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THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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BY O. T. HOOVER.
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Chelsea, Mich.

WORLD'S FAIR LETTER.

Special Correspondence.
In time of peace prepare for war.
The fourth week of the great exposition has been one of ups and downs, especially in regard to the weather, yesterday a straw hat, to-day a seal skin. We would advise all who contemplate coming, even for a few days, to bring with them warm underclothing and wraps, as the thermometer at times rises or falls forty degrees without previous warning.

We are on the threshold of the second month, and while considerable has been accomplished since the opening, still so much remains to be finished, yes, even started, that the public is beginning to think (especially those from a distance) that they are paying "pretty dear for their whistle." Not a week passes but there is discord where harmony should prevail, procrastination in place of speedy results, and about the only thing that we can say is finished, is nature, for with the coming of the sunshine and rain, the trees must put on their coats of green, the flowers bloom, and shrubs bud. There is no use going around the bush to say that the White City, to this date, is at least sixty days behind schedule time, and only quick, continuous hard work will redeem the failure already recorded. Whatever energy the management displayed before May 1, toward making ready—and by that we mean absolutely finished—seems to have left them, after the opening day and since then matters have been drifting along with the tide. Arouse yourselves, Mr. Commissioners, and redeem the promises made, and show to the world that much can be accomplished immediately.

We note that high commissioner in chief of the department of publicity and promotion, Major Moses P. Handy addressed the press congress last week memorial art palace. Perhaps it was unknown to many, that the said Moses stands a chance of not leading his marshalled hosts through the wilderness to the promised land. In fact he will do well if he gets a glimpse of it. His autocratic, overbearing manner, unkind treatment of the press outside his own pets have caused those in power to consider the advisability of deposing Moses, and substituting an Aaron in his place. Any change in this direction would be beneficial and welcome to many.

The work of installation in the several departments goes on, but oh, how slow. Many of the exhibits are not within the grounds, others not even manufactured, and while one can now get value received for his fifty cents, still many coming from a distance cannot afford to wait until July 1, as was about to say, but perhaps August would be nearer the truth, to see that which should be practically ready now.

Strolling through the transportation building, one is struck by the thorough and substantial way things are done across the lakes and beyond the posts in Canada, as exemplified by the exhibit of a train of vestibule cars built from mahogany, and finished inside with all the necessary adjuncts of a modern railway coach, and which train is a counterpart of those in daily service on the Canadian Pacific railway, which runs through such a rich country, and which the display in the agricultural and horticultural departments, gives so much evidence of.

Our mothers, wives and daughters have made a beautiful showing of their handwork in the building erected especially for their use.

Speaking of women, brings to mind the visit that royalty will have paid us, against the time this letter is read, in the person of Princess Eulalie, of Spain. How many of us would gladly exchange places with her for only a short time, as all her expenses are borne by our government or the cities she visits. There will be no end of

receptions in her honor during her stay among us.

During the remaining weeks of the fair, the rate of admission for children between six and twelve years has been reduced to 25 cents.

On Queen Victoria's 71th anniversary of her birth, the 24th of May, her subjects (and many who were not), assembled in Victoria house, and amid flowers and speeches, and to the strains "God Save the Queen," paid honor to her name, and not content with daylight festivities, adjourned to meet in the Virginia hotel in the evening, and there clinked each other's goblets and drank to her good health and long life.

Sturdy, rockbound Maine invited many people to partake of her hospitality, and hear the music and essays provided for their entertainment, and meet with Gov. Cleaves and staff and assist in opening their state building.

Germany also made those invited very welcome, at her dedication, through the imperial commissioner, Herr Wermuth. His Highness Duke de Veragua, being one of the guests, was forced to hold a little reception on his own account. Germany's building costs \$150,000, and as the material used in its construction all came from across the pond, it will serve as an exhibit from King William's country. The exhibit of the Vaterland agricultural building was also opened last week, and makes a fine showing. "Paris brought to our doors," hard to believe, yet spend a few moments or hours in the French building and see if it is not true. There is so much to interest that some will spend days in the gay capital.

With the accompaniment of 1,200 voices united in choral strains, Prof. Tomlins kept time with the music made by the splashing of the waters, gushing from the electrical fountains last Saturday evening. It is a treat to see these many-colored waters, bubbling and dashing, but combine with that the effect at eventide, of harmoniously sung anthems, and one has to see and hear to fully appreciate its beauty.

The press congress held their sessions in the art palace last week, and many men and women, distinguished in letters, read papers or addressed the interested assemblages.

Many men think that newspaper men are persistent duffers. By way of comparison let us suppose that a farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat a year and sells this to 1,000 persons in all parts of the country; a great portion of them saying: "I will hand you a dollar in a short time." The farmer does not want to be small, and says all right. Soon the 1,000 bushels are gone but he has nothing to show for it, and he then realizes that he has fooled away his whole crop and its value to him is due him in a thousand little dribbles, consequently he is seriously embarrassed in his business, because his debtors, each owing him one dollar treat it as a small matter and think it would not help much. Continuing this kind of business year in and year out as the publisher does, how long would he stand it? A moment's thought will convince anyone that a publisher has cause for persistent duffering. National Labor Tribune.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities, as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge, by druggists in this country, to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and all throat and lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the greatest triumph of medical science. For sale only by P. P. Glazier & Co. Samples free. Large bottles 50c.

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DO YOU WANT GOOD GOODS at CHEAP PRICES

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Cash paid for Eggs. Goods delivered promptly.

J. S. CUMMINGS.

Most people don't know
What they don't know
And no doubt don't know
But we want them to know
And by reading this they will know
THAT

R. A SNYDER

is selling the best Ladies Shoe at \$1.50
ever shown in Chelsea.

In Sheep's Clothing.



Capt. Ormond Steele

CHAPTER XX—Continued.

"Do you think, Captain, that that bloody Kidd is coming up this way?"

"I am inclined to think he is."

"If he does will you fight him?"

"That's what I am here for," said Fox.

By this time they had reached the shore, where Frenault was waiting with the boat, and Fox and his party started for the Wanderer.

The man who had been favorably with the captain's replies at once became an oracle—the most important man in the town for the time, and a central figure about which wondering groups gathered wherever he went.

The reason for Capt. Fox's return was now plain to the fullest comprehension. He had been sent from New York to meet and destroy the Kidd, the monster pirate of the oceans. And it was the general belief that if Capt. Kidd had the temerity to come within sight of Capt. Fox's ship that the fate of the former would be sealed to a date certainty.

Heretofore Ralph Denham had been the naval hero of Sag Harbor, but with an inconsistency and forgetfulness peculiar to the race at all times and in all conditions, they forgot the old idol in the glaring presence of this grand new one.

Captain Fox was the man, and some of the more sanguine residents, Doctor Hedges among them, believed that he would have Kidd within the week, if he was within reach.

Squire Condit never did run with the crowd; he was eccentric, and he had the boldness to assert himself. As a deacon he could not conscientiously lay a wager, but he told Doctor Hedges:

"I'll give you a farm of two hundred acres, doctor, if this fellow Fox catches Kidd; that is, if Kidd is in these waters. If you'll give me one hundred acres of equally good land, if Ralph Denham catches him."

"I'll agree to that," said the doctor, eagerly.

Squire Condit was sorely perplexed. Like Lieut. Hedges and Lea Hedges, he was sure there was something wrong, and his wife and daughter were also sure, but neither one could say even indefinitely where that something wrong was.

Telling Don to show Colonel Graham to the cabin, Fox, on reaching the deck of the Wanderer, drew Frenault to one side and said, in a low tone:

"That man, Thrasher, should be here by this time."

"You mean, he should have reached the town, sir?"

"That is just what I do mean. Go ashore again; if he is there, bring him aboard at once; if not, wait till he arrives. You understand me?"

"I do, clearly."

"And you will still maintain a strict reticence with the people ashore, unless you can add to the impression that we are here to watch for Captain Kidd?"

"All right, sir," replied Frenault, turning away with much admiration for the adroitness with which Fox was turning this report to his own account.

Captain Fox was prevented from going down to talk to Colonel Graham by the arrival of a gig from the Sea Hawk, bearing Lieutenant Hedges, the officer in command.

The instant Fox saw the fine sturdy sailor, he advanced to him with extended hand, saying, after the cordial salutation was over:

"There will be plenty of work for both of us pretty soon, Lieutenant. Capt. Denham will be here in a few days with a supply ship for the Sea Hawk and Wanderer. In the meantime, how are you off for ammunition?"

"We have a fair supply, sir," replied the Lieutenant, handing Fox what the brave fellow supposed was his own captain's letter, instructing him to report to Fox.

Without looking at the letter, Fox said:

"Ah, yes, Capt. Denham's letter asking you to report to me. Well, we shall consider that done. Now, send me at once a list of all your arms, their condition, the amount and kind of ammunition on hand; the strength of your crew, with a report on the general condition of the Sea Hawk. You see, Lieutenant, while I am not in actual command, it is very essential for me to know exactly what I am responsible for."

"That, Capt. Fox, is eminently right and proper," said Mr. Hedges, much impressed with the precaution and evidence of executive ability evinced by his superior. "Might I ask, sir, if there is a possibility of the Sea Hawk being ordered to sea any time very soon?"

"A possibility, but not a strong probability. My belief is, that Capt. Denham will be back before your ship goes to sea. But the chances are that the Wanderer may leave to-morrow or next day; it will depend on reports expected from New York. Should I go to sea, I will borrow all your ammunition, as I am about out, and you can get a replenishment from the supply ship that Capt. Denham will bring on."

"I shall do as you order in that matter," said Lieut. Hedges, saluting and turning away.

Capt. Fox watched the commanding officer of the Sea Hawk until the boat that carried him came alongside his own ship.

Fox looked pleased with himself and

every one else, as he had good reason to be.

So far he had succeeded with his customary luck; and the future looked golden with a harvest of rare promise.

He was not the man to be carried away by success. So far he had shown much of the character of the abused animal whose name he had assumed, but to cunning he now added a wonderful caution.

His immediate plan was to capture the Sea Hawk, and fill her with his own and such of Denham's men as could be induced to embark under the black flag.

But fearing that he might be detected before he could perfect his scheme, he arranged to have the Sea Hawk depleted of ammunition, so that she could make little or no resistance should it become necessary to appeal to his last resort—force.

By far means or foul he should get Lea Hedges and Elsie Condit on board the Wanderer, with such other maidens as had struck the coarse fancies of his other officers, and then put to sea with two fleet vessels that would enable him to plunder right and left without fear, and to destroy any force that might be sent against him.

He felt sure that Ralph Denham, in the power of the boat's Montauk chief, was as good as dead, yet he alive long enough to keep him in reserve as a means of terrorizing Colonel Graham, or Lord Palliton, should he refuse to accede to his additional terms.

