

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. V. NO. 23. 22

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER, 231

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Friday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.
BY O. T. HOOVER.
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CHELSEA, FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1893.

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Do you want to buy a Good Farm at a Low Price, and on easy terms?

I have three nice farms, and can and will give you a Great Bargain, as I want to sell them.

Come and see me if you have any idea of buying a farm. It will pay you.

GEO. P. GLAZIER,
 Chelsea, Mich.

WORLD'S FAIR LETTER

Special Correspondence.
 With the Thomas orchestra eliminated from the financial problem, the directory has turned its attention to the abolition of other expensive features of the administration. A member of the council said Friday that the departments of publicity and foreign affairs are to be abolished and their functions merged in those of the director-general's office. It is known that Maj. Handy has urged the director-general to accept his resignation.

Everybody traced some relationship to Louisiana Thursday. The citizens of the Pelican state came in squads and battalions to their home on the fair grounds. The doors were closed and the registers placed on the porch, where a man was stationed all day giving out red badges with Louisiana stamped in gold on them. The soldiery of the state, gay in their uniforms and red plumes, were conspicuous by their numbers on the ground. The ceremonies of the day began with a concert by Louisiana talent in the assembly hall of the woman's building at 12:30 o'clock. At 12:15 the doors were closed and the guards on duty refused to admit the hundreds who begged admittance.

The great German scientist, Prof. Hermon von Helmholtz, is expected to arrive in the World's Fair city August 12. The renowned searcher in the branches of physics and physiology is sent here by the German government with a number of assistants to study the fair. Herr von Helmholtz, who is 72 years old, is one of those benefactors to mankind whose works are a lasting benefit. He is known as the inventor of the eye mirror. By this invention he not only laid the foundation for exact ophthalmic therapeutics but he also furnished the faculty of internal medicine with a most important diagnostic expedient. The majority of the Helmholtz apparatus have proved to be of enormous practical value, although the motive for their construction was scientific research. Many other inventions are the fruits of Helmholtz' searchings.

Grotesque figures in the dim light of sizzling red fire moved about in strange circles and stranger contortions on a float in the middle of south pond on Thursday night. It was the incarnation of weirdness. Dull sounding tom-toms, rattling tambourines and guttural melodies formed the music, and as its cadences sounded slowly at first, then fast and faster, the figures kept up with it now throwing themselves flat on the floor of the float, now leaping high in the air, as the music dictated, until utterly exhausted at last, they ceased their exertions and left the stage to new performers. It was the first open-air dancing of Prof. Putnam's Indians, and a crowd that lined the east bank of the pond for 100 yards in either direction witnessed the performance and cheered the participants. The first Indians to be rowed out to the float were the Iroquoise from New York. Their part of the program was a war dance. Twenty Indians, led by Chief No-Neck, took part. They were dressed in war regalia. Streaks of red, yellow and green paint, daubed in wavy lines, marked their faces. Down No-Neck's back was a string of turkey's feathers. In his hair were more feathers and in his hand he carried a tomahawk. An old medicine man beat the tom-tom. With slow and dignified tread the Indians advanced to the center of the stage. A sharp blow on the tom-tom called them to attention and the dance began. At first it was only a series of convulsive jerks. Then as the medicine man hammered his instrument more rapidly the dancers caught the spirit and seemed to work themselves into a frenzy. Hopping, skipping and

jumping they flew across the stage, while the crowds cheered themselves hoarse. Wild yells now rose above the native music. Tomahawks were brandished and it seemed as though the next minute would bring a bloody massacre. Just as the more nervous on-lookers began to grow apprehensive however, the yells sank to plaintive wails, the music grew slower and the dance ceased. Then followed dances by other Indian tribes and a number of Eskimaux.

One thousand wheelmen raced about Jackson park Thursday night. Four bands stationed at different parts of the grounds gave concerts. The northern end of the World's Fair was brilliantly illuminated. The League of American Wheelmen sent its sturdy young men with their bicycles to make a parade on the grounds. The members brought along a large number of women riders. It was the grand night parade of the fourteenth annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, now in session in this city. The national association offered prizes for the best decorations. The Lincoln Cycling club of the North side showed up best in the line. John Bills of the Lincoln club brought a reproduction of the Ferris wheel into line. The Angle brother from Evanston had their tandem rigged up with two immense disks on which were painted the insignia of the League of American Wheelmen. In the parade the disks revolved in the opposite way to which the machine was going, while a huge Chinese parasol was kept whirling above the riders. R. B. Shorf of the Lincolns had covered his safety with dragons. He carried an immense umbrella fringed with lanterns. Frank J. Moe-e, also of the Lincolns, with a bear sitting on the bars, appeared in a fanciful costume of a knight of the middle ages. R. W. Slusser steered a massive ship constructed of lanterns upon a tricycle. Frank Waller and J. P. Walter were in Chinese style and rode a tandem "trike." The Eolus Cycling club mounted band, with Leader Krinker resplendent in buttons and braid, made a good showing. John H. Tiele also received applause with his big umbrella and fringe of lights. The cycle corps of the Second regiment band led the parade.

"American week" grows daily nearer a reality. At a late meeting of the Associated American Exhibitors, representing 22,000 at the exposition, the directors submitted a plan for the proposed celebration, which was formally approved. It contemplates the giving up of a day to each of the great departments of industry and trade. They are to be classified as follows:

- American Manufacturers Day—Manufacturers shoe and leather trade merchant tailors.
- American Products Day—Agriculture, horticulture, mines and mining, fish and fishing, forestry, dairy and live stock.
- American Arts day—Fine arts, liberal arts, anthropology.
- American Woman's Day—Woman's department.
- American Machinery Day—Transportation, machinery, electricity.
- American Government Day—To be devoted to the glorification and the principles of the government and the advancement of patriotic feelings.

The first of the series of free lectures on electricity which are to be given Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from now until the close of the fair, was given Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the scenic theater in the southeast corner of electricity building. C. P. Frey, of New York, lectured on "Electricity and Electrical Test Instruments."
 The paid attendance is now very encouraging. The number of such admissions shows an average of over 100,000 for several days in the week beginning August 7, viz: Aug. 7, 90,354; Aug. 8, 104,034; Aug. 9, 108,420; Aug. 10, 116,162. Hundreds of excursions are being arranged in all parts of the country, at one-half railroad fare, and there is no doubt that the magnificent exposition will boom from now until its close at the end of October. The increased attendance has made everybody more cheerful at the fair.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

SHOE SALE THIS WEEK

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

DO YOU WANT GOOD GOODS at CHEAP PRICES

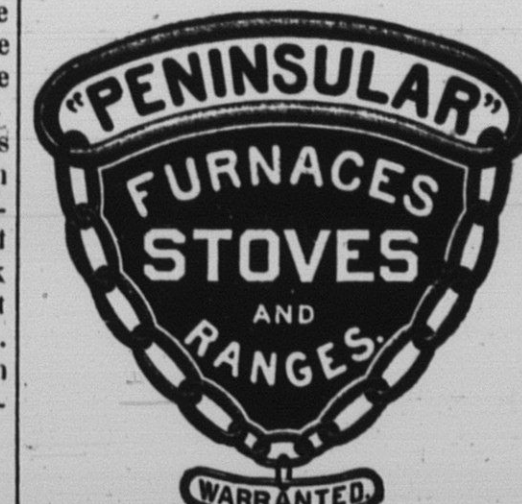
Gasoline, per gal., . 10c Mackerel, per can, 12 1-2
 Tea, per lb., 12 1-2 to 50c to 15c
 Salmon, per can, 12 to 18c Coffee, per lb., 22 to 35c
 Fine Cut Tobacco, per lb., 28 to 40c.
 Cash paid for Eggs. Goods delivered promptly.

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.

AT CLOSING OUT PRICES



We have a few of the following articles which will be sold at closing prices

GASOLINE STOVES

Refrigerators, Plows, Harrows, and Sewing Machines.

Pure Paints and Oils, Pure White Lead, everything in the line of Carriage Paints.
C. E. WHITAKER.

SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF BREAD-MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D.
(Health Commissioner, New York City.)

It is necessary, if one would understand the sanitary aspects of bread-making, to fully comprehend the present theory held by scientists of germs and the part played by them in disease. The theory of disease germs is merely the name given to the knowledge had of those germs by medical men, a knowledge which is the result of innumerable experiments. Being this, the old term of a "theory" has become a misnomer. A germ of a disease is a plant so small that I do not know how to express intelligibly to the general reader its lack of size. When this germ is introduced into the blood or tissues of the body, its action appears to be analogous to that which takes place when yeast is added to dough. It attacks certain elements of the blood or tissues, and destroys them, at the same time producing new substances. But the germs of the greater part of the germ diseases, that is, of the infectious and contagious diseases, will develop or increase in number without being in the body of a human being, provided always you give them the proper conditions. These conditions are to be found in dough which is be-

fore being baked, and this process may take anywhere from four hours to ten. It has, then, the chance of collecting disease germs during this process of raising, and it has two periods of working down or kneading, during each of which it may gather the dirt containing the germs from the baker's hands. As no bread save that raised with yeast goes through this long process of raising and kneading, so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering germs.

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and the addition of heat when the pan is placed near the fire produces an enormous growth of the yeast fungi—the yeast "germ," in other words. These fungi effect a destructive fermentation of a portion of the starchy matter of the flour—one of the most valuable nutrient elements in the flour. The fermentation produces carbonic acid gas, and this, having its origin in every little particle of the starch, pushes aside the particles of the dough to give itself room. This is what is called "raising the bread."

It needs but a glance to see that it is, in its effects on the dough, purely mechanical. The dough, which was be-

coming strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly. Its use avoids the long period during which the yeast-made dough must stand in order that the starch may ferment, and there is also no kneading necessary.

The two materials used in the Royal, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless, even when eaten. But they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken up to form the carbonic acid gas. More than this, the proper method of using the powder insures the most thorough mixing with the flour. The proper quantity being taken, it is mixed with the flour and stirred around in it. The mixture is then sifted several times, and this insures that in every part of the flour there shall be a few particles of the powder. The salt and milk or water being added, the dough is made up as quickly as possible, and molded into the loaves.

These are placed in the oven and baked. But the very moment the warmth and moisture attack the mixture of cream of tartar and soda, these two ingredients chemically combine, and carbonic acid or leavening gas is evolved. The consequence may be seen at a glance: the bread is raised during the time it is baking in the oven, and this is the most perfect of all conceivable methods of raising it.

Here, then, there is no chance for germs of disease to get into the dough and thence into the stomach; more than that, the bread is necessarily as sweet as possible, there having been no time in which it could sour. This involves the fact that the bread so made will keep longer, as it is less likely to be contaminated by the germs that effect the souring process.

