

# The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. IV. NO. 27.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER, 183

## CROWDED FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

NEW GOODS EVERYWHERE.  
NEW CLOTHING.  
NEW HATS & CAPS.

NEW FURNISHING GOODS.  
NEW SHOES FOR EVERYBODY.

No matter how big or how small you are,  
we can fit you.

No Better Assortment Shown In The County.

We have hats that are stylish, We have clothing that will fit. We have neckties that are right in line. We have shoes that will wear like iron. Every time you buy of us you save money.

### Hats. Hats.

Before you lay down your money for old chestnuts, just step in and take a look at the largest and nobbiest line of Fall hats ever shown in Chelsea. We have the colors and the shapes that cannot help but please you.

## W. P. SCHENK & CO.

### CONDITION OF THE CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK

Of Chelsea, Michigan, on the 10th day of September, 1892.

State law guarantee fund and capital	\$112,951.34
Invested in choice bonds, mortgages and approved loans	176,108.80
Cash on hand and in other banks	59,541.93
Deposits on morning of above date	179,355.97

By the increase of business of the Chelsea Savings Bank, the year 1892 thus far, gives promise of being the most profitable of the twenty-four years of prosperous banking in Chelsea.

The bank pays interest on deposits according to the rules of the bank, also offers its patrons the use of the strongest and best protected bank vault, safe in Central Michigan, and solicits your banking business.

Geo. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.

#### LIST OF DIRECTORS.

Samuel G. Ives, President	Thos. S. Sears, Vice President.
John R. Gates, Capitalist and Farmer.	Heman M. Woods, Capitalist.
Harmon S. Holmes, General Merchant.	Frank P. Glazier, Druggist.
Jas. L. Babcock, Capitalist.	Wm. J. Knapp, Hardware Merchant.

Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

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 ever pair bought.

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

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.  
Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.

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

**RIEMENSCHNEIDER & SHAVER**  
Propors of The "City" Barber Shop. Kempf Bros. old bank building.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

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

**D. R. 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.

**K. GREINER.**  
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.  
Office Hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m.  
Office in the Sherry Building,  
CHELSEA, MICH.

#### From Our Neighbors.

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

A young son of Jacob C. Wortley is charged with untying an electric light rope on Miles street, letting the lamp fall and damaging it to the extent of \$50, Tuesday.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Edward Beadle, an Ypsilanti boy employed in the printing office of the Scharf tag factory, had his hand smashed to a jelly, yesterday, by getting it caught in the press. The type in the form was also smashed.

The Argus office came near being consumed by fire last Saturday morning. A fire started at the head of the stairs leading to the composing room. It was only by the prompt action of the employees and the very quick answer to the alarm by the fire department which saved the building.—Ann Arbor Register.

Jas. L. Babcock of Ann Arbor became famous a few years ago by the provisional bequest of his uncle Luther James, the condition being that he should marry within five years, in order to inherit about a quarter of a million dollars. Babcock immediately became an object of solicitude to many women scattered over the land, who felt that they could afford to marry him on those terms. He received and filed away their letters for Miss Ella Butler of Waukasha to read when she should become Mrs. Babcock; which is announced now to occur soon.—Ypsilanti-an.

Forty-eight hours passed after the burning of Frank Sheffold's building, last week, before Mr. Sheffold became aware of the fact, and then only when he beheld the ashes with his own eyes. The building was nicely finished and furnished as a home. The loss was an exceedingly heavy one as it was the loss of not only a comfortable home but a nicely arranged workshop besides, with a set of tools which were the accumulation of years. Sixty dollars in money was also burned, leaving Mr. Sheffold entitled to, and we believe he has, the sympathy of all.—Dexter Leader.

Saturday afternoon some fire in a clearing on the farm of Benjamin Voorhees, in Superior, caught in a dry meadow, and threatened to run to his barns and stacks. Mr. Voorhees held its in check by stamping upon it until help arrived, which was soon enough to save the endangered property but not to save the farmer from injury. The heavy boots worn by Mr. V. were so heated in stamping the fire that his feet were very badly blistered. Dr. Owen, who attended him, said the pain was so intense he could not walk to the house, but was drawn thither on a sulky plow, the only means of conveyance at hand. The injured man as comfortable as could be expected.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Arthur J. McMillan, a compositor in the Register office, and Miss Sarah A. Dugdale, of this city, were married last Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Drake, the bride's mother, by Rev. C. A. Young. To you and yours, Mac., hoping your lives will prove a "pi," abounding in "small caps" and few "strikes," may your dispositions "justify," your "impressions" be perfect, and "head rules" proper. May you have plenty of "furniture" without "imposition," and in the "chase" for "quoins" may you lead a "nonpareil" life, obtain a good "bank" account without getting "fly" over it, get in "full time," and when the hour finally comes to "end even" may you show a "clean proof," and avoiding the "hell box" go to a glorious reward. May your future "copy" be as fair as your present "take," "Thirty."

The health officer has been around town the past week notifying people to clean up their premises and have things generally in a healthy condition, on account of the cholera scare.

## SPECIAL \* \* \* SALE

Commencing Saturday, Sept. 17th,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

## CLOAKS

at our Cloak Department

No such goods, no such prices, no such an assortment ever shown in Chelsea, as we have now. We are anxious to show you whether you intend buying or not. We are exclusive agents in Chelsea for Meyer Jonasson Co, of New York, who are the acknowledged leaders in their line. If you do wish to buy now, select one and have it laid one side for you. If we do not have what you want, we will get it for you. If you think of buying a garment this year, we should be pleased to show you our line.

## SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

Our stock complete.

Our prices the lowest.

Our navy blue goods are especially attractive. Our line of wool goods at 50 cents cannot be matched. Our black Henriettas at \$1.00 have no equal in Chelsea.

## OUR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVE AND NOTION

stock contains everything you want.

We show in ladies', misses' and children's hosiery the best values that can be found at

### 25 CENTS!

IN UNDERWEAR we have a full line of combination suits for ladies.

## 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  
that needs cleaning or  
repairing, bring it to us.

## ORGAN

If you have a  
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.

## OUT-DOOR PLEASURES

No exercise so healthful—so joyful—with so much of Nature's exhilaration—so sensible—no fascination so popular—cycling is the monarch of sports—The Columbia and the Hartford the king of strengthful lightness—the accumulation of bicycled everything—All about Columbias and Hartfords free on application.



E. C. HILL, AGENT.



## FOR ALL THE VOTERS.

### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Issues Are Defined—Policy of the Republicans—The Contest Lies Between Protection and Free Trade—Fair Elections and Reciprocity Touched Upon.

#### The President's Letter.

President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican Presidential nomination was made public Monday night. It contains over 10,000 words, is dated at Washington, and the substance is as follows:

The Hon. W. McKinley, Jr., and Others, Committee.  
GENTLEMEN—I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20 of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention recently held at Minneapolis.

I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration.

The great work of the Fifty-first Congress has been subjected to the scrutiny of a Democratic House of Representatives and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion.

The President then at some length compares the present system of banking and the issuance of money with that which prevailed before the withdrawal of State bank issues, and declares that the present plan is the safest ever yet devised.

He touches upon the commerce upon the seas and recognizes the fact that our exports are carried in vessels sailing under foreign flags. He says:

The merchandise balance of trade, the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage money. The great ships—the fastest on the sea—which are now in peace, are in the hands of the respective governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destruction.

The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the Government on demand, upon specified terms. It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first Congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficent influence sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons and costing \$7,000,000 have been constructed to be built in the American ship-yards. In addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction of American ships of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$3,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships the fastest upon the sea.

Mr. Harrison favors the development of our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and the increased application of the policy of reciprocity in South American trade. For this latter, he ascribes all credit to Mr. Blaine, and in summing up results and prospects, says:

At a meeting held in March last of the associated chambers of commerce of Great Britain the President reported that the exports of Great Britain to the Latin American countries during the last year had decreased \$23,750,000, and that this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also shown their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle of the markets and has already secured important advantages.

The most convincing evidence of the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and the United States have found it necessary to make reciprocal trade agreements with us for their West India colonies, and that Germany and Austria have given us important concessions in exchange for the continued free importation of their beet-sugar product.

A few details only as to the increase in our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which arrangements have been made, our trade to June 30, 1892, had increased 23.78 per cent.; with Cuba during the first ten months our trade had increased \$5,721,100 or 34 per cent.; and with Porto Rico \$599,599 or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our Consul General at Havana under date of July 26 last:

During the first half year of 1892, Havana received 10,956 bags of flour from Spain and other parts of the island about an equal amount, or approximately 290,112 bags. During the same period Havana received 13,976 bags of American flour and other parts approximately an equal amount, making about 28,000 bags.

But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent to Havana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other parts of the island, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892.

Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions against American pork, our export of pork products to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 30, 1892, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent.

The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of the falling off of the English coal exports to Cuba says: "It is another case of American competition." The United States now supply Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually, and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the estates is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies, and the river and rail improvements of the Southern States will undoubtedly create an important coal trade. The United States are enabled to import Cuban sugar will of course assist the American coal exporters even more effectively than the new lines of railway.

The President fears the loss of present, and endangering of future trade, if the Democrats are successful, for he declares they favor repeal of the reciprocity provision. He further says:

The declaration of the platform in favor of the American doctrine of protection meets the most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule but a principle that is to control all the tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home.

In some not remote national campaigns the issue has been—or, more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between high and low protective tariff, both parties expressing some solicitude regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership the Democratic party has not practically declared that the given power, it will enact a tariff law without any regard to the effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries.

The majority report of the Committee on Platform to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago contained this clause:

"That when custom-house taxation is levied

upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff with crushing force upon our farmers and workmen."

Here we have a distinct admission of the Republican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged "additional impositions" of the existing tariff law.

Again, the majority report further declared: "But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth."

Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardless of the labor and the capital thus involved.

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties for their successful continuance, and a declaration that tariff changes should be regarded of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital.

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions which had before received the sanction of Democratic National conventions was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional, and that protection, low protection—all unconstitutional. A Democratic Congress holding this view cannot enact nor a Democratic President approve any tariff schedule the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations or give any advantage to any American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importer under this view of the Constitution in order to increase important importation, and so the revenue, for "revenue only" is the limitation. Reciprocity, however, falls under this denunciation for its object and effect are not revenue, but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers.

Mr. Harrison denies that the policy of the Democrats to-day was the policy of Jefferson or Jackson, and characterizes the present doctrine as "destructive and un-American." He says:

There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention on the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as has never before been known to this country; and there is not a thoughtful workman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations that would follow and necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard. If any of his wages to the European standard, if not executed if the Democratic party attains power what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less fearful than the fact.

And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by the day of the prophet of prosperity. Into the effect of the law upon the prices of protection products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means has been made by a committee composed of leading Senators of both parties, the aid of the best statisticians, and the report, signed by all the members of the committee, has been given to the public. No such wide and careful inquiry has ever been before made. These facts appear from the report:

1. The cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than \$1.00 per annum has decreased up to May, 1892, 3.4 per cent., while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by the power to purchase articles of necessity the earnings of our working people have never been as great as they are now.

2. There has been an average advance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 per cent.

3. There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.87 per cent. and of all cereals 33.99 per cent.

The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the State of New York, a Democratic officer, very recently issued, strongly corroborates, as to that State, the facts found by the Senate committee.

In view of this showing it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed burdens but conferred benefits on the farmer and the workman.

Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monopoly on the production of tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate had been attempted, and each time it had failed. Welsh makers who had enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business, and when this was accomplished again made their own prices. A description of the Welsh tin-plate works, published at Swansea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He says:

"It is clearly the interest of both employer and workman to produce the tin plate, and to do so at a price that will drive all competitors from the field."

But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890, and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly, the tin-plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed.

The President then shows that in this country the past year there was produced over 13,000,000 pounds of tin and terne plates. In continuance:

Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley law is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles come to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of starvation wages.

But without unduly extending this letter, I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1890. This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands of men and women, and will throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages.

In considering the motives of Democracy's leaders, the President says:

"The appeals of the free-trader to the workman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic." But of the outcome, he says: "They will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November fire-sides, and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children."

No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor, but it is confidently claimed that protective duties tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

The Southern States have had a liberal participation in the benefits of the tariff law, and though their representatives have generally opposed the present tariff, they have not asked that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotton cloths and other products have not been left to the fate which the votes of their Representatives would have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in the new trade with South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines, these States have also special interests, and all these interests will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

Swiftly, but not quite fairly, our adversaries speak only of the increased duties imposed upon tin, pearl buttons and other articles by the McKinley bill, and omit altogether any reference to the great and beneficial management of the free trade in the last fiscal year \$438,000,772 worth of merchandise, or 55.35 per cent. of our total importations came in free (the largest percentage in our history), while in 1890 the per cent. of free importations was only 34.41 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumer in duties in fifteen months, after paying the bounties provided for, \$87,000,000. This relief has

been substantially felt in every household, upon every Saturday's purchase at the workman.