So far, everything looked to the carrying out of this bold programme with success. The most difficult part of the work was already accomplished, and he was a strong believer in the proverb that "what is well begun is half finished."

Feeling very much pleased with himself, as from his peculiar standpoint he had certainly a right to be, Captain Fox went down to the cabin, where sat Colonel Graham, looking anything but happy.

"You don't look well, Colonel," said Fox, with more familiarity of manner than he had ever before assumed to the man who now felt sure that in law, as well as in fact, he was Lord Palliton.

"You know I have been sick," said Fox, with a sly wink.

"Colonel Graham waved his hand in a deprecatory way, and continued:

"That idiot of a Doctor Hedges drained me of my last drop of blood—

curse his barbarous method—and I did not then and never had any blood to spare for these leeches."

"But what blood you have in your veins, Colonel, is the best in England," said Fox, with a sly wink.

"You persist in bringing in matters that I would rather not have discussed."

"Now, will you permit me to speak for a while without any of those irrelevant interruptions?" asked Graham, pettishly.

"Certainly. Are you not my guest?"

Therefore, talk all night if you find the exercise pleasant and healthful."

Without heeding the rudeness, for Graham, villain though he was, had the breeding of a gentleman, he went on to advise Captain Fox.

"You have finished your work here, Kidd."

"I beg your pardon, Lord Palliton; sorry to interrupt you again, but my name is Fox, F-o-x. Captain Kidd is another fellow. He is a cursed pirate out on the raging seas. He's a man that a thousand gendarmes are creating to hang. He's a man that Lord Palliton could not assault."

"Well, well, I ask your pardon," said Graham, with a smile as grim as the pirate's humor. "I am at fault there. But I was going to say that the rumor is out that Kidd is in these waters, and very soon there will be a hot chase. My advice, therefore, is to show your heels while you can do so with safety. I will remain here a short time on a little private mission, and if I don't succeed I will go to New York and thence home to England."

"Before you go I have some more business with you," said Fox, with that startling, decisive manner which he could so suddenly assume. "But before seeing to that I have business of great importance to myself to attend to. I came with one ship; I propose to leave with two. I came here a single man; I propose to go away with a whole team."

"With a wife?" echoed Graham. "Certainly, I am old enough to marry, so are you. The face of the charming Indian princess—I admire your taste—has struck your fancy; the face of the daughter of the man that killed you so freely has impressed itself on my too susceptible heart. The father is willing, and the lady will be; but if she is not, why, I'll play the part of Romulus and the Sabine."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Don, putting his head inside the cabin door, "but, sir, Mr. Frenault wants to see you at once."

"Tell him to come here."

Frenault came in looking very much excited, and said:

"I have brought Thrasher on board, sir."

"That is right. Has Thrasher frightened you that you look so shaky?"

"No, Captain; but there has a post-rider just come through from New York with letters for Captain Denham. He swears that Denham never was in New York."

"Hold!" thundered Fox. "Back to your boat, at once, man, and away to arrest this fellow, and bring him on board. Tell the people he is a fraud and an impostor—the murderer of the post-rider. Do not lose a second. This should have been done at once."

Frenault sprang into the boat, and the puzzled sailors rowed back with all speed for the town, over which the shadows of night were settling. And Fox went back to the cabin, but there was a cloud on his brow, and his countenance was gone.

CHAPTER XXI.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S GHOST.

Uncas, chief of the Montauks, was to

remain in Sag Harbor until he had had another meeting with Captain Fox.

It may be said, not in extenuation as much as in explanation of the Indian's conduct, that he believed in Captain Fox as a friend, as did Doctor Hedges, and that is saying a great deal for his credulity. Until recently he had kept his dislike for Captain Denham, a dislike born of his impetuous love for Lea Hedges, to himself.

But Fox had discovered his feelings, and with that rare skill he had for binding men to him through their weaknesses, he availed himself of the passions of the Montauk.

It had been Uncas' desire to meet Captain Denham in combat, man to man and blade to blade, foolishly believing—as had been the custom of his barbarous ancestors—that the hand and heart of the lady in question would be at once given to the victor.

Captain Fox destroyed his thought, or rather supplanted it with another, that was much safer, if not equally heroic.

The chief reasoned that if the great Captain Fox—the whites of Sag Harbor—said he was great—could advise assassination, it was not so wrong after all.

Fox had showed him that Denham was really a very bad man, and that instead of being a sailor, as the people thought, he was a pirate, substituting his own character with great skill for that of his victim.

Crime becomes much easier if the criminal can delude himself into the thought that good is to result to others from the act he contemplates, so Uncas soon began to look on himself as an instrument of justice.

Except Old Somonk, his son and wife, with the two warriors who helped to carry Ralph Denham from the boat to the vault, not one of the Montauks knew anything about the murderous enterprise in which their chief was engaged; and even if all knew it and deprecated it, fidelity to the chief would prevent an act of betrayal.

But Uncas had a spy on his acts, whom he dreaded with superstitious fear that is often found associated with the greatest physical courage.

He wished old Dinah as dead as he believed Ralph Denham would soon be, but neither he nor any of his tribe would have dared to raise a hand against her.

From old Dinah's bold statements the chief had suspected that she knew all, but his fear of her interference was offset by his faith in the fidelity of the people who had his secret.

Dinah lost no time after Uncas left with his white visitors and their servants for Sag Harbor. She sent an Indian lad to Untilla, the beautiful sister of the chief, asking her to come to her hut.

Dinah at once began preparations for the work she had set herself. About her thin neck she strung a number of peculiar shell-necklaces. About her head she wound tightly a white turban, and bound it into place by a snake so naturally preserved, that the eyes and tongue, in the center of her forehead, seemed flashing and daring.

About her lank arms she wound other snakes, and they looked to be held in place by their own contractions.

Over her shoulders she threw a scarlet mantle, decorated with tinsel stars, the moon in all its stages, and queer cabalistic characters, all the more awful to the ignorant Indians for their representing nothing in particular.

This done, Dinah took a long staff, not the one she usually carried, but another that looked as much like a great serpent as the rods the Egyptians tried to palm off on Moses, and her toilet was complete.

She next sat down on a high stool in her cabin door, a sight to alarm the strongest if it appeared unexpectedly, and waited for the coming of Untilla.

In a few minutes a light, quick step was heard approaching, and then a shadow fell across the threshold.

Untilla stood there, but the old black woman, without looking up, said in a voice that seemed to come from some far-off place:

"Untilla, de Montauks—"

"Yes, Dinah."

"You en me, hez got to run a race wid death. We must git ahead of him, en drive him back from de grave."

"I am ready," said Untilla, eagerly; "let us be going."

The old crone seized her staff, took from the floor near by a basket containing an earthen dish and sundry parcels of herbs, and then started off.

They bent their course to the west, the Indian girl walking with the light, springy step of a fawn, and Dinah with a vigor that was wonderful in one of her years.

Without an instant's hesitation or stop they hurried on, till the hill, with the vault at its base, rose before them.

They saw Old Somonk and his wife cooking before a little fire outside, and young Somonk and two other Indians lying on the grass and smoking with an air of lazy contentment.

A sight of Untilla and Dinah the moment sprang to their feet, and Old Somonk and his wife stopped their work and looked up in surprise.

Without a moment's hesitation Dinah walked up to the fire, removed the pot boiling thereon and replaced it with her own.

Into this she put some water and several bunches of herbs, muttering to herself the while. Then she grasped her staff as a drum-major does his baton, whirling it around her snake-crowned head, and began to dance about the fire, shouting out a wild song, of which the terrified listeners could not understand a word.

Stopping suddenly, she drew Untilla near to her, and facing the terrified Indians, she said aloud:

"De spirits of de dead command dat all leave de distast of de spirits, Go, Dinah, de spirit of de spirits, Go, Somonk, on yer family; go, ye Montauks watchin' night; go to de village of de Montauks; en stay dar until we jine ye."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, who was Minister to Russia, says the czar is "a sedate, sensible, sober-minded, fearless man, firm and resolute in action."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Reverence and Fidelity.

The lesson for Sunday, June 4, may be found in Eccles. 5: 1-12.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Old Testament is a book of life. No man can take it up and justly call it impractical or visionary; it deals with facts, everyday facts. So much has it to do with our daily duties that men have thought at times that it almost ignored the life that is to be eternal in the heavens. The future life, however, is not overlooked; it is the goal and the clue, indeed, to all—the faithful doing of earth. Without it we should seek in vain for an explanation of the privations and the struggles of life. But in the elder Record the emphasis is manifestly placed upon the life that now is. There are precepts to regulate all conduct. Men can find here the best of maxims, the root and source, indeed, of all the good counsels of sages in every age of the world. It is wise for us to consider these underlying principles of well-doing. And where can we give them timelier study than to-day in the Sunday school?

POINTS IN THE LESSON.

In the Hebrew verse 1 of the lesson is verse 17 of the preceding chapter. In this division it closes a passage on vanity. The preacher looks out on the congregation in the house of God, and he thinks that even there he sees the signs of vanity. Is he far wrong?

"Keep thy foot" means to set a guard or watch on the foot. "Two hawks to tame, two hares to keep from running away"—so the watchful saint described two hands and feet. They are apt to go astray, and even in God's house may be found by paths and side-ways that may lead to sin. The Lord never intended that man's goings should be aimless. As to our ways he says, watch.

"And be more ready to hear." Have you ever thought of the mind as having feet? Feet, and they can run. What more nimble than the fancy of man! If we do not watch, the mind will be straying off out of doors. The text we hear, a sentence or two more; and then, there goes the mind galloping off to the fields or to the markets. Look out on the great congregation. How many of these people are following the preacher with the whole mind and strength? Only those that firmly resolve to keep the feet of the brain in the right path.

"The sacrifice of fools," says our King James version, "victim of fools" is the Douay. The expression is literally fools' slaughter, i. e., what is offered by fools. There is a sacrifice, an offering, which is foolish and worse than nothing. It is costly, perhaps, it requires something like self-denial; but after all it is a fool's portion, and as such God views it. How much some people think they are sacrificing for the Lord's service; how much they are giving of time, energy, substance! God looks at their hearts and sees their selfish, vagrant thoughts. Folly is the name he gives their offering.

"Fear thou God"—this is the end of the whole matter. The man who fears God will treat his neighbor aright; he will take care of his own body; he will be just in his dealings with all men. To get a right conception of earth's duties, get a right conception of celestial obligations. Other worldliness is the way to right worldliness. All else is vanity.

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

"Therefore let thy words be few." But that does not mean to be entirely mute. Some people seem to have read no further in their Bibles than this. They have not seen the "go tell." But the "be not rash with thy mouth" they keep to perfection in this one opinion.

