people, the railroad companies even getting pay for transporting the troops.

AN epidemic of typhoid-malarial fever has broken out at the Syracuse, N. Y., Institute for Feeble-minded Children. It is learned that a dozen children are convalescing from the disease, while twenty-two others, seven attendants and fifteen pupils, are ill. The condition of none of them is as yet dangerous. A year ago there was an epidemic of typhoid in the same institution. Thirty pupils were stricken at that time and four died. At the same time there were fifteen cases in the Shelter. Both institutions used city water from a special main. The cause at that time was attributed to this. Since that the institution has used water from three wells. These have been closed.

WESTERN.

RAIN has been doing much injury to wheat in the fields of North Dakota.

BERT MCINTYRE, of Crawfordville, Ind., smoked fifty cigarettes a day until his death Tuesday.

A LOSS of \$250,000 was caused by the burning of the Falk, Jung & Borchert brewery at Milwaukee.

THE street-car system of St. Joseph, Mo., consisting of 56 miles of electric railway, went into the hands of a receiver Tuesday.

WALTER M. BEDEA, aged 23 years, of Table Rock, Neb., was opposed in his matrimonial intentions by his parents, and in desperation took a large dose of laudanum.

THE Northern Michigan Lumber Company's factory near Oden, Mich., burned Sunday. The loss on buildings, machinery and lumber will not be far short of \$150,000.

RICHARD MCCORD of Waymansville, Ind., the second victim of Al Baker's assault, is dead. Baker is still at large and warrants have been issued against friends who aided in his escape.

SPANISH fever has not been stamped out in Kansas as supposed. Dr. Richards, an Emporia veterinary surgeon, was called to Greenwood County to examine some cattle owned by H. C. Jackson at his ranch on the south fork of the Verdigris. It was found that the cause of the death is Spanish fever. Many cattle in that vicinity have been exposed and it is feared that heavy losses will ensue. Mr. Jackson has lost about forty head of fine steers that would average 1,300 pounds each. There has been reported to the authorities the loss of nearly 900 head of cattle which will average at the least \$20 per head, making the total loss nearly \$20,000.

ONE of the most important events of the dramatic season will occur in Chicago, at McVicker's Theater, when Miss Julia Marlowe, America's fairest and youngest representative of legitimate characters, will again make her appearance. It has been gratifying to the American public to look upon this young woman as the ideal representative of the classic drama, and the prophecies made by her friends four years ago, when she came first before the public, have not been the dreams of fancy, but have become a striking reality; and today the name of Julia Marlowe, as an actress of phenomenal genius and histrionic talent, occupies a most conspicuous place in the long list of illustrious women of the present generation.

FRANK KINZEY and Jerry Hutton were arrested Tuesday at their homes near Spring Creek, Kan., on the charge of murdering John S. Fraser. The murder was committed a little over two years ago and was most brutal and fiendish. W. H. Gibson and John S. Fraser brought several hundred head of Texas cattle into the county prior to March 1, 1890, and the fear of Texas fever breaking out among native cattle caused considerable excitement and the murder of John

Fraser was the direct result. There is no doubt that the murder was committed by several persons, but, although done in broad daylight, it had been planned so carefully that their tracks were completely covered up, and the two arrests are the first that have been made. The authorities think the evidence at hand is very strong against the two men arrested. More arrests are expected to be made soon.

THE west-bound passenger train on the Soo line, consisting of three coaches and one stock car, was wrecked one mile east of Barrett, Minn., Saturday, by the giving way of a bridge crossing the Pomme de Terre River. The engine and stock car passed over safely, but the coaches all went down, the rear coach going to the bottom of the river and the others piling on top. Six persons were killed and about forty were more or less seriously injured.

At Metropolis, Ill., flames were discovered in Craig & Son's hardware store, and rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings, eating its way to the second street on the south, stopping there only because of a vacant lot. Hardly a building was left standing on the square. Total loss, \$30,000; insurance about \$12,000. The fire was the work of a drunken tinner who purposely set fire to Craig & Son's building, which, being old and of wood, burned like tinder.

THE family of Henry Sults, near Gilman, Iowa, is afflicted with hydrophobia. Some five weeks ago Sults' dog went mad, bit Sults, his 9-year-old son, and his daughter. Besides these a lot of live stock was bitten. Several cattle and one horse have since died, having all the symptoms of rabies. The daughter has felt no ill effects as yet and as her wound was slight it is hoped she will escape, but the father and son are suffering the most violent convulsions, the boy especially being raving mad. Their death is only a question of time.

SOUTHERN.

DR. EXUM, the third party candidate for Governor of North Carolina, was arrested at Goldsboro, charged with using profane language in the postoffice in the presence of ladies. The postmaster made the charge. Although Dr. Exum made a positive denial under oath, the mayor fined him.

FIRE destroyed the Hotel Belmont in West Asheville, N. C. With the exception of perhaps half a dozen, the 176 guests got out safely. The remaining few jumped from the third floor to the top of the veranda and then to the ground, sustaining severe injuries. Mrs. Carne, of Charleston, lost \$5,000 worth of diamonds, another guest \$3,000 in cash. The hotel cost \$60,000, and was insured for \$25,000.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON, of the Fourth Judicial District of Mississippi, has charged the grand jury in Leflore County that it is an indictable offense for a man to screen himself by holding an open umbrella across his shoulder while taking a drink in a saloon. The annotated code of the State abolished bar screens, since which time the umbrella has been used as a substitute.

THE last seven days have resulted in an improved outlook for the cotton crop. The best prospect, as heretofore, is in Texas, where picking has begun regularly in some sections, and where the report says the crop will be the largest for ten years, despite decreased acreage. Rains have fallen in Arkansas, where the crop will be about as large as last year's. There is a better outlook in the Memphis district, where the lateness is the worst fault of the crop. This is due mostly to the recent flood. In Mississippi there has been too much rain, and some quarters report the plant not fruiting as it should. In Louisiana there has been a cessation of the continuous rains, followed by cloudy weather, which has prevented rust and shedding, so the situation there is more cheerful. In South Carolina there is little change from the unfavorable conditions heretofore reported, which make the crop late and poor. Reports of boll worms are more frequent than a week ago, but all say their work will not do serious damage at any point. Caterpillars are heard of in both Mississippi and Alabama, but they have not done much harm.