One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called, with swelling emphasis, "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more severity our supposed surrender to the "markets of the world," and how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin-plate mills and plush factories that still have all other markets? Our natural advantage make it possible for us to have a large participation in the "markets of the world" without opening our own to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people.

Of bimetalism he says:

The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetalism declares, I think, the true and honest conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold will maintain the equal dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions.

His further remarks upon this head are but illustrative.

Concerning regulations of elections: In my last annual message to Congress, I said: "I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the Government by fair apportionment and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise, and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of evils connected with our election systems and methods of securing integrity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court, if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the National Government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as an approach to an equality of vote in each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the ballot, and only there, is a just demand and no just man should resist it."

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods, designed to give unfair advantages to the party in power, would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of a party against a will of the majority of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent State election in Alabama.

Mr. Harrison expresses himself as thoroughly satisfied with the civil service system. Upon the education question he says:

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contribute to the education of the child, and to the betterment of the citizen, and which meet my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of a republic is an intelligent citizenship and the increased interest manifested in the State in education. The public-school system, how education, is not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent, after contributing to the public-school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools, with a special view to the necessities of some of the Southern States. But it is gratifying to notice that many of these States are, with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races.

The consideration of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the State and Agricultural Departments in the interest of agriculture.

Then is shown how, by inspection of our meats, the markets of several European countries were opened to our products.

The President strongly advocates the Nicaragua Canal. Of the foreign policy, he says:

It has been the purpose of the administration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics but of patriotism and national honor; and I have very great gratification in being able to state that the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs have responded to this American spirit, and I frankly confess my obligation for needed cooperation. They did not regard a patient but firm insistence upon American rights and upon immunity from insult and injury for our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as a policy of "irritation and provocation." They did not believe that our policy should be to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question if a Republican.

I do not believe that a tame submission to insult and outrage by any nation at the hands of any other can ever form the basis of a lasting friendship—the necessary element of mutual respect will be wanting.

The Chilian incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. The rights of the United States and our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded and never before have the honor and influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

The Union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parallel of wages is approaching close to the citadel of life, and the end, for each, of a brave and honorable struggle is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor notes of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeals of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen to the appeals of sympathy and honor does not respond with generosity as the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American. Now, soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenues of the national capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the victors' parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

The necessity for a careful discrimination among the immigrants seeking our shores comes every day more apparent. We don't want and should not want those who are the reason of bad character or habit are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty, should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal, and the anarchist, who come only to burden and disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws and some convicts have been secured under the contract-labor law.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than \$400,000,000 over the average for the preceding ten years, and more than \$219,000,000 over 1880, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than \$172,000,000 and the annual average for ten years by \$255,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than \$144,000,000 of provisions over \$4,000,000, and of other goods over \$8,900,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was \$302,944,342. No other nation can match the commercial progress which those figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to these people, who are so oppressed and so oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff.

In closing, the President decries the policy of change advocated by the Democrats. He says:

The policy of the Republican party is distinctively a policy of safe progression and development—or new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no untold hardships, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines.

## WEATHER FORECASTS.

### WHAT PROPHET FOSTER HAS TO SAY.

September Will Bring Storms, Rain and Frosts for the Northern States—Forecasts for the Three Divisions, Within a 250-Mile Radius.

#### Are Your Crops Safe?

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 19th to 23d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 25th, the great central valleys from the 26th to 28th, and the Eastern States about the 29th.

Rains from the disturbance will extend over a large portion of the country, and following it destructive frosts will occur in many of the Northern States. The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 27th, the great central valleys about the 29th, and the Eastern States about October 1st.

#### 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 35 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—  
25—Warmer.  
26—Storm wave on this meridian.  
27—Wind changing.  
28—Cooler and clearing.  
29—Fair and cool.  
30—Moderating.

#### OCTOBER—

1—Warmer.  
GALVESTON, KANSAS CITY AND MINNEAPOLIS MERIDIAN.

September—  
25—Moderating.  
26—Warmer.  
27—Storm wave on this meridian.  
28—Wind changing.  
29—Cooler and clearing.  
30—Fair and cool.

#### OCTOBER—

1—Moderating.  
ATLANTA, CINCINNATI AND LANSING MERIDIAN.

September—  
25—Fair and cool.  
26—Moderating.  
27—Warmer.  
28—Storm wave on this meridian.  
29—Wind changing.  
30—Cooler and clearing.

#### OCTOBER—

1—Fair and cool.  
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### CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Frost Threatening in Some Quarters and Rain Badly Needed in Others.

Following is the weekly telegraphic bulletin of the weather bureau as to the crops:

New England—Favorable week, light frosts; no serious damage; tobacco excellent crop; cranberries promising well; fall feed and rowen good.

New York—Cool and dry, corn being cut in southeast; potatoes, not increasing.

New Jersey—Cool nights retard the maturing of fruit, corn and truck; cutting buckwheat and early corn.

Pennsylvania—Crops are in fair condition; fall seeding begun; potatoes below average; slight injury from frost.

Maryland and Delaware—Light frosts; all crops suffering from drought; farmers cutting corn and preparing ground for seeding.

Arkansas—Cotton shedding rapidly and boll worms doing serious injury in a few counties; all other crops improved.

Tennessee—Rain needed for late crops and fall plowing; clover pulling, fodder pulling and sorghum making progress.

Kentucky—All crops and pastures suffering for rain and will be short in most sections; tobacco good in southwest counties and cutting progressing rapidly.

Missouri—Late corn, potatoes, grasses, stock, plowing and seeding have suffered from drought, but rain on Sunday was beneficial.

Illinois—Early corn maturing rapidly and will be past danger from frosts in ten days, and late corn will be safe Oct. 1; rain needed.

Indiana—Rain needed much; early planted corn ripening fast.

West Virginia—Drought broken; corn cutting begun; pastures very short; plowing for fall wheat is progressing slowly.

Ohio—Drought continues, injuring corn and pastures; corn cutting commenced; light frosts, no damage; plowing and seeding progressing slowly; some tobacco cut; buckwheat doing well.

Michigan—Northern and central counties report crop in good condition; southern counties poor; wheat and oats will be average; potatoes light; fruit fair.

Wisconsin—Cool weather and light frosts retarded growth of corn; large acreage of winter grain going in; tobacco cutting, excellent crop.

Minnesota—Two weeks' warm weather required for corn; flax being harvested; crop good; rain needed.

Iowa—Frosts three mornings in northern portion; no damage; corn doing fairly well and most of it will be safe from frost about Sept. 25; rain needed.

North Dakota—Slight damage by frosts; cutting grain practically ended and thrashing well under way.

South Dakota—Corn maturing rapidly; no damage from frosts; harvesting small grains about completed; flax and millet being cut; crop good.

Nebraska—Too cold and wet for corn; crop will require from fifteen to twenty days to be beyond injury from frosts.

Kansas—Conditions favorable to corn, pastures, stock and plowing; corn much improved.

Oklahoma—Rainfall heavy in sections; farmers cutting corn and plowing.

Utah—Frost in northern counties injured potatoes and late wheat; grain turning out well.

## ELOPED WITH INDIANS.

Two of Vice President Johnson's Daughters Have Aboriginal Lovers.

The discussion resulting from the finding of some old vaults at the corner of Broad and High streets, Cincinnati, where workmen were digging for the foundation of a new building, has revived some romantic history of the ante-emancipation days, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The story is that of the elopement of two daughters of Col. R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States under Van Buren. Johnson had established near his home in Kentucky a school for Indians, and as Cupid's darts were quite as erratic in their flight then as now, the two girls became enamored of two young Indians who were attending the school and planned an elopement. They escaped to Cincinnati and from there they made their way to Columbus by a rapid coach.

John Kerr, an old resident, remembers the details distinctly. He says that when the party arrived in Cincinnati they stopped at the old National Hotel, standing where the Neil House is now located, and that the proprietors were in some doubt as to whether to admit one of the girls to his hostelry because she was so dark that he suspected she had negro blood in her veins. After a short stop here the eloping party continued their journey east. They had not been gone more than two hours, however, before some of Col. Johnson's men came riding fast from Cincinnati in pursuit of them. Securing fresh horses here the pursuers pressed on and overtook the eloping party near St. Clairsville, where the Indians escaped, but the men succeeded in bringing the Johnson girls back.

On their return they stopped over the first night in Cincinnati, and the girls were locked up in a rear room on the second floor of the old National Hotel. During the night they managed to escape from a window to the kitchen roof and thence to the ground. One of the girls, Parthena Johnson, was finally recaptured in a thicket northeast of the town, and placed for temporary safe-keeping in the Gay street jail. She was finally taken back to Kentucky. Cassie was never captured. Mr. Kerr, who tells the story, says that he saw her a year or more afterward employed as a waitress in a hotel at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont. Col. Johnson was a historic character. He is supposed to have killed the Indian Chief Tecumseh, and is gratefully remembered in Kentucky as the author of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

### Fortunes in Smoke.

The utilization of the smoke of factories is becoming an element of greatest importance. The waste smoke and gases from the blast furnaces of a Scotch iron works are rented out for a handsome sum. From the works they are conducted through several miles of wrought iron tubing, diminishing in size from six feet to eighteen inches, and as the gases cool there is deposited a considerable yield of oil. From a comparatively small factory some twenty-five thousand five hundred gallons of furnace oil are thus recovered weekly, to say nothing of the large yield of sulphate of ammonia and residual gases which can be used as fuel for distilling and other purposes. In many other industries the same disposition to use what was formerly wasted is manifesting itself. A company has been formed in England for collecting the carbon dioxide given off at breweries and distilleries during the process of fermentation. This has hitherto been allowed to simply poison the atmosphere, and the loss is estimated at 25,000,000,000 gallons a year, equal to \$2,500,000,000. It is intended to liquify the gas by a new process at about one-sixteenth the cost of the ordinary methods. The supply of liquid carbonic acid will be sold almost entirely to manufacturers of carbonated drinks. In spite of this prospective economy of production it is not reported that any reduction in the price of the popular beverage known as "soda" is contemplated.

### Russian Discipline.

An autocrat's ideal of government is the unreasonable obedience of his subjects. The author of "Russian Characteristics" quotes from a loyal Russian journal the following fact, as an illustration of the abject slavishness to which the government of Russia would reduce the people:

During the review of the army recruits in Vilna, the general in command, turning to one of the new soldiers, asked him, "What is military discipline?"

"It is that a soldier has got to do just what he's told by his superior officer, only nothing against the czar," was the answer.

"All right, then, you take your cap-bid your comrades good-by, and go down yourself in that lake there. Look sharp!"

Tears glistened in the soldier's eyes. He gazed earnestly and prayerfully at his commander, turned suddenly about, and rushed off to the lake. He was on the very brink before he was overtaken and stopped by the sergeant sent to prevent the involuntary suicide.—Youth's Companion.



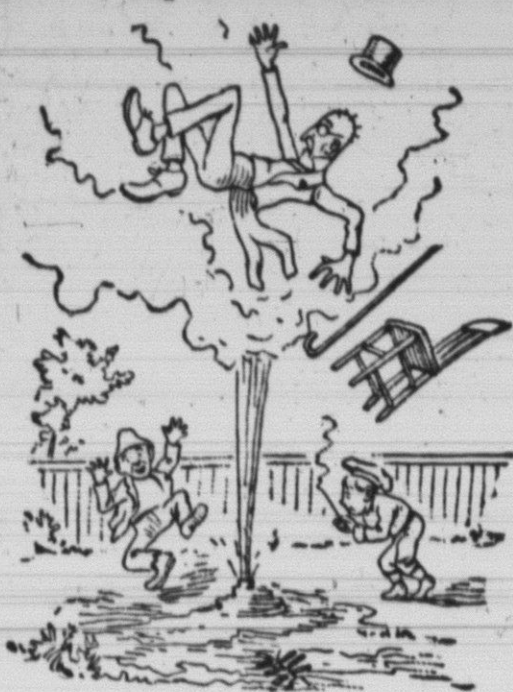




# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1892.

English as She is Spoke.



"RAISING THE VERY OLD BOY."

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born, Saturday, Sept. 10 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Spaulding, south of this place a son.

Anyone wishing to get a copy of the premium list of the Chelsea fair can be accommodated by calling at the STANDARD office.

John Waltrous is at Lansing this week exhibiting the Perfection Garden Cultivator, of which he is patentee and manufacturer.

Mlle Forgardus, with her performing dogs and birds, are with Nelson Great World Combination. At Town Hall Friday, September 23d.

Several cases of typhoid fever are reported in the families of Dan Corey and Jas. Mullen, in the western part of town. Residents should take warning and clean up all cesspools and places that breed disease.