Do they stop to think that they may be rashly silent as well as rashly clamorous? There come times when silence is almost criminal. And in this age of the world and with the opportunities and importunities for testimony given, is any one exonerated from speaking for his king? Our friend used to say, "There are two sorts of Christians, Tweedledum Christians and Tweedledee Christians." You close the one word with your mouth shut, the other with your mouth open. Try it and see, and then be one of the tweedledee kind. Be not hasty to utter anything before God and for God, but when the Spirit prompts be ready to respond. What other mouth for praise and testimony has God, save yours?

On the other hand, remember that one is not heard for his much speaking, either by God or man. Have something to say, and then say it. Say it simply, clearly, strongly. Not a speech, not a sermon, but a testimony. The great majority of silent Christians are silent because they think they cannot make a long or connected argument. A reason of the hope that is in you, they read it in First Peter, not observing that it simply means a statement, declaration of faith. Who cannot say that much? Say it and then, being through, sit down. "And now, Lord," said the little girl, "I haven't anything more to say, amen." Hear it, good deacon; when you haven't anything more to say, say amen! Perhaps it would be well for some others of us to stop—when we get through. One would not be in so much danger of being "rash with his mouth," if when the mind says "I'm done," the lips would echo, "So am I."

"And I have promised my God that I will do it!" said Abraham Lincoln, in the earliest council on the proclamation of emancipation. That settled it. Pay your vows, to God. How many unpaid vows there are, promises made on sick beds, promises made under the preaching of the gospel! How many are deferring? How many souls convicted of sin, how many convinced of present duty? Pay thy vow. Pay it at once.

Next Lesson: "The Creator Remembered." Eccles. 12: 1-7, 13, 14.

The Stormy Petrel's Endurance. During a recent trip across the Atlantic the passengers on one steamer had a vivid illustration of the endurance of the stormy petrel. Shortly after the ship had left the Irish coast two or three of these birds were sighted at the ship's stern. One had been captured at some previous time, and its captor had tied a bit of red flannel or ribbon round its neck and let it go. The bit of red made the bird very conspicuous, and it could be easily identified. That bird, with others that could not be so easily distinguished, followed the ship right across the ocean. Rarely, during the daytime at least, was it out of sight, and if for an hour or two it was lost to view while feeding on the refuse cast overboard, it soon reappeared, and the last seen of it was within a few miles of Sandy Hook, when it disappeared. When the fact is considered that the ship, day and night, went at an average speed of nearly twenty miles an hour, the feat performed by the daring traveler can be appreciated.

Encouragement for the Feeble. So long as the falling embers of vitality are capable of being rekindled into a warm and genial glow, just so long there is hope for the weak and emaciated invalid. Let him not, therefore, despond, but derive encouragement from this, and from the further fact that there is a restorative most potent in renewing the dissipated powers of a broken-down system. Von Hutter's Stomach Bitters is daily reviving strength in the bodies and hope in the minds of the feeble and nervous. Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the restorative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored, the blood fertilized, and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate; vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe. Use it and regain vigor!

The Brooklyn bridge, the largest suspension bridge in the world, is, with its approaches, 5,989 feet long, and cost \$13,000,000.

N. K. Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger is a gentile tonic. None better. Try it. Only 25 cents.



Profoundly Grateful

For Help Derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was threatened with cancer, and disagreeable eruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by its use I was cured. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has Saved Me from Premature Death. I am now almost 70 years of age, and I work like a tiger. And I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength."—REV. O. H. POWER, 224 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and was cured by a few days' use of SSS. M. H. WOLFE, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured some years ago of White Swelling in my leg by using SSS, and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and failed, but S. S. S. did the work. PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY DRUGS, 66 Warren St., N. Y.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND

for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address: HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Investigator U. S. Pension Bureau. Free list sent, including claims, any time. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO AGENCY.

PISON'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Pison's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands, it has not injured one. It is not bad to take. The best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. B.C.

CONSUMPTIVES



THE WAY SHE LOOKS
troubles the woman who is delicate, run-down, or overworked. She has hollow cheeks, dull eyes, thin lips, and pale, and it is the way to look well is to be well. Now the way to be well is to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That is the only medicine that's guaranteed to build up a woman's strength and to cure women's ailments. In every "female complaint," irregularity of menstruation, and in every exhausted condition of the female system—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

There is only one medicine for Catarrh worthy the name. Dozens are advertised, but only the proprietors of Dr. Beger's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't cure you, we'll pay you \$100 in cash!"



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

NEARLY 1000 MILES IN A LITTLE OVER 1000 MINUTES
The New Fast Train
VIA THE
Lake Shore and N. Y. Central Route,
CHICAGO TO NEW YORK
IN
20 HOURS
L.V. CHICAGO 2:00 P.M.
A.V. NEW YORK 11:00 A.M.
J. A. SMITH, C. K. WILDER,
Gen'l. Mgrs., West. Pass. Agt.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, giving more than one cup of delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

LEWIS' 98% LYE
Powdered and Perfumed.
(PATENTED.)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removal to lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. Is the best for cleaning walls, pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.
PENNA. SALT MFG. CO.,
Gen. Apts., Phila., Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days.
DR. J. STEPHENSON, Lebanon, Ohio.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.
RISEING SUN
STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Colorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.
HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

WINDS ARE LET LOOSE.

LIVES ARE LOST AND PROPERTY DAMAGED.

Two Men Killed and Many Injured at Cleveland—Several Fatalities in Ohio—Houses, Barns and Orchards Are Levelled—Devastation and Death.

Sweep All Before It.

A cyclone, lasting only about a quarter of a minute, played great havoc in Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity. The tornado swept everything before it, and killed three persons and wounded a score more. Half a dozen business blocks were unroofed and the gas works, Globe Machine works, the Selfridge Handle works, the Lima Machine works, St. James Hotel, and a score of other buildings were unroofed. The little town of Huma was also almost totally destroyed. The Methodist Church of Holiness destroyed. Daniel Miller, a farmer, was killed by the barn on his farm falling on him and crushing him to death. The storm was general all over the section, within one hundred miles of Lima, and damage to the amount of at least \$3,000,000 was done. Two miles south of the city a path was cut through the woods to a width of about fifty feet, and as clean as though a chopper had gone through the woods with an ax. Everything was swept in front of the storm, including houses, barns, fences, etc., while orchards being swept away slick and clean.

Loss of Life at Cleveland.

At Cleveland four men were instantly killed and many injured. A scaffold blown from its fastenings by the high wind injured four men employed by the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company. A portion of the plate department of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company undergoing construction gave way to the storm with fatal results. There were a number employed on the structure, two of whom were killed instantly; another received injuries which will doubtless prove fatal, and several were badly injured. Another casualty caused by the severity of the storm was the destruction of a two-story frame house at Doane and Superior streets. It was blown down and John Cole buried beneath the debris. When taken out the man was in a terrible condition, and death soon followed.

Premont experienced the effects of a tornado, the storm being by far the worst that has ever been known there. It swept across the city from the southern to the northern limits and in its path destroyed and unroofed buildings, uprooted trees, and did great damage on every side. The most disastrous effect was in the destruction of the carriage works of Ambrose Ochs. The gale struck the building and in an instant it collapsed. Most of the men escaped with slight injuries. Reports from the country are to the effect that great damage has been done to houses and orchards.

Blows Sixty Miles an Hour.

At Detroit the wind rose to a velocity of fifty-four miles an hour, and increased in force until about noon it was blowing sixty miles. Many shade trees throughout the city were blown down, and some streets—Cass avenue especially—were so thickly strewn with broken timbers and trunks as to make them almost impassable. With a few exceptions, telegraph and telephone wires running into Detroit went down. Fruit trees by the score were blown over in the vicinity of Dundee and sidewalks in many places are blocked by fallen shade trees. Many buildings are reported unroofed in that vicinity. At Holly the storm unroofed the opera house and wrecked half a dozen stores. Many houses were badly damaged.

Damage in Indiana.

A windstorm passed over Indianapolis and did great damage. In the eastern and southern portions of Indiana the wind blew with great force. At Jeffersonville many houses were unroofed and trees were blown down. John Sigm was blown over an embankment and severely injured. At Elwood the roof of the American Tin-plate works was blown off and the building otherwise damaged. At Marion the theater building of the Columbia Zinc works was blown over. The total damage will run up into the thousands.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Excellent Growing Weather and Fine Prospects Prevail in the Northwest.

The Washington weather crop bulletin says: "The weather during the last week has resulted in improved crop conditions in the northwest and central valleys, while the outlook is less favorable in the southeast section of the country."

Illinois—Conditions unusually favorable; corn planting progressing rapidly; considerable acreage sown in oats; meadows and pastures generally excellent; wheat heading in some sections.

Indiana—Weather last half of the week was favorable to plowing and planting and beneficial to crops.

Missouri—Vegetation makes rapid growth and improvement, work being expedited; around breaking.

Michigan—Weather during last week generally favorable to crops and farm work; generally most satisfactory; considerable preparation made for corn; oat and rye doing well.

Wisconsin—Forest fires have done great damage in lumber towns; cornfields and alfalfa fields in southwest counties cut many fields in southwest counties; crop nearly finished; all crops growing nicely.

Minnesota—Another good growing week; seeding except flax nearly finished; corn and potatoes have planted; wheat everywhere coming up nicely.

Iowa—Favorable weather conditions for corn planting and other farm work; planting practically completed, except in localities where plowing was delayed from excessive moisture; plowing was delayed from excessive moisture.

North Dakota—Seeding of all small grain crops and spring grain showing progress; corn and alfalfa growing well; crops generally well; grain high; excessive rain in west portion of great benefit to grazing lands.

South Dakota—Very favorable week, except grain whittled considerably by gales; corn growing in south and planting progressing in north; flax seeding general; some growing.

SEVEN of the banks which failed in Indiana last week were operated under the State law. State Bank Examiner Toeters said that most of them could and probably would be allowed to do so.

There are a few people left

who still follow antiquated methods of raising bread, biscuit, cake and pastry with home-made mixtures of what they suppose to be cream of tartar and soda, compounded haphazard,

but there are very few

The best housekeepers use the Royal Baking Powder instead. Its scientific composition insures uniform results. By its use alone can the finest flavored, most wholesome food be produced. To any housekeeper who has not used the Royal Baking Powder we would like to send our Cook Book, free. Mark your request "For instruction."

Royal Baking Powder Company,
106 Wall Street, New-York.

SKYROCKET PICTURES.

Novel Means of Photographing an Enemy's Camp.