INDUSTRIAL.

THE Penn Iron Company, at Lancaster, Pa., started work Monday morning after two months' idleness, giving employment to 300 men. The puddlers accept a reduction from \$4 to \$3.65 a ton.

BURGESS MCLUCKIE and four other leaders of the Homestead strikers have been arrested for conspiracy on warrants sworn out by Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Company. All furnished bail.

A BRUNSWICK, Ga., lumberman was treated to a coat of tar and feathers for alleged intimacy with a neighbor's wife. The mob gave him three minutes to leave town, but he didn't need them, one minute being enough.

WASHINGTON.

WHAT is known at Washington confirms the report from Loon Lake that Mrs. Harrison is making no progress toward permanent recovery. Since the President has been with her she has been more cheerful and more contented with her surroundings, and at times has seemed to be improving, yet at the end of a month she is not much better, and her friends are beginning to despair of her recovery from a malady which they fear is the same that carried off her sister, Mrs. Scott Lord, less than three years ago.

FOREIGN.

JOHN MORLEY has been re-elected to Parliament by a largely increased majority.

A BERLIN banker named Broka and two guides who were accompanying him fell over a precipice while ascending Mount Grivola in the Aosta valley,

Italy, and all three were dashed to death on the rocks.

THERE has been a remarkable falling off in the number of deaths from cholera at Hamburg.

THE troops of the Sultan of Morocco were defeated with heavy loss by the Anghera tribesmen.

MARQUIS DE MORES is on trial for manslaughter for having killed Captain Mayer, of the engineer corps, in a duel recently.

TWO FATAL cases of cholera have occurred at Gravesend, England. They were brought to that port on a steamer from Hamburg.

By an explosion in a Welch colliery 150 miners were caught in a shaft, and it is feared that many, perhaps all of them, were killed.

REV. WILLIAM WARE HOWLAND, for nearly fifty years missionary of the American Board on the Island of Ceylon, is dead, aged 76 years. He had not visited his native country since 1861. He lived to see the Jaffna Mission grow until it has nine self-supporting churches, and 2,700 members, while there are 135 mission schools and 8,500 pupils.

IN GENERAL.

THE Equitable League, an order formed on the same lines as the Iron Hall, is likely to follow that organization in the courts. Several certificate holders at Baltimore allege that it is insolvent and demand a receiver.

A DISPATCH from Bermuda says: A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced here about 5 o'clock Thursday morning. Houses were terribly shaken and a heavy swell was caused in the harbor. No damage has been reported. The duration of the shock was about thirty seconds.

THE Attorney General has given an opinion to the State Department that the Indian Territory is not entitled to representation on the World's Columbian Commission, as the President is authorized to appoint commissioners on the commission only from such Territories as are organized and have a political status under the acts of Congress. The Indian Territory, the Attorney General holds, has no existence as a political organization.

THE Northwestern Christian Advocate of Chicago, the official paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Northwest, announces that Mrs. John A. Logan has undertaken to raise \$1,000,000 from the women of this country for the American University, the national institution founded by the Methodists in Washington, D. C. The university expects to secure a fund of \$10,000,000 for buildings and endowment. Mrs. Logan's plan is to organize the women into State, Congressional, district, and local leagues, these leagues to co-operate with her in raising the money to aid in this great enterprise. The million-dollar fund will be devoted to the benefit of women students.

R. G. DUN & COMPANY'S weekly review of trade says:

In all aspects the business situation appears more favorable than a week ago. There has been general, though moderate, improvement in distribution; manufactures are more fully employed, several great labor controversies have ended, and crop reports are somewhat more satisfactory. Moderate exports and better crop reports lead to lower prices. Wheat receipts at the West in four days of this week have been 5,395,593 bushels, while Atlantic exports have been only 1,474,608 bushels, and the price has declined almost 2 cents to 80 1/2 cents for August. The certainty that foreign crops, however in doubt as yet, will at all events be much better than those of last year helps receipts here to depress prices. Corn is scarce for early delivery, and crop prospects improve, but so little that the price is unchanged at 63 1/2 cents, and oats are a shade stronger at 39 cents. Accounts of cholera in Russia have caused heavy unloading of pork, which has fallen \$1 per barrel, and hogs 1/2 cent, and lard a fraction lower, while oil has also declined a fraction. Cotton is further depressed to 7 1/2 cents by the great accumulation of unsold stocks and better reports of the coming crop, but while in other speculative markets sales have been small for the week those of cotton reached 500,000 bales.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.50	@ 5.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@ 5.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
RYE—No. 2	.62	@ .63
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23	@ .25
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@ .18
POTATOES—New per bu.	.65	@ .75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@ 5.25
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@ 5.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.70	@ .71
CORN—No. 1 White	.50	@ .51
OATS—No. 2 White, new	.36	@ .36 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2	.71	@ .72
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.31 1/2	@ .32 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.60	@ .61
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.73 1/2	@ .74 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.50 1/2	@ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.33 1/2	@ .34 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.63	@ .64
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 1 Yellow	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@ .36
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2 White	.51 1/2	@ .52 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.33	@ .34
RYE	.62	@ .64
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Best Grades	4.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.87 1/2	@ .88 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .56
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.71 1/2	@ .72 1/2
CORN—No. 3	.49	@ .50
OATS—No. 2 White	.35 1/2	@ .36 1/2
RYE—No. 1	.63	@ .64
BUTTER—Creamery	.17	@ .25
PORK—New Mess.	12.25	@ 12.75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.00	@ 6.00
SHEEP	3.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.60	@ .61
OATS—Mixed Western	.38	@ .41
BUTTER—Creamery	.17	@ .25
PORK—New Mess.	12.25	@ 12.75

LOST ON THE LAKES.

TWO VESSELS AND TWELVE MEN GO DOWN.

President Harrison Will Take Steps to Prevent the Spread of Cholera—The Dread Disease Appears in New York Harbor—A New Record.

Lake Disasters.