Thursday of last week a number of Wm. Arnold's friends gathered at his home on East Middle street and helped him celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his birth. A very pleasant time was had by all present.

It is said that if a piece of cotton batting is tied around an oak tree it will effectually prevent the foliage being destroyed by worms. A Jackson man says that he has tried it and it has proved effectual, the worms not being able to crawl over the cotton.

Jay Everett, of this place, while looking over a number of old papers a few days ago, ran across an appointment of his father, John Everett, as justice of peace for Oakland county. The paper was signed by Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory of Michigan, June 4, 1827.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch entertained about fifty of their friends Friday evening, Sept 9th. Quite a number whose hair is silvered with age were present. Those who were younger, added much to the life and enjoyment of the occasion. The evening was pleasantly spent by young and old.

At a small town in Kent a gentleman employed a carpenter to put up a partition, and had it filled with sawdust to deaden the sound. When it was completed the gentleman called from one side to the carpenter on the other: "Smith, can you hear me?" Smith immediately answered: "No, sir."

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will meet Monday evening, Sept. 19th, 1892, at the home of Mrs. J. C. Winans. All members are requested to attend, as it is the time for election of officers for the ensuing year. Any persons, wishing to join the society, are also cordially invited to be present.

An average waltz takes a dancer over about three-quarters of a mile. A square dance makes him cover half a mile. A girl with a well-filled program travels thus in an evening: Twelve waltzes, nine miles; four other dances at a half-mile apiece, which is hardly a fairly big estimate, two miles more; the intermission stroll and the trips to the dressing room to renovate her gown and complexion, half a mile; grand total, eleven and a half miles. But just ask that girl to wash her dishes some evening, to relieve her poor, tired mother, and see what effect it would have upon her.—Ex.

A large number of people witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Lutheran church, Sunday.

La Belle Adelia, on the revolving globe, is with Nelson's Great World Combination. At Town Hall Sep. 23.

Don't fail to witness the greatest vaudeville company ever organized—Nelson's Great World Combination, at Town Hall Friday, Sept. 23d.

Miss May Judson who has been in the postoffice for some time past, is now taking a vacation. Bert Vogel fills Miss Judson's place during her absence.

A number of Miss Jessie Merrill's friends helped her celebrate her twentieth birthday at her home in Lima Saturday evening last. They presented her with a very fine Oxford Bible, as a slight token of their esteem for her.

Rev. Geo. R. Foster of Jackson will speak at the Congregational church next Sabbath morning and evening. Having attended the Christian Endeavor meeting in New York, he will speak in the evening concerning that greatest of christian gatherings. The young people are particularly invited to be present in the evening.

The market continues quiet and arrivals small. Wheat now brings 71 cts for red or white, oats 32 cts, rye 57 cts, barley \$1.15, beans \$1.40, clover seed \$5, potatoes 50 cts, tomatoes 60 cts, peaches \$1 to \$2, apples 50 cts to \$1, grapes 3 to 5 cts, eggs 16 cts, butter 20 cts for choice, fat cattle 3 to 3 1/2 cts on foot, fat sheep or hogs 5 cts on foot, chickens 7 cts, geese 6 cts. Arrivals of grain are light and will be till after seeding when there will be considerable grain moving even at present prices.

The testimony to inquire into the death of Wm. H. Clancey, who was suffocated by escaping gas in a room in the Stowell House at Jackson, was taken by the coroner's jury Thursday forenoon, and the facts brought out were substantially the same as published in the STANDARD of last week. The jury returned the following verdict: "Said W. H. Clancey came to his death from suffocation by gas at room 39, Stowell House, Sept. 6, 1892. By what means the gas was allowed to escape is unknown to this jury."

Country publishers who receive city subscriptions from people who cannot feel any interest in its local news, may be will find an explanation in this paragraph from the New York Times: A wholesale grocer in this city, who has become rich at the business, says his rule is that when he sells a bill of goods on credit to immediately subscribe for the local paper of his debtor. So long as his customer advertised liberally he rested, but as soon as he began to contract his advertising space he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead and invariably went for the debtor. Said he: "The man who is too poor to make his business known is too poor to do usiness. The withdrawal of an advertisement is evidence of weakness that business men are not slow to act upon. There's nothing like it."

The senatorial convention of the people's party of tenth district held Monday at this place was called to order by Geo. A. Peters, of Scio, and E. A. Nordman, of Lima, was chosen permanent chairman and A. L. Landon, of Jackson county, secretary. E. A. Nordman was the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate for state senator. The following senatorial committee was appointed: Wm E. Stocking, Chelsea; Chas. D. Johnston; Jno F. Dalley, Summit and Jay Farley, of Rives. The convention and the audience which had assembled to listen to Geo. A. Peters, candidate for congress, were then addressed by that gentleman. Mr. Peters in the short time at his command presented a forcetful argument for the new party and its principles. After short speeches by other members the convention adjourned with cheers for Weaver & Field, for Peters and for Nordman.

Get your cloaks and jackets colored and made over, by J. J. Raftrey, and save money.

New fall millinery at Mrs. Staffan's.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Kate Hooker spent part of this week in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. P. McColver went to Ypsilanti Wednesday.

Mrs. L. Tichenor is visiting relatives in Leslie this week.

Miss Fannie H. Hoover spent Sunday with friends in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Gilbert Stone, of Charlotte, visited friends here this week.

Miss Tressa Bacon has returned to St. Mary's academy at Monroe.

Jas. and Archie Bacon returned to college in Kansas last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gates have been spending this week in Williamston.

Miss Jessie Merrill left Monday for Ypsilanti where she will enter the Normal.

Will Conlan, who has been spending the summer at this place, has gone to Ypsilanti.

Mrs. A. C. Welch and Mrs. G. P. Glazier have been visiting relatives at Albion this past week.

Mrs. A. G. Day of Newago came to this place Monday to visit her father, C. S. Saird, who is very ill.

Mrs. Sarah Beech, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mary Depew, the first of the week.

J. M. Withoft, who has been in Chelsea for some time past, returned to his home in Ohio, Wednesday.

Bro. Thompson, the genial editor of the Dexter News made this office a very pleasant call Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wood, Rush Green, Alonzo Konkright and Jas. Hudler left Tuesday for Washington, D. C.

Ransom Armstrong and sister, Miss Effa, go to Washington to-morrow, to attend the G. A. R. encampment at that place.

Glenn Stimson who has been at this place for a few months, goes to Albion to-morrow where he intends to enter the college.

A. N. Morton and daughter, Miss Ella, will go to Washington Saturday, to attend the National encampment of the G. A. R.

Mrs. T. E. Sullivan, who has been visiting relatives, here for several weeks, returned to her home in Hillsdale, Monday last.

Mrs. McGuire and daughter, of Ypsilanti, who have been visiting friends in this vicinity, returned home the last of last week.

Miss Amelia Neuberger went to Monroe, last week, where she will attend St. Mary's academy. Miss Neuberger passed a very successful examination and will only have to take the higher studies.

## Sylvan.

Homer Boyd sowed one field to wheat last Monday.

Gossip says Alf Ward moves to the Steve Laird place this week.

Garden sass all about ready to gather before the rain, may wait a few days now.

Ira Glover and family spent Sunday in Manchester. Ira teaches our winter school.

Jas. Beckwith has his annual setback with hay fever, also others in the neighborhood.

School began here September 5th, with Miss Maude Watkins, of Grass Lake as teacher, and a good attendance for a fall term.

Will Merkle, wife and baby, of Williamston was home to see his mother and relatives a few days ago.

It now looks as if we had had a good rain, the mill pond is filling and plows are starting on fallows that were given up on account of its being so dry.

The Pratt & Burchard property was divided this last week and Wells Pratt returned to Texas Wednesday night looking better in health than a long time.

Cyrus B. Ward carries a never before seen smile. His house is finished in which he will move soon. His pension came better late than never. But he's thankful.

The Sylvan postoffice will be moved to Chelsea, September 15, and after that date all mail will be found in the Chelsea office. The post mistress resigned on account of the dropping off of the patrons not paying up their box rent promptly so she could afford to keep it.

## North Lake Mites.

C. M. Watts was in Ann Arbor Monday.

J. L. Watts was home from Toledo over Sunday.

R. and G. M. Webb spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. C. England, of Gregory, was a visitor here Monday.

Geo. Webb was in Ypsilanti Thursday and Friday of last week.

Rev. C. England will deliver his farewell sermon next Sunday.

H. M. Twamley sold his peaches in his orchard so D. H. Fuller for \$1.50.

Farmers here are not sowing wheat yet. They are waiting till the season is more advanced in order to avoid the insects.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright are entertaining their cousin, Miss Mary Weatherwax, of Spring Arbor, for a few weeks.

## Waterloo Budget.

Jacob Bauer has purchased a farm of eighty acres near Stockbridge.

Rev. Theo. Swank will occupy the United Brethern pulpit for another year.

Mrs. Stanfield and Son George attended the Lansing fair the first part of the week.

J. A. Walz, formerly of this place, was arraigned in Justice Ford's court, Jackson, Saturday for threatening to shoot his divorced wife, and put under bonds to keep the peace for six months.

## Visited by His Friend's Ghost.

When attending school in Germany I had a roommate who was a firm believer in spooks. I was a scoffer, and he sometimes became quite vexed at me. One day he declared that if he died before I did he would haunt me until I became convinced against my will. I begged him to do so, and made a special request that he would appear to me at the earliest possible moment after death. Three years ago I got a letter from him saying that he was dying of consumption, and bidding me watch out for his wraith.

He was still in Germany. Shortly afterward I went on a business trip to Milwaukee. I hurried up to my room in the hotel one evening to write some letters. The moon streamed in through the open window, and on the edge of the bed sat my old schoolmate. He looked just as he did when we parted in Germany. I rushed forward with a glad exclamation of surprise, but he waved me back. I spoke to him, but he only smiled. I lit the gas, but when I turned again he was gone.

Then our strange compact occurred to me. I examined the bed where he had sat, but there was no impression. I looked at my watch and made a note of the hour and date. In about three weeks I received a letter notifying me of his death. I compared it with my notes and found that by allowing for the difference in time the spirit had appeared to me immediately after the body had drawn its last breath.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## What the Boys Don't Know.

Professor Roberts, of the Cornell experimental station, was one of the speakers at the seventh annual meeting of the New Hampshire state board of agriculture, at Hampton, N. H., and incidentally said:

Many boys come from the farm to Cornell who do not know a rip saw from a crosscut, and to whom the sharpening of a saw or auger is as the dead languages. Think of it! We are compelled to keep a shop in which to teach farm boys in the courses of agriculture how to drive nails, saw boards, lay out braces, get the pitch of roofs, and many other simple and necessary mechanical operations of a well conducted homestead. All this the boys should get before they come to college, because only one out of every 300 of the farmers' children ever get to college, so if they get this training it must be secured at the primary and secondary schools.

Thousands of farm boys who are going back to the farms are studying French, astronomy, chemistry and possibly Latin in the academies, who are wholly ignorant of the botanical structure or characteristics of the corn plant, of the root habit, of how it feeds and of how best to cultivate it.—New York Times.

## The Moon and Its Lack of Atmosphere.

It is by indirect methods of observation that scientists learn of the absence of atmosphere in the moon. There are various arguments that can be adduced, but the most conclusive is that obtained on the occurrence of what is called the occultation

of a star. It sometimes happens that the moon comes directly between the earth and a star, and the temporary extinction of the latter is an occultation. We can observe the movement when it takes place, and the suddenness of the extinction of the star is extremely remarkable. If the moon had a copious atmosphere, the gradual interposition of this would produce a gradual extinction of the star, and not the sudden phenomenon usually observed.

This absence of air and water from the moon explains the peculiar and weird ruggedness of the lunar scenery. We know that on the earth the action of the wind and of rain, of frost and of snow is constantly tending to wear down our mountains and reduce their hard outlines, but no such agents are at work upon the moon.—Brooklyn Eagle.

M. Forol has calculated that the quantity of heat accumulated in the lake of Geneva during the summer is equivalent to that which would be given out by the burning of 51,000,000 tons of coal.

Think of paying \$250,000 for a single meal! That is what a wealthy Roman once did when he wished to impress a dozen guests with his disregard for riches.

The total acreage of Scotland is 18,946,694. Of this comparatively small landed area one nobleman owns 1,326,000 acres and his wife 149,879 acres more.

## Notice.

My wife having left my bed and board, I hereby forbid any body from trusting her on my account.

F. P. GUBBERT.

Go to Mrs. Staffan's for fashionable millinery.

To rent—The new house just completed on Washington street. Enquire of C. H. Wines.

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

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

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.

## J. J. RAFTREY,

THE MERCHANT TAILOR,

has made arrangements with the Detroit Steam Dye Works and will take orders for coloring ladies' and gent's garments, suits, overcoats, shawls, jackets, dress patterns, etc.