An exceedingly interesting English invention consists of a camera combined with a parachute, especially designed for obtaining photographs of fortifications and of the camp of the enemy, although pictures may also be made for general surveying purposes. The parachute is snugly folded in a thin case at the end of a rocket, which is fired to the required height and burst open by means of a time fuse. The explosion sets free the parachute, which is protected from injury by means of a casing of asbestos. The parachute has a number of thin umbrella ribs, and these are forced outward and kept in that position by means of a strong spiral spring.

From the parachute the camera is suspended, and a string held by the operator is attached by a universal joint to the bottom of the device for the purpose of pulling the parachute back. The camera is fitted with an instantaneous shutter, operated by clockwork, so as to give several exposures at intervals. At the back of the box is an arrangement by which the plates can be manipulated the same as clockwork. A swinging motion can be given the camera by the operator, and this will enable him to obtain successive pictures over a wide area.

The whole arrangement is exceedingly ingenious, and if it can be employed practically it marks an important step in the science of modern warfare, Chicago Times.

New Train Service.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, on Sunday, May 7, added some important trains to their already excellent service, and travelers en route to Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, or to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sioux Falls should note this fact:

The new train West is called the Rocky Mountain Limited, runs via Omaha and Lincoln, and leaves Chicago daily at 10:25 a. m., arriving at Denver next day at 6:40 p. m., Colorado Springs at 6:55 p. m., Pueblo at 8:35 p. m.

The new train to the Northwest is called the "Twin City," and leaves Chicago daily at 8:50 p. m., arriving at Minneapolis and St. Paul early the next morning. Both these trains are vestibuled, carry Pullman's superb service, as well as the ever popular Rock Island Dining Car Service. Take the Great Rock Island Express. The Twin City Express leaving Chicago daily at 2:50 p. m., carries through sleepers to Kansas City, arriving there at 8:30 a. m.

JNO. SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

A Textile Invention.

A Hungarian inventor claims to have made a discovery which will revolutionize the textile industry. He asserts that he is able to spin ordinary wood pulp or cellulose into yarn, from which all sorts of textile tissues can be made in the ordinary way, equaling in appearance, durability and fastness of color the best cotton goods. The method is not only applicable to cellulose, but also to every sort of short fibrous material—for instance, rags, scraps of cotton and linen goods. The fiber, whether paper pulp or textile refuse, can be dyed before being spun into yarn, so that the dyeing of the woven material is not necessary.

The Hot Wanted the Cook.

A recent sudden death necessitated the breaking up of a well-known establishment in Mayfair, and the eldest married daughter of the house, in spite of her grief, was worldly wise enough to remember at the funeral that her father had a treasure of a cook, which it would be well to secure, says the New York Tribune. After the funeral, therefore, she sent for the cook, who, with many regrets over his inability to oblige madame, informed her that her younger sister had engaged him immediately after the death of "ce cher at bon monsieur, son pere."

WINFIELD, Kan., Feb. 18, 1900.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the value of Blue-Beans Smith's—they certainly do all that is claimed for them.

T. L. CAIRNS.

To preserve health is a moral and religious duty, for health is the basis of all social virtues. We can no longer be useful when not well.—Johnson.

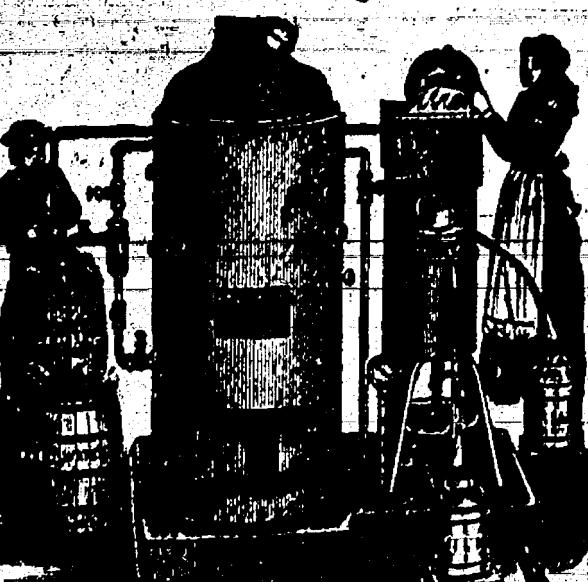
The largest theater in the world is the Paris Opera House. It covers three acres and cost 100,000,000 francs.

BRECHAM'S PILLS take the place of an entire medicine chest, and should be kept for use in every family. 25 cents a box.

QUEEN VICTORIA employs four doctors.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N. Y.



The Davis Hand Cream Separator and Feed Cooker Combined.

Complete outfit for a dairy farmer. The machine has an attachment which, when the bowl has been taken out, is dropped into the Separator so that a belt can run to the churn. Write for further particulars. Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., 240 to 254 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Manufacture all kinds of Creamery Machinery and Dairy Supplies. (Agents wanted in every county.)

REVERSIBLE COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The best and most economical Collars and Cuffs worn. Try them. You will like them. Look well. Fit well. Wear well. Sold for 15 cents for a box of Ten collars or Five pairs of cuffs. A sample collar and pair of cuffs sent by mail for 50 cents. Address, giving size and style wanted. Ask the dealers for them. Reversible Collar Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

FOLKS REDUCED From 18 to 25 lbs. (no treatment by physician). No starving. No suffering. Send for circular. O. W. F. SNYDER, 100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Pure Relief. Price 25c. ANTONIA. 100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

C. N. U. No. 22-93

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says:
"Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes:
"Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Ohio, says:
"Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says:
"The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful."

E. A. ROOD, Toledo, Ohio, says:
"Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure."

E. B. WALTHALL & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say:
"Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says:
"Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

MANUFACTURED BY
E. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.
Testimonials sent free. Sold by Druggists.
75 cents per bottle.

HUMANE, STRONG, CHEAPER THAN BARB WIRE, VISIBLE ORNAMENTAL.
HARTMAN
DOUBLE THE STRENGTH of any other fence; will not stretch, sag, or get out of shape. A Perfect Farm Fence, yet Hand-some enough to Ornament a Lawn. Write for prices.
HARTMAN MFG. CO.,
BEAVER FALLS, PA.
109 Chambers St., New York.
BRANCHES: 309 State St., Chicago. 31-33 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
Descriptive Circular and Testimonials, also Catalogue of Hartman Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Wire and Flower Guards, Fencing Wire, etc., FREE. This Wire Fence is the HARTMAN PANEL FENCE. HARMLESS TO STOCK.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

BOLD HUMOR IN THIS.

ROBBERS HOLD UP MISSOURI'S GOVERNOR.

Trading Upon Hostetter's Reputation—Quibble Over the Heavy Law—Big Failure at Elmhurst—Hells Wrecks a Saw Mill—Sullivan "Suicided."

Held Up by Bold Robbers.
The robbery of the Missouri Pacific train near Pacific, Mo., was one of the most daring crimes that have happened for years. The train consisted of seven coaches, including two sleepers, baggage and express cars. The robbers anticipated a rich haul, for on the express car was the "through safe" which contains money and valuables en route for the Pacific coast. In addition to a heavy trainload of passengers, Gov. Stone and State Treasurer Stephens occupied apartments in the sleeping car. The engineer was signalled by the waving of a red lantern. He brought the train to a standstill and six men appeared at the side of the locomotive. A seventh man, who had covered the engineer with a revolver, compelled him to stop off his engine and hold him by the side of the tender while four of the bandits went to the express car and ordered Messenger Hammit to open the door. Hammit refused to obey the command and the outlaws placed a stick of dynamite under the door and blew a hole two feet in diameter in it. The robbers secured a bag containing \$1,000 in silver, about \$250 in currency and a batch of Missouri Pacific Railroad paychecks, amounting to \$2,400. They also took several valuable packages, the contents of which are not known to the trainmen. The entire time of the hold-up did not occupy twenty minutes, and after the bandits jumped from the express car the engineer mounted his cab and the train proceeded on its journey. It stopped at Washington, fifteen miles west of the scene of the robbery, and Conductor King telegraphed to the railroad officials the facts in regard to the robbery. Gov. Stone also telegraphed to Chief of Police Harrigan of St. Louis, offering a reward of \$300 for each of the robbers.

Bitters Sold by Bulk.
In the United States Court the Hostetter Company of Pittsburgh has begun suits against wholesale druggists all over the country, charging them with infringing patent rights. The defendants, it is alleged, have been selling an imitation of the Hostetter Bitters. The company states that it never sells its bitters in bulk, but that the defendants have been pretending to sell them in bulk. When a druggist or other dealer has called for Hostetter's Bitters, the complaint alleges, the defendants have sent him the imitation instead, selling it to him by the gallon at a reduced price, claiming that they were able to sell the bitters cheaper because they sold them in bulk. They have advised the dealer, it is alleged, to put the bitters in bottles that once contained the bitters in order to satisfy the customer who would look for the proofs of their genuineness, and have offered to furnish new labels to replace sold ones on the empty bottles.

NEWS NUGGETS.

A WASHINGTON report says that Congress will be summoned to meet about Aug. 1.
The coroner's jury at Corunna, Mich., found that Sullivan, the murderer who was taken from jail and lynched "came to his death by suicide."

WHAT with base-ball and other schemes for money making, C. A. Price, of Boston, had too many irons in the fire, and attachments for \$55,000 were placed on his property.

The Independent Veterans is a new rival of the G. A. R. inaugurated by Farnham Post, of New York, which was recently disbanded because it passed resolutions criticising the present pension system.

At Leadville, Col., J. F. Muliffe was crushed to death by several tons of dirt falling on him at the Borella mine. A few days ago he received word from his mother stating that his father had died and made him heir to \$12,000.

MAYOR DAVID C. ROBINSON, of Elmira, N. Y., who has failed with liabilities of \$1,500,000, was owing the Elmira National Bank \$258,305, and now many business men have money tied up in the bank, which will not pay over 50 cents on the dollar.

THIRTY convicts have died since Monday in the Pratt mines in Alabama from pneumonia. There are a great number of cases there, about 10 per cent, proving fatal. Bad ventilation and improper care of the men are the causes alleged for the sickness. The State authorities are investigating.

WHILE a big log was being sawed into lumber in a mill near Richmond, Va., the saw struck a cannon ball, which was doubtless imbedded in the tree during the battle of Drury's Bluff. The bark had entirely healed where the ball entered. The saw flew in pieces and wrecked the balance of the machinery.

JUDGE LACOMBE in the United States Circuit Court at New York has released a Chinaman arrested under the heavy law. The judge held that the law made no provision for deporting Chinamen and appointed no person to execute its provisions. He ordered that the prisoner be discharged from custody and "deported" when a provision for such deportation is made by proper authority.

EASTERN.

The Vermont Investment Company, of Bennington, Vt., has failed. It had a branch at Kansas City and did a large business in Western mortgages. The capital stock is \$300,000.