THE storm on the lakes during Tuesday and Wednesday was unusually severe. One, if not two, sailing vessels have been lost with all hands, and many minor disasters have occurred. The schooner City of Toledo, lumber laden, capsized about sixteen miles north of Manistee, Mich., about two miles out. The wrecked vessel drifted to within about half a mile from shore at Pierport. All hands, seven people, were lost. A party of five men, working in a quarry on Wilson's Island, left Bayfield, Wis., in a small boat during the storm. It is supposed they have been drowned. The small schooner Lizzie Doak was driven ashore half a mile south of the Ludington, Mich., piers. The crew went ashore safely in the yawl. The Doak was bound from Muskegon for Pullman laden with sawdust. In endeavoring to make Ludington port it missed the piers. The boat will be a total loss.

George W. Curtis Dead.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the distinguished author, and editor of Harper's Weekly, is dead. He breathed his last at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, at his home in West New Brighton. At the time he was seated in his big easy chair with his son, Dr. F. G. Curtis, of West Newton, Mass., standing by his side. Death was painless. Mr. Curtis was conscious up to within a few minutes of the end. Then he sank into semi-unconsciousness. Just as he died he muttered something unintelligible, and his head fell over on his breast. Mrs. Curtis and his only living daughter, Elizabeth, were in the house at the time, but Dr. Curtis did not summon them to the side of the dying man.

Strikers Weaken.

EIGHTEEN men are said to have deserted the ranks of the Pittsburgh strikers. Forty or fifty colored puddlers were found in the mills hard at work.

THE Denver, Colo., Evening Times received an anonymous letter in which the writer says that he is going to Pittsburgh for the purpose of killing Frick, Lovejoy, and Carnegie, when the latter returns from Scotland. He says he will kill them and escape the law by taking his own life. The Denver boiler-makers declared their strike off. Out of 217 strikers there was hardly one who did not want to go back to work, and nearly all secured employment.

Harrison Will Act.

CHOLERA brought Mr. Harrison's visit to Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Farm to an abrupt termination, and has postponed indefinitely the President's proposed trip through the State on his return to Loon Lake. He sent the following dispatch to Warner Miller: "The alarm about and danger of introduction of cholera has made it necessary that I should abandon for the present my trip to the north and go to Washington, to be sure that no official precaution is omitted to protect our people against the threatening scourge."

Walked Into a Trap.

FIVE men from San Luis Obispo County, California, arrived in the night and went to Bank Manager Simmler's residence in Cayucos for the purpose of compelling him to open the safe, but anticipating an attempt at robbery Simmler was absent and his bed was occupied by a young man named Willie Waterman, who admitted the men to the bank. Four officers were waiting for them, but four of the robbers escaped. Two were shot.

Cholera on Board.

THE steamship Moravia of the Hamburg-American line from Hamburg, which arrived at New York Wednesday, had twenty-two deaths on board during the passage which the ship's doctor says were from cholera. Twenty were of children and two of adults. Thirteen were natives of Poland, five of Prussia, one of Austria, and three of Hesse. All were buried at sea. The Moravia has been ordered down to the lower bay.

Named for Return.

WISCONSIN Democrats have named the following ticket:
For Governor.....GEORGE W. PECK
For Lieutenant Governor.....CARL JONAS
For Secretary of State.....T. J. CUNNINGHAM
For State Treasurer.....JOHN HUNTER
For Attorney General.....J. L. O'CONNOR
For State Superintendent.....OLIVER E. WELLS
For Railroad Commissioner.....THOS. THOMPSON
For Insurance Commissioner.....WILBUR M. ROOT

BREVITIES.

THE Nebraska Democratic State ticket is as follows: Governor, J. Sterling Morton; Lieutenant Governor, S. N. Walbank; Secretary of State, F. M. Crow; Auditor, Peter F. O'Sullivan; Treasurer, Andrew Beckman; Attorney General, Matthew Gerring; Commissioner of Public Lands, Jacob Wiggins; Superintendent of Schools, J. A. Hornberger.

A DISPATCH says that no less than twenty-nine replevin suits have been commenced in the Circuit Court at Jackson, Mich., against W. F. Cowham, the implement dealer and clothing man, who failed for over \$200,000. The National Cordage Company, with a claim of over \$43,000, was the latest creditor to secure a writ of replevin. The creditors fear they will lose everything.

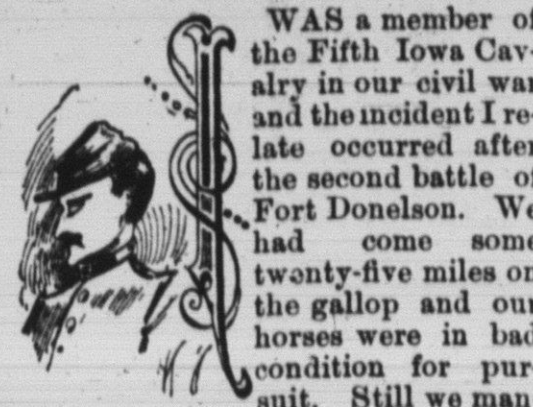
GEORGE SONTAGE, the alleged accomplice of the Collins train robbers, was indicted by the Fresno (Cal.) Grand Jury. He is held in \$25,000 bail. Near Visalia, Cal., two bags containing \$1,500 in silver coin have been unearthed by detectives on the place of Chris Evans, one of the Collins train robbers.

ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

INCIDENTS AND INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

The Veterans of the Rebellion Tell of Whistling Bullets, Bright Bayonets, Bursting Bombs, Bloody Battles, Camp Life, and Festive Buge.

A Noble Horse.



WAS a member of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry in our civil war and the incident I relate occurred after the second battle of Fort Donelson. We had come some twenty-five miles on the gallop and our horses were in bad condition for pursuit. Still we maneuvered to press the enemy so that they turned on us some three miles from the place where the fight had taken place. But all we could do was to try and hold them till morning, as it had grown so dark we could see nothing to aim at. Our colonel, Matt Patrick, was a brave but very nervous man, always on the lookout for surprises and ambushes and withal, somewhat superstitious. As soon as our line was established everything became quiet in the dense woods, and it did seem kind of spooky there. Col. Matt was too restless to roll himself up in his blanket; he went about trying to get our line into shape so that it could be concentrated at any point that should be attacked. I was located near the left, but some way I became lost and suddenly heard some one coming toward me on the run. I challenged sharply, and the answer came with the addition: "It is I—Col. Patrick. Where are we, Corporal? I got beyond the line and some sort of a beast has followed me back here."