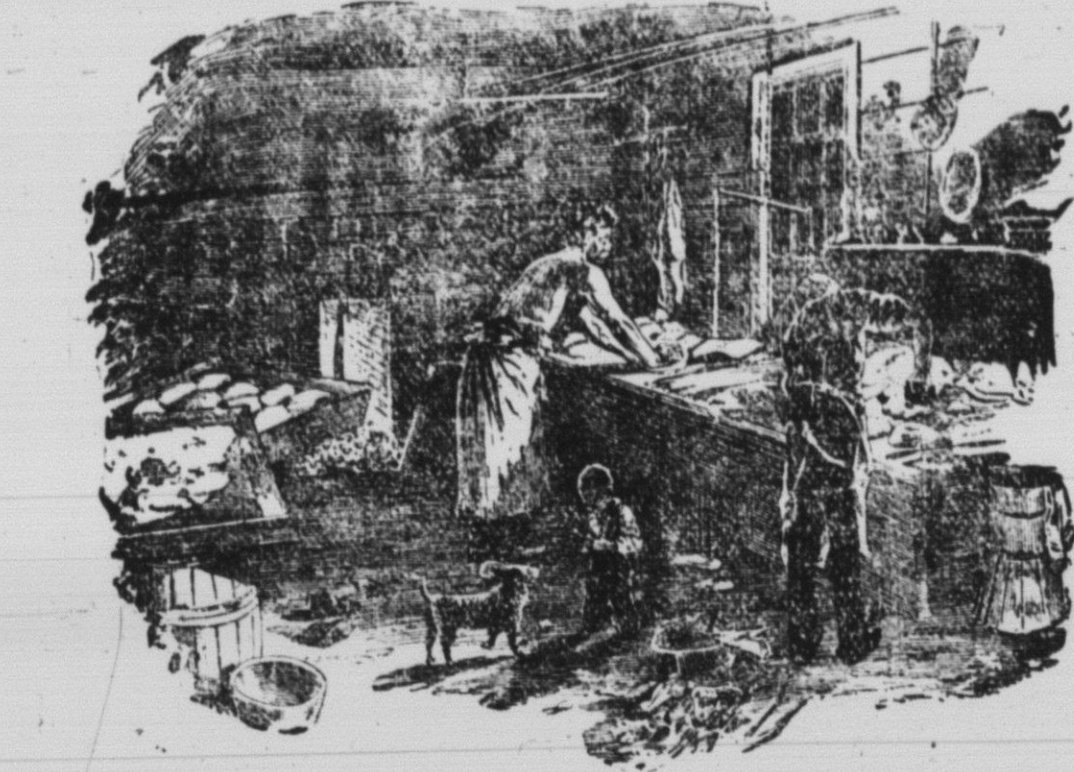
It will be strange if the crowds of visitors to the World's Fair do not greatly increase the number of contagious diseases, which we will have to treat. Under these circumstances is it not folly of follies to open a single channel through which these germs may reach us? Is it not the part of wisdom to watch with the greatest care all that we eat and drink, and to see that none but the safest and best methods are employed in the preparation of our food? To me it seems as though there could be but one answer to questions like these.

I have shown the danger of using the yeast-raised bread, and with this I have shown how that danger may be avoided. The ounce of prevention, which in this case is neither difficult nor expensive, is certainly worth many pounds of cure, and the best thing about it is that it may be relied on almost absolutely. Those who eat bread or biscuits or rolls made at home with Royal baking powder may be sure they have absolutely stopped one channel through which disease may reach them.

NOTE.—Housekeepers desiring information in regard to the preparation of the bread, which, for sanitary reasons, Dr. Edson so strongly urges for general use, should write to the Royal Baking Powder Company, New York.

Wonderful Helen Keller.

Helen Keller, the wonderful deaf, dumb, and blind girl, who has been taught so much despite her triple affliction, has been visiting Prof. Graham Bell, in Washington. She has lately taken up the study of French, and already has a good knowledge of the language. In a letter to a friend she once wrote: "I am always delighted when any one writes me a beautiful thought which I can treasure in my memory forever. It is because my books are so full of the riches of which Mr. Ruskin speaks that I love them so dearly. I did not realize until I began to write the sketch what precious op-



"DISEASE GERMS FOUND THEIR WAY INTO THE YEAST BREAD"

ing raised with yeast. They are warmth, moisture and the organic matter of the flour on which the germs, after certain changes, feed.

It is necessary to remember at this point that yeast is germ growth, and when introduced into a mixture of glucose or starch, in the presence of warmth and moisture sets up a fermentation. If the mixture be a starchy dough the yeast first changes a portion of the starch into glucose and then decomposes the glucose by changing it into two new substances, viz., carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

Now the gluten, which is also a constituent of dough and moist starch, affords, with the latter, an excellent nidus for the development of germs of disease as well as for the yeast germs. The germs of cholera, as of typhoid fever, would, if introduced into dough, find very favorable conditions for their growth.

I do not wish to "pose" as an alarmist, nor am I willing to say there is very much chance of the germs of typhus and of cholera reaching the stomachs of the people who eat bread which has been raised with yeast. But I have not the slightest cause to doubt that other diseases have been and will be carried about in the bread.

I have met journeymen bakers, suffering from cutaneous diseases, working the dough in the bread trough with naked hands and arms. I have no reason to suppose bakers are less liable to cutaneous diseases than are other men, and I know, as every housewife knows, yeast-raised bread must be worked a long time. This is an exceedingly objectionable thing from the standpoint of a physician, for the reason that the germs of disease which are in the air and dust and on stairways and straps in street cars, are most often collected on the hands. Any person who has ever kneaded dough understands the way in which the dough cleans the hands. This means that any germs which may have found a lodging place on the hands of the baker before he makes up his batch of bread are sure to find their way into the dough, and once there, to find all the conditions necessary for subdivision and growth. This is equivalent to saying that we must rely on heat to kill these germs, because it is almost certain that they will be there. Now, underdone or doughy bread is a form which every man and woman has seen.

It is a belief as old as the hills that underdone bread is unhealthy. This reputation has been earned for it by the experience of countless generations, and no careful mother will wish her children to eat bread that has not been thoroughly cooked. The reason given for this recognized unhealthfulness has been that the uncooked yeast dough is very difficult to digest. No one but a physician would be apt to think of disease germs which have not been killed during the process of baking as a cause of the sickness following the use of uncooked yeast bread. Yet this result from this cause is more than probable. I have not the slightest doubt that could we trace back some of the cases of illness which we meet in our practice we would find that germs collected by the baker have found their way into the yeast bread, that the heat has not been sufficient to destroy them, that the uncooked yeast bread has been eaten and with it the colonies of germs; that they have found their way into the blood and that the call for our services which followed has rounded off this sequence of events.

I have already pointed out that the germs of disease are to be found in the air and dust. The longer any substance to be eaten is exposed to the air, the greater the chance that germs will be deposited on it. Bread raised with yeast is worked down or kneaded twice

fore a close-grained mass, is now full of little holes, and when cooked in this condition is what we ordinarily call light. This porous quality of the bread enables the stomach to rapidly and easily digest it, for the gastric juices quickly soak into and attack it from all sides. The fermentation of the dough, however, uses up a portion of the nutrient elements of the loaf. If it be possible, therefore, to produce a light porous loaf without this destruction and without the "kneading" process, which fills the dough with germs and filth, and without the long period during which the raising process goes on, the gain in food and the gain in the avoidance of the germs is exceedingly plain.

But while we can easily see the dangers which attend the use of yeast it is certain that the vesiculating effect produced by it on the dough is to the last degree perfect. It is apparent that if we are to substitute any other system of bread making we must have one which will give us, first, mechanical results equally as good, that is, that will produce minute bubbles of carbonic acid gas throughout the mass of dough. Now it is in no way difficult to produce carbonic acid gas chemically, but when we are working at bread we must use such chemicals as are perfectly healthful. Fortunately these are not hard to find.

The evils which attend the yeast-made



BREAD WITHOUT YEAST—"THE MOST PERFECT OF ALL CONCEIVABLE WAYS OF RAISING IT"

bread are obviated by the use of a properly made, pure and wholesome baking powder in lieu of yeast. Baking powders are composed of an acid and an alkali, which, if properly combined, should when they unite at once destroy themselves and produce carbonic acid gas. A good baking powder does its work while the loaf is in the oven, and, having done it, disappears.

But care is imperative in selecting the brand of baking powder to be certain that it is composed of non-injurious chemicals. Powders containing alum or those which are compounded from impure ingredients, or those which are not combined in proper proportion or carefully mixed and which will leave either an acid or an alkali in the bread, must not be used.

It is well to sound a note of warning in this direction, or the change from the objectionable yeast to an impure baking powder will be a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." It contains absolutely nothing but cream of tartar and soda, refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce carbonic acid gas, and, having done this, disappear. Its leav-

ing strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly. Its use avoids the long period during which the yeast-made dough must stand in order that the starch may ferment, and there is also no kneading necessary.

THE earth has three motions: round its axis, round the sun, and with the sun and solar system.

EXPERIENCE teaches by disappointment and failure.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT CONSIDERS FINANCE ONLY.

He Favors the Immediate and Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law, and Holds It Principally Responsible for the Present Alarming Business Situation.

Text of the Document.

President Cleveland's mesage to the LIIRD Congress, assembled in extraordinary session, is comparatively brief. The message is special rather than general in its character, and is limited to the necessities of the financial situation. Mr. Cleveland insists upon the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and he attributes to it principally the ills with which the country is now threatened. The document in full reads as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that, through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors; surviving corporations and individuals are too content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer acceptable. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

The Silver Purchase Law.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to Congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after the long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, forced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different. For immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that, in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly there shall be issued Treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the Secretary to pay these Treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion, purchased to the amount of more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the Treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the first day of May, 1892, and the fifteenth day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than fifty-four millions of dollars, and that during the same period about forty-nine millions of dollars were paid by the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

Drain Upon the Gold Reserve.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the Government for the redemption of other notes, the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our Treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than eighty-seven and a half millions of dollars. Between the first day of July, 1890, and the fifteenth day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our Treasury decreased more than one hundred and thirty-

two millions of dollars, while the same period the silver bullion in the Treasury increased by more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. Unless Government bonds or our exhausted gold, only to be again sold to the public, are used to replace the silver, it is apparent that the operation of the direction of the act, now in force, leads to that this must be followed by the payment of all Government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must be used by the Government to maintain its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, and to cover to the exclusive use of the Government the greatly depreciated amount of the standard of the common world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, nor could the Government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. It is many of its friends claim, silver is to occupy a larger place in our currency, the currency of the world through international co-operation and agreement, and the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed.

Resulted in a Lack of Confidence.

The knowledge in business circles that our own people that our Government does not make its equivalent to intrinsic value of its inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own efforts, has resulted in a lack of confidence at home and abroad. The stability of currency values that capital and business enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners, and investors, equally alert, not only decline to chase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already hold. It does not meet the eye of the general apprehension in regard to the future of the finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the power or policy of the Government in the premises. The very existence of the apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not to be disregarded. Possibly if the Government taking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver as a basis for the issue of currency, and the rate of fifty millions of dollars yearly, with an unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when an avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity regard an amount of silver increasing at the rate of fifty millions of dollars yearly, with a fixed termination to such increase, it can be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to be recognized as such in every market of the world. The Government has no right to experiment with the policy and practice of debasing its currency, nor is it justified in permitting an exorbitant and unstable rate of inflation on our national strength and ability to arbitrate the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plan of party politics. It vitally concerns every business calling and enters every household in the land.

Harmful Effects to the Wage-Earner.