As a compliment to the people of New York the Saragossa Band, which came over with Eulalia, gave a concert in City Hall Park Monday afternoon. A great crowd was present.

TWO MEN named Merk and McCann are under arrest at Clifton, Pa., charged with murdering William Crawford, a telegraph operator at Foxburg. There was some talk of lynching the prisoners.

TWO ATTACHMENTS, aggregating \$27,343 have been taken out against the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at New York by the Astor Place Bank, which charges that the company secured loans by scheduling assets which did not belong to it.

COMMANDER CLEARY, of the New York State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order disbanding Noah L. Farnham Post of New York City for passing resolutions criticising the pension laws. The resolutions were not submitted to the department and national commanders, as required.

Miss Ted Conlan spent Sunday with her brother in Ann Arbor.

Lewis Klein, of Detroit, is the guest of his parents at this place.

Miss Nen Wilkinson spent Sunday with friends in Stockbridge.

Frank Riggs, of Ann Arbor, spent a part of the week in Chelsea.

C. J. Chandler and T. R. Williams, of Chelsea, were in the city Monday. When twenty-one knots was predicted as the speed for the new cruiser, many hoped but few believed that its engines would ever be able to drive such an immense mass of steel through the water at this rate. When it crossed the line, however, with a speed of 21.09 knots, and some corrections yet to be added for tide, the enthusiasm on board was intense.

WESTERN.

The Rev. J. S. Mills, of Toledo, Iowa, has been elected Bishop of the United Brethren.

JOHN W. and Mrs. L. Tichenor.

Mrs. E. M. Fletcher, of Leslie, has been the guest of friends here this week.

Mrs. Henry Schumacher has been visiting friends in Ann Arbor this week.

Mrs. Lathon Miller entertained her friends at a party.

TEN men perished in a fire, where they had taken refuge from fire, in a lumber camp near Lake City, Mich., Saturday.

THOMAS H. LITZENBERG, who was brought from Toronto to Chicago, is under arrest at Cincinnati on the charge of attempted swindling.

THE Calumet and Hecla Mining Company has divided \$25,000 among the widows and children of the ten men killed in the recent mine disaster.

THE Grand Jury at Norwalk, Ohio, has indicted a dozen prominent men for gambling. They were caught by the police while searching for other game.

THE stable of the Crum Livery Company, 414 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, was burned, with probably 150 horses, and the loss is estimated at \$200,000.

IN the northern part of Minnesota dangerous prairie fires are raging, and in Pine and Morrison counties the flames have attacked the forests, driven before the high wind.

THE burned district of Saginaw, Mich., covers thirty-one blocks, and some 250 families are homeless. The loss will aggregate \$1,000,000, with insurance of about \$600,000.

SPECIAL instructions have been sent to Portland, Oregon, to prevent the landing of 500 Chinese who arrived Saturday, and among whom smallpox is reported to be prevalent.

SAMUEL WOLFFSTEIN was appointed receiver of the firm of Cowen & McGrath, dealers in shoes at Cincinnati, Ohio. Their assets are estimated at \$25,000; liabilities, \$35,000.

Mrs. ANNIE PETERSON was sentenced to the State prison for two years, at Columbus, Ohio, for smuggling a small saw to her husband in jail, by which means he made his escape.

A CAVE occurred on the 500-foot level of the Caledonia mine at Deadwood, S. D., instantly killing a miner named Charles Koski and probably fatally injuring Martin Beck and John Polesen.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, in a decision at St. Paul, held that a railway company is liable to garnishment on goods that it is holding as a warehouseman after the termination of transportation.

THE temperance people of Frankton, Ind., Saturday night destroyed the saloons that had sprung into existence in the last few months. Three of the leaders of the mob were arrested and are awaiting trial.

THE national organization of Chiefs of Police, at Chicago, unanimously adopted the Bertillon system of identification of criminals and agreed to try to get the legislatures of all the States to pass such laws that it may be generally adopted.

MAYOR EUSTIS, of Minneapolis, has decided to make saloonkeepers responsible for losses suffered in their places.

by victims of sharpers. He began by compelling the proprietors of a saloon, in which "V. J. Blackmore, a young Englishman from Winnipeg, was swindled out of \$200 in a dice game, to pay Blackmore the full amount.

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR WM. PATTERSON, a wealthy farmer, living near Weston, Ohio, was worked by the fanning mill racket to the tune of \$5,000. A swindler representing a fanning mill company got him to take the agency for it. Patterson signed a contract, and in a few days received a bill for thirty-fanning mills at \$50 each, and also received notes that they would send the other seventy in a couple of days, making 100 in all, amounting to \$5,000, which the banks hold in notes against him.

HEREAFTER children from 6 to 12 years of age will be admitted to the World's Fair for half fare. This important change was made by the Exposition Board of Directors Friday. Heretofore every person—man, woman, or child—who entered the gates was required to pay 50 cents, unless he changed to the possessor of a pass. For some time it has been argued that it was all right to charge an adult this sum, but that a child should not be required to pay as much. Half fare for children was asked of the Exposition officials, and the Board of Directors unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rule 1 of the general rules governing admission to the fair be amended so that the price of admission for children between the ages of 6 and 12 years be reduced to 25 cents.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, the farm hand who brutally murdered his employer, Clayton Leetch, and murderously assaulted the latter's wife near Durand, Mich., last January, was taken from the jail by an immense mob at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday evening and lynched. Sullivan was captured in Detroit Sunday and taken to Corunna under guard and placed in jail. When arraigned on the charge of murder Sullivan acknowledged that he was the man wanted. All day crowds of men from Durand, Holly and surrounding towns assembled, until at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening more than 2,000 infuriated citizens were congregated around the jail with the intention of taking justice into their own hands. They secured the prisoner and strung him up, after shooting his body full of holes.

SOME parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota were swept by high winds Monday evening. In Wisconsin three fatalities occurred in rural districts. The residence of O. A. Hearstead, three miles north of Dexter, was blown down, completely wrecked, and all the members of the family injured. Mrs. Hearstead seriously. The barn of A. Grabue, of Pleasant Valley, was struck by lightning and five horses, together with their stock, consumed. The path of the storm is strewn with wrecked barns, and but few windmills are left standing. The house of C. Pettit at Madison, S. D., was demolished and Mrs. Pettit seriously injured. At Salem the water is in the streets three feet deep. No loss of life has been reported. Six hundred feet of the Milwaukee railway track, two elevators, and the Catholic church were destroyed at Ethan. The loss is estimated at \$35,000.

AT Saginaw, Mich., fire broke out Saturday afternoon, in the mill property of Sample & Camp, and before controlled it had done damage aggregating \$1,500,000. Nearly 300 buildings were destroyed, and 1,000 men were thrown out of employment. One man lost his life. St. Vincent's Orphan's Home was destroyed, but all the inmates were rescued. Big forest fires as a result of the dry weather and a heavy south-west gale are reported from various points in the northern part of Wisconsin, causing heavy damage. A fire which originated in some underbrush just outside of Antigo spread to the town and caused a big fire. The planing mill of the Northwestern Lumber Company, Wood's large sawmill, and thirty dwellings and a large quantity of lumber and wood belonging to Clements Bros. were burned. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, with but little insurance. The small town of Bryant is reported to have been entirely wiped out. At Bugbee the fires spread the rails of the Milwaukee and Lake Shore tracks, as a result of which a special train with a party of the road officials was ditched. The officials narrowly escaped alive, while the train was entirely consumed.

SOUTHERN.

EX-TREASURER VINCENT, of Alabama, who was sentenced to twenty years for embezzling \$30,000, was pardoned by the Governor.

IN a riot at the Gum Springs saloon, Middlesboro, Ky., in which white and negro men and women participated, Mattie Young was shot and killed by John Martin.

STEPHEN W. DORCHERTY, pastor of the Colored Baptist Church at Georgetown, Ky., was killed in a desperate battle with John Ball. Over sixty shots were exchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., was visited by a tornado at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. Many buildings, stores and residences were wrecked, roofs torn off and chimneys demolished. A number of people had narrow escapes from death by falling walls and flying roofs, but, outside of a few bruises and broken limbs, no one was seriously injured. The tornado came from the west and was evidently of a local character, as no damage has been reported from points outside the city. The heaviest sufferer from the storm is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The wind struck their immense roundhouse in the western portion of the city, and in an instant the heavy walls fell and the roof crushed in, burying the men at work on the engines beneath a mass of brick and iron girders. Heavy locomotives were blown from the rails and overturned. When the employees found the walls falling they rushed for the "cinder piles" and crouching in the excavations miraculously escaped death. About thirty

buildings throughout the city sustained more or less damage.

WASHINGTON.

THREE Westerners filed applications at the Treasury Department: R. E. Spangler, of Chicago, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District; E. M. Hellen, Delaware, O., and H. P. Padley, Ashland, Wis., to be Superintendents of Public Buildings.

THE sensational denunciation of Dr. Briggs by the Rev. Dr. Myron Sutherland from the pulpit has created an endless amount of discussion and no little bitterness among the Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session in Washington. The fact that the venerable pastor of the church which the President attends spoke in reply to the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York City, lent additional interest to the affair. Dr. Smith is the pastor of the church in New York which Mrs. Cleveland attends and Mrs. Cleveland occupied her pew. In common with many of the New York Presbyterians Mrs. Cleveland is understood to be strongly sympathetic with Dr. Briggs, and naturally the lady is not in accord with the utterances of her Washington pastor. It is reported that Mrs. Cleveland contemplates giving up her pew in Dr. Sutherland's church in consequence of the affair, and that it will have a decided effect on the discussion over Dr. Briggs and his orthodoxy.

FOREIGN.

VERDI's new opera, "Falstaff," was voted a failure in Vienna.

THE Chamber of Deputies Friday rejected the budget for the support of the Department of Justice, and the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Theodor Bonacci, at once resigned. The budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was rejected also, and this resulted in the resignation of the entire ministry. King Humbert has postponed his departure for Monza that he may be in Rome during the Cabinet crisis. The majority on the vote against the government was only five, and the whole incident might have been averted had the Ministers been more watchful.

IN GENERAL.

PRESIDENT SAGASA has proclaimed martial law in Nicaragua and declared himself dictator.

THE Cuban sugar season may now be considered virtually ended, as the yield of the few estates still grinding will have no appreciable effect on the total production. It is estimated that the yield of the whole island will amount to between 750,000 and 800,000, a very large decrease from the average total production.