I am now receiving

## Woolens for Fall and Winter,

for pants, suitings and overcoats. All styles of garments cut and made to order. A call will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. RAFTREY.

## TOWN HALL.

ARCHIE WILKINSON, Manager.

ONE NIGHT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d.

## NELSON'S

GREAT

WORLD \* COMBINATION

—AMERICA'S—

Representative Vaudeville

company.

Headed by the

7--NELSON FAMILY--7

THE

PREMIER ACROBATS OF THE WORLD

AND

20--STAR ARTISTS--20

Cummings will supply you with reserved seats without extra charge.

ADMISSION, 35c and 25c



BUYING SHIRTS.

And the Dear Girl Was Rather Mixed as to the Sizes.

She was a stylish looking girl; the word aristocrat seemed to be indelibly stamped upon every line of her classic face and seemed to fairly stick out from every seam of her Paris made gown as she swung into one of the largest dry goods establishments on Fulton street one hot day and inquired in a lofty I'm-not-used-to-speaking-to-one-of-your-class way of the floorwalker near the door the direction to the men's fixings department.

The floorwalker preceded her to the counter, and calling out "Forward one" left her in charge of a dapper little clerk, who twisted his baseball mustache in a way which was meant to simply paralyze the young woman, but which only served to annoy her.

"I would like to see some of the latest things in negligee shirts," she said in an icy tone, which sent a shiver down the back of the dapper little clerk and made him feel as though the mercury had taken a sudden drop of about 20 to 30 degs.

"What size, please?" he inquired in a deferential tone.

"Let me see," mused the aristocratic young woman: "I think about thirty-six will do."

"What?" exclaimed the dapper clerk, forgetting to twist his mustache in his excitement.

"I said thirty-six," replied the young woman in a decided tone, which was meant to crush the dapper little clerk completely.

"But—er, there are no shirts made as large as that, miss," said the clerk apologetically. "Do you want them for a very large man?"

"What business is it of yours for whom I want them?" replied the stylish girl quickly. "You are paid to wait on the customers, and not to ask impertinent questions."

The atmosphere about the dapper little clerk seemed to get very close, and the thermometer resumed business at the old stand as the stylish girl glared at him after her last remark.

"I am very sorry, but there must be some mistake," said the warm looking little salesman. "The largest size in negligee shirts is nineteen inches."

"Very well," said the aristocratic looking girl loftily. "Perhaps there is some mistake. I'll ascertain and will be back again later."

She went immediately to the woman's parlor, and taking out a tape measure stood in front of a looking glass, and running the tape carefully around under her arms and over her well rounded bosom looked at it and frowned as she remarked to herself: "The impudence of that monkey! I knew it was correct, and they must have shirts of that size. Gracious! I'm not nearly as big as papa, and he wears that kind."

Down she went in triumph to the men's fixings and encountered the small sized clerk, who had resumed his smirk and mustache twisting, but stopped it as soon as he saw the young woman approaching.

"I knew I was correct," she said defiantly. "Thirty-six is the size, and you must have them."

"Well," said the little clerk in desperation, "I will show you the largest size we have in stock," and he hauled down a box of 19-inch shirts and spread one of them on the counter before the young woman, who looked at him in amazement.

"Oh, I'm sure that's too big!" she said pettishly, putting up her lovely lips, and drawing forth the tape measure she laid it across the bosom, while the smart little clerk smiled a knowing smile to himself as he caught on.

The tape measure showed that the shirt measured forty-eight inches around the chest, and the young lady looked at the clerk in a dazed way.

"What did you mean by saying that nineteen inches was the largest size you kept? Why, this shirt is almost fifty inches."

"But," responded the clerk in his most suave manner, "that is not the way shirts are measured, miss; they are always sold by the size of the collar."

A warm flush spread over the stylish girl's face as she realized her mistake, and she even condescended to smile upon the clerk, who was by this time feeling on very good terms with himself.

"Oh, I must have gotten my shopping list mixed," she said sweetly, "and I think a—about 14 1/2 will be about the size. You may send me three of the prettiest patterns you have, and be sure send them to-night, as my brother is going away to the country tomorrow."—Exchange.

Chelsea fair, October 11, 12 and 13.

A Freak of a Bullet.

During the Nez Perce Indian war I was running a race with some fifteen or twenty Indians. The goal was a small mound. Whoever reached the mound first could hold it. We had some friends coming on the trail, which passed just at the foot of the mound. The horse I was riding was quite fast. I had got a hundred yards or so ahead of my companion and stopped to take a shot at an Indian. After I had shot I jumped on my horse just as a young fellow came up. We were on the move when he said, "Lew, I'm shot." I asked him if he was hurt badly. He said, "No, I have caught the bullet." "All right," said I; "put it in your pocket."

I let my horse run and soon left him, for I had the trail and the Indians had the grass. I reached the foot of the mound when the nearest Indian was about 150 yards from the foot on his side. The mound was tolerably steep and about 150 feet high. I let my horse climb as fast as he could. When I reached the top I jumped off, and the Indians were on the run to get out of the reach of my long range Remington. I opened fire and kept it up as long as they were in sight. When the excitement was over the young fellow showed me where he had been shot.

The ball had just grazed his arm, making a blue streak about five inches long, and had struck his gun barrel (where it screws into the frame) and had raised a dent on the inside of the barrel as large as a pea; it then glanced and fell into his left hand. The gun was ruined, but it saved his life.

The shot had been fired at me, as the young fellow had not been in sight for an instant.—Cor. Forest and Stream.

Miss Precision's Explanation.

I was spending a week or two at a quiet but delightful country boarding house, at which there were about a dozen guests, all exceedingly nice people. Among them was a very "superior" young miss of seventeen, who had just been graduated at a certain college of renown, and she was too utterly precise and proper for anything! She was especially strong on words and their uses, and a mispronunciation made her nervous for an hour.

One evening at supper we all began telling jokes and asking conundrums. When my turn came I launched that old, but really good question about the barber and the sculptor.

"What is the difference," said I, "between the death of a barber and the death of a sculptor?"

Strange to say, it passed around the table with no "takers," and I had to give the answer myself.

"One curls up and dyes and the other makes faces and busts."

Miss Precision stared at me blankly for a second or two and then turned to her nearest neighbor with this delightful explanation of the joke:

"Oh, yes, one curls up and dyes and the other makes faces and busts!"—Detroit Free Press.

The River of Mastodons.

The Society for Revision of Geographical Names have not, to my knowledge, ever considered the advisability of changing the name of Ich-tuck-nee river to that of "The River of Mastodons," but it is clear that something should be done in that direction for the little thread of Florida water. Although unpretentious within itself, it is known to learned men the world over as the place where more mastodon remains have been found than any locality of equal area on the globe. Within a distance of less than two miles no fewer than six skeletons of these gigantic extinct animals have been fished from its bed.

One of these skeletons, according to Dr. Koot, is the largest so far found in this or any other country. For years exploring expeditions have made regular trips up and down Ich-tuck-nee looking for mastodon bones and teeth in the sands and grappling the bed of the stream with sharp iron hooks with a hope of discovering hidden antediluvian remains beneath the water.—St. Louis Republic.

How Pills Are Made.

The process of making pills is extremely rapid and neat. Tar, chloroform, castor oil and oil of eucalyptus are among the favorite ingredients. Thin layers of a certain size, composed of gum, sugar and gelatine are spread out, the oil is then spread on, the whole adhering after the manner of covered tarts.

The sandwich is placed between two iron plates indented with tiny holes of the size of the pill, two turns are given in a baking oven and out come the pills, each separating itself

from its envelope, smooth, compact, firm as shot. Hundreds of thousands are manufactured daily.—Exchange.

Use Your Eyes.

A bevy of schoolgirls about to separate after graduation once surrounded their professor and asked him how they were to make their new life interesting.

"Learn to see," was his reply. "You want to penetrate into things. There is nothing on earth which when observed is not of enormous interest."—Youth's Companion.

A GIFT DIVINE.

This gift is given—  
This gift from Heaven—  
Unto a few.  
Through veins with human frailty filled  
A glow-dine is found distilled.

There's music rare  
Played in the air  
To such a one,  
And measured by its mystic flow  
His breathing and his movements go.

As through the sky  
The meteors fly,  
So darts his glance,  
Or it would seem as though soft hands  
Had waved before his face like fans.

By man and beast,  
From great to least,  
He will be loved;  
A child will sit upon his knee  
And seek his face confidingly.

He cannot rest  
Without the best  
The world can give.  
Our truest thought to him we bring;  
Our sweetest song to him we sing.

And if we find,  
Like all mankind,  
He, too, can sin,  
We feel, although we sigh or weep,  
His part divine is high as sleep.  
—Eleanor B. Caldwell in Harper's.

Diplomacy and Cookery.

The importance of cooks in the political world is much greater than people suppose. An ambassador's influence has often been in proportion to the skill of his cook.

On a celebrated occasion in Vienna, when there was much excitement in all the European courts over affairs of international moment, the French ambassador was suddenly recalled by his government.

"It is a very grave affair, is it not," Prince Metternich was asked by a lady at a court ball, "this recall of the ambassador?"

"Not so grave, I assure you, madame," the prince responded, "as it would have been if it had been the French ambassador's cook who was recalled. The ambassador can easily be replaced; it would be difficult to replace his cook!"—Youth's Companion.

Virginia's Dismal Swamp.

The Dismal swamp in Virginia, one of the largest swampy tracts in America, is also one of the most promising areas of reclamation. It contains fully 1,500 square miles, and is at present of little value except for a supply of timber. It is an old sea bottom, and the western boundary of the swamp is a sea cliff and beach. The chief animal population of the higher classes consists of water birds and snakes. Of the larger animals bears are abundant, and there is a peculiar and very ferocious species of wild horned cattle. The fights of the bears are said to be very exciting.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Derivations of Some Common Words.

One remembers how on the 15th of June, 1215, King John signed the great charter of the constitutional freedom of Britain, and how, after he had signed it, he flung himself in a burst of fury on the floor and gnawed the straw and rushes with which the floors of those days were strewn. Now what was "charts?" Originally nothing more or less than a sheet of papyrus strips glued together as writing paper. So it is to the Egyptian reed that we owe our "charters," "charts," "cards," "cartes" (blanche and de visite), our "cartoons" and our "cartridges."—Good Words.

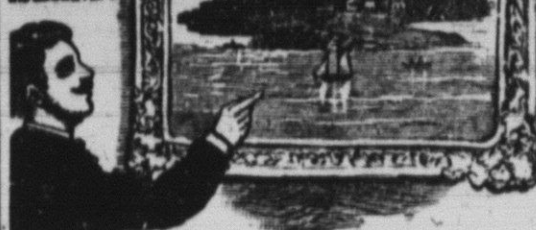
Brought Back to Life.

Mr. Passavant records an instance of a peasant boy who revived after being supposed to be dead for several days. The boy bitterly resented his being called back to life, and informed those that gathered about him that he had been in a beautiful place, and had associated and conversed with his deceased relatives. Before his insensibility his faculties were not even ordinarily brilliant, but afterward he conversed and prayed with surprising eloquence.—Yankee Blade.

Children of Mine Laborers.

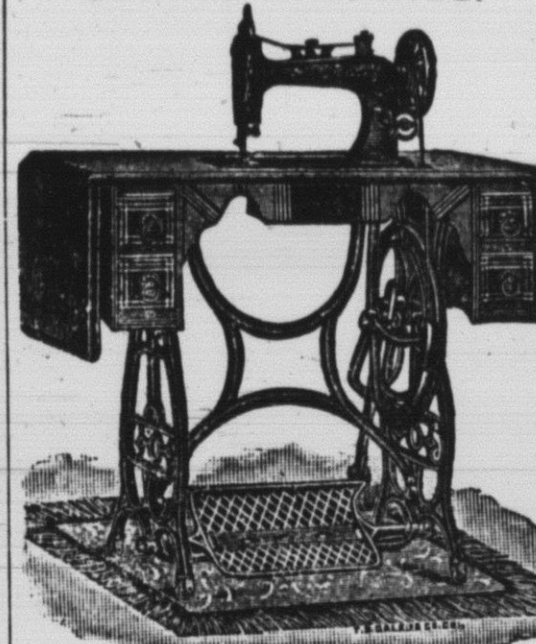
Among the mine laborers of Pennsylvania, except in rare instances, the Slavs and Italians never send their children to the public schools. The boys are early set to work among their own people, and the girls can seldom make acquaintance with those of other nationalities. This clannish habit prohibits the acquisition of the English language and prevents the fostering of American patriotism in the coming generation.—Henry Rood in Forum.

HOW I EARNED AN ISLAND.