There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked, and that is the effect upon the evils of unsound finance threaten the speculator may anticipate a large gathering from the misfortunes of others the capitalist may protect himself by loaning or may even find profit in the fluctuating values; but the wage-earner, who is secured by a depreciated currency and the loss of the benefits of its correction—spiritually defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This falling price of silver is without alleviation for the wage-earner, neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor board his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known speaking more than fifty years ago when a derangement of the currency and commercial distress, said: "The very man in all others who has the deepest interest in sound currency and who suffers by mischievous legislation in monetary matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily labor. These words are as true now as they were then, and every man who is pressed to remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government."

It is of the utmost importance that relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The matter "He gives twice who gives quickly," he directly applicable to the present situation, the country is suffering arise as much as the evils apprehended as may hope, too late. Calm counsels will prevail, and neither the capitalist nor the wage-earner will give way to unreasoning panic, sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in moving one of the plain and simple measures of the present state of things entangles mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the Government for its continuance.

Congress Invoked to Act Promptly.

Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may reasonably demand that legislation concerning the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it. It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session in the coming September, that we might meet promptly upon the interests of the country, which the true interests of the people, as shown by their suffering, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while the matter is of the highest importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once be before the people, and that the subject should be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislation which may put beyond all ability of the Government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

Grover Cleveland

Written in Full.

Nowadays, as everybody knows, our name must be written out in full; the middle initial has been laughed into obscurity. All authors give their own names on the title pages of their works. It is no longer John D. Smith, but John Dillingworth Smith, as much as to say that the Smiths are connected with the Dillingworths. Perhaps John Dillingworth's mother's maiden name was Dillingworth, or maybe his grandmother's, he had one, was a Dillingworth before she was married. It must be admitted that the name looks better when spelled out in full. But what is the use of middle names? George Washington did not have any, neither did Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, William Shakespeare, John Milton, Ben Jonson, Francis Bacon, Napoleon Bonaparte, nor thousands of other great men. What a lucky thing it is we do not have to write William Dillingworth Washington, or Abraham Lincoln!

THE EXTRA SESSION.

CRISP AGAIN CHOSEN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Meeting Is the Twelfth Extraordinary Session in the History of the United States—New Faces and New Committees in the Senate, Etc.

A Democratic Congress.

In response to the proclamation of President Cleveland, Congress has, for the twelfth time in the history of the United States, assembled in "extraordinary" session. The session marks a milestone in American history, as it brings together for the first time in thirty years a Congress that is Democratic in both branches, supported by a Democratic President.

It is easy to explain why the digestive system is liable to suffer from the persistent use of chewing-gum. One of the chief functions of the saliva is to stimulate by its presence in the stomach an increased flow of the gastric juices.

The session opened with prayer by the Senate's new chaplain, Mr. Miller. Its two principal officers, Mr. Crisp, the new Secretary, and Mr. Wright, the new Sergeant-at-Arms, also presented the changed political complexion of the body.



SPEAKER CRISP.

Under the former Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms have only had their official deputation postponed, not averted. There were very few preliminaries before the serious business of Congress began. The Senate committees had already been chosen, and the organization with new officers was complete.

The first business after the Senate was called to order was to administer the oath of office to three Senators and Mr. Cox, the new Secretary of the Senate. The Senators who took the oath are Mr. Perkins, who succeeds Senator Stanford; Mr. Pascoe, of Florida, who has been re-elected after serving an interim under a gubernatorial appointment; and Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, who was not present during the last extra session, and so has not yet qualified.

Except the seating of Geo. F. Richardson, Democrat, from the Fifth Michigan district, and Charles E. Belknap, Republican, the House transacted no business of importance during the opening session, but adjourned until Thursday. The Senate was in session Wednesday only twenty minutes and a considerable part of that time was occupied by the Chaplain in an eloquent eulogy of the late Senator Stanford of California.

Notes of Current Events. BOILERMAKERS at Bay City, Mich., struck for a nine-hour work-day. A RECEIVER was appointed at Denver for the Hamilton Loan and Trust Company. A BALLARD'S express barn and twenty-one horses burned at St. Paul, Minn., loss, \$20,000. OFFICERS of the Indianapolis Bank of Commerce have decided that it shall reopen in sixty days for business.

Chewing-Gum.

The origin of chewing gum may be traced indirectly back to the time when contenders in many sports in the amphitheaters kept their mouths from parching by chewing the leaves of plants which were capable of producing an increased flow of saliva; but the modern chewing-gum, with all its alleged benefits and various flavors, is strictly a product of the present aggressive age.

The medicinal value of any chewing-gum of any kind may well be expected to be slight. Aside from its employment in such cases as a sialogogue, or saliva producer, it is likely to become positively harmful if persistently used.

We may perhaps excuse its use by public speakers and singers, and by all whose throats are exposed to the irritation of constant use, as by means of it the throat may be kept moist and free from irritation; but even then it is doubtful whether other methods would not prove quite as efficacious without being so harmful to the digestive system.

It is easy to explain why the digestive system is liable to suffer from the persistent use of chewing-gum.

One of the chief functions of the saliva is to stimulate by its presence in the stomach an increased flow of the gastric juices. But the increased flow of saliva induced by constant chewing is generally thrown into an empty stomach. This explains the gnawing that persons unaccustomed to the use of gum experience after chewing it for a while.

This fact might be turned to account in some cases of indigestion, if it were not for the supplementary fact that the saliva which comes from prolonged stimulation is always inferior in quality in direct proportion to the amount.

Then again, we must not forget the condition of saliva produced by the chewing-gum, nor fail to appreciate the uncomfortable and even harmful results of forcing such quantities of air into the stomach.

The Violent Commotion

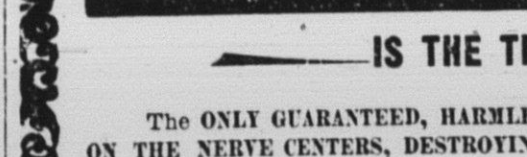
In the stomach and bowels produced by a violent purgative and its consequent drenching action, never are, because it is impossible they should be, followed by permanent good effects. No specific which weakens and convulses the organs for whose relief it is used can do good.

We Also Drink Chocolate.

For the year 1892 we imported 595,467,333 pounds of coffee, and paid for it the sum of \$135,557,692 in hard coin or its equivalent. Of teas of various brands we bought 91,474,672 pounds, costing \$14,471,161. In addition to these enormous amounts paid out for table drinks, we spent for chocolate beans the sum of \$3,221,041 for 21,955,874 pounds of that popular berry.

Rich Red Blood

"For feeling of deadness of the limbs, constipation and poor circulation of the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla has no rival. My blood was in very poor condition. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have good rich, red blood, and do not blot as I used to. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved its merit to me as it will to all who take it fairly."



Mrs. Mary F. Tombs. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25c.

Quite Common

At the time of the centennial celebration of the Battle of Lexington the roads from Boston to Lexington were thronged with carriages of every kind, for though the railroads did what they could, it was impossible to transport so much of the population of the country between seven and ten o'clock in the morning.

The immense crowds and the unavoidable confusion gave rise to many amusing incidents on this memorable anniversary. One of these was in connection with the dignified and august tribunal. At one time a trembling aid rushed up to the chief marshal, and in a voice filled with awe, said:

"Sir, the entire Supreme Court of Massachusetts is waiting round the corner in an ox-cart."

During some parts of the day order seemed an impossibility. The President's barouche was separated from its escort, and some members of the Cabinet were reported to be engaged in frantic efforts to get where they belonged.

The police, worn out with their exertions, were not prepared to indulge in any respect for anybody, no matter who it might be. It is said that one of the members of the Cabinet approached one of these guardians of the peace and told him authoritatively to clear the way.

"Oh, yes, I'll clear the way, my man, and I'll begin with you," remarked the policeman promptly, and exhorted the secretary to "move on."

"Evidently," said the other, "you don't know who I am. I am the secretary."

"Oh, yes," responded the policeman indifferently, "we've had a lot of 'em round to-day," and the member of the Cabinet was forced to "move on" and try his luck in another quarter.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually, yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE owns 80,000 acres in Derbyshire, but none in Devon; Lord Derby, some 50,000 acres in Lancashire, but none in Derby; Lord Leicester, 40,000 acres in Norfolk, but none in Leicester. But one-third of the rural estates of the Duke of Bedford, worth \$750,000 a year, are in that county.

JAMES J. HILL, the organizer of the Great Northern Railroad, long before he became a rich man spent much money in indulging a passion for rare gems, of which he now has a large collection. He has also a large and choice gallery of the works of modern painters.

SICK HEADACHE, chills, loss of appetite and all nervous, trembling sensations quickly cured by Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box.

THE Hanging Gardens of Babylon were terraces planted with trees.

Russia.

In an article on "The Famine in Eastern Russia," in the Century, the writer, Jonas Stalling, has this to say of the public school system of Russia:

During the present regime it is almost a crime for a muzhik to acquire more knowledge than the class to which he belongs. "Peasants you have been, and peasants you will continue to be," declared the present Czar in a speech to the people immediately after his coronation. Shortly after he signed an ukase in which it is ordered that "the measure of instruction shall be in proportion to the rank and means of the person having children."

I visited some of the schools in the villages. Instead of geographical maps and counting and spelling-tables, which formerly were to be seen hanging on the walls, I saw pictures of saints, with a picture of "the most high family" of the Czar in the most prominent place behind the teacher's desk.

Their Own Property.

Henry Wolff, in "The Country of the Vosges," says that the people of the little village of Rufach have a very common-sense notion of keeping their own good things entirely to themselves—even such as elsewhere one would prefer to see used by one's neighbors.

Thus, for instance, when they had set up a brand-new gallows of good seasoned oak-wood on one of the finest hills-tops in the neighborhood, as is the custom in Germany, and an adjoining parish begged to be allowed to hang one of its malefactors upon it, it is on record that the Rufachers indignantly denied them, protesting: "This gallows is for ourselves only, and for our children."

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE sun's volume is 1,407,124 times that of the earth, and 600 times greater than all the planets.

REVERSIBLE COLLARS & CUFFS.

The best and most economical Collars and Cuffs worn. Try them. You will like them. Look well. Fit well. Wear well. Sold for 25 cents for a box of Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs. A sample collar and pair of cuffs sent by mail for Six Cents. Address, giving size and style wanted. "Ask the dealers for them."

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. Ten Days Treatment Furnished Free by Mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, SPECIALISTS ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

ADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Constipation, Costiveness.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings of the Heart, Choking or sufficing sensations when lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Unpleasantness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of ADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box. Send to ADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

Burlington Route HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Will be run from CHICAGO, PEORIA and ST. LOUIS via the BURLINGTON ROUTE

AUGUST 22, SEPTEMBER 12, OCTOBER 10,

On these dates ROUND-TRIP TICKETS will be SOLD at

LOW RATES

To all points in NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, MONTANA.

Tickets good twenty days, with stop-over on going trip. Passengers in the East should purchase through tickets via the BURLINGTON ROUTE of their nearest ticket agent. For descriptive land pamphlet and further information, write to P. S. JUSTIS, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. Form Ad-101.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS,

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES.

Sure relief ASTHMA. Price reduced. By mail, Stowell & Co., Charleston, Mass.