I took a few steps in the direction from which he had come and came in contact with a horse. I ran my hand over him and found his saddle and bridle were all right, and as I did so he seized my coat collar in his teeth and pulled gently, softly whinnying the while. Any old cavalryman will understand just how I felt as I listened to the coaxing whinny of what seemed to be a lost horse, for it told me, as well as a human voice could have told, that his master was in difficulty, and he had come to look for help.

Col. Matt tried to drive him away, but he resisted and kept up his coaxing, and when the colonel left us I said to him, patting his head, which he was rubbing against me, "all right comrade, lead the way." The words were no sooner out of my mouth than he turned and started off slowly. I followed, and we went some distance through the tangled woods until we came into an open space where the horse stopped and snuffed several times. He then changed his course slightly, and in a few minutes I heard a weak voice saying, "Dear old Rock, you come back to me. I knew you would, but I'm afraid, old boy, we're in a bad fix." Before more could be said, I was kneeling by the speaker's side. "Where are you hurt?" I blurted out. "Where did you come from? How did you get here? And who are you?" was the reply.

"One question at a time, if you please, my friend," said I. "As to how I got here. Your horse came to me and brought me to you."

"Dear old Rock!" he exclaimed. "Could any friend have done more? I am badly hurt. I went through the whole day uninjured, though I was in every charge, but just at dark, when we were trying to check a charge of the enemy's cavalry that had just arrived, my leg was shattered below the knee. I clung to Rocket's back and he carried me safely to this place. And now tell me, if you can, where I am and who I have the honor of speaking to."

"I can give you no information about the locality," I replied, "but I am one of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and on the left of the line. And you?"

"I am Col. W., in command of a Kentucky regiment in Forrest's division."

"And what can I do for you, Colonel?" I asked. "Shall I examine your leg?"

"No, no; I could not endure it. All you can do for me is to get me some water, if possible. In the morning probably some of our boys will find me. You might try to let them know where I am—" But here he stopped, somewhat confused, and then went on, "I'd clean forgot we were enemies who had been trying to kill each other."

"But we are not trying to kill each other now," I said. "On the contrary, I am here to assist you if I can."

"Well," he replied wearily, "if you can get me on the back of my horse again, perhaps I can find some place of shelter?"

Rocket stood like a statue beside his master while I laboriously raised him into his saddle. Then his master gave him the word and he moved carefully forward, I walking by his side and holding the colonel's shattered limb. In about thirty minutes we came to a log house, and two women and a chunk of a boy answered my summons, and we soon had the wounded man in a comfortable bed, and then under the guidance of the little colored boy, I wended my way back to our line. The next morning, the enemy, having retreated during the night, I took a surgeon to the cabin, and found to my great surprise the colonel had gone. He left a note for me in which he said that discovering that his home

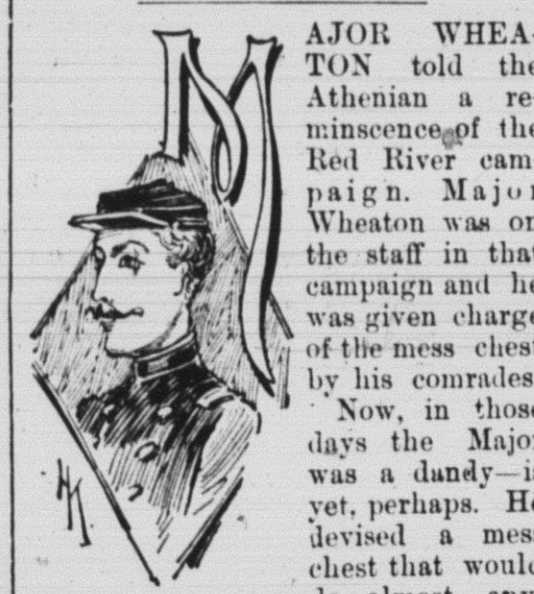
was only ten miles away he had thought it better to get there before undergoing an operation, so that if he never recovered his last hours would be spent with his family. "And," he continued, "though I know a brave man never looks for remuneration for his good deeds, I should like (knowing I shall ride no more), to give you Rocket. He is yours whenever you come to claim him." But I never put in the claim.—Free Press.

Soldiers at Army Posts.

It would be an incomplete story of life at a post which said nothing of the visits of homesickness, which many strong men in the West have confessed is the worst sickness with which man is cursed. And it is an illness which comes at irregular periods to those of the men who know and love the East. It is not a homesickness for one home or for one person, but a case of that madness which seized Private Othello, only in a less malignant form and in the officers' quarters, says Harper's Weekly.

An important protest against the immutability of time and space is one of its symptoms—a sick disgust of the blank prairie, blackened by fire as though it had been drenched with ink, the bare parade ground, the same faces, the same stories, the same routine and detailed life, which promises no change or end, and with these a longing for streets and rows of houses that seemed commonplace before, of architecture they had dared to criticize and which now seems fairer than the lines of the Parthenon, a craving to get back to where people, whether you know them or not, are hurrying home from work under the electric lights, to the rush of the passing hansom and the cries of the "last editions," and the glare of the shop windows, to the life of a great city that is as careless of the exile's love for it as is the ocean to one who exclaims upon its grandeur from the shore, a soreness of heart which makes men while it lasts put familiar photographs out of sight, which makes the young lieutenants, when the band plays a certain waltz on the parade at sundown, bite their chin straps and stare ahead more fixedly than the regulations require.

Some officers will confess this to you and some will not. It is a question which is the happier, he who has no other scenes for which to care and who is content, or he who eats his heart out for awhile and goes back on leave at last.



MAJOR WHEATON

MAJOR WHEATON told the Athenian a reminiscence of the Red River campaign. Major Wheaton was on the staff in that campaign and he was given charge of the mess chest by his comrades.

Now, in those days the Major was a dandy—yes, yet, perhaps. He devised a mess chest that would do almost anything for his trouble he had a false bottom put in to carry some tricks for "your uncle." In that mysterious recess he stored away a supply of paper collars, then a new device and very handy to primp with when there was not a washerwoman within 1,000 miles.

But the best laid plans of men and majors will go wrong, and in time the baggage and the famous mess chest fell into the hands of the enemy, who promptly devoured all the delicacies found therein, until he reached the paper collars, a variety of food with which the Southern soldiers were not familiar.