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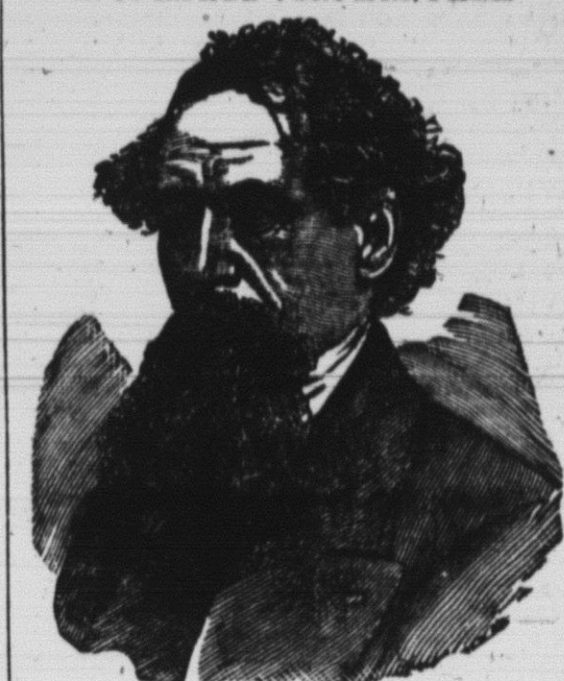
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# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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## DISOBEYED ORDERS

AND EIGHT MEN HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

Cholera Spreading in the Quarantined District—London Papers Speak of Whittier in Terms of Highest Praise—Reading Holding Coal.

### Tributes to Whittier.

THE London Times says regarding the death of Whittier: "It may almost be said that Scott did for Scotland what Whittier did for New England. The most salient features of his verse were those also observable in his personal character—sincerity, simplicity, earnestness and manliness." The News says: "Whittier sang of a distinctive New England life as no one ever sang before and, since it is going the way of all things, as no one will ever sing it again." The Chronicle says: "Whittier was the nearest approach to our conception of an American Robert Burns that the new world has given. The world has lost one of the sweetest lyrists of its saddest wrongs." The Telegraph says: "Whittier possessed no small portion of Wordsworth's genius. Although inferior to the best work of Bryant and Poe it is probable that his 'Maggie McGone' and 'Maud Muller' will live as long as 'Thanatopsis' and 'The Raven.'" The Standard suggests that it was good fortune rather than pre-eminence that secured Whittier an attentive and sympathetic hearing on this side of the Atlantic, and adds that in America itself his claims to distinction will be more energetically questioned than in England.

### Four Died on Thursday.

THE following expresses the situation at New York quarantine on Thursday: Number of deaths, 4; new cases, 10; total deaths in port, 15; deaths on passage, 31; sick, including 51 "suspects," 67. The city is yet free from the scourge, but the hopes of speedy relief to the fleet in the lower bay have been shattered. The four deaths Thursday occurred in the hospitals on Swinburne Island. Six of the new cases were from the crew of the Normannia. They were stricken on board the ship. One steerage passenger of the Normannia was taken from Hoffman Island to the hospital. The other three new cases were among the steerage passengers of the Rugia. Eight "suspects" went to Swinburne Island with the sick. The "suspects" include those who have been in dangerous proximity to the new patients.

### Eight Men Killed in a Wreck.

EIGHT men were killed and three fatally hurt in a collision on the Clearfield and Cambria Railroad. A work train met a passenger train in a deep cut near Eckenrode's Mills, Pa. The cut is filled with wreckage. Engineer C. W. Ferry and Fireman L. Parish of the passenger train were taken out dead. The engineer and fireman of the work train jumped and escaped with slight injuries. Six foreigners, members of the work crew, were killed. None of the passengers were hurt. The engineer of the work train is said to have disobeyed orders to lay over at Pattons to let the passenger train through. The Clearfield and Cambria Railroad is a road recently opened by the Pennsylvania company.

### Not Wanted in Cincinnati.

AT Cincinnati some anxiety has been caused by the arrival of three car loads of cotton goods over the Pennsylvania Railroad consigned to Joseph Josephs & Co., which came from Boston, having arrived there August 20 from Hamburg August 6 by the steamer St. Clair. The health officer immediately ordered the railroad company to take the cars out of the city limits and gave notice of the fact to the State health officer. The health officer had given warning several days ago that no rags or waste from infected ports would be permitted to enter the city. The consignees showed certificates from Boston that the goods were harmless, but the Cincinnati health officers will not take the risk of admitting them.

### NEWS NUGGETS.

JOHN and George W. Carlisle, large owners of real estate and well-known Cincinnati capitalists, assigned to Samuel Woodward.

At Columbus, Ohio, Charles Craig, colored, and Edward McCarthy, a brace of Cincinnati murderers, were executed in the annex of the Ohio Penitentiary Friday morning.

THE Toronto Globe's Quebec correspondent telegraphs that there is reason to believe that a case of cholera has been found on board the steamer Wandrahm from Hamburg. The Quebec government's proclamation forbidding immigration and making regulations for inspection of vessels was hurriedly issued.

JOHN Woods, a Springfield, Ohio, carpenter, has come into a fortune estimated at \$200,000, part of an estate in Ireland, which he has been spending years in trying to get. He sent \$50,000 of the money home to his wife and it was deposited in a bank. He also sent a brief letter stating that Mrs. O'Shea-Parnell was interested in the same estate.

FOUR miles from Bessemer, Ala., the boiler of a steam saw-mill exploded, wrecking the machinery and instantly killing three men. One man was so badly wounded that he died an hour later. Three of the men were blown to atoms. All were laborers. Their names could not be learned or any further details, as the scene is off the railroad.

## EASTERN.

THERE were six deaths in New York quarantine Sunday from cholera. The eminent toxicologist, Dr. John James Reese, died at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 75 years.

THOMAS W. PARSONS, who was one of the best known of American poets fifty years ago, died in Boston.

OFFICERS are searching for George E. Jackson, of Millsboro, Del., who cut his own throat after killing his wife and child.

Daniel Dougherty, the lawyer and orator, who was thought to be recovering at Philadelphia from the severe illness that has prostrated him for weeks, died Monday night.

At Philadelphia, it was reported that the Reading Railroad Company has determined to refuse to make joint rates with the Pennsylvania for carrying coal. This is construed as a declaration of open war, and is said to be the outcome of the Pennsylvania's recent refusal to advance coal tolls to the West. The Pennsylvania Road is not in sympathy with the recent advance in the price of coal to the consumer. The coal trade will, of course, be the center of the fight, but it may possibly extend to other classes of traffic.

AS TRAIN No. 13 on the West Shore Road was approaching Cranston's, N. Y., the engine, tender, baggage, and smoking-cars left the track on the river side. The engine and tender ran into the river, which is very deep at this point, and at once sank out of sight, carrying down Engineer Isenbarg and Fireman Van Style. Those on board the train were badly shaken up and frightened, but nobody was hurt. Both the baggage-car and the smoker went partially in the water. Some of those in the smoker had to wade through the water in getting out.

GEORGE VERNON, probably the oldest locomotive engineer in the world, died at his home in Bordentown, N. J. Vernon learned how to handle a locomotive as long ago as 1831 on the Newcastle, Del., road. Years ago he was relieved of hard work by the Pennsylvania road and appointed foreman of engineers, with headquarters in Bordentown. Vernon appeared for duty every day until shortly before his death. He was nearly 87 years old. He used to carry the news of lottery drawings and the President's messages on special engines between Philadelphia and New York. He leaves a widow and four children.

## WESTERN.

CHARLES BROOKS, a negro, was hanged in Spokane for the murder of his white wife.

I. S. BRADLEY has succeeded the late D. S. Durrie as librarian of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, who took up his residence at Hazel Green, Wis., 47 years ago, died at that place, aged 76 years.

THE tobacco house of Liebes Bros., of San Francisco, has suspended business. It is stated that the suspension is only temporary.

B. M. RIX, one of the best known breeders of fine cattle, was stamped to death by a bull on his farm near Omaha. Every bone in his body was broken.

ANDREW A. J. S. RICE, formerly a prominent construction official in the Cincinnati Gas Company, fell from the platform of a train coming from Wooddale, Ohio, and was run over. Both legs were cut off. He died in a few hours.

A DOUBLE murder was committed at West Duluth, Minn. Frank Hanck, 25 years old, a bartender for Cugin & Johnson, killed "Jack" Haggerty, a single man, and fatally wounded John Murphy, a married man with three children. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel. The village is intensely excited and Hanck will be lynched if caught. About 300 men are hunting for him. He was seen last boarding a Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic train.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the tug Andrew J. Smith arrived from Deer Park having on board Philip Minch and C. F. Palmer, with the bodies of Mr. Minch, Mrs. Engleby, and one fireman, who were lost on the Western Reserve. Contrary to the report received from the steamer City of Green Bay, no other bodies have been found. The body of First Mate Engleby, which the steamer Nimick picked up in the lake, was found lashed to a ladder with a life preserver on. He apparently had died from exhaustion and not from drowning.

At Elk Rapids, Mich., as E. S. Nobles and wife, B. F. Davis and wife, Samuel B. Owen and wife, S. H. Nelson and wife, Miss Farrand and Miss Minnie Noble of Detroit were leaving the dock for a trip upon Elk Lake, the boiler of Mr. Noble's steam yacht Cora exploded, tearing the machinery to pieces, breaking one of Mr. Noble's legs, and cutting the other one considerably. Miss Farrand was injured slightly, being burned by escaping steam and receiving a slight cut. Mr. Owen was burned and cut on the left arm. The rest of the party were uninjured.

WHILE the Rev. David M. Cooper, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich., was sitting in his study at home, a caller who gave his name as Mr. Wilkinson was announced. He desired a private interview with the reverend gentleman, which was accorded him. After an interval of five minutes the family heard a struggle and cries of murder mingled with entreaties for help. Mr. Cooper was found struggling with the stranger, who was trying to use a revolver. Wilkinson fired a revolver once, the ball grazing one of Mr. Cooper's fingers and narrowly missing his head. The stranger was taken to the police station. Mr. Cooper said he had recognized his money.

The following is what some great people have said of Miss Julia Marlowe:

Sarah Bernhardt, in New York Herald: "I desire that the American public should appreciate at her proper value (and as I appreciate her) an actress of great merit. I speak of Julia Marlowe. Her diction is perfect, warm and sympathetic. In her moments of passion especially she reaches the sunset of art. Wm. Dean Howells, in his novel, 'A World of Chance,' 'Romeo and Juliet' is my favorite play. 'Did you ever see Julia Marlowe in it? No? Then you never saw Juliet.' Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to Murat Halstead: 'She is the impersonation of unconscious grace, natural as heaven's blue. I want you to see her.' Miss Marlowe will end her engagement at McVicker's Theater on Saturday evening, Sept. 21.

## SOUTHERN.

At the Olympic Club rooms, New Orleans, Jack McAuliffe knocked Billy Myer out Monday night, in the fifteenth round, winning a purse of \$15,000, and the world's light-weight championship.

JACK WALKER, William Armour, and John Ransom, negroes, were lynched near Paris, Texas. The lynching is the result of a quarrel between negroes and whites, which occurred several weeks ago.

A RACE war prevails at Bunkie, La., which thus far has resulted in the killing of one white man by shooting and the hanging of Edward Laurant and Gabriel Magloire, negroes who had made threats against the whites. Five men implicated in the hanging have been arrested.

A MERCHANT of the City of Mexico, to spite the Banco Londres of Mexico, recently put up a sign in his office to the effect that he would refuse to receive the concern's bank bills. The result of this action was a run on the bank, which, however, was promptly met. The bank paid out over \$500,000 one day, but over \$1,000,000 of withdrawn deposits were returned.

At New Orleans a fire originated Saturday afternoon in a four-story brick building, owned by Mrs. Louis Moller, and occupied by the New Orleans Auction and Commission Company as an office by Messrs. Cuccio & Moore, steamship agents and importers, and the upper floors by Max Fraenkel, tailor. The adjoining 4-story brick building, owned by Mrs. William Moller, occupied by Max Fraenkel as a manufacturer of jean pantalons, was gutted. The adjoining four-story brick building owned by A. L. Tissot, and occupied by J. W. Walsh, commission merchant, J. S. McDonald, patentee of McDonald's automatic hydraulic pressure regulators, and the upper floors by Fraenkel, was partly destroyed. The full damage approximates \$100,000.

## POLITICAL.

SENATOR HALE is authority for the statement that Mr. Blaine will make no speeches during the campaign, but is now engaged in writing a letter that is likely to appear any day, which will be devoted to issues which are being discussed in which he takes a deep interest.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations: Eleventh Illinois, Truman Plantz (Dem.); Eleventh Missouri, John J. O'Neill (Dem.); Fifth Ohio, G. L. Griffith (Rep.); Seventh South Carolina, George W. Murray (Rep.); Third Minnesota, O. M. Hall (Dem.); Seventh Minnesota, Henry Feig (Rep.); First Colorado, Myron W. Reed (People's); Nevada, F. G. Newlands (Silver Rep.); Twelfth Michigan, J. Maurice Finn (Dem.).