C. N. U. No. 33-10

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

DON'T TOBACCO SPIT AND SMOKE YOUR LIFE AWAY! IS THE TRUTHFUL, STARTLING TITLE OF A LITTLE BOOK THAT TELLS ALL ABOUT NO-TO-BAC.

USE NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE SMOKING - CHEWING SNUFF & CIGARETTE HABITS. CURED THREE YEARS AGO—USED LESS THAN A BOX OF NO-TO-BAC. CURED HIMSELF, HIS FATHER, HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

OUR GUARANTEE, IS PLAIN AND TO THE POINT. Three boxes of NO-TO-BAC, 30 days' treatment, costing \$2.50, or a little less than 10c a day, used according to simple directions, is guaranteed to cure the tobacco habit in any form, SMOKING, CHEWING, SNUFF and CIGARETTE HABIT, or money refunded by us to dissatisfied purchasers. We don't claim to cure EVERYONE, but the percentage of cures is so large that we can better afford to have the good will of the occasional failure than his money. We have faith in NO-TO-BAC, and if you try it you will find that NO-TO-BAC is to you WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1893.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

M. B. Moon rode in from Detroit on his bicycle Saturday last.

J. J. Raftery has been engaged during the past week breaking himself to ride a bicycle.

Miss Annie Bacon has been engaged in taking the school census in this district this week.

The attendance at the Farmers' picnic at Ann Arbor Wednesday was not very large, owing to the rain.

A barn belonging to Henry Kuhl, south of this place, was burned Tuesday afternoon. His wheat and oats which were stored in the building were also burned.

Erastus White has traded his farm for N. F. Prudden's residence property in Ann Arbor. Mr. White and Mr. Prudden will move their household effects immediately.

Another change of time card on the M. C. R. R. taking effect last Sunday. A corrected table can be found on the last page of this paper. Look it up so that you will not get left.

A county official received a letter from a woman in the country last week requesting him to register a deed for some society to which she belonged and whose treasury was empty. The letter concluded: "Remember us wimin vot next fall."

A subscriber wishes to know who has resided the longest in Washtenaw county. Can anyone tell? W. W. Voorheis came to this county in 1824, so he is among the first.—Washtenaw Times.—Can any of the STANDARD readers throw any light upon this subject?

We do not want our readers to think that all we have to do is to write dunning items; but we are once more compelled to request all who are indebted to us to call and leave a dollar or two. We are in need of quite a sum of money at this time, and if we had the small amount that each one owes us we would feel relieved. Call and see us even though you have paid in advance. We will be pleased to get better acquainted with you.

We are continually receiving propositions from Canadian papers to run advertisements for them in which they offer to send money or prizes for some guessing contest or some similar scheme. We have been looking these people up and find that they are invariably frauds, and as we notice that some of our exchanges are publishing their advertisements we advise all who read them not to pay any attention to them. Don't send them any money however small the amount may be.

The second meeting of Women Citizens held at the Town Hall Thursday afternoon was well attended. The questions under discussion elicited much interest and were followed by quite a lively discussion. The ladies seem to be determined to have, at least some knowledge of municipal law. The following questions are some of those listed for the next meeting. What village officers compose the board of registration? What is the purpose of registration? What officers are inspectors of election and what are their duties? Is it sufficient in voting, to give simply the initials of the given name of the person voted for? Is it legal for a married woman in offering her name for registration to give the initials of her husband's name? How would it affect her ballot? Can a ballot cast by mistake be withdrawn? Could a voter, under any circumstances be allowed to register on election day and put in his vote? Between what ages do voters pay a poll tax? What is the amount? Will persons who do not have the full franchise be held for poll tax the same as those who do? It was thought that two more meetings would close up the series. The next meeting will be held at the Town Hall August 31. For answers to questions the ladies are referred to any text book on civil government containing the state constitution, and also the village ordinances.

PERSONAL.

Nate Bowen returned Tuesday from Chicago.

Miss Anna Bacon is visiting friends in Toledo.

Mrs. Israel Vogel visited friends in Dexter this week.

Miss Nina Crowell is the guest of friends in Detroit.

Glen Stimson spent Sunday with his mother at Parma.

Anson Patchin, of Grass Lake, spent Tuesday at this place.

Miss Luella Townsend is the guest of friends in Marshall.

Stanley Thomas is attending the World's Fair this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sweetland are visiting friends in Detroit.

Miss Vera Glazier is the guest of friends in Detroit this week.

Herman Vogel, of Detroit, is visiting his parents at this place.

Lute Ives, of Stockbridge, was a Chelsea visitor Saturday last.

Wm. Chadwick, of Stockbridge, was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday last.

Rev. H. M. Gallup, of Ypsilanti, was a Chelsea visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hathaway were Ann Arbor visitors Saturday last.

Mrs. H. M. Dean, of Detroit is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Canfield.

Miss Pearl M. Davis has been spending this week with friends in Detroit.

Miss Maud Congdon, of Ypsilanti, is the guest of her parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gregg, of Detroit, are the guests of friends in town.

H. S. Holmes and Ed. Vogel were Detroit visitors the first of the week.

Miss Carrie Bowen, of Detroit, spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

Mrs. U. D. Streeter and daughter, of Fowlerville, are visiting friends here.

Miss Mabel Lownsbury, of Ypsilanti, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. L. Davis.

Mrs. O. T. Hoover and son, Claire, spent Tuesday with relatives in Ann Arbor.

Miss Ella Barber was the guest of Mrs. Frank Beckwith, of Jackson Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, of Scio, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wuster.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin left this week for their home in Hopkinton, Iowa.

Miss Lillie Bacon, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of Miss Lillie Gerard last week.

Herbert Foster and Earle Slocum, of Grass Lake, were Chelsea visitors Sunday last.

Jas. Youngs, of California, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Youngs.

Miss Agnes Winters, of Jackson, was the guest of her mother at this place first of the week.

Miss Ferris, of Jackson, was the guest of Miss Francis Wallace, several days of last week.

Anthony Naegel and Miss Maggie Keusch visited friends at Detroit and Monroe this week.

Miss Lucy Wallace, of Jackson, has been the guest of her parents at this place for some time past.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Ives leave to-day for a few weeks' visit at Auburn, Ithaca and Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Decatur Moe and Mrs. Charlotte Poole, of Parma, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Armstrong.

Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, of Jackson, will be the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Gates, next week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Subbera, of Sanburne, N. Y., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Irwin last week.

Misses Dora Harrington, Lillie Hawley, Mary and Sarah VanTyne are in attendance at the World's Fair, this week.

Lester Canfield, of Jackson, was a Chelsea visitor Monday last. Lester has a position as guard in the prison at Jackson.

Saxe, Henry and Glenn Stimson leave for Chicago to-day, where they will spend a week at the Columbian Exposition.

CHURCH NEWS.

The Y. P. S. C. E. have had electric lights put in their prayer meeting rooms.

Rev. Chas. Fenn, of Lapeer, will preach at the Baptist church Sunday evening next.

Rev. L. N. Moon has returned to this place and will preach at the M. E. church Sunday as usual.

Subject for the Epworth League prayer meeting for next Sunday is "Confessing our Faith."

The subject for the Y. P. S. C. E. prayer-meeting for next Sunday evening is "Paul or Felix. Whose example will you follow?"

The Baptist Sunday Schools of Lyndon, Dexter, Gregory and Chelsea will hold a picnic in Glenn's grove, North Lake, Wednesday next.

The subject for the B. Y. P. U. prayer meeting for next Sunday evening is "The First Christian Church—Its Converts."—Acts 2:17.

Rev. Wm. L. Pope, of Mexico, is at present the guest of Rev. W. P. Considine, the pastor of the Catholic church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, of this place, and will officiate at said church at 7:30 a. m. next Sunday, the 20th, as the pastor goes to Pinckney.

Mary A. Smith.

Mary A. Smith was born in Sylvan, Mich., August 24, 1859, and died August 11, 1893, aged 33 years, 11 months and 18 days. She was a child of Christian parents, and thus early learned the Savior's love. She united with the Congregational church March 19, 1876. For over seven years she has been a faithful teacher of the infant class. The funeral was held at the Congregational church last Sunday afternoon, Rev. O. C. Bailey conducting the services.

A Pleasant Occasion.

On Tuesday last, Lady day, the members of the Catholic church, under the invocation of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, made their first experiment of holding a *fete champetre*, *volgo* picnic for the purpose of raising funds for general expenses.

The ladies and gentlemen of the various committees applied themselves for days before with generous emulation, each to do his or her part and the result was seen in the happy event.

Rev. Father Considine, anxious to make the affair notable in the annals of Chelsea, invited a number of prominent gentlemen from abroad to entertain the guests, among them Hon. Mr. Bogle, of Ann Arbor, Mr. Dawson, of Detroit, Mr. Burg, of Liverpool, O., and Rev. Wm. D. Pope, of Oaxaca, Mexico. Other gentlemen, among them Col. Atkinson, of Detroit, had signified their intention of attending, but at the last moment were detained.

As the 15th of August is a holy-day of obligation in the Roman Catholic calendar, the congregation attended mass in the early morning and afterward wended their dusty way to Stevenson's grove at North Lake, distant about seven miles from the village.

The weather was all that could be desired, but the roads were inches deep with dust, but he who is on pleasure bent, pays but slight attention to such drawbacks.

By ten o'clock, hundreds of vehicles from the elegant equipage of the citizen, to the homely hay wagon of the farmer thronged the grounds. Old and young, belles and beaux, in their best apparel, among whom we noticed many of our non-Catholic brethren, surrounded the Chelsea band, whose dulcet strains were echoed and re-echoed across the beautiful lake.

Several tables presided over by active matrons offered their tempting burdens to the hungry and thirsty. All seemed bent on enjoyment. Mothers and fathers with their tenderest children, the serious farmer, the merchant, all threw aside care for one day and bent their energies to amusement. And to judge from the smiling faces of all, they succeeded.

After dinner the exercises were in order, and all adjourned to the grand stand. After a spirited rendition of the chorus "Angel of Peace" composed for the Jubilee Concert at Boston, Mr. Edward Gorman introduced to the audience the Hon. Mr. Bogle, of Ann Arbor, who gave an eloquent address on the functions of our government,

its duties and the duties of the citizens especially in the present crisis. He was followed by Mr. Dawson in a recitation entitled "Erin's Address to Columbia" which was most aptly rendered and warmly applauded. Next on the program came a duet for tenor and bass, executed by Messrs. Eisenman and Burg. The latter gentleman has an exquisite tenor voice, but apt at times to lose power. Another recitation by Mr. Dawson entitled "The Origin of Erin" was appreciated by the listeners. Several comic songs by Mr. Burg were encored.

Then followed a medley by the choir of the church in which Miss Neuberger distinguished herself for purity and strength of voice. Miss Tressa Bacon ably presided at the organ throughout the program except when Rev. Wm. L. Pope or Mr. Burg accompanied themselves.

We were much amused at Mr. Byron Parks in his new vocation as auctioneer. So much had been prepared for the picnic that there were cakes, fruit, etc., left over. This, Mr. Parks attempted to dispose of by auction. His original remarks kept the crowd in a roar.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. John Raftery, the treasurer. For weeks before the picnic Mr. Raftery devoted himself, despite a thousand and one obstacles, to make success, not wait for it, and although fatigued in body and mind on the night of Tuesday, the knowledge of the financial results paid him for all that he had undergone.