OBITUARY: At Boston, Ezra H. Heywood, who was an influential member of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery League; At Adrian, Mich., O'Neil K. Whitmore, aged 78; At New Orleans, Col. Daniel A. Wilson, who was Judge Advocate General in the Confederate army, aged 60; Rev. Father Guedry, formerly of Chicago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Stocks rally from extreme depression, but business shows no substantial improvement. The distribution of products to final consumers is rather less encouraging, though the weather has been generally more favorable and at some points helps retail trade. Wholesale business and speculation show each week more hesitation with regard to the crops next fall, the responsibilities of tariff changes, and money uncertainties. Some large failures and many of minor importance show the effects of increasing stringency in money markets, and while money is comparatively easy at New York the pressure at other points has increased. Almost every where collections are slow, and doubt about the future affects many undertakings, although the present volume of trade based upon past orders is remarkably large. The Treasury is in a stronger position than for some weeks past, but exports of gold have notably increased. The extraordinary bank failures in Australia, involving deposits already amounting to more than \$20,000,000, of which over \$125,000,000 was due to British depositors, cause much realizing on securities and merchandise, the effects of which are felt in American markets.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	\$3.25	@ 6.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.00	@ 7.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	41	@ 71 1/2
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 58
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	19	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 14
POTATOES—New per bu	95	@ 1.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@ 5.50
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@ 7.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2	46	@ 67
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 44
OATS—No. 2 White	34 1/2	@ 35 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 7.75
SHEEP—No. 2 Red	38	@ 68 1/2
OATS—No. 2	37 1/2	@ 38
RYE—No. 2	45	@ 57
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.00	@ 7.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	45 1/2	@ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 2 Mixed	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.00	@ 7.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	45 1/2	@ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2 White	37 1/2	@ 38 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	41	@ 71
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	32	@ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	32	@ 33 1/2
RYE	59	@ 61
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	2.50	@ 5.50
HOGS—Best Grades	4.00	@ 7.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	78	@ 80 1/2
No. 2 Red	74 1/2	@ 75 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	68 1/2	@ 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	35 1/2	@ 36 1/2
RYE—No. 1	61	@ 62
BUTTER—No. 2	61	@ 62
PORK—Mess	20 1/2	@ 21 1/2
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 7.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77 1/2	@ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—Mixed Western	34	@ 35
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@ 19
PORK—New Mess	21 1/2	@ 22 1/2

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA'S NATAL DAY CELEBRATED.

Presbyterian Pass Resolutions—New York Herald Management Indignant—Twenty Years for a Panama Hoodler—Eastern Tannery Burns with Quarter of a Million Loss.

Loyal Britishers Rejoice.

ONE loyal subject for each year of her reign celebrated the seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria of England by banqueting at the Virginia Hotel, Chicago, Wednesday night under the auspices of the British Royal Commissioners and the Commissioners for the British Colonies at the World's Columbian Exposition. The banquet was given. From facades to the pillared entrances the Virginia was decked in the ensigns of Britain. Over the main entrance to the hotel were looped two Union Jacks. Inside the hall music and perfume floated on a sea of color. All the perfumed buds and blossoms that summer holds were woven in graceful designs about the lighted hall. Back of the main table and overlooking the entire hall was placed a life-sized portrait of the honored Queen. Above it hung a silken canopy flecked with white blossoms and illumined with waxen tapers, lined and hooded in harmonizing color. Silken ensigns interwoven formed the frame of this picture, which was the centerpiece of all the decorations. Upon the main table, on either side of the presiding toastmaster, Walter H. Harris, was a floral picture. American beauty roses made the red for the national design, and violets formed the blue background, where great stars of white narcissus were set with a star for every State.

Reformed Presbyterians.

At the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in session at New York, a resolution was introduced by the Rev. Thomas Walters, that no church funds be hereafter invested in stocks which cause unnecessary work on Sunday, such as railroad securities and many others. Mr. Robert Stevenson moved a resolution making it incumbent for all members of the church who were represented by the synod to withhold their patronage from the World's Fair if opened on Sundays. The resolution was adopted. The next meeting of the synod will be at Coulterville, Ill., in May, 1894.

Disastrous Fire.

THE Atlantic tannery property of South Salem, Mass., operated by Poor Bros., the most complete tannery property in Salem vicinity, occupying over ten acres covered with manufacturing buildings, was totally destroyed by fire. The total loss will reach fully \$250,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

BREVITIES.

THE General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church began its annual session at Canton, Ohio.

EMILIO CASTELAR, ex-dictator of Spain, has published a formal notice retiring from public life.

SIO. GRONITTI has agreed to construct a new Italian cabinet, with himself as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.

THE cruiser New York developed a speed of 21.09 knots on her trial trip. Her builders, the Cramps, will receive a premium of \$200,000.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the Denver real-estate firm of John M. Berkeley & Co. Their liabilities are reported to amount to \$300,000.

THE Baptist anniversary at Denver, Col., began with the meeting of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, representing 2,319 auxiliaries.

CHARLES E. DOTY, late Postmaster at South Norwalk, Conn., paid \$1,000 fine for hiring clerks, when in office, for less than the wages allowed by regulations, pocketing the difference.

TWO FRENCH delegates to the miners' international conference, at Brussels, were expelled from Belgium on the charge that they had taken a leading part in expelling Belgian miners from northern France in 1892.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the Sioux City Investment Company, having a paid-up capital of \$300,000. The company is said to be perfectly solvent, and the receivership is simply the result of internal dissensions.

M. ARTON, the Panama lobbyist, has been sentenced at Paris to twenty years' penal servitude for frauds in connection with the dynamite society, and to five years' civil degradation and a fine of 400,000 francs for his connection with the Panama scandal.

THE New York Herald is to be merged into a co-operative society in which every member will be given a share. Legal proceedings are threatened against the agency for cableing to Europe that the Herald was to be a stock company with a capital of \$2,000,000, malice being alleged in placing the stock at so low a figure.

WM. WENHAM rushed home from the circus at Elkhart, Ind., Wednesday, procured \$800, and slapped it down in proof that if he lost at the game they had proposed he could pay. There was the usual result, with the addition that they continued to convince him of their own honesty until the circus got away from town. The man who grabbed the money and ran away has not been caught.

THE Providence (R. I.) Jewelry Company has made a general assignment. The assets are estimated at \$25,000.

THE horribly mangled body of a man, supposed to be John Horan, of Chicago, was found on the railroad track at Binghamton, N. Y.

MANY BURN TO DEATH.

DISASTROUS FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

Eight Men Take Refuge in a Well, Timber Falls in and They Are Burned to a Crisp—Wisconsin Towns Destroyed—Saginaw's Bad Blaze.

Forests Afame.
A forest fire destroyed Lonia Sande's lumber camp near Lake City, Mich. Out of a total crew of sixty men forty-nine escaped uninjured. One, Edward Sullivan, was seriously burned and ten are dead. Of these, eight took refuge in a well and were cremated there by the timber and curling falling in on them and burning. Two tried to run the gauntlet and were burned to death. The men were assembled at dinner and the forest fire, which was burning at around, entirely cut off escape. When the men, realizing their danger, rushed out of the building in which they had been sitting the smoke so blinded them that they became bewildered. They ran hither and thither, unable to find a means of escape, and their horses stampeded owing to the confusion. Eight of the men jumped into a well to escape the flames and there died of suffocation. Their bodies have since been brought to the surface. Other men rushed to the woods and some of them thus escaped, but the bodies of two of them were afterward found burned. One man reached Lake City terribly burned and there died in fearful agony. Eight teams of horses were cremated. The bodies of the burned have been taken to Lake City, where they await burial. Most of the unfortunates were strangers, and the bodies will be shipped to friends where known. The fire in the timber near the camp of Blodgett, Cummer & Dwiggs is under control and no further danger is feared there.

Saginaw's Big Blaze.

A little spark and a strong southwest gale at Saginaw, Mich., resulted in a very destructive fire. In a brief period the work of years of toil was destroyed and the fairest portion of Saginaw left a mass of smoldering ashes and debris. The fire is said to have started from the chimney of Briggs & Cooper, on what is known as the middle ground and was wafted by the gale, it swept down into the dismantled mill plant of Sample & Camp, on the docks of which were a number of piles of lumber. The Bristol street bridge next caught and a portion of it was destroyed. Thence the flames leaped to the east side just below Bristol street and north of the city hall, where were located a large number of buildings, including hose-house No. 6, J. F. Winkler's ice-houses, eleven residences on Tilden street and on both sides of Washington avenue down to Holden street were quickly licked up. Then the sparks were carried across the old bayou into the premises of the George F. Cross Lumber Company, the planing mill, lumber in the yard and a dozen tenement houses melting like snow. Next came the Allington & Curtis Manufacturing Company's extensive plant and Passot's old soap factory, all of which were wiped out. Here the fire struck Jefferson avenue, and in an hour some of the finest residences in the city were in ashes. The flames made a clean sweep north to Emerson street, where the fire continued eastward, south and along Emerson street toward the city limits. It cut a wide swath on Owen, Howard, Sheridan and Warren avenues and other streets east. St. Vincent's Orphan's Home succumbed early, but the inmates were all removed to places of safety.

In many instances houses caught fire and were destroyed before the occupants were hardly aware that they were in danger, and dozens of families saved practically nothing. It is impossible to give a correct account of the losses and insurance. The former will reach nearly \$1,500,000, with probably an insurance of \$700,000. Fully 1,000 men employed in factories burned are thrown out of employment and hundreds of families are homeless, as about three hundred buildings were burned. Only one life was lost, that of John Clark, employed in McClelland's shoe factory, who burned in front of his own house. A fireman named McNally was quite severely burned. There will be many cases of distress, but the great majority of the losses are distributed among people comparatively well-to-do. The heaviest loss is that of E. Gorman, which foots up to \$350,000 and throws 350 men out of employment.

Wisconsin Towns Destroyed.

Saturday was a bad day for the towns and cities of Northern Wisconsin, which are surrounded by the pine woods. The wind blew a gale, and vegetation is so backward that everything was as dry as tinder. The conditions were those that generally obtain late in the fall and precautions against fire are then taken. As it was, forest fires raged all along the line of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad from Antigo to Wausau. The town of Bryant, near Antigo, was entirely wiped out, and the inhabitants forced to flee for their lives. Thirty buildings were destroyed and not a single house of any description was left to mark the town site. About one million feet of lumber and three hundred thousand feet of logs were also destroyed. There was little insurance. Many of the inhabitants of Bryant spent last night in the woods. It was a day of great excitement at Antigo. Forest fires blazed all around and there were several alarms of fire in the city. The last fire started in the afternoon and swept over the southern portion of the city, destroying Weed's mill and about forty houses. The damage will exceed \$100,000 and 200 people were made homeless.

COSTS TO DEPORT CHINESE.