Later Gen. Dick Taylor, of the Confederate army, sent the collars back to Maj. Wheaton with his compliments and a note saying: "We boiled them and we baked them; we fried them and we stewed them, but we could make nothing of them, and we don't believe anyone cares to eat them but you."—San Francisco Examiner.

Military Wheelmen.

The first military company of the United States to adopt the bicycle as part of the service is the Toledo Cadets. An application has been submitted to the Adjutant-General and permission granted by him for the company to use the bicycle in their drill. It is not intended the two wheels shall succeed the horse, but this company intends to give some cavalry maneuvers at the World's Fair on wheels. It will be a novel sight. One of the conditions is that the members buy their own wheels, to which all gladly assented.—Toledo Bee.

This May Be New to You.

It is impossible to fill a glass completely with any liquid, from rim to center. The most common fluids—such as water, milk or spirit—are attracted by the sides of the vessel into which they are placed so that they rise around the brim, leaving a hollow in the middle. Hence a cup filled to the point of overflow with any of these liquids is not absolutely full, though it appears to be so at the edge. Fluids on the other hand, which do not adhere here, or are not attracted upwards by the sides of the vessel, sink round the brim and rise in the center. Thus mercury in a glass forms a convex surface, while water forms a concave.

PLAYING cards were invented for the amusement of the crazy King Charles VI., of France, in 1380.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Philip and the Ethiopian.

The lesson for Sunday, Sept. 11, may be found in Acts 8: 26-40.

INTRODUCTORY.

We have come back again to "baptism," the original ordinance. There are some preachers, they say, who somehow bring their congregations around to a survey of the apostolic mode almost every time they are called upon to discourse. Well, the New Testament itself has a very frequent reference to the subject. It was not counted unimportant by the inspired penman nor by our Lord. And when they spoke of it they spoke out clearly and so that he that will understand. Let us breathe a prayer here as with all Protestant Christians we open this simple scripture story: "Lord grant that thy teaching servants everywhere to-day be true and fair with thy sacred word. May they, with right hearts, say just what it says—that and nothing other. Amen!"

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

The angel of the Lord. Rather, an angel—spoke the word of familiar converse.—"The youth, Greek: the mid-day, i. e., the region toward the meridian—Unto the way. Better: Upon the way. (Epl.)—which is desert. Not necessarily a sandy track, but one uninhabited. The word means waste. There are several southern routes, and this expression is thrown in to designate the one meant, i. e., the desert road."

He arose and went. The past tense of the words used in the verse above.—And behold. Now for the first time he sees a possible reason for the strange injunction. It was not entirely "desert" after all. A eunuch, Greek: bed-tender. The office late enlarged, Ethiopians. South of Egypt.—For worship. The participle is used in the original, worshipping.

Read. Better, was reading. The word meant originally to discern or comprehend. (Anagnosco.) The custom was to read aloud and with much of bodily motion. The thought being that thus the words read would be more readily comprehended and longer retained.

Then the spirit said. Not the same word as in v. 26. Probably a mental intimation.—Join thyself. The literal meaning is to glue, or stick fast.

Philip ran. In order to overtake the caravan.—The prophet Esaias. Isaias. The sentences were doubtless familiar to the Bible-taught evangelist.—Understandest thou? There is a better introductory particular in the Greek, not brought out in the King James. (Ara-go) like the German Ich bitte, or the English I beg your pardon, a courteous form of speech, introducing a conversation. The apostolic seeker of souls observed the little amenities of social intercourse.—What thou readest. It is difficult to escape the impression of another stroke of introductory pleasantries in the play on words in the original here (gigascosco anagnosco).

Guide. Or be a guide, a teacher to me.—Desired Philip. Better, invited. This was what Philip was waiting for. A good lesson this in soul winning.—Come up. Same word used of coming up out of the water in v. 38 below. Anabaino.

The place. Greek: the circuit; i. e., the locality of Scripture, the context, the chapter.—Dumb. Literally, voiceless. Douay, without voice.

In his humiliation. It is the septuagint version that is being quoted. The translation made in Egypt.—Declare, or recount, tell in full.

I pray thee. The language of a deeply interested, indeed, anxious man.—Of himself. A good portion of Isaias was considered by the Jews to refer to the prophet himself.

Began at the same Scripture and preached unto him Jesus. A sufficient answer as to the Messianic character of this passage.

A certain water. Something like the colloquial expression "a piece of water."—What doth hinder? What restraint?

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

And he arose and went. Like two answering bell strokes from opposite sides of the same metal come the injunction and its fulfillment here. "Arise and go" is heaven's command; "He arose and went" is earth's response. Obedience is the meaning of it, strict and full obedience. Is the church desirous of triumphs such as crowned the efforts of those early days? Let it go to God for guidance as did that early church, let it obey as the early church obeyed. "Go ye into all the world" is Christ's command for us to-day. Arise and go!

Join thyself to this chariot. The word means to fasten, hold, as it were; glue yourself fast to it. This is the way to succeed. Take hold of a given case with a firm grip, get into some one's life, fasten to him until you have won him. The prophet put mouth to mouth, and eye to eye, joined himself to the child that he raised to life. It is the true spirit of the "win one" guild. Take hold and hold on. Do it, though it be with much of sacrifice; the reward is great. John Paul Jones ran up with his ship, the Bon Homme Richard, and by means of cables gripped fast hold of the British ship "Serapis," to take it or go down with it. He took it. The Spirit gives like intrepidity and like success when his mind is diligently followed. Take hold.

Of whom speaketh the prophet this? of himself or of some other man? The curious world is asking the same question to-day. Are the prophets speaking of themselves and their own age, or are they looking forward to a Christ to come, one in whom we may also trust? There are critics who will tell us, perchance, that the prophet was referring to himself or to Israel, and they will take such infinite pains to apply the word to the time in which it was spoken that they leave the hungry hearts of to-day wholly unfed, the mind entertained, perhaps, but the needy soul unhelped. Criticism is good, but if it stop short of the Christ, it has done but half its work. Suppose Philip had given a disquisition here on the faithful "remnant," how futile and ineffectual his message! But, you say, he was a preacher not a critic. Hold! There is no such distinction to be made. All preaching must be critical, and there is no Biblical criticism that is not, because of the subject with which it deals, preaching. The true preacher hails true criticism as his friend. Criticism is a part of the preaching process, but the criticism that roars as far as the letter and as far as Israel, no farther, is not Biblical criticism, but something else far different. These two principles of interpretation are to run along together. (1) We understand, on the one hand, the prophecies only as we understand the times in which they are written. (2) We understand, on the other hand, the inspired narrative of those times and experiences only as we perceive the "far-off divine event" toward which all the record leaped forward in ardent expectancy.