Everyone, especially the ladies, did his or her part nobly and they have their reward in the consciousness of duty done.

The writer especially enjoyed the excellent chicken-pie made by Mrs. C-n-g-h-m Cl-rk and the luscious whortleberries that were reserved for him.

Resolutions.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our respected and loved sister, Miss Matie Smith, be it

Resolved, that, while we the members of C. E. Society of the Congregational church humbly submit to the will of our Heavenly Father, yet we feel that her mother has lost a faithful and loving daughter, her brothers and sisters a kind and loving sister, and we an ever faithful worker in our society and Sunday school.

Resolved, that, As a society we tender to her mother, her brothers and sisters our sincerest sympathy in this, their sad bereavement, and commend them to Him who is the all wise ruler.

MRS. A. VANTYNE
MISS MYRTA KEMPE } Com.
J. GEO. WEBSTER }

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the office Aug 14, 1893.

Miss Clara Butters, Miss Mamie Hollywood, Miss Mary Siefert, and Miss Alice Avedson.

WM. JUDSON, P. M.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

An Iowa youth smoked a thousand dozen of a popular brand of cigarettes and sent the boxes to the manufacturer, having heard he would receive a handsome present in return. This is the reply he received: "Send us another thousand and we will send you a coffin."

The fire insurance companies in Michigan during the past eleven years received in premiums \$33,770,512 and paid for losses \$18,501,384. That is 54.8 per cent., while the average for the U. S. 55.2 per cent. This state used to be called a loss producing state but it is better than the average.

The following is a list of Chelsea people who received certificates at the regular teachers' examination, held at Ann Arbor, August 3d and 4th: Second grade, Florence Bachman and Josephine Hoppe; third grade, Cora Bowen Mamie E. Fletcher. Dora Harrington Nora Miller, Emelia Neuberger, Almada Parks, Julius Schmid, Lucy Stephens, Luella Townsend and Mara L. Wheeler.

Subscribe for the STANDARD.

Cures Others

Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula, and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimples and eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."—H. L. Jarnam, 33 William st., New York City.

Will Cure You

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A recent discovery by a physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfect safe and reliable medicine covered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in return and we will send, sealed, by return mail, Full particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, stamps. Address Pond Lilly Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Chelsea by

F. P. GLAZIER & CO. Druggists

Agents Wanted on salary and commission for the ONLY AUTHORIZED

Biography of James G. Blaine

By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor with the co-operation of his family and of Blaine's Complete Works. TWENTY VOLUMES OF CONGRESS, and his later book "LITIGIAL DISCUSSIONS" one prepared for those 3 BEST SELLING books in the first 100 copies agent's profit \$196.50. Second 100 copies agent's profit \$125.00. Third 100 copies agent's profit \$125.00. E. N. Rice of Mass. took 200 copies in 2 days; profit \$47.25. J. Patterson, Me. took 43 orders from 30 calls; profit \$22. E. A. Palmer, of N. Dak. took 3 orders; profit \$89.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO.,

WANTED! SALESMEN

To sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock

Many special varieties to offer both fruits and ornamentals, and continue only by us. We pay commission on every, give exclusive territory, and weekly. Write us at once and see choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester,


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From Sire to Son. As a family medicine Bacon's Colic King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney liver or blood disorder do not delay but get a free sample package of remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. F. P. Glazier & Co., the leading druggists, are sole agents and are distributing samples free to the afflicted. Packages.

DON'T SUFFER WITH THAT CORN LIEBIG'S CORN CURE.

When you can have immediate relief, a perfect, speedy, and permanent cure without pain or soreness, and a remedy which dries instantly and soles nothing by using



For the entire removal of hard or soft
Corns, Calluses and Bunions
And other irritations of the skin.

Cure Guaranteed or Money Returned.
25c. at Drug Stores. Mailed for 30c.
J. R. HOFFLIN & CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES SAVED OF



BY USING SILURIAN SPRING WATER.

NATURE'S GREATEST CURE

Bring the benefits of this wonderful water to your home—bottles or barrels—retaining all of its purity and curative powers. Dyspepsia, Bladder, Kidney or Urinary troubles immediately relieved and cured by its use. It is a mild, tonic, purifies the blood, renews strength and energy. Entails no and no reaction. Sold by the chemists of America.

SILURIAN MINERAL SPRING CO., WEAUKEGA, WISCON. IN.

"3000 PARCELS OF MAIL" FREE

FOR 10-CENT STAMPS (regular price 25c) your address if received within 30 days will be for 1 year boldly printed on gummed labels. Only Directory containing 125,000 customers; from publishers and manufacturers you'll receive, probably, thousands of valuable books, papers, samples, magazines, etc. All free and each parcel with one of your printed address labels pasted thereon. EXTRA! We will also print and prepay postage on 50 of your label addresses to you; which stick on your envelopes, books, etc., to prevent their being lost. J. A. WARE, of Healdsville, N. C., writes: "From my 25 cent address in your Lightning Directory I've received my 50 address labels and over 3000 parcels of mail. My addresses you scattered among publishers and manufacturers are arriving daily, on valuable parcels of mail from all parts of the World."

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To Ye Who Have Little Faith JAPANESE PILE CURE



Will Save You.

It is a new and complete treatment, consisting of suppositories. Ointment at anal and Outint in the rectum. An absolute and guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids, piles, itching, bleeding, excoriation, hemorrhoidal, and many other diseases and female weakness; it is the only remedy that restores health. The most marvelous medicinal rendering in operation with the Japanese Pile Cure.

JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN & CO. Druggist, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE

Positively given by the Japanese Pile Cure Co. to each purchaser. If the cure does not cure, the money will be refunded. When purchased at one time, to refund the \$5.00 paid if not cured.

Waterloo.
Old and young, all talk campmeeting.

Mrs. N. B. Sherman is dangerously ill.

Miss Lydia Staebler, of Ann Arbor, is visiting friends here.

Born to L. L. Gorton and wife a daughter, Wednesday, August 16th.

Miss Kittie Bevier is spending her vacation here visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Meanwell, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday with Francis Beeman and family.

Henry Gorton and Allan Scidmore are running an eating stand at the campmeeting grounds.

Miss Ora Riggs, of Detroit, is spending a few weeks with friends here while improving her health.

Miss Minnie Strauss and friends from Detroit are visiting Miss Strauss' parents and all are camping in the grove near Clear lake.

Sylvan.
Noah West is improving from his illness.

All typhoid patients are regaining strength as fast as possible.

Jas. Youngs now drives a fine open buggy. It's now Mr. Youngs, not "Jim."

Miss Amanda Merker returns to Ann Arbor this week, after spending several weeks at her home here.

News has been heard from C. T. Conklin. He reached Chicago August 8th, having had a fine trip around the lakes.

Miss Minnie Merker will return to the school for the deaf at Flint in September. This will be her last year there.

Wm. Ludlow and Wm. Hunt took their rags to Jackson, Saturday, but found a poor market, rags being practically worthless.

A Woman Who is Also a Humorist.
One of the most distinctively funny and most prolific humorists of the day is Mrs. Katherine—or, as she signs herself, Kate—Masterson. Although only 25 and handicapped by the routine of drudgery of newspaper work, she has already made a name for herself by her funny poems and sketches. Humor is as natural to her as breathing, and why not? She is an Irish woman, and she could no more help being funny than she could stop eating.—New York Recorder.

Solitude.
Employer (kindly)—You are becoming very round shouldered, Mr. Faithful.

Bookkeeper (with hopes of a vacation)—Yes, I fear that I am.

Employer (solicitously)—Hadn't you better stop riding a bicycle?—Good News.

The Woman Who Praises a Husband.
The woman with the best husband in the world, it is needless to state, is a widow.—Boston Transcript.

A Trick of the Eye.
By cutting three strips of white paper of the same length exactly, with one of them half as wide as the others, one of the neatest tricks of optical illusion can be produced. If those of the same width are laid crosswise, the narrow strip placed in the center, it will invariably seem as if the broad strips were considerably shorter than the narrow one. The illusion is enhanced by laying the pieces of paper on a black surface. By placing the three strips in the form of an inverted "N" and using the narrow strip for the diagonal line the latter in turn will appear much shorter than the other two. To an unpracticed eye the illusion will seem very remarkable indeed when it is demonstrated that all the strips are of the same length.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Discovery of Purple.
A dog belonging to some Phoenician fishermen was in the habit of feeding upon a species of mollusk which the sea occasionally cast upon the beach. It was noticed that the animal's mouth after such meals was always dyed a rich purple, and by investigation that color, which it is said the moderns have never been able to imitate, was obtained.—Boston Herald.

Curing Horses' Feet of Thunder.
Dogs and horses can be entirely cured of their fear of thunder by being present at artillery practice. Believing they now know what produces the dreadful roar, they no longer fear it.—Popular Science Monthly.

M. C. R. R. Excursions.
The M. C. R. R. will run a special excursion train to Chicago Tuesday, August 22d which will leave Chelsea at 11 o'clock a. m. One first class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets limited to ten days.

Annual meeting of the K. O. T. M. at Grand Rapids, September 12-15, one fare for round trip. Children half adult rate. Date of sale, 11-12, limited to return September 16th.

The M. C. R. R. will give their annual excursion to Petoskey and Traverse City, Tuesday, August 29th. Fare for the round trip \$5.00. The train leaves Chelsea at 9:45 a. m. Tickets are good to return not later than Thursday, September 7th.

The M. C. R. R. will sell excursion tickets on the certificate plan, to the following places on the dates mentioned:

Aug. 29-31, Muskegon, Grand Lodge I. O. G. T.

Sept. 14-17, Detroit, Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Sept. 16-20, Detroit, Annual Conference M. E. Church.

Oct. 9-14, Detroit, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

For Sale—Good horses at reasonable prices. Apply to G. W. Boynton.

For Sale or Rent.—House and lot. Enquire at this office.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.
Keep the head cool the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and all blood liver and kidney diseases. Call on F. P. Glazier & Co., sole agents, and get a trial package free. Large size 50c.

Be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your satchel before traveling, either by land or sea. You will find them convenient, efficacious, and safe. The best remedy for costiveness, indigestion or sick headache, and adopted to any climate.

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 F. P. Glazier & Co. Samples free. Large bottles 50c.

The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as they keep their health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense, and one of the strongest recommendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which not only cures diseases but prevents them.

One Way to be Happy.
Is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight cold or cough, prepare yourself and call at once on F. P. Glazier & Co., sole agent and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy, free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away
Is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about No-tobac, the wonderful, harmless guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't, runs no physical or financial risk in using No-tobac. Sold by druggists. Book at Drug Store or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Real Estate For Sale.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. In the matter of the estate of Michael Keelan, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the estate of said deceased by the Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1888, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the office of G. W. Turnbull in the village of Chelsea in the county of Washtenaw in said state, on Monday, the second day of October, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said Michael Keelan, the following described real estate, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the village of Chelsea and township of Sylvan, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: Lots seven (7) and eight (8) of block three (3) James Congdon's second addition to the village of Chelsea. Also three acres of land situated on the south side of section twelve (12) and north side of section thirteen (13) in said township, the same being bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the south line of James Congdon's first addition to said village of Chelsea. On the south by the lands of Thomas Wilkinson on the east by the lands of Thomas Kelly and on the west by the lands of Barney Keelan's estate.