## FOREIGN.

A SERIOUS conflagration occurred in the village of Bobrownick, near Gorlitz, in Prussian Silesia. Thirty-three buildings were destroyed before the firemen were able to get the flames under control. During the fire three persons were burned to death.

FELIX MOTT, director of the Grand Ducal Opera House in Karlsruhe, has become mentally unbalanced and been taken to an asylum. Overwork is the cause of his trouble. The physicians give hope that perfect rest will restore his mind. Mott probably is the finest orchestra leader in Germany.

NEWS comes to San Francisco from the South Seas of a coup by the British Government in its territory-grabbing scheme in South Pacific waters. This time it is the seizure of the Gilbert Islands, a small but valuable group down under the equator. The agent of her British Majesty was the warship Royalist in command of Capt. Edward H. M. Davis, also significantly styled "Deputy Commissioner." Capt. Davis related how a British subject named Hong Sam, a Chinese storekeeper, had been robbed of tobacco and gin worth \$65 on Jan. 18, 1892, and that the King had neglected or refused to give him redress. This was only part of Great Britain's grievance. Capt. Davis told how a white man was tried for the murder of a British subject, also a Chinese, and King Tebureimoa had allowed him to go to another island. After hauling the King over the coals, generally Capt. Davis calmly said: "If you will now have your flag hauled down I will give you a very nice one to put up."

The King's flag was pulled down and instantly the British colors floated from the staff. The war-ships off shore noted the change and fired the usual salute that evening. The same performance was repeated on another part of the island. The few American residents were furious but helpless. The next day the war-ship returned to Butaritari and reported the trial, conviction, and execution of the murderer before mentioned. Capt. Davis compelled the King of Tarawa to shoot the prisoner. The real cause of the seizure was King Tebureimoa's recent visit to the United States, when he vainly begged the American Government to assume a protectorate. It is surmised that the Germans and British have joined forces to drive American traders out of the South Seas. Coming so close to the annexation of Johnson

Island this act is, to say the least, significant.

## IN GENERAL.

DURING a performance in Montreal of the "White Squadron," a patriotic American drama, the stars and stripes were hoisted from the galleries. The actor, playing the American Admiral, was also hoisted and a missile was thrown at him. The mob went to the front of the theater, where flags of various nations were displayed, tore down the United States flag and dragged it along the street.

A REMARKABLY clever robbery was committed on one of the most public streets of Montreal. A handsome woman drove up to the door of the office of Nichols & Marier, brokers, of Notre Dame street. She attracted the attention of the clerk, who came out of the office and talked to her as she sat in her carriage. She engaged him in conversation for five minutes about financial matters and then drove off. When the clerk got back to the office he was horrified to find that thieves had visited the place during his absence and had practically cleaned the establishment out. It is said that between \$5,000 and \$10,000 in money and bonds was stolen.

THE President's proclamation imposing a retaliation toll of 20 cents a ton on Canadian produce passing through St. Mary's Canal has been put into effect smoothly and without friction, and the treasury officers have received no advices from Marquette or from any other point leading them to anticipate any trouble. The Canadian steamer United Empire has paid into the Custom House \$114. This is the first toll paid by Canadian craft. It is believed that the new regulation will freeze out many Canadian boats. The Algonquin and other vessels are already on the way to Chicago to go into the grain-carrying trade. This is taken as a sure indication that the talk of the Canadian Government about refunding to vessel-owners all the tolls collected by the United States at the Soo was merely for effect.

BISHOP PARET has returned to Baltimore from his summer sojourn in Germany, and will assume personal direction of the arrangements for the meeting of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore Oct. 5. The Bishop says that a number of important matters will come before the convention, notably the report of the committee on the hymnal. At the last general convention, held in New York in 1889, the committee on the hymnal was instructed to revise its work and report to the Baltimore convention. Deep interest appertains to the report, because the first committee rejected a number of hymns which had become endeared to the membership of the church by long usage. The committee, with the addition of new members, restores a few of the hymns and rejects some twenty which for 100 years had been among the favorites of clergy and laity. Joseph Packard, a member of the commission on the standard Book of Common Prayer, says the report is ready for presentation. In this revision the committee aimed to follow the text of the standard Prayer Book of 1844 and the sealed Prayer Book of the Church of England of 1849. Changes in the lessons from the scriptures are reported by the Lectionary committee.

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

While industry and business were improving daily, and prospects were brighter than ever, the sudden alarm about cholera came to cause some hesitation. It is even said that buyers from the South who had started for New York turned back because they were afraid of detention by quarantine there. There is reason for the utmost precaution against the disease, which is yet no ground for supposing that the pestilence will obtain a foothold here this season. In all other respects business prospects are better than a year ago, and nearly all accounts showed actual increase in business. Crop prospects are better, money is in greater demand but ample supply everywhere, and industries are producing more than ever before. Fear that exports may be curtailed by pestilence in Europe, with causes previously strong, has depressed the markets.

## MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$5.50 @	5.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50 @	5.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	4.00 @	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	73½¢ @	74
CORN—No. 2.....	46½¢ @	47½
OATS—No. 2.....	33¢ @	34
RYE—No. 2.....	35¢ @	37
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	23¢ @	25
EGGS—Fresh.....	17¢ @	18
POTATOES—New.....	15¢ @	16
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.25 @	5.25
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50 @	5.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00 @	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	70¢ @	70½
CORN—No. 1 White, new.....	50¢ @	50½
OATS—No. 2 White, new.....	36¢ @	37
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	3.00 @	5.00
HOGS.....	3.50 @	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	68½¢ @	69½
CORN—No. 2.....	44¢ @	44½
OATS—No. 2.....	29¢ @	30
RYE—No. 2.....	35¢ @	39
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.00 @	4.75
HOGS.....	3.00 @	5.50
SHEEP.....	3.00 @	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	74¢ @	75
CORN—No. 2.....	40¢ @	42
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	34¢ @	35
RYE—No. 2.....	32¢ @	34
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	3.00 @	4.50
HOGS.....	3.00 @	5.50
SHEEP.....	3.00 @	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	76¢ @	77
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	32¢ @	33
OATS—No. 2 White.....	32¢ @	33
RYE.....	35¢ @	36
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	75½¢ @	76½
CORN—No. 2 White.....	48¢ @	49
OATS—No. 2 White.....	32½¢ @	33½
RYE.....	39¢ @	41
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.00 @	4.50
HOGS—Best Grades.....	4.00 @	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	85¢ @	86
CORN—No. 2.....	44¢ @	46
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	68½¢ @	69½
CORN—No. 3.....	46¢ @	47
OATS—No. 2 White.....	35¢ @	36
RYE—No. 1.....	58¢ @	59
BARLEY—No. 2.....	60¢ @	61
PORK—Mess.....	10.00 @	10.50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50 @	5.00
HOGS.....	3.50 @	5.50
SHEEP.....	3.50 @	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	79¢ @	81
CORN—No. 2.....	48¢ @	50
OATS—Mixed Western.....	37¢ @	39
BUTTER—Creamery.....	17¢ @	25
PORK—Old Mess.....	11.25 @	11.75

## VOYAGERS TERRIFIED.

PANIC ON THE STEAMER NORMANNIA.

Kept in Ignorance of the Cause of Detention Until Sunday Noon—Six Deaths in the Pest-Laden Fleet—Crematory at White Heat.

### First Heard of the Scourge.

Six deaths from cholera occurred on the quarantined pest-laden fleet off New York harbor Sunday among the steerage passengers.

Whether there had been any deaths among the cabin passengers has not been reported. Confusion and panic reign supreme on the Normannia. The 1,000 odd passengers were kept in densest ignorance of the true state of affairs during the entire voyage. They were told that the deaths which had occurred were from natural causes. Saturday and early Sunday morning they were laughing and joking at the mischance which detained them in quarantine and sure of being shortly released.

At noon they learned better. Newspapers and letters were brought on board. They discovered that they were prisoners for an indefinite length of time, cheek by jowl with the terrible scourge. The scene that transpired is indescribable. Women were crying and wailing, men were cursing, and all were terror-stricken. One passenger offered the health officers \$2,000 in cash to take him ashore. Others frantically laid their entire fortunes at the feet of the visitors, and begged that they be allowed to hide in the boat on the return trip. The health officers were overcome by the pitiable scene, and made haste to depart.

The panic on board the Normannia was somewhat quelled when the steerage passengers and the sick had been removed. The steerage passengers were transferred to Hoffman Island, which had been made ready for them, and the six patients were sent to the hospital pavilions on Swinburne Island. On board the Rugia and Moravia the imprisoned emigrants were given very little knowledge as to what was going on, and they made correspondingly little trouble. But the air of gayety which formerly prevailed on the Moravia, the original pest ship, had departed. Sullenly the emigrants were massed against the sails, watching the pleasant panorama which is always unfolding at this busy gateway of the sea, and wondering how long their banishment would last.

The crematory retort on Swinburne Island has been kept at a white heat night and day since the first pest ship, the Moravia, arrived. At midnight Saturday it received its first dead, the three who died during the day. The bodies of all who die in quarantine will be cremated, unless friends are prompt in making other arrangements. It is possible to embalm the bodies in such a way as to kill all cholera germs, and conveniences for this process are at hand.

The four black hulls of the cholera fleet swung lazily at anchor with the tide Sunday. Nearest the city was the Rugia. A few hundred yards away lay the Moravia. Alongside it was the Stubbenhuk, and nearest the Jersey shore rode the big express steamer Normannia. When tugs carrying newspaper men approached the latter steamer a curious crowd was seen aft. This was before the passengers had learned of the danger they were in. Lottie Collins, of "Ta-ra-ra, Boom-de-ay" fame, restless and irritated, stood tapping her toe on the polished deck. Beside her was the venerable John R. McPherson, United States Senator from New Jersey; on the other side, A. M. Palmer, the theatrical manager. Clustered around the Senator were a half-dozen soubrettes, gay, careless, flippant, frivolous. Beside them was an Episcopal clergyman—white tie, round collar on, waistcoat buttoned close to the chin, and blue glasses on nose.

One of the reporters hailed Senator McPherson and asked him if he would like to say anything to the country. Bidding the reporter wait a few minutes, he retired to the cabin, reappearing again with the following message: "We are here in the lower bay quarantined, with 500 cabin passengers and 500 steerage. We have had five deaths on the ship since leaving Hamburg, but none from cholera or anything like it, so the surgeon informs me. We are much in fear, however, that with 1,500 passengers and crew confined in narrow space in a hot climate disease may show itself. It would seem to me that it would be infinitely safer and better if the passengers were allowed to go on shore, not as a remedy for any existing ills, but rather as a preventive. I send this short note to correct an impression that we have had cholera on board the Normannia during the trip."

Then some one suggested sending telegrams ashore. There was a scramble for the cabin. Pens and ink, paper and pencils were hurriedly used. Not only the first cabin, but the second cabin passengers as well, hastened to send remembrances to their loved ones and assurances that everything was well with them. Fluttering in the air like a wounded bird came the first letter from a fair prisoner. It was a large, square envelope and it fell in the water, away back near the stern. One, two, three, and ten more followed—a whirlwind of letters and unsealed notes, twisted, to give them weight for propulsion. The small boat that the tug carried astern was manned by two oarsmen and all that had been thrown overboard were soon safe aboard the tug, and the plot-house of the tug soon had a large collection of pennings, marks and silver quarters thrown to pay for the sending of the missives. The mail was all fumigated and sent to its destination.

THE unsuccessful often forget the intermediary steps that lie between the base and the pinnacle of glory; they storm the tempting heights at once, and sink exhausted at the base. They toil with the right means, at the right time, in the right spirit, for a reasonable and possible success, generally attain it—if not in one form, then in another, even if in no other form than in having nobly striven and nobly failed.



# A WOMAN'S INFLUENCE



CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

She bent her head, pretending to examine the gleaming stones, but raised it immediately, to say rather slowly: "Tell me what you wish most, and you shall have it."

Brian gave a questioning glance at her half-averted face. He hesitated, but only for a second. The next he had caught her in his arms, and holding her against his beating heart he pressed a long, passionate kiss upon her passive lips.

She made not the slightest resistance, though her face had grown very white. He laid his own interpretation upon this sign. "You are angry," he said, allowing her to go at last.

"No, no, not angry; that was your Christmas gift."

She spoke with an effort and once more fell to admiring her pin. Brian watched her with a longing she felt rather than saw. To avoid his eyes she drew her chair closer to the fire and buried her head in its cushioned back.

"It is odd," remarked Brian, after an awkward pause. "I think the world would smile to know that a husband is only permitted to kiss his wife on Christmas day."

"Some other time we will talk of that, Brian. Not now. It will only stir up old discords."

"There is always the shadow of discord between us," was the answer given with a sigh. "Heaven knows I should like to be a different man; but as I must be what I am, why can we not be happy together?"