Next Lesson—"The Divinity of Christ." John 16: 22-30.

ORIGIN OF THE CIRCUS.

Thirteen Hundred Years Ago It Was First Established.

Circuses are ancient institutions. The most noted and the first was the Circus Maximus, built by Tarquinius Priscus, B. C. 605. Circuses continued to flourish in Rome until, in A. D. 410, the Goths, like the Vandals they were, abolished the games of the circus amphitheater; but you can't crush out an amusement so quickly. The taste revived, and has gone on in all countries, and will go on, probably, to the end of time. In the days of Shakespeare a bay nag was exhibited at Ludgate Hill in the yard of the Bell Sauvage Inn, by his master, who was named Banks. The superstitious regarded him as a subject of the black art. In 1844 the Lyceum Theater had some fair equestrian shows. Drury Lane, in 1848, has its fling at circuses. Astley's, however, was the ideal kingdom of the circus. Dickens, in the Old Curiosity Shop, describes a scene at Astley's in which Widdicombe, the peerless ringmaster, figures. Astley's was the place where Thackeray's Colonel Newcombe took little Clive for an outing.

Philip Astley, the original proprietor, was born in 1742. His father was a sort of head carpenter or cabinet maker. Philip had but little education, and he hated cabinet making. At last he joined a cavalry regiment, in which he did not win honors. In 1766, he retired, and started humbly in the show business with horses which were the gift of one of his superior officers who took a fancy to him and believed in him. Marrying later on, his wife entered the arena, and in due season his son: Time after time, when he had fairly started, the fire brand destroyed his theaters. But persistent struggles won him fame and fortune, and in 1814, in his 73rd year, he died rich in Paris. He built and started nineteen or twenty theaters during his long public career. He was one of the founders of the Olympic. As a trainer of horses he was the Rarey of his day. Philip Astley believed in himself and his work, and he made others do the same. He possessed that rare sort of sense—namely "good horse sense."

After his death Andrew Ducrow kept up the work he had so brilliantly launched. He was the son of Peter von Ducrow, the Flemish Hercules. Coming to London from Bruges, Ducrow, pere, performed herculean feats at Astley's. Andrew was born in 1793 at the Nag's Head Inn, Southwark. The lad was trained with rigid cruelty, learning his profession through blows. This was his father's discipline. He was ambitious to make him first in everything. He danced and rode at Astley's, earning for the times enormous salaries. The Ducrows started a rival circus, the Royal Circus, in St. George's Fields. Here Andrew became famous as a pantomimist. The circus failed, Andrew returned to Astley's, his father died, and having a lot of brothers and sisters to look out for, they started on a continental tour, which was wonderfully successful. Uneducated, yet he was refined in his taste for scenic display. He originated the proverb, "Cut the dialect and get to the osses."

His brother John was a great clown. His theater again burned down, and he died in the York Road, Lambeth, early in the year 1842. His will arranged for a huge monument in Kensal Green cemetery. A fund was provided, the interest from which was to keep it perpetually decorated with flowers. Its lavish inscription is as follows: "Within this tomb erected by genius for the reception of its own remains, are deposited those of Andrew Ducrow, whose death deprived the arts and sciences of an eminent professor and liberal patron, his family of an affectionate husband and father, and the world of an upright man." His widow wrote this pompous epitaph it is said, thus inspired by her lord during his life. However, it is perfectly true that he was the greatest circus man in England. He was a very handsome man and grace itself. He was the leading mimic of England. We gaze with pity at even the pretentious monument, and say of this man, "We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

One for the Chambermaid.

A lady summing in the Catskills writes: "I overheard the following dialogue in an upper hall of the hotel in which I am staying, this morning: 'Chambermaid—Haven't you been here a week this morning, sir? 'Self-Styled Gentleman—Is it any business of yours? 'Chambermaid (quietly)—I asked so as to know about changing your bed linen, sir.

"Since hotel guests are requested to report any incivility on the part of servants, I consider it only fair to the servants, as human beings, to give an occasional glimpse of the other side. My experience convinces me that very few servants who are treated with dignified kindness give occasion for complaints of incivility, either in hotel or home service."—New York Tribune.

The man who amounts to the most took the least time to hope.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Ocequeoc Improvement Company Falls and Laborers Will Suffer—Michigan Finances—Child Eaten by a Lynx in Saginaw County—Residences Burned.

From Far and Near.

TEN THOUSAND bushels of whortleberries have been shipped from Au Sable this season.

BROOK trout are caught faster in Northern Michigan streams than they can be planted.

THE second reunion of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry will be held at Lansing, Sept. 16.

THE reunion of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics will be held in Jackson October 20.

SOME one with malice aforethought entered W. P. Kinnie's harness shop in Marquette and extracted \$40 from the safe. Local talent is suspected.

AT Black River, William Mercier, while passing from a car to a locomotive, slipped and fell between them. He was so badly crushed that he lived but a few minutes.

THE Bearinger mill property at East Tawas has been sold to the Hollands of Saginaw, and their mills will be removed to East Tawas to cut logs towed across the lake from Canada.

WORD has reached Marquette of the suicide by shooting of a Mrs. Reynolds, of Kingston. Domestic difficulties are given as the cause. Deceased leaves a husband and one child.

THE residence of Charles Odi, six miles northeast of Marquette, was burned to the ground. Cause of fire unknown. Loss, \$800; insured for \$500. Willard Jones, two miles northwest of Marquette, suffered a like loss on Saturday. His house was uninsured.

IT was late the other morning when Joseph Paige, of Alpena, awoke, and he sprang out of bed so quickly that he fell and dislocated his shoulder. If Joseph had stayed where he was until his wife called him to breakfast two or three times this would not have happened. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

THE report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows a balance in the State Treasury of \$1,241,971. The receipts for the year were \$3,210,832, and the disbursements \$3,193,505. The bonded debt has been reduced to \$10,992, and this is long past due and not presented for payment. The trust fund belonging to the several educational institutions of the State, upon which the State pays interest for their support, is \$5,445,190. The State acts as trustee of the fund.