Dated Chelsea, Mich., Aug 15, 1888.
G. W. ROSS, Executor of the last will and testament of deceased.

R. KEMPF & BRO., BANKERS,
CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN.

Financially the Strongest Bank in Washtenaw County.

SAVINGS DEPT. Sums of \$1 and upwards will be received at all times.

---: Saturdays, from 3 to 4 p. m., :---

To accommodate the Young People, deposits of any amount from 10 cents upward will be received in this department.

To provide for the future deposit your spare dimes in the Savings Dept. of R. Kempf & Bros.' Bank, Who offer you security second to no bank in Michigan.

The accumulations without legal reserve, of a lifetime of business success, a business record of 41 years in Chelsea, which has been successful and without a blemish, which is of greater value as security than bank vaults, safes, and other mechanical devices, all which we have.

J. A. PALMER, Cashier

We are making some Special Prices on Ham-mocks, Croquet Sets, Express Wagons, Crockery and Glassware.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Ha! ha! ha!

I now stop at Boyd's new hotel and restaurant, and have found the ideal place.

BOARD BY DAY OR WEEK.

ICE CREAM PARLORS IN CONNECTION.

I also keep a fine line of MEATS AND GROCERIES. Good goods at lowest prices. All goods delivered. Give me a trial.

MERRITT BOYD.



ABSENT MINDED PEOPLE FREQUENTLY do ridiculous things. Real intelligent advertisers do, too, sometimes. They spend much TIME AND MONEY trying to get business through mediums that are not well chosen and you can guess the result.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address, TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

Ripans Tabules prolong life.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules banish pain.
Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

FINE JOB PRINTING

If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipts, Wedding Stationery, Posters, Visiting Cards, Programs, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.

WEDDING STATIONERY—A fine line can be found at this office. Printed from New Type.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

BETTER TIMES NEAR.

BANKERS DELIGHTED AT THE APPROACH OF GOLD.

Suicide of Chas. G. Eddy—L. T. Neal Nominated for Governor by Ohio Democrats—Uncle Sam After Young Dow for Desertion.

The Tide Has Turned.

HALF a million in yellow gold arrived in Chicago Friday morning, with a quarter of a million more to follow Saturday; and a few hours later the brawny employees of the express companies were rolling packages containing an equal amount more on trucks which will head for the First National Bank, where the preceding \$750,000 went. Half a million besides will come in a few days for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. A million more for the same institution will follow. Armour & Co. get a consignment of \$500,000. The Bank of Nova Scotia will receive \$300,000. This shining flood of money was due in Chicago inside of two weeks. There are \$3,000,000 in it. And it is not the last of the flood, either, in the opinion of the bankers to whom it is consigned—the delighted bankers, it might be said, for in this new and successful call upon the strong-boxes of London for money to add to our circulating medium they see far-reaching effects. Steamers arriving at New York bring consignments from London and Spain.

Neal for Governor.

THE Ohio Democrats, at their State convention held in Cincinnati, nominated Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, for Governor. The nomination was made on the first ballot. Colonel W. A. Taylor, of Columbus, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. John W. Sater, of Lake, was nominated for Supreme Judge. B. C. Blackburn, of Coshocton, was nominated for State Treasurer and John P. Bailey, of Putnam County, for Attorney General, both by acclamation. The platform adopted ignores the silver question, save to reaffirm the national platform. It favors national banks being permitted to issue currency to the par value of the bonds deposited.

NEWS NUGGETS.

ONE HUNDRED armed men will build a town in the Cherokee strip and make it a county seat in spite of Government orders.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MOLONEY, of Illinois, has decided that railroads are not compelled to build stations at small towns.

A. D. BAKER, proprietor of the South Bend Ind. Wagon Works at Mishawaka, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$120,000; assets, \$55,000.

NAT PARKER, supposed to be from Chicago, was found dead in bed in a Minneapolis hotel. Death is supposed to have been caused by morphine.

HEALTH OFFICER JENKINS, of New York, reports that he has discovered cholera bacilli in the case of one of the passengers on the steamship Karamania.

THE Indianapolis Cabinet Works has passed into the hands of a receiver. The concern was indebted to the suspended Indianapolis National Bank for \$400,000.

ROBERT H. COLEMAN, the Lebanon (Pa.) iron king, has made an assignment. The liabilities are \$5,000,000 and the assets \$10,000,000, but they cannot be realized upon.

ARMED guards are stationed at packing houses at Fresno, Cal., since Sunday's fire there. Anonymous letters have warned the citizens that men are organized to burn property in Fresno.

THE Cadwallader Flouring Mill at Fostoria, Ohio, was blown up by boiler explosion, and C. Davis, Secretary of the mill, and Fred C. Myers, bookkeeper, being in the office over the engine room, lost their lives.

THE woods all along the north shore of Lake Superior, from Two Harbors to Grand Portage, are afire and burning fiercely. There are only a few settlers in the district, and the greatest loss will be to standing pine.

CHARLES G. EDDY, one of the oldest railroad men in the West, and until six months ago Second Vice President of the Reading system, committed suicide Thursday night by shooting himself in the head in Washington Park, Chicago. His friends are unable to assign any reason for his act.

A CONTRACT has been let to D. G. Kirschbaum & Co., of Denver, to complete canal No. 1, in the Colorado irrigation scheme, for \$1,023,000, the work to be done in eighteen months. The canal will be eighty-six miles long, starting at a point near Canon City and running eastward to a point just below Colorado Springs.

CLARENCE M. DOW, the son of the Denver banker, is again in the hands of the army authorities and is now confined at Fort Houston. Young Dow enlisted about twelve months ago to escape Millie Price, the actress, his divorced wife. A month ago Dow procured a leave of absence and went to San Francisco, met a young lady of Oakland and married her. His desertion followed, and he and his wife went to Texas, where he was recognized and thrown into jail.

EASTERN.

AT Portland, Me., the water company's large reservoir on Munjoy Hill burst Sunday morning. Four persons who were in a house in the path of the rushing water were killed.

DR. HERMAN MYNTER, of Buffalo, believes that he has Sophocles' skull. It was dug up near Dekelsia, Greece, by the Doctor's brother, who is general director of the royal possessions of Greece.

THE Plymouth collection of hymns, for nearly forty years associated with the name of Henry Ward Beecher, is to be thrown out of use in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a new collection compiled by the present pastor substituted for it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HENSEL, of Pennsylvania, has refused the writ of quo warranto requested by certain citizens of Gettysburg to deprive the trolley lines of its franchises on the battle-field, and decided all the points involved in favor of the trolley company.

It appears by a bill in equity before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts that there are already claims for \$3,000,000 against securities valued at \$10,000,000, representing part of the assets of the Northwest Guaranty Loan Company, of Minneapolis, which became insolvent in May.

THE report of the admiral in charge of the estate of Father Mollinger, of the Pittsburg, Pa., faith cure priest who died a year ago, was filed Friday. Instead of leaving an estate valued at several millions of dollars, as everybody supposed, the total assets are \$84,676.11, which after deducting debts and expenses are reduced to \$64,530.64. A monument to cost \$1,000 will be erected to his memory.

THE steamer Rachel Sherman struck a rock and sank at Pearl Point landing, Lake George. She had an excursion party of twenty-nine persons aboard from Fourteen-Mile Island. Twelve of the party were drowned. They were all from Troy, Brooklyn, and Hoboken. The terrible accident occurred about 9 o'clock at night at the lower end of Lake George. The steam yacht Rachel is owned by D. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Pearl Point House. The little vessel was turned toward the One Hundred Island House, and was gliding toward the landing, when the passengers were thrown forward by a sudden shock. In the dark the vessel had run upon a sunken pier, and before assistance arrived from the shore it sank in eighteen feet of water. The shrieking, struggling passengers battled for life in the darkness. Deeds of heroism were performed by the men. When all in sight had reached the shore, it was learned that eight or nine persons, all women, except one youth of 19, had sunk to watery graves. As soon as possible an attempt to recover the bodies was made, and after strenuous efforts all the bodies were brought to the surface.

WESTERN.

A DELEGATION representing eight western counties of Kansas, met with the Executive Council at Topeka for a conference in regard to procuring seed wheat to be used this fall.

GOVERNOR JONES, of the Choctaw nation, has ousted the Sheriff and Judge of Cedar County, and appointed partisans in their stead, and the aggravated situation may lead to another war.

AT Lincoln, Neb., Freddie Harper, 18 months old, visiting with his parents' relatives, was run over and killed by an electric car. Motorman Hall grew violently insane over the accident.

THE inquest into the death of Capitalist H. S. Elmore at Kansas City, Mo., has been concluded, and the Coroner reserved his decision. There was evidence that Elmore used morphine.

AT Mankato the First National Bank, the National Citizens' Bank, and the Mankato National Bank closed Friday. The only other bank in the city is a savings bank and was recently organized.

WILLIAM KERSTEN, a ranchman of New Forks, Fremont County, Wyo., was found dead near his ranch. There was a bullet-hole in his breast, one eye was knocked out, and he was otherwise mutilated.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company refuses to pay its share of the salary of the City Electrician of Dubuque, Iowa. This is a violation of a city ordinance, and the poles of the company may be taken down.

THE powder works at Pittsburg, Ill., blew up. The shock of the explosion was felt in St. Louis. A message says that the mill belonged to the Phoenix Powder Company, and that two men were killed and several injured.

THE Kansas State Equal-Suffrage League has decided to hold a big rally in Kansas City, Kas., Sept. 1. Plans for the campaign will then be arranged. It will be the most important meeting of the kind ever held in the State.

A MONSTER golden eagle attempted to carry off Joseph Maynes near Toledo. The bird had lifted Maynes, who weighs 151 pounds, from his feet three times, when a companion came to his assistance and the eagle was captured.

AT Omaha a masked man boarded a motor train in the north part of the city and covered the motorman, conductor and two passengers with a big revolver. He secured several quarts of nickels from the conductor and escaped.

IT is now said that the failure of the Indianapolis National Bank was caused by the queer transactions of President Theodore H. Haughey. He is alleged to have made unsecured loans amounting to \$858,000 to relatives and church friends.

THE Nebraska Wesleyan University, at Lincoln, has a new Chancellor, Dr.

Isaac Crook, late President of the University of the Pacific. The election was the result of many hours' deliberation on the part of the Board of Trustees.

CALIFORNIA mines have produced \$4,000,000 of gold during the last sixty days.

RECENTLY the steamer Newsboy ran on the rocks at Point Conception, Cal., and was badly damaged, the wreckage giving rise to a belief that a vessel had been lost. The Newsboy found considerable difficulty in getting to San Francisco.

THE Iowa State Board of Health has been called in consultation on what is supposed to be a case of leprosy in Des Moines. The afflicted woman is Mrs. Knute Johnson, who came to this country from Bergen, Sweden, where leprosy is prevalent.

A REAR-END collision of freight trains, wrecked the Big Four bridge across the north fork of the Vermilion, at Danville, Ill., carrying down the entire span, and precipitating one engine and thirty cars into the river. The damaged is estimated at \$100,000.