Secretary Carlisle estimates that it will require about \$1,000 a head. Secretary Carlisle has determined to begin vigorously the deportation of Chinese illegally in this country and to continue so long as the \$30,000 available for that purpose shall last. But this does not apply to the Geary act. The

Secretary's purpose is to get rid of the Chinese who entered the United States illegally prior to the passage of the Geary law, in violation of the Scott law of 1888. Despite the provisions of that law Chinese continued to come into the United States and the investigations of Marshals have identified a good many of them. It is estimated that it will cost about \$1,000 per head to rid the country of those aliens who are here illegally. Hence Secretary Carlisle will have to stop when he shall have returned thirty Chinese to the flowery kingdom.

WORK DONE IN A YEAR.

Reports Submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly.
The annual reports of the various church boards submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session in the New York Avenue Church at Washington, show encouraging results in every branch of the work. The report of the permanent committee on temperance enters into that subject largely in detail and makes many recommendations. The report emphasizes the statement that the church is not a political organization, but owes its duty to God and on such moral questions.



NEW YORK AVENUE CHURCH.

not proved a disappointment to the expectations of the church. During the year the receipts have been \$73,134, and the disbursements \$68,130. Forty institutions have been assisted and twenty States occupied. The aggregate enrollment of students is 4,002, of whom 2,794 are engaged in systematic Bible study. The report of the Board of Foreign Missions displays a very satisfactory condition of affairs, the only gloom being caused by the death of four missionaries. During the year forty-six new missionaries were sent into the field, making a total in connection with the board of 622 missionaries, which with active agents of all grades reaches a total of 1,647, including 187 ordained ministers. The detailed reports from the missions in Japan, China, Corea, Siam, and Laos, India, Persia, Syria, Africa, Mexico, Central America, and South America, the board says, call for thanksgiving. The outlook was never more encouraging. The expenditures for missions in the more important fields were as follows: Africa, \$34,407; China, \$180,057; India, \$157,670; Japan, \$94,002; Corea, \$3,593; Mexico, \$89,401; Persia, \$96,042; Siam and Laos, \$47,953; South America, \$87,103; Syria, \$61,208; United States Indians, \$19,848. The expenses of the home department were \$50,200.

PELTING HAILSTONES.

Immense Damage in Pittsburgh and Vicinity by a Terrible Storm.
Pittsburgh and vicinity was visited by the most violent hail-storm ever known the other afternoon. The effect was most disastrous to life and property. Heavy black clouds suddenly obscured the light of the sun, while the air became oppressively hot. Following a terrific electric flash came the crash and roar of thunder, shaking the very earth. Before rain or hail could seek a cover, the deluge of ice came and for five minutes there was a terrific war of the elements. Chunks of ice as big as goose eggs fell. Telephone and telegraph wires were prostrated in every direction; electric and cable cars were stopped by broken wires or debris choking the conduits and traffic was suspended for a long time.

The stinging pelting of the hail caused a number of serious accidents by frozen horses. Twenty horses, some of them valuable, are known to have been killed in Pittsburgh, either by collision or becoming entangled in electric wires. John Downey, the driver of one team, was dragged several squares and fatally hurt. Michael Dunn, aged fourteen, was almost electrocuted by stepping on an electric light wire on Second avenue. One valuable team attached to a carriage standing in front of the Monongahela House plunged into the Monongahela river and was drowned. The husband of Joseph Craig was proceeding along Stockton avenue, Allegheny, when the storm broke. In an instant there was terrible confusion. Some of the teams ran away, crashing into the carriages preceding them. The horse was badly damaged, and the casket was broken open.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Wandrahm, from Antwerp for Montreal, went ashore at Apple Island, 130 miles below Quebec, during a fog. Besides a general cargo the Wandrahm has 600 steerage passengers from different points in Europe.

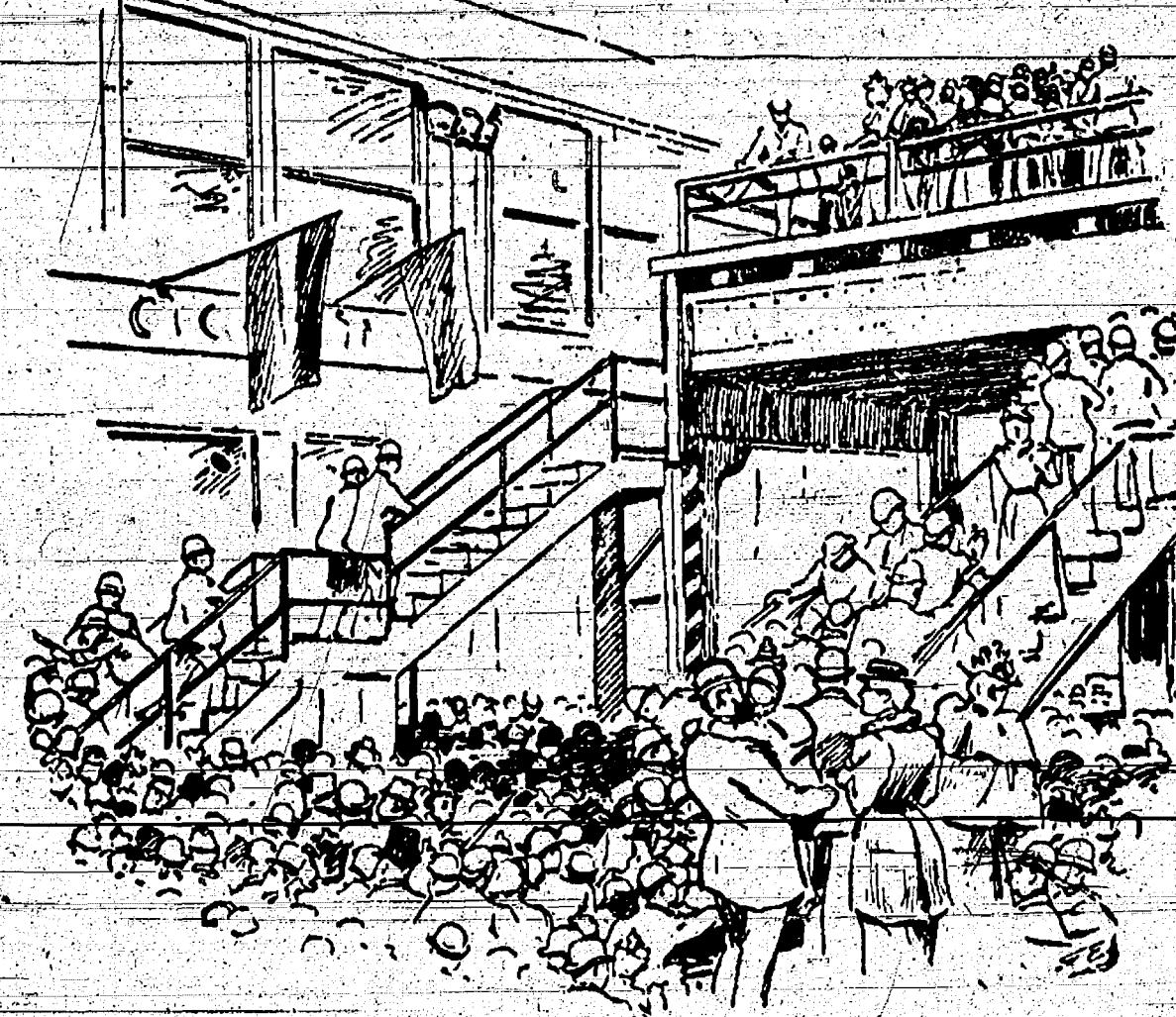
CHICAGO AND THE FAIR.

THINGS EVERY VISITOR SHOULD KNOW.

Some of the Schemes of Pickpockets and Thieves—The Different Routes to the Fair Grounds—How to Utilize Time and Money.

Beware of Strangers.

Chicago correspondence:
Chicago will be a crowded city during the World's Fair, and among the crowds will be many who make a livelihood by fraud and theft. The confidence man, who knows all your friends and relatives intimately and wants a small advance on a bogus check after banking hours; the "flim-flam" man, who cheats you before your very eyes by doubling over banknotes and giving you the wrong change; the man with the "gold" ring he has found and wants to sell for one-half its value; the pickpocket who has his confederate hustle you about in the crowded street-car while he deftly lifts your watch from its chain; the sneak-thief who picks up what valuables you carelessly leave in your unlocked room, and the highway



SCENE AT THE ELEVATED STATION.

robber who infests dark alleys and unfrequented by-ways—all these will be lying in wait for the inexperienced and unwary stranger in Chicago. The average citizen is scarcely a match for these gentry, much less the unsophisticated countryman or the denizen of orderly inland towns, and the first thing the stranger settling down in the World's Fair city for a brief sojourn should do is to determine to keep out a sharp eye and few valuables about him. There are numerous ways of disposing of surplus wealth, such as the safety deposit vaults and the banks, but



THE TALLY-HO COACH.

whether the visitor avails himself of these or not, he should make it a rule to leave nothing of value in his room, and carry just what is necessary in a crowd or after dark, and this safely stowed away. It will be well to avoid remote thoroughfares and late hours, to give the plausible stranger a wide berth, apply to the nearest policeman in cases of doubt and distress, and have a card in a convenient pocket containing name and address for identification in case of accident.

Routes to the Fair Grounds.

There are several routes leading direct to the World's Fair, all from the center of the city. Those rooming in the West or North Divisions, therefore, may take the cable lines leading thither, or walk the distance if within a radius

along the entire route. The fare is 5 cents, the method of locomotion smooth and rapid, the seven miles being covered in some twenty-five minutes. Frequent trains run, the seats are roomy and comfortable, and the view from the car windows is a very interesting one. This line lands its patrons directly inside the grounds.

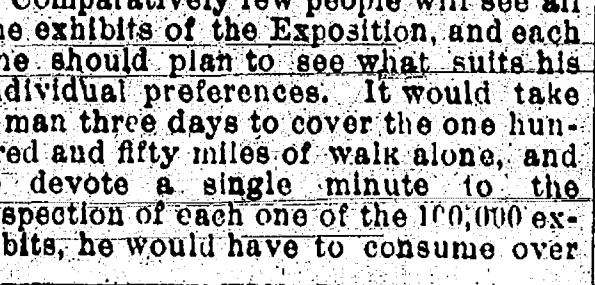
The steam railroads are a third means of travel, and quite a number of lines will run excursion trains to the Fair. The Illinois Central Railroad, with its depot on the lake front, will probably monopolize the bulk of traffic in this direction, however, being especially equipped for the service, and having arranged to operate through trains without stop every few minutes. The fare will be 10 cents, but the journey is quicker than by the elevated, and the route affords a view of the fine southern avenues of the city and the lake. Its cars are so arranged that every passenger must occupy a seat.