"Are you unhappy?"

"You know I am. What pleasure can you find in hearing me say so? You know your love is the one thing I long for. Let you will kill yourself in the interest of others, while for me—"

He paused with a passion more eloquent than words. Margaret could not reply immediately. A strange, nervous weakness benumbed her faculties, and she waited for a stronger moment to answer his reproaches.

"You speak unjustly," she said at last, with great effort. "I do not take pleasure in your unhappiness. If you knew how utterly exhausted I am, you would spare such remarks. They pain me. I—I can't bear them now."

She had risen from her chair with the last words, and with sudden trembling lay as though she would faint.

"Margaret!" he cried, catching her in his arms, "tell me the trouble."

"I am only tired," was the answer, with a half sob as her head rested for a second on his shoulder. "Only very tired."

"I have been a brute," he rejoined, penitently. "I should have seen you were ill. Let me do something for you, darling."

"Oh, no, Brian; I thank you. I shall be better when I have slept. I need only that, I think. I must say good-night now."

With a sigh he let her go from him, and she moved away unsteadily; but coming back under the impulse of an after-thought, she said, very slowly:

"Brian, won't you try to believe that I want to see you happy and contented, and that I try very hard to make you so? If I am not a better woman it is not because I do not strive to be."

"No more," cried Brian, with much warmth. "Margaret, you hurt me. Not to win your love, but to be worthy of it, that should be my ambition. You are too good for me, I— Good-night."

## CHAPTER XIV.

### A BITTER REVELATION.

The old year died amid the festivities incident to the season, and the new year was already a week old; but still Margaret had not regained her old-time spirits.

Brian was at first anxious and then annoyed. It was too bad of Margaret to look so pale and thin, when he liked to see her strong and well. Thus he argued with man's sublime selfishness.

"I wish you would tell me what is the matter with you," he said, rather sharply, at breakfast one morning. "You say you feel strong. You will not allow me to prescribe for you, nor will you see Dr. Phillips; and yet you go around looking like a ghost. I can't understand it."

"There is no necessity for trying, Brian. I was never rosy in my best days, and people often grow thin from very simple causes. Will you pass me a roll, please?"

"You need not try to deceive me," put in Brian, complying with her request. "It is well enough to talk of being pale and growing thin from simple causes. I know there is a reason for your indisposition. The place is dull enough, dear knows. I think you might try to be cheerful, if only for my sake."

Margaret's lips twitched. Her temper had been tried by several circumstances that morning, and now Brian's complaints capping the climax, put her in a mood for retaliation.

"I wish you had thought of the dullness before you married me," she retorted with the bitterness that filled her breast.

"I suppose you are angry now. I know you'll drive me mad. I wish I could hate you."

"Don't quarrel, please. I don't like it. If you do not find sufficient interest in me at home, it is not my fault, and I will not bear the blame."

Her eyes flashed as that determined will passed her lips.

"Are you going to the city again?" "Yes, to-morrow. I can't stand more than a little of this life at a time."

"Nor of my company," added Margaret, rather bitterly. "You are complimentary, decidedly."

"As to standing your company, Margaret, you know my feeling perfectly well. It is of the place, not you, I complain. What under heaven can a sane man do here?"

"What can he do in the city? What do you do there?"

Margaret asked this question very quietly. "What can one do?" repeated Brian, ignoring the personality. "Rather ask: What can't he do? New York life is so flexible, my dear, that it bends to every caprice. Wonderful and accommodating both. There's pleasure for everybody. A thousand amusements to fill up one's time. Ask a Gothamite how he enjoys himself and hear his answer."

"Then from your account I am to assume that enjoyment is the end and aim of his existence. I think your Gothamite's life would not suit me."

"Not if you hold your present principles, certainly. Really, Margaret, you are a most self-opinionated young woman, and I'd be delighted if you would drop one or two of your theories by the wayside."

"I dare say it would be as well," was the answer; "they could not fall on more barren soil than your unappreciative mind offers."

"Say philosophical rather than unappreciative. You must admit that I have reason on my side. Show me the benefit of working one's self to death, when there is no necessity for it. You only see the surface, Margaret, but I go deeper."

"On the contrary," smiled Margaret, "you see only the surface, while I look deeper. You look only at the need of money, but I see a hundred effects in which money has no part. Necessity is a very accommodating term, and has a different shade of meaning for different people. As for working one's self to death, I'm afraid that is also an accommodating term. A lazy man might consider the slightest exertion a step toward that lamentable end."

"I suppose I am that lazy man?" "I shouldn't be at all surprised. And, setting joking aside, Brian, I do think that no man has a right to do nothing. Lounging about day after day, with no higher ambition than to amuse one's self would, it seems to me, make a man or woman (more particularly a man), tired of himself. Now, don't look at me with that expression, please. I don't want to be a shrew, or a preacher, either. I detest everlasting preachers, and I don't intend to be one. Nevertheless, I wish to gracious you'd find something to do, and have a better reason for going to New York than your present one, which is—well, not particularly creditable."

Margaret's voice broke slightly, but she tried to hide the momentary weakness by sipping her coffee.

Brian's face had flushed very visibly at her allusion to the reason of his visits to the city and he, too, went on eating in silence.

"Margaret," he said, presently, "if you have any old men or women who need doctoring call me in and I'll show you what I can do. I'm pretty fair, notwithstanding my want of practice."

"Very well, Brian, be prepared for an early call. It is not your ability I doubt, though."

As he had said, Brian went to New York the next day. "I shall be back in a day or so," he told Margaret on bidding her good-by. "You may expect me."

Margaret did expect him, but she was disappointed.

The days passed, and after his first letter she heard no more from him. She became worried and anxious, though even to herself she would not acknowledge her alarm.

She did not dream of bodily harm. Intelligence of such a mishap would have reached her quickly. Yet in some intangible way she felt that he was in danger and needed her.

In cases like this philosophy is of little avail. To tell herself that this or that was impossible, that Brian was merely forgetful and indifferent, augmented rather than relieved her fears.

To relieve her mind she rode over to the Cedars to see and talk with Alice; but upon reaching her destination she was told that Alice had left the house with the intention of returning in a short time.

As she had the afternoon at her disposal, Margaret decided to wait; so she found her way to the small room adjoining the library and seated herself in a lounge chair. The house was very lonely, and the room unusually warm, silent, and as a consequence Margaret, becoming rather drowsy, was soon quite unconscious of her surroundings.

How long she remained so she did not know, but presently she was aroused by loud voices raised in some altercation. At first they were rather indistinct and seemingly put part of a dream.

"Very well, sir, go to the devil for all I care."

"The Colonel's voice," Margaret decided, still unable to shake off the impression of dreaming.

"What's the good of your education, I'd like to know?" the voice continued. "Do you imagine I gave you the opportunity of reading law for you to give it up when you grew tired? No, sir! This up when you grew tired?"

"I only another name for doing nothing, is only another name for doing nothing, is only another name for doing nothing, is only another name for doing nothing."

"I like that d— soundrell, Leigh—like that d— soundrell. Was this dream?"

"You are mistaken," came the answer in Brian's voice. "I have no desire to emulate Brian in any respect. Please credit me with some consideration for my own hands. He ought to be hung, and I will not bear the blame."

"If you didn't show more for her than he does for his wife, I'd shoot you with my own hands. He ought to be hung, and I will not bear the blame."

Her eyes flashed as that determined will passed her lips.

has been doing, allowing his domestic affairs to be the talk of the neighborhood and her name to become the subject of discussion with every vulgar gossip in the place, and he gallivanting around the city like a loafer, lounging in clubs, mornings, noons, and nights, and drunk at that. Beale saw him the other day lying on the club house steps, too drunk to move. And Margaret has thrown herself away on such a creature. Don't get so excited, you say? Do you think I am made of stone? Do you think I can talk quietly and calmly when I remember her? Why in the name of heaven do such men have wives? Why in the name of a just heaven should she have such a husband? And why in the name of the devil don't some one shoot or hang him?"

Margaret had heard all—every word. The Colonel's high-pitched denunciations, Bertie's lower but not less emphatic ones, and now she could hear the Colonel angrily pacing the library, his regular rapid steps seeming to keep time with her quick heart beats.

No, this was not dreaming. She was fully awake. And crouching down in her chair she pressed her hands over her eyes as though she would shut from her sight the shame and disgrace that was actually touching her life. Why had it never occurred to her before? Why had she not guessed that, while she passed her thoughtless, unthinking days in the safety of her own home, he was following a path of ruin amid the gilded temptations of New York? How much of the blame would lie at her door, and what would be the end? Ah! those bitter questions, with their more bitter possibilities!

Before her mind rose the memory of a solemn moment and the never-forgotten words:

"Don't forget Brian. Be good to him for my sake."

Did she need such memories to make her realize that such as never before his future, his destiny rested in her hands? She could not sit here and wait quietly for Alice nor could she be found here by either Bertie or the Colonel. She must leave the house unobserved if possible.

Alas! it was not possible. Scarcely had she reached the hall than Bertie, leaving the library at the same moment, came suddenly upon her.

"Margaret," he said, starting at sight of her. "You here? I did not know. You are in trouble. You are ill. Tell me."

"Heart-sick, Bertie, only heart-sick," she returned, with a half-sobbing breath, while she caught at the door for support. "I came to see Alice. She is out; I cannot wait longer."

"You have been waiting then," he questioned, quite bewildered by her strange manner. "Margaret," he added, with sudden revulsion, "you heard."

"Yes," she answered, lowering her eyes before his pitying glance. "I was in there and I heard all. I did not know before."

"Poor child," he said, with unusual gentleness. "If Brian could only see you now. I wish I could have told you less abruptly. It was cruel. Father will be so sorry. Let me bring him here. He might comfort you, Margaret."

Margaret smiled sadly, and leaned rather heavily against the stairway. "No, Bertie, no one can do that. It is impossible, impossible. I think his sympathy would be very hard to bear now. Don't pity me. Advise me. I feel so helpless. Have you known—long? Why has God sent me this—this trouble?"

It was hard for Bertie to meet this inquiry calmly.

"Not for any desert of yours," he said, rather huskily. "You ask me if I have known long. I'm afraid I must say yes. The first time I saw Brian not himself—I am hurting you."

"No. Go on, please. Tell me all. I can make very little difference now."

"I was surprised and shocked. I thought of you and I talked to Brian. He promised to do better. I believe he intended to, and I think he tried, but his resolutions are weak and easily broken. Do you remember the day I met you in the road and you remarked upon my long face? It was the day before Brian left on this last visit. I dreaded the result for him, and I determined to tell you all and let your persuasions influence him. But, Margaret, when I saw your face my heart failed me, and I allowed the opportunity to slip. Yet you can remember how earnest I was in begging you to use your influence to keep Brian at home. Here the temptation seems to have no power over him. I think your presence must be the cause. Unfortunately, though, he loves the allurements of city life. And you are not there."

"No, but I shall be," returned Margaret, lifting her grateful eyes to his. "Thank you for showing me the way."

"It is so little to thank me for," he returned, sadly. "I wish I could do a thousand times more for you. If Brian is not content to stay with you at Elmwood, the next best thing is for you to be with him in New York. It will be a gain for him, but leaving your home will be a heavy sacrifice for you. Do you feel called upon to make it?"

He looked kindly in her face, but he found no hesitation there.

"A hundred times, if necessary," she responded. "I had not thought of that part, and I cannot speak of it yet. Will you see that John brings my horse? And remember me to Alice and your father, please."

"Keep up a brave heart," he said, as he helped her on her horse a few moments later, "and don't forget me if you need a friend, though heaven grant you never may."

Margaret nodded. She could not speak, and pressing her hand with sympathetic warmth, Bertie watched her ride away, and then went in to recount to his father all that had passed between them.

This served to increase the old gentleman's indignation at what he called Brian's despicable conduct.

While Bertie talked he paced the room, alternately praising Margaret, whom he loved like a daughter, and condemning Brian, who, in his estimation, had been false alike to the highest principle of manhood and to the honor and respect due to his wife.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

#### The Divinity of Christ.

The lesson for Sunday, Sept. 18, may be found in John 20: 22-30.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

A lesson is here introduced from the Gospel of John. It takes us back into the life of Christ and to his own sayings, a resort which needs often to be made. Who was Jesus? Who is Jesus? It is the world's query still. And how refreshing it is to come away from men's surmises and speculations to Christ's own word regarding himself. Surely we can make no mistake here, the outline is so plain. "I and my Father are one." On this central principle of the deity of Christ is based all Christian doctrine, all Christian beneficence, all Christian hope. Study it well.

#### WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

At Jerusalem. This is the beginning of a new paragraph and might well have marked the opening of another chapter. That which goes before was in connection with the Feast of Tabernacles, several months earlier.—The feast of dedication. Greek: initiation or consecration. It was much like the Feast of Tabernacles, and was instituted to commemorate the rebuilding of the sacred place under the Maccabees B. C. 164. Like the feast of Purim it was of political character and was added to the older sacred festivals of Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles.