IT is now expected that all the large elevators of Minnesota will take out licenses, as required by the new law. This is looked upon as an indication that the crop will be ready to be moved soon, that money will begin to come in, and that times generally will be better.

TOPEKA, Kan., police raided the Topeka Club. Several members and a small amount of liquors were captured and carted to the station. This is a high-class club and has claimed to be running strictly within the law and has been investigated by a grand jury and County Attorney.

RICHARD WOOD, of Denver, and two companions undertook to beat the record in sliding down Pike's Peak on a toboggan. Their break became useless when about half-way down and the toboggan jumped the track, throwing the men seventy-five feet down the mountain side. All three may die.

AT Princeton, Minn., fire broke out in McLaugh's drug store. The drug store, Marshall's harness shop, Madison's restaurant, Burke & Carmody's saloon, the First National Bank, and the North Star Hotel and barns were completely wiped out. The total loss is \$30,000; total insurance, \$13,000.

AT Jefferson City, Mo., four convicts sealed the walls of the penitentiary early Friday morning. The men were inmates of the hospital, and took with them a stretcher used for transporting the sick. They converted this into a ladder, and scaled the wall. A guard eating his lunch ten feet distant was not disturbed.

A CONVERTER in the Bessemer Steel Works at Newburg, O., became unmanageable and emptied its metal into the pit. When the molten mass struck the water there was a terrible explosion. Five men were covered with the flying metal and burned. Foreman John Lilly, Robert McCloud and Jesse Snell were the chief sufferers. Two laborers, names unknown, received minor injuries.

THE trouble in Cedar County has reached war heat. News has reached Caddo, I. T., that the County Judge who had been removed by Governor Jones had been murdered. It is impossible to get full particulars, owing to the remoteness of the district from the railroad. Governor Jones and his private secretary held a secret meeting, and all efforts to find out about the meeting proved futile. There is great excitement in that section and trouble is expected.

AT Pittsburg, Kan., seventy-five striking miners lay in wait for the men at work in shaft No. 17 of the Kansas and Texas Coal company and made an assault upon them as they were going to work. All of them ran but one, Henry Smith, an American. He stood his ground and was brutally assaulted. He finally got out of the mob and made his way home, where he procured a revolver and started again for the mine. In the meantime a few deputy sheriffs had put in an appearance and the mob dispersed.

HOWARD GREER, Arthur Hancher and "Jack" Breck, all of Wichita, Kan., were arrested Tuesday night for the daring robbery of \$7,000 from a wagon of the United States Express Company in the heart of the city the night of July 29. Col. John Byrne, of Buffalo, N. Y., worked the case to a successful issue. The three have made confessions and surrendered \$5,000 of the money. The balance is in the possession of a negro still at large. Hancher, one of the criminals and the originator of the plan to rob the company, was the messenger in charge of the express wagon when it was robbed.

A. J. ALLEN, of the firm of Fairbank, Allen & Co., live stock commission merchants, of South St. Paul, is owner of a farm in South Dakota. In discussing hard times, low prices of wheat, etc., he advocated to a Detroit, Minn., Record man that farmers feed their wheat to hogs; if they have much wheat, give it a hard fanning and keep the best for the market—it will be raised to No. 1 hard by the process—and use the rest for feed. He stated that good results can be obtained by soaking the grain twenty-four hours before feeding—not long enough to make it sour, however, for then the sugar of it turns into alcohol. Putting his experience into figures, it would seem that wheat is worth \$1.01 per bushel to feed when hogs are worth 45 cents per pound.

SOUTHERN.

NEAR Malvern, Ark., F. Jones, a tramp, killed Ed Ryan with a scythe. The murderer is being pursued, and, it is believed, will be lynched.

A CUT in wages led to a riot at the Arkansas Valley Smelter, at Leadville. Workmen who refused to accept

the reduction stoned those who were willing to work and drove them out of the town.

VIRGINIA Populists in convention at Lynchburg nominated Edmund R. Cooke, a prosperous farmer of Cumberland County, for Governor; J. Brad Beverly of Fauquier, for Lieutenant Governor, and W. S. Gravelly of Henry, for Attorney General.

STEPHEN WELCH and his wife were arrested at Alexander, 100 miles south of Wheeling, W. Va., for moonshining. Welch escaped from the officers and Mrs. Welch was captured and confined in a house in the town. Later a mob of her sympathizers surrounded the house, and opened fire on the guards. Over twenty shots were exchanged before the officers surrendered and the woman was released. Three of the mob were wounded, it is thought fatally. They were carried away by their friends. More trouble is expected.

FOREIGN.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is seriously ill with nervous prostration.

NEARLY one-third of the town of Port Louis, capital of Mauritius, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is over 1,000,000 rupees.

THE report of the London Board of Trade on the loss of the steamship Naronic last February concludes that she must have collided with an iceberg.

IN GENERAL.

INDEPENDENT wall-paper manufacturers are preparing to fight the wall-paper trust in the courts.

FERDINAND SCHLESSINGER has transferred the Schlessinger interest in the Chapin mine to his creditors, who will work the property until they realize 100 cents on the dollar, after which they are to hand the property back to Schlessinger.

QUEBEC dispatch: The Italian bark Columbus, from River Saguenay, laden with lumber, was struck by the steamship Oxenholme off Campe Rosier. The Columbus went to the bottom. The captain of the Columbus claims the collision was caused by carelessness on the part of the officers in charge of the steamer.

A DISASTROUS flood prevails in the Canadian River owing to the heavy rains in the Pan Handle country. Two hundred and eighty feet of the Santa Fe Railroad bridge, at Purcell, I. T., has been washed away and the river is rising. No freight can be transferred either south or north, and all the road's passenger business has been transferred to the Frisco from Texas points. It is reported that many settlers in the bottom lands will suffer heavy losses.

FOLLOWING is the standing of the clubs of the National League:

W. L. %	W. L. %
Boston, 61 28 685	Cincinnati, 41 45 477
Philadelphia, 54 23 621	St. Louis, 40 48 465
Pittsburg, 54 24 614	Baltimore, 39 48 443
Cleveland, 50 34 596	Chicago, 35 53 398
New York, 43 44 494	Washington, 31 56 386
Brooklyn, 42 45 486	Louisville, 28 62 350

R. G. DUN & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Demoralization in the speculative markets has been followed by a more healthy tone, and heavy imports of gold inspire hope that the monetary troubles may abate. The week has been one of surprises. Enormous liquidation in wheat brought the lowest prices ever known. The crash of the pork ring took nearly \$10 from the nominal price of that product in an hour and caused several failures for millions each. Extraordinary depression in stocks, and a slaughter which included some of the best, were quickly followed by a bear panic and sensational advances. Meanwhile in the money markets there has come a singular sense of relief, notwithstanding an actual increase in present embarrassments, almost amounting to a paralysis of exchange between the chief commercial cities, and of many industrial works, because 2 per cent for currency falls to secure what is needed for the payment of wages. Hopes are nevertheless fixed on the ships bringing over \$11,000,000 gold across the sea, and on the extra session of Congress.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	\$3 25	@ 5 25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	56	@ 60
CORN—No. 2	28	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	45	@ 47
EGGS—Fresh	13	@ 14
POTATOES—New per bu.	60	@ 70
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	2 25	@ 4 75
HOGS—Choice Light	3 50	@ 5 00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3 00	@ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54	@ 55
CORN—No. 2 White	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2 White	24	@ 25
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56	@ 57
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 50
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54	@ 54 1/2
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 44
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	49	@ 51
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60 1/2	@ 61 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2 White	34	@ 35
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60 1/2	@ 60 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	40 1/2	@ 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	23	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	45	@ 46
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Best Grades	4 00	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	69	@ 70
OATS—No. 2	62 1/2	@ 63 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	58	@ 59
CORN—No. 3	37	@ 39
OATS—No. 2 White	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	46	@ 47
BARLEY—No. 2	46	@ 56
PORK—Mess.	15 00	@ 16 00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3 50	@ 5 25
HOGS	8 00	@ 6 25
SHEEP	8 00	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69	@ 71
CORN—No. 2	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed Western	38	@ 37
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@ 20
PORK—New Mess.	14 75	@ 15 25

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"

Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco users who want to quit and can't, by mentioning THE TIDINGS can get the book mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 1280, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Who's-ale Execution.

During the reign of Henry VIII, 71,400 persons were legally executed in England, the larger portion of whom were guilty of no offense worse than misdemeanor. In one year 300 starving beggars were hanged for asking alms.

Pink 'Uns.

The inhabitants of Eap Island, in the Pacific, have pink hair.

If he does really think there is no distinction between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our house let us count our spoons.—Johnson.

N. K. Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger is pure, strong and reliable. None better made. 2cts.



THE WEAKEST SPOT in your whole system, perhaps, is the liver. It doesn't do its work of purifying the blood, more troubles come from it than you can remember. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy, natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system. For all diseases that depend on the liver or the blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-Scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so unflinching and effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. On these terms, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

HOT WEATHER

opens the pores, the system is relaxed and nature easily responds. Drive all foul corruption out of the body now by a course of

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa

Nature's Remedy of Roots, Barks and Herbs. The best Liver, Stomach and Blood Renovator. All Druggists, \$1.00—6 Bottles for \$5.00.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME.

GRAVEL! GRAVEL! GRAVEL! LARGE AS A GOOSE EGG.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Gentlemen: "I was under the care of different physicians for nearly two years; tried every doctor in our town continued to suffer and decline until I was a physical wreck. The most learned physicians made examinations and pronounced my case one of Gravel or Stone in the Bladder, and said that I would never be any better until it was removed by a surgical operation. Oh! I thought what next? Every one felt sad; I myself gave up, as an operation seemed to me to us all certain death. I shall never forget how timely the good news of your SWAMP-ROOT reached me. I send you by this same mail a sample of the stone or gravel that was dissolved and expelled by the use of your SWAMP-ROOT. It made me as large as a good sized goose egg. I am feeling as well to-day as I ever did. I kept right on using SWAMP-ROOT, and it saved my life. If any one doubts my statement I will furnish proof." LABORNE BOWERSMITH, Marysville, Ohio. Dec. 28th, 1902.

Dropsical Swelling, Cold as Ice.

"Swamp-Root" saved my life after I had suffered everything but death. I send you my photograph and description of my case and you can use it if you wish. My hands were as cold as ice; fire would not warm them. Dropsical swellings of the lower limbs; I could not button my shoes. Exertion completely exhausted me; death seemed so very near. The swellings have gone and all my troubles have disappeared. My health is better now than it has been for years. "SWAMP-ROOT" made the cure. Tell doubting ones to write me I will tell them all about it." Mrs. R. J. CUTSINGER, Marietta, Shelby Co., Ind. Jan. 15, 1903. At Druggists, 50c. & \$1.00. "Guide to Health" Free. Consultation Free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Dr. Kilmer's PARILLA LIVER PILLS. Are the Best! 42 Pills, 25 cents.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT

This Trade Mark is on the best in the World! Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS. Piao's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

AN IDYL OF HONOLULU.

A Bold Stroke for a Husband. Written for This Paper.

BY LEON LEWIS.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

He glanced swiftly around, adding: "Yes, here are the traces of half a dozen men. You are suffering from a blow, sir, that has nearly cost you your life!"