THE Ocequeoc Improvement Company, an 18-months-old enterprise, has been forced to the wall. The village of Hammond's Bay, built principally by men employed by the company, is practically bankrupt. Over 100 mill hands and teamsters have received no pay for some time. They struck and entered the village in a body. As they are evidently desperate all the saloons are closed. Colonel J. Corcoran, the manager of the concern and largely interested therein, concedes the failure. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of notes indorsed by creditors have gone to protest. Attachments have been issued covering everything owned by the company, and the employees will suffer.

A BLOOD-CURDLING tale comes from Fergus, Saginaw County, to the effect that a child was left asleep in a wagon in Marion Township by its mother while she went a distance of a few rods picking blackberries, the eyes of the poor woman being greeted on her return with the sight of a quantity of blood where her child had been, nothing being left but the mangled remains of one leg. The supposition is that the child was devoured by a lynx or some wild animal of that species, and as Warren and Dora Mathewson, of Fergus, while berrying up in that country, say they saw an animal resembling a panther, it is thought by some to be the same one that killed the child. The woman's name is said to be Greenbaum. She is distracted with grief and fears are entertained that she will lose her reason. A search for some further traces of the child has been made without avail.

WILLIAM E. MAGILL, State Commissioner of Insurance, has commenced prosecution against George W. Burkhardt, of Detroit, for conducting illegal graveyard insurance, for which offense the penalty is quite severe in this State. It is claimed that Burkhardt, with H. P. Murkle and H. W. Walker, organized a co-operative insurance company in 1885 called the Sons of Industry, and have conducted it as a profitable business ever since, threatening beneficiaries with prosecution and settling with them for a song.

THE Village of Rock River, Alger County, had a costly fire. Aid was secured from Marquette, and the fire was controlled, but not until two thirds of the town had been wiped out. The fire was started in a forest by berry-pickers, and soon communicated to lumber piles in the suburbs and then to the town proper. At least fifteen houses, two mills, and six stores were destroyed. The loss, which falls chiefly on Havens & Co., lumbermen, is estimated at \$38,000, with an insurance of \$10,000.

AS INDICATED by the crop report of the Michigan Weather and Crop Service, the last week has been a favorable one for crops in the northern and central counties, while in the southern section the drought still continues. Harvesting of wheat and oats is progressing in the northern and central portions, and a good crop seems assured. Farmers in some sections are putting the ground in shape for fall sowing. In the southern section, where the drought prevails, small grains are suffering and pastures are drying up. Potatoes and corn are a poor crop thus far, and, if the dry spell keeps up much longer, will be worthless. Early apples are a full crop, and in the western counties fruit of all kinds promises well.

GLAZIER

FOR SALE

Doesn't want such
A SIGN
In front of his store.
Nor does he intend
to make
AN ASSIGNMENT

So he proposes to make
HIS PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER
and so insure his fall trade.

21b cans sugar corn 10c per can.
31b cans tomatos, 10c
Best Columbia river salmon 15c per can
Good Alaska Salmon 11c.
Lobsters in cans 20c per can.
31b can luncheon beef 25c per can
Fine black cherries 20c.
Canned blackberries 9c per can.
Canned strawberries 10c per can.
Good canned pineapple 14c per can.
Canned clams 15c per can.
Potted tongue 14c per can.
Potted ham 11c per can.
Sardines in oil 5c per can.
Sardines in mustard 10c per can.
French mustard 15c per jug.
Full cream cheese 12c.
Royal baking powder 42c per lb.
Banner smoking tobacco 16c per lb.
No. 1 lamp chimneys, 3c each.
No. 2 lamp chimneys, 5c each.
Preston Fine Cut tobacco 25c per lb.

31b can pumpkin, 3 for 25c
Sugar syrup 25c per gal.
9 sticks coffee essence for 10c.
Lampwicks 1 vd long, 10c per doz.
8 lbs rolled oats 25c.
Best can baking powder, 20c per lb.
23 boxes matches 300 to box 25c.
25 lbs sulphur \$1.00.
Good dried beef 8c per lb.
Large boxes toothpicks 5c.
Arm and Hammer brand soda 6c per lb.
Three black crow plug tobacco 25c per lb.
Rising Sun Stove polish, 5c per pkg.
Fine roasted peanuts 8c per lb.
Molasses bls for sale cheap
All patent medicines one-fourth off.
6 doz clothes pins, 5c.
Pint fruit jars, 75c per doz.
Quart fruit jars, 90c
Half gal fruit jars, \$1.10 per doz.

GLAZIER AND CO.

TO CATCH THE READER

the successful advertiser places his announcements in

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

VOL. IV. NO. 11. 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.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make 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 consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers 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.

Gentleman having been cured of Nervous Prostration Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, 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. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules cure pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure the blues.
Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

A BIG OFFER

TO STANDARD READERS.

We have arranged to club THE CHELSEA STANDARD with that bright, pure, sparkling periodical, SUNSHINE; FOR YOUTH. Our arrangements are such that it will be sent to Each New Subscriber and also to all old ones who have paid in advance, for the full term of one year; we do all this without increasing our subscription price a penny. We feel that our efforts in supplying both papers for the price of our own alone will be appreciated and thus bear the good fruit of mutual satisfaction and benefit.

Ripans Tabules prolong life.

IN A QUICKSAND.

AN ELEPHANT SWALLOWED WHOLE
BY TREACHEROUS MUD.

The Unavailing Sagacity of the Doomed Creature—Calm in the Midst of Danger, the Intelligent Brute Grew Frightened Only at the Very Last.

"Did I ever see an elephant die?" said the keeper, repeating a reporter's question. "Well, I did and I didn't."

"How was that?" asked the reporter, feeling for his notebook.

"I did not see him actually die," replied the keeper, without the vestige of a smile. "He was living when I lost sight of him. He was swallowed alive."

"This is going to be a pretty stiff yarn, keeper," remarked the reporter, as a shade of disappointment crossed his face. "I guess I won't need the notebook. You saw him swallowed alive, eh? I always thought you were an antiquity, I never suspected you to be antediluvian. What did it, a megalosaurus?"