The visitor exhausting these means of locomotion, and not having ninety dollars to pay for a trolley coach, or ten dollars a day for a carriage, but desirous of approaching the Exposition by some new route, can facilitate the senses with an imitation sea voyage. Steamers of every kind will ply fre-

quently between the grounds and the pier on the lake front, just over the Van Buren street viaduct. The fare is twenty-five cents; the trip delightful. What with the fresh water breeze, the ocean swell on a small scale, and a panoramic view of the city stretching like a crescent moon before the vision, this route on a pleasant day is a most enjoyable one. Thirstily visitor should vary his routes to the Fair as much as possible for the experience afforded, and by getting started early and leaving the grounds at a reasonable hour, all crowds, danger, and confusion may be avoided. The manner in which these lines handled the crowds on opening day proves their ability to make it comfortable and pleasant for all patrons at all times.

Inside the Grounds.

Once inside the grounds, the sensible visitor will devote some thought and calculation to the manner in which he will endeavor to get as much good as possible out of his money. Fifty cents pays for an inspection of the main features of the Exposition, and there is lots to see. These should be exhausted first. The side-shows of the Midway Plaisance can be an after-consideration, and a preparatory stroll, there will not only give a fine surface glimpse of its variety and merits, but will enable later a more critical selection for a survey of inside features. A map or guide of the Fair may be purchased cheaply. Let the visitor study it, and devote his first day to a view of the buildings as a whole, to get acquainted, so to speak, with the lay of the land. He may then calculate as to the territory to be covered in a day, and decide how to utilize his time profitably. Comparatively few people will see all the exhibits of the Exposition, and each one should plan to see what suits his individual preferences. It would take a man three days to cover the one hundred and fifty miles of walk alone, and to devote a single minute to the inspection of each one of the 100,000 exhibits, he would have to consume over



CABLE TRAINS TO THE FAIR.

a mile. The cable trains, running direct to the grounds and charging a 5-cent fare, may be taken anywhere on State street or Wabash avenue. This route is the slowest, but nowise unpleasant, as it passes through a representative business and residence district of the city, and the forty-five minutes' ride is enlivened by a constantly changing scene. To the uninitiated it enables a study of the best surface road system in use in Chicago, and gives a good idea of the plans of the streets and the extent of the city. The elevated railroad will probably be the favorite avenue of travel during the Exposition. The down-town terminal station is on Congress, just east of State street, although trains stop for passengers every three or four squares

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A boiler exploded in a cloth factory in Sedan, France. All the hands were at work at the time. Twenty were said to have been killed. Many more were injured.

THE WEEK AT LANSING.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Makers.

The Legislature cannot reach final adjournment May 29 unless many of the important bills are abandoned. Friday afternoon, therefore, a resolution postponing the date until June 15 was offered. The bill granting municipal and school suffrage to women passed the House by a vote of 57 to 25. It requires women to be able to read the Constitution of the State in the English language. The House also passed the bill appropriating \$20,000 for a gymnasium at the State Normal School and the good roads measure. A joint resolution was passed proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring foreigners to have their full papers before they are eligible as electors, and requiring a residence of six months in the State and twenty days in a township or ward. The bill providing for the appointment of special deputy game wardens with jurisdiction in all sections of the State was also passed. The Senate passed the bills allowing the use of the Rhine vote-recorder and the Meyers ballot-machine. It also passed the Gilbert finance bill, which provides a uniform tax of \$500 and allows the sale of liquors on all days except Sunday, Christmas, Thanksgiving day, Decoration day, and Election Day.

Representative Harkworth on Monday moved the appointment of a committee to draft a general law for the incorporation of cities and villages, which law should embrace a provision requiring municipalities having a certain population to incorporate under it, unless good reason could be shown why they should not do so. Fully 280 petitioners are lobbying for and against the passage of the bill incorporating the city, and Senators and Representatives are being buttonholed like voters at a ward caucus. Mr. Harkworth's move will tend to materially shorten legislative sessions in Michigan.

The House on Tuesday refused to pass the Gloucester bill providing for the taxation of church property. It received but thirty-three yeas, and it undoubtedly killed finally. The bill appropriating \$2,000 for the maintenance of a State weather service was also killed. A resolution was introduced, which laid over under the rules but will be adopted, extending the business days of the session, but does not change the date of final adjournment. A large amount of business was transacted in both houses.

The House Wednesday passed the general tax bill, which repeals the law of 1891 and provides for a return from the county system to the State system of collection of delinquent taxes. Bills were passed in the Senate increasing the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court to \$7,000, and requiring their residence in Lansing; providing for taking a census in 1894; for the appointment of a commission to establish a State normal school in the upper portion of the lower peninsula.

The Senate Thursday passed the House bill appropriating \$30,000 for establishing a home for the feeble-minded, and \$15,000 for current expense thereof. The House passed a compulsory railroad bill, which provides that railroad companies in the State shall be compelled to issue free transportation to State officers, judges of the Supreme Court, and members of the Legislature upon a certificate of the Secretary of State as to the official character of the party, and prohibits the transfer of the certificate under penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

A DREARY LAND.

Iceland a Howling Waste of Sand and Ice.

The size of Iceland is greater than that of Ireland, and the population numbers 70,000 souls, but the only inhabitable portion is a narrow strip of pasture land extending like a green girdle round the coast and up the deep, narrow fjords. The interior of the country is a howling waste of sand and ice, traversed by darting glacial rivers, and utterly incapable of supporting more than a few scattered inhabitants. Grass is the only considerable crop. The hills and valleys are treeless and afford at best but scanty pasturage for horses, cows and sheep. Roads and bridges scarcely exist. A Danish merchant at Reykjavik has a wheeled carriage, but in the interior such a conveyance is unknown, and would be useless if known. The backs of horses are the only means of transportation across country.

Small boats carry travelers over dangerous rivers, while the horses swim on ahead. Hardly anything that ministers to comfort, to say nothing of luxury, is produced in Iceland. Every nail in an Icelandic house, every pane of glass, every bit of wooden flooring, every insignificant bit of furniture has to be transported laboriously from one of its seaports to its destination.

That the Icelanders are poor goes without saying. There is little or no home market for every Icelandic has the same product to sell as his neighbor.

Where Silk Dresses Grow on Trees.

One of the greatest curiosities of the Panama isthmus is the vegetable silk tree. It is a plant that grows from fifteen to twenty feet high and in appearance does not differ greatly from other trees, but the inner bark is a perfect silky fiber, long, smooth and strong. The natives separate it by means best known to themselves, the process somewhat resembling that of beating flax. When once it is separated and spun into threads, it can be woven into a fabric so closely resembling silk that it is difficult for any one not familiar with it to distinguish between the two. This species of silk goods is in high favor on the isthmus, and a Colombian belle is never happier than when she is arrayed in a gayly colored dress made from the trees in her father's yard.

His Father Was His Rival.

Pearl Floding is the son of the wealthy owner of the hotel at Blue Sulphur Springs, Ohio. At his father's hotel he met and loved Miss Jean Harding, daughter of a wealthy furniture man of Louisville. His father also went to the Springs, and he, too, fell under the spell of Miss Harding's charms. The father then sent young Pearl away to school. The couple kept up a correspondence, and a few days ago he received word that his sweetheart had married his father, and that she whom he had hoped to make his bride was now his step-mother.

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THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JUNU 2, 1893.

HER PART.

It Was Too Much Like Man's Work, and She Didn't Approve.

Away up on the north fork of the Kentucky river the Widow Wilson kept a half way house famous in that section for its excellent fare, and when I happened to be in that neighborhood on one occasion I made an extra effort to get there to stay over Sunday. I found it an excellent place, and Sunday afternoon as I sat in the shade of the porch the widow found me.

"Don't you get very lonesome here by yourself?" I asked after a few scattering remarks.

"Yes, sometimes," she answered; "but takin' it up one side an' down t'other I reckon I'm about as well off as I had a man around."

"But you ought to get married," I argued. "You are still hale and hearty, and a husband would be a good deal of comfort to you."

"Ho mought, an' then agin he moughtn't," she said, shaking her head. "I've tried two, an' neither one suited."

"What was wrong with them?"

"Well, Jinkins, he wuz the first one," she said in a reminiscent tone. "He wuz a ornery hound that used to git drunk an' come home an' thrash me all over the place. Ef he hadn't been a drinkin' man, I could a' stood the thrashin', but I didn't like the idea uv both. After he died I married Wilson, an' he wuz a lazy, ornery thing that used to git drunk an' come home, an' I used to thrash him all over the place."

She laughed softly at the memory of it. "That was some better than the first," I said, laughing with her.

"No, it wuzn't," she promptly replied.

"No? Why?" I asked in surprise.

"Well, I'd kinder got used to Jinkins' ways, an' when Wilson come I never liked the idea uv doin' a man's work about the house."

It was a new phase of "a man's work about the house," and for some time I ruminated upon it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Result of Literature.



Policeman—So, yez young rascal, I've got yez at last, huv I? Where are the two young devils that yuz yer confederates? Nickel Jimmy (who has read deeply)—When did a Pequot ever betray his red skinned brother? Do you take me fur a Mingo? My scalp may be found a-hangin' to the belt o' the paleface an' my tongue be splittin' by his knife, but a oath binds me to my tribe, and I will not betray them. If the great Manitou wishes it, I kin die at sunrise, but my oath I will keep. It is register-red above!—Life.

Slow.

The Chicago drummer and the Detroit drummer were thumping slowly along over a side issue railroad in Indiana, and the Chicago man was amiable.

"Confound it," he said, "won't we ever get started?"

"What's the matter with this?" inquired the Detroit man philosophically. "It's the slowest train I ever was on," he growled.

"I've seen slower," returned Detroit.

"Come off, there never was one slower."

"Well, let me tell you about it," coaxed the Detroit, bound to please, as he twisted around to find a soft place on its worn out springs in the seat. "One day last fall I was in a town that has a branch road running somewhere off into the country, and about three miles out there is a church with a graveyard where sleep the people who in life had their homes about it. The country road from the town passes the railroad station and runs along the track clear to the church. The train going down that way was apparently waiting for a funeral procession to cross the track, and as I stood in the door way of the one passenger coach a customer of mine came by."

"One of our prominent citizens is to be buried today down at Ebenezer," he said, "and I wanted to go, but all the carriages are full."

"Is that blasphemous passing?" I asked.

"Yes. I just came down from the house."

"Why don't you get on this train and go?" I inquired. "It takes you right there, doesn't it, and leaves now in two minutes."

"Ho looked at me as if he felt real sorry for me."

"Yes," he replied, scornfully, "but I'll be blamed if I want to get there half an hour after the funeral is over, and the conductor yelled, 'All aboard!'"—Detroit Free Press.

Arithmetic and Talk.

Teacher—If one woman can make a dress in three days and another can make it in five days, how long will it take them to make it working together?

Johnny—Oh, a put a week.

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