Jesus walked. Better, was walking. Imperfect tense, of frequentative or customary action. Suggestively, the word peripatetic is from this verb. Jesus was the great peripatetic teacher.—Solomon's porch. On the northeastern side of the temple.

Then came the Jews around about. As if anxious to learn. The word means sometimes to besiege.—Make us to doubt. A peculiar expression, literally, hold up our souls, i. e., in suspense.—Plainly. The word elsewhere rendered boldly. Heb. 4: 16; 10: 19. Confidence at Heb. 10: 35 is the same word. It signifies here strong, free utterance.

I told you; e. g., 8: 58. In a recent conversation. Ye believed not. Rather, believe not, present tense.—Bear witness, i. e., give the plain declaration of his divinity for which they were asking.

Not of my sheep. The essential quality of lamblike discipleship, then, is faith.

My sheep hear. Faith affecting all the faculties. The word here signifies to hearken.—I know them. They recognized in the accent of his voice one who knew them. They follow me. Faith guiding the foot as well as the ear.

I give to them eternal life. A very plain answer to their question.—No man. Better, no one (tis)—Pluck. As used of the forcible seizure that would mark the violent action of a wild beast.

My Father. Rather, the Father.—Greater than all. The reference is here to his might.—My Father's hand. One of the sweetest expressions of all the word.

#### WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

I told you and ye believed not? It was not more information they needed, but more faith. He had told them over and over again, and yet how many were still unbelieving (the verb is in the present tense, ye believe not). Indeed all Christ's works kept clamoring of his divinity, and yet they kept saying, tell us again, tell us plainly. How like witless, petulant children we all are! Christ's early miracles are still before us, his latter day works, more wonderful still, press upon us, his words of eternal life, his wonderful career are known to us and yet we say, "How long dost thou make us to doubt? If thou be the Christ tell us plainly." What is the matter with us? The devil's unfaith.

I give unto them eternal life. I heard a famous preacher of the West giving his conception of the Christ. He had come out into a new light. The words "atonement," "substitution," and "the blood" were left behind. Christ was merely the reconciler, no punishment borne, no debt paid. Jesus Christ came to show the way back to the Father and to declare the love of God and eternal life. No wonder the artless and ingenious young Christian to whom he was talking in his large way, but happily in vain, startled him suddenly with the query, "Doctor, you believe that Jesus was divine, do you not?" He paused, "Why do you ask me such a question?" Nay, good doctor of divinity, the question is not strange; we common people look for an atonement that pays something and a Christ that gives something. Alas for the pulpits that read no deeper than "I show unto them eternal life."

Neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. How about devils? Suppose we leave it as written, neither shall any one—man, angels, principalities, powers. God is able to subdue them all and bring his own off more than conquerors. It was Whitfield's last text preached from English soil, and with it he bade defiance to all the powers of the world and to death itself. Surely it is well with those who put their trust in Christ. I have just been reading that marvelous Fifty-third of Isaiah as it tells of him who for this humble offering of his soul shall be made to divide his "portion with the strong," and I have dropped my head on the book and said, prayerfully, "Lord Jesus, my portion with thine!"

Say it again, "If God be for us, who is he that is against us?" I. e., what care we, who are kept. "Kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation." Duncan Matheson saw death approaching, and he ordered this word of mingled defiance and confidence placed upon his tombstone, and this and nothing more—"Kept."

#### Next Lesson—"The Lord's Supper."

1 Cor. 11: 23, 24, or Quarterly Review.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Fatal Runaway Accident—Additional Precaution to Intercept Cholera—Death of Rev. W. H. Withington—Prince Michael Yearns for a Wife—Maccabees' Prosperity.

#### From Far and Near.

THOMAS FISHER, aged 72 years, an old resident of Port Huron, died.

SOME of the stores at Bay City are selling goods at a discount to fire sufferers.

ALBERT SUMMERFIELD, of Saginaw, will never play the piano with his right hand. He monkeyed with a buzz saw.

AN infant daughter of Anton Strokel, of Saginaw, drank half an ounce of ammonia. Prompt medical assistance saved its life.

W. K. COLE, of Mt. Pleasant, fell from a three-story window and alighted head first on a sand screen. He lost a nice head of hair, but his life was saved.

THE Aldermen of Jackson are considering the desirability of tapping the springs of Spring Arbor for a supply of water for the city. The springs flow 10,000,000 gallons daily.

NEAR Springfield, Mrs. John Hudlemeyer died very suddenly at her residence of heart disease. She went to bed apparently in the best of health. She left a husband and two children, one a baby 3 months old.

THE Maccabees of Michigan have developed a wonderful strength in a comparatively short space of time. Their order now ranks as one of the strongest in country, is composed of a fine class of citizens, and has admirable features which insure both growth and stability.

THE Governor telegraphed to Secretary Charles Foster asking that an inspection force be provided for medical inspection along the border at points named by the Governor in addition to the immigrant inspection already in force, and that he would establish medical inspection at any point where there was danger of cholera. The quarantine cordon was additionally strengthened by the appointment of two medical inspectors at Port Huron.

AFTER a well-rounded life, full of usefulness, the death of Rev. William H. Withington, the oldest Harvard graduate, occurred at the home of his son, Gen. W. H. Withington, in Jackson. Mr. Withington was 94 years old and was graduated from Harvard in 1821, having for a classmate Ralph Waldo Emerson. The greater part of his life he devoted to the Episcopal ministry in Massachusetts. The burial took place in Washington, D. C., where he has made his home the last few years of his life.

AS WILLIAM NOVIS, his wife and son, who reside about three miles south of Orchard Lake, were going towards Pontiac, the team became frightened on the corner of the lake road at a bicycle, and started to run away. One of the reins broke, and the son, who was driving, jumped out of the buggy. The pole became detached, and the buggy was thrown over the bank towards the lake, with Mr. and Mrs. Novis still in it. The fall is about thirty feet, and when picked up Mr. Novis was dead, and his wife's hip and arm were found to be broken. As Mrs. Novis is somewhat advanced in years, it is feared that she cannot survive.

NOTORIOUS "Prince" Michael Mills, now in Jackson Prison on a charge of having ruined the girls who gathered to his banner in the religious sect known as the New and Later House of Israel, again contemplates marriage. Eliza Courts, who was proven in court to be his most active agent, is the prospective bride, and it meets the approval of the detested long-haired colony in Detroit. Mrs. Mills, who has had her divorce but a few weeks, received a written invitation from one to the "Prince's" friends at Jackson to attend the wedding. The convict presented his request to the prison officials in prison, but Warden Davis was absent and no action was taken. There is little or no prospect that he will be allowed to wed while within the prison walls.

DAVID GRAHAM, raftman, aged 20, has been drowned near Detour.

A NEW iron bridge is soon to be built across Pipestone River, at Hartman.

ANOTHER large wooden schooner is in course of construction at Davidson's ship yard, near Bay City.

THE Charlevoix Democrat claims that Charlevoix County will furnish apples enough for the rest of the State.

FREDERICK WOLF, of Bay City, fell into a vat of boiling brine and was frightfully scalded. He may live.

TIM SULLIVAN playfully pointed a loaded revolver at Peter Liseway, at Huron. The revolver was discharged and Liseway killed, the ball passing through his body, near the heart.

AT Jackson, convicts Edward Huntley, John Davis, and Elijah Bullard scaled the west wall of the State Prison in an attempt to escape, and as a result of the rifle shots fired by prison guards death will rid Huntley and Davis of their chains. Bullard threw up his hands and was not harmed. Guards E. J. Clark and J. J. Freeman did the winking. The men are all desperate characters. Edward Huntley, alias Dick Huntley, was received at the prison April 13, 1898, to serve a twenty-year sentence for burglary, armed with a dangerous weapon. He was one of the men who escaped from the prison kitchen, Sunday, Aug. 16, 1891, and he was captured at Peoria, Ill., Dec. 15 of the same year. By this escape he lost 219 days' good time and the 121 days he was out of prison. John Davis was received from Kalamazoo Feb. 27, 1891, to serve a five-year sentence for burglary. He escaped with Huntley, and May 2, 1892, was returned to the prison, having been captured at London, Ont. Elijah Bullard was received May 14, 1891, from Detroit to serve a five-year sentence for assault with intent to kill and murder.



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YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THEM.

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Yours, anxious to please,

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

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

### 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.

A 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 flatulence.  
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Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.  
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## 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.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget from the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, September 9 1892.—The President's letter of acceptance of renomination is perhaps the best written of all his public papers. It is difficult how he will find anything more to say in his next message to congress on the topic embraced in the present document, which is as comprehensive in its scope as it is exhaustive in its treatment from his standpoint of the leading political questions of the day. The letter is, for the purpose for which it was indited, strong in all those matters wherein his party has manifest advantage, such as the state bank issue and in those additional questions on which it is believed a division exists in the democratic party, like the tariff, and, to a smaller extent, assisted trade with southern republics. The president seems desirous of holding up the party principles while showing what he considers a better way for dissident democrats, both south and north. He is keen to see his advantage in the argument addressed to the workingmen, of the abandonment by the democrats of the principle of incidental protection to the value of the difference between the cost of labor in the product of the foreign and the home manufacture, and he uses it to the full extent of the opportunity afforded. On the subject of elections the president bases his views on the suggestions of his last message to congress, with some reflections caused by recent developments in southern politics. Altogether the views of the republican candidate are clearly, forcibly, candidly presented.

Mr. Blaine's views are always interesting. He has the knack of saying what he has to say pithily, which the average intelligent American appreciates perhaps more than the same class of any other country, France alone excepted. In his letter addressed to the chairman of his party in Maine, Mr. Blaine selects three topics of discourse, and confines himself strictly to them. Very often an argument gains by compression. Mr. Blaine is master of the art of selection and condensation. The salient points of difference between historical democracy and living democracy are brought out in bold relief by a few strokes of the pen. The precise declaration of Jefferson which suited the present occasion was made to do service to the necessary exclusion of other declarations on the subject from that many sided statesman. The portion of the letter most condensed as most remarkable for its grasp of the situation, is the second head, which treats of reciprocity. He shows that the neglect of the United States in the past to see what could be obtained in exchange for articles put on the free list has cost the government advantages in trade that would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars.

All of the ammunition has not been exhausted in the first stage of the Behring sea engagement, which closed Wednesday and following well established legal practice, it may safely be assumed that the representatives of the United States have reserved sufficient material to enable them to make a strong counter case. This will be the next or third phase of the arbitration. The original cases exchanged Wednesday will be closely studied by the agents and counsel and before December 7, a counter case may be exchanged. Gen. Morgan, the only one of the two United States arbitrators now in this country, has been applied with a copy of the British case, and the representatives of the United States have already begun to scrutinize the documents with a view to preparing the counter case or reply, as it may be termed, and the latter work is likely to occupy their attention for many weeks.

The bureau of statistics has issued a statement of trade between the United States and the various countries with which reciprocity treaties are in force, from which it appears that for the month of July last the exports of the United States to those countries increased as compared with July in 1891 by the following amounts: Brazil \$10,015; Cuba, \$739,378; Santo Domingo, \$50,567; Salvador, \$21,272; and British Guiana \$34,345. For the same period there were decreases in the exports to the following named countries for the amount stated; Puerto Rico, \$34,289. British West Indies \$159,496;

## NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

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## CLOAKS

A special feature in our cloaks this years 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.

Guatemala, \$3,251, and Austria Hungary, \$42,453.

Inquiry at the State Department leads to the information that the time for the meeting of the International Monetary Conference has not yet been fixed. The statement cabled from London that nothing had been heard by the new British Government from Secretary Foster on the subject of the conference is denied at the State Department. It is said that Minister Lincoln was instructed to put himself in communication with the new government on the subject at the earliest possible moment after its organization, and that he had had various interviews of the most friendly character with the minister for foreign affairs and the chancellor of the exchequer.

Senator Hill says he will be in the saddle all fall. He should select a broncho that doesn't kick quite so hard.

## PATENTS

Claims and Re-issues secured. Trade marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge. Main offices directly across from the Patent Office, and attention is specially called to my perfect and long established facilities for making prompt preliminary searches for the most vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time. Rejected cases a specialty.

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J. K. LITTLE,  
Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

### Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Indenture of mortgage executed by Parmenas W. Watts and Isabella E. Watts, his wife to the Chelsea Savings Bank of Chelsea, Michigan, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw in said state of Michigan, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888 in liber 72 of mortgages on page 30 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 81-100 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 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 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 23, 1892. Chelsea Savings Bank, mortgagee. G. W. Turnbull, attorney for mortgagee.



## GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!

We have a complete stock of Guns Ammunition, Reloading Implements, Etc. 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 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 19th 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. Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL



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.