"Never heard of such a thing," said the keeper gruffly. "This was a quicksand."

"Oh, a quicksand! Go on, old man," responded the reporter, delighted, as he pulled out a pencil or two. "Tell us all about it."

"It was in India," said the old keeper, "where I learned a good deal about elephants, never thinking that it would come useful to me in after years. Elephants are common beasts of burden there, and on this day a heavily loaded one was crossing a shallow but broad stream by wading. The sagacious brute had refused to step on the badly constructed bridge which the natives had erected, but his instinct did not warn him of a dangerous quicksand which the water concealed, near the farther bank."

"I was attracted to the scene by the shouts of his owners, five Indian merchants, whose wares he carried from one bazaar to another. They did not know of the quicksand and could not understand why their elephant did not come out of the stream which he had almost crossed. When they learned the predicament he was in, their howls of grief and despair were earsplitting. I suggested that bundles of turf and branches be thrown to the elephant, and this was done. The old fellow, seemingly aware of his danger, took each bundle with his trunk and thrust it under water. Then with a mighty effort dragging up one foot out of the sucking sand, he would put it on the bundle of fagots and press it down. He got a lot of them under him in this way, with more skill and precision than you would think possible, but the soft sand took them all in and still let him down farther into its depths."

"His master procured a small boat and poled it out to him. Then they took all his load of goods off, put them in the boat and brought them ashore. This lessened his weight a good deal, but the sand was by that time up above his shoulders and soon his entire back was covered by the water. Only his head showed now, and still the old fellow was the only calm and collected individual in the crowd. I cannot help thinking of an elephant as a person; no one can who has been with them and witnessed their intelligence as much as I have."

"Collecting some floating boards which had been thrown out to him, he made a sort of raft of them with his trunk and rested his big head on them. It was no use, however. He was doomed and we knew it. Before long the water covered his mouth. Then he lifted his long trunk and curled it back over his forehead. The water filled his ears and he flapped them vigorously for a time. Soon it reached his eyelashes, and then his big burning eyes, just at the water's edge, took on a pitiable expression."

"They seemed to beseech aid and succor from those he had served so long and so faithfully, and his masters fairly groveled in the dust as they yelled to their gods and frothed at the mouth in their frantic Indian way of expressing sorrow. The tears came into my own eyes as I looked at the old fellow and knew there was no help for him."

"As the water covered his eyes his courage gave way at last, and he uttered a piercing scream of fright through his trunk and repeated it several times. It made my blood curdle, I tell you. Have you heard horses scream in a burning building? It is almost human. So was the old fellow's death cry. The end was close at hand. His long trunk still waved wildly above the water, but nothing else of him was visible. Its length grew less and less, and finally the water poured over the top of it."

"One more bubbling, choked, gasping scream threw the water out again into a high jet, but that effort was the last. The stream quickly filled up his only channel to the air above, and the old elephant was buried before he was dead. I could have watched a dozen natives swallowed up in the same way without feeling half as bad about it."—New York Tribune.

Gets Warned Cheaply.

A Havre jeweler, who has an alternating current transformer in the basement beneath his store, has placed an iron grating over it, and in this way warns his place at the electric company's expense.—New York Journal.

In all competitive sports it is dangerous for the contestants to ignore physical differences. Spirit and excitement may help to win a temporary victory at too great a cost.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

In every conceivable cloth and color and by far the best stock we have ever shown.

CLOAKS

A special feature in our cloaks this year is that they are right in style. And also our plain garments are all silk lined and at prices as low as others ask for unlined ones.

Attend our special Saturday sales.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. KEMPF.

GUN HEADQUARTERS

We have a full line of Breech Loading Guns at all prices, also reloading tools, brass and paper shells, powder and shot, gun implements. Be sure and see us before buying, as we are making some very low prices. Special Prices on Buggies for the next thirty days.

HOAG & HOLMES.

FRIDAY ONCE WAS LUCKY.

The New York board of women managers of the Columbian exposition are alive to the mistake of dedicating the buildings and grounds of the World's fair on Oct. 12. At a recent meeting in Albany a member of the board made a comprehensive statement of the reasons why the change of date to Oct. 21 should be made, and said in closing: "I would also like to state, in this connection, one sentimental reason which I am sure will show a very interesting set of coincidences. Columbus left the Old World on a Friday, discovered the New World on a Friday, returned to the Old World on a Friday, and the 21st of October also falls on a Friday; so we see that for us, at least, Friday is not an unlucky day."

CONGRESSIONAL SANCTION.

The following is a copy of the bill which congress passed in the interest of the national public school celebration of Columbus Day:

Joint resolution authorizing and directing the president to proclaim a general holiday, commemorating the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America, on the 21st day of October, 1892.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America on the 21st day of October, 1892, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly.

Over 50,000 public schools have already notified the executive committee that they will be the centers of the local observances in their various cities and towns. Have the schools in this county reported?

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage executed by Barnabas W. Watts and Isabella F. 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 24th day of October, A. D. 1888 in liber 72 of mortgages on page 34 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 11/100 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 mortgaged 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 21, 1892.
Chelsea Savings Bank, mortgagee.

G. W. Turnbull, attorney for mortgagee.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.



GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!

We have a complete stock of Guns Ammunition, Reloading Implements, Etc. Loaded Loaded Shells a Specialty. Examine our stock. Our low prices on Guns will surprise you.

W. J. KNAPP.

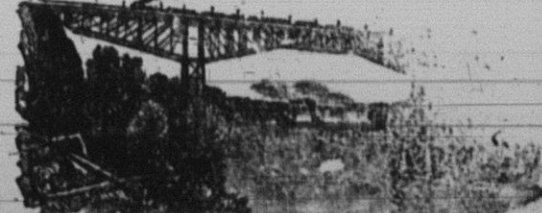
Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, S. S. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 22d day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Homer H. Boyd, deceased. Consider. Cushman, deceased. Homer H. Boyd, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed; And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHELSEA STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. A True Copy. Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

MICHIGAN



The Niagara Falls Route. TRAINS LEAVE;

EAST—5:04, 7:15, 10:21 A.M. 3:48, P.M.
WEST—10:10, A.M. 6:18, 9:58 P.M.