"Do you think so?" queried Ralph. "There's no doubt about it. But what's the use of talking to you on the subject? Don't you remember who waylaid you? Don't you remember anything about the fight?"

"Fight? fight? Has there been a fight?"

"Pshaw! Haven't you some papers about you that will tell who you are?"

"Papers?"

"Here, let me search your pockets," proposed the Kanaka impatiently.

No opposition being made to this proposal, the Kanaka at once carried it into execution. The result of the search was a considerable number of letters, receipts, bills of exchange, and other documents in which the identity of our hero was perfectly manifest.

"Here, read these!" cried the Kanaka, in a fever of impatience. "These will tell who and what you are. Read them. Unfortunately, I never learned to read—few of our people did until after the arrival of the missionaries. Read them!"

He opened one of the letters and held it under Ralph's gaze, continuing to repeat his injunction, but our hero merely looked puzzled again, and stared blankly at the bold orthography before him.

"I—I am just like you," he declared. "I—I never learned to read, either."

For a moment the Kanaka looked dumfounded—annihilated—but he then slapped himself violently on the breast with an air of reviving hopes and spirits.

"I have it," he cried. "I'll take you to Mr. Bullet."

He gathered the various papers of our hero into a package, thrust them into one of his own pockets, and passed his arm through Ralph's, leading him away into the interior of the island, taking the general direction of Krowow, at the head of the Pearl Licks.

"Mr. Bullet is the man I work for," explained the Kanaka, as he walked onward. "I don't know as you will ever understand what that means, but it can do you no harm for me to mention the fact. Mr. Bullet has quite a good farm up here, in a pleasant although rather retired valley. He has had great experience in all sorts of business, and he will tell us in a minute what all these papers have to say about you."

At the end of a weary walk of about three miles the couple reached the crest of a hill, from which they could look down into a beautiful and fertile valley of small extent immediately in front of them. It was well tilled and well shaded, and a little stream of water flowed through it on its way from one of the high plateaus of the Konaumani range of the sea.

"Mr. Bullet lives in the house you see yonder," announced the Kanaka, pointing out a small four-roomed cottage of a story and a half that occupied a prominence at one side of the valley. "As you see, it is built in the American style. Mr. Bullet is an American by birth, and was for many years a sailor."

Our hero did not respond to these observations any more than he had responded to the various other observations of his companion since setting out for the residence of Mr. Bullet. The cause of this silence was, evidently, that his eyes were entirely occupied, as were his sensations, with the various new and striking scenes constantly presenting themselves to his notice.

"Here we are," muttered the Kanaka, a few moments later, as he turned off from the rude road to a still ruder path that led across or through the garden of the Bullet estate; and here is Mr. Bullet himself."

He waved his hand toward a personage who stood under the edge of a little shed at one end of the house, engaged in the modest occupation of splitting a stick of wood into small pieces to boil some water for his tea.

This man was indeed Mr. Bullet. He was a thin and withered little old man, but yet the possessor of a great deal of strength and vigor. He was at least 60 years of age, and had not the least vestige of a tooth in his head, but this circumstance did not prevent him from chewing tobacco with such energy that its juice ran continually from each corner of his mouth like cider from a press.

Hearing his name pronounced by the Kanaka, he accepted the fact as a sort of introduction to our hero, to whom he bowed with sufficient affability. Ralph responded in kind mechanically, and then resumed his staring and wondering survey of things around him in a way that at once fixed the old sailor's attention.

"Who is he, Kulu?" he asked in a low tone as the Kanaka, withdrawing his arm from Ralph's, advanced to his employer's side.

"I don't know who he is," replied Kulu. "He has been in a fight, or somebody has waylaid him. There is an awful wound on his head—"

"Where did you find him?" demanded Bullet, keenly interested.

"In a lonely spot at Kāliki Bay—not far from the water. He is a very nice young man, as you can see, but he don't know who he is, nor where he came from, nor how he got into this awful fix—"

At this point of Kulu's exciting statement Bullet caught him by the arm. "Hush!" he enjoined, stepping about excitedly, as if the ground were burning the soles of his feet. "I comprehend! An appalling mystery! At the least, a case of assault with intent to kill. Caution! And he raised his hand warningly. "You don't know who the young man is, then?"

"No, but these papers I found in his pockets will probably tell you."

He handed out the bundle of documents he had secured, adding:

"He's not able to read them himself. His memory is gone entirely, like that of the man in Honolulu—"

A start and a cry from Bullet interrupted the history of "the man in Honolulu."

The old man had turned pale as a corpse, and the papers to which he had directed his attention were shaken violently in his hand.

"What is it?" asked Kulu.

The question recalled Mr. Bullet to himself. He controlled his excitement, folded up the document which had so visibly startled him, and unfolded another. The whole batch was soon passed in review, and during this time the old man had gradually recovered from his first emotions. He had even forced himself to be outwardly as cool as an iceberg.

"These papers don't amount to anything," he said, as he put them all together and put them into his own pocket. "They don't tell me who the young man is, nor anything about him. Part of them are in a language unknown to me. Have you met anybody since you saw the young man?"

"No, sir."

"Then of course you have said nothing to anybody about him, nor has he been seen by anyone whatever?"

"No, sir."

"That is well, Kulu. Don't mention the affair to any one. Don't let any one know that there is such a person in existence. I will take charge of the poor young man myself, and try to bring the offenders to justice. But you must not say a word to any human being about meeting him. If you do it will not only defeat the ends of justice, but you will lose your place in my service."

"Oh, I understand," returned Kulu, who knew enough not to offend his employer, whatever else he knew or suspected. "The matter ends here so far as I am concerned. My meeting with the young man is as though it had not been. You can depend upon my silence."

"Then all will be well with him and with us. You can leave me now, Kulu, but come and see me in the morning and I'll tell you what light I am able to get upon the subject. It is to be hoped that I may get track of the would-be assassins. But it all depends upon your silence. They must be left to think the young man is dead, you see."

Kulu again promised secrecy and took his way toward his own little cabin, a quarter of a mile further in the interior of the island.

"Please walk in—walk in, my young friend," said Bullet to our hero, as soon as Kulu was gone.

Ralph complied mechanically and was soon seated in the little sitting-room of his host.

"A terrible misfortune, sir," muttered Bullet, as he set about dressing the young man's wounds, "but I dare say you'll soon be all right again."

He spent nearly half an hour in dressing the sufferer's wounds—which were many and serious, in addition to the bump upon his head—and during this time he gave his patient several swallows of stimulant, and plied him with a great many questions.

"You must drink this, sir," he said, when his task was done, offering a final potion.

The patient drank it without hesitation or remark.

"You must now let me get you to bed," said Bullet.

Ralph not making the least objection, he was soon undressed and placed in a comfortable bed—Bullet's own—in a little apartment adjoining the sitting-room.

"And you must go to sleep now, sir," finished the old sailor, as he sat down beside the bed and passed his hand over the patient's eyes. "I will watch here, so that no harm will reach you."

Ralph shut his eyes as willingly as obediently, and in less than a minute thereafter his breathing announced that he was asleep.

And then Bullet arose with a strange look of jubilation upon his countenance. His eyes gleamed cunningly.

"Could anything be better?" he ejaculated in a whisper. "The presence of this young man here in such a fix is a great thing for me and Alma. He's lost to his friends, to himself, to everybody, but his papers tell me just who he is. Glorious! glorious! He is to me and Alma a sure pledge of fortune!"

Crossing the floor on tiptoe, he opened a door giving upon a narrow stairway, and called in a whisper:

"Are you there, Alma?"

"Yes, father," replied a feminine voice. "What do you want?"

"Come down here immediately. But be still about it!"

CHAPTER III.

THE OLD SAILOR'S PLOT.

Hardly a minute had passed when Miss Alma Bullet descended the stairs. She was rather stout of person, and her complexion was as gray and vivid as an Indian blanket, but she was never-

theless endowed with a fair share of attractions for a country where good-looking women are scarce. She had coarse, irregular features and vivacious eyes, and possessed an average intelligence and capacity. She could have further been commended as healthy and a good cook.

"Is anything wrong?" she asked.

"No; everything is right," replied Bullet, with suppressed jubilation. "Hush! don't speak too loud, or you'll disturb him."

"Disturb whom?"

"That model of manly beauty in my bed! I've called you to share my joy, joy, Alma. In short, I've summoned you as—as a vulture to the feast!"

He waved both hands over and around the helpless sleeper.

Advancing on tiptoe, Alma Bullet peered into the little bedroom, surveying the unconscious young Chicagoan with an interest and curiosity she did not attempt to conceal.

"Who is he?" she asked.

"I'll soon tell you," replied Bullet. "Sit down here—no, not beside me but exactly in front. I wish to take a good square look at you."

Alma took the position indicated.

Wiping his spectacles nervously, yet deliberately, Bullet proceeded to saddle his nose with them, and then brought a long and critical stare to bear upon his offspring.

"Yes, you'll do," he muttered, after closing the door leading into the bedroom. "A little fat and red, to be sure; but there is no man wants a pale and die-away ghost for a wife. A little burned with summer suns, but all the more healthy. Yes, you'll fill the bill nicely."

"What does this mean?" demanded Alma.

"It means that we are on the threshold of a gigantic destiny," replied the old sailor impressively; "that the hour of fate has sounded; that our ship is about to enter port; in short, that we have hooked on to the world and are about to tow it away to our cave to digest it at our leisure!"

"Yes, I see," said Alma, perfectly bewildered, with a mental inquiry as to what was the matter with her parent, "but do please explain your meaning more fully."

"You shall be enlightened. Let's see, dear; how old are you? Is it 14, or are you 15?"

"Do hear the man!" returned Alma. "You know very well that I was 18 the 20th of last March."

Bullet opened his eyes to their widest extent, in unfeigned astonishment.

"Is it possible?" he cried. "How time does fly, to be sure! At this gait, I am being robbed of half my existence! Eighteen, are you? This accounts for the presence of that worthless beef-destructor who has been hanging around you lately."

"You refer to Mr. Keeri, I suppose?"

"Yes, I do. Keeri? Heavens, what a name for a son-in-law! He's not more than half or three-quarters white, and what white blood there is in him is utterly wasted. Get rid of him, girl—get rid of him. Send him about his business. Turn him adrift—"

"Well, well, I've turned him adrift already," interrupted Alma.

"Is this so, really?"

"Yes, three or four weeks since. If you choose to recall the fact, you haven't seen Mr. Keeri about the premises lately."

"That's so, sure enough," cried Bullet, after an instant's reflection. "Some good angel must have directed you. You've got rid of that fellow just in time. You concluded he wasn't good enough for you, I presume? You don't want a scarecrow husband, or a cheap imitation, when you can get the real thing. I always thought you both sensible and ambitious."

"But what has all this to do with this young stranger?"

"I'm coming to that directly. Do you remember your mother?"

"Perfectly, of course."

"She was ambitious, too. She was a literary lady—the daughter of a missionary who could read many written languages. But the said missionary was a wandering sort of prophet, and in his restlessness attempts to convert all creation he fell into the hands of a Fiji chief who made a square meal of him. Your mother was thus left fatherless, and her mother was left penniless, and this is how it happens that you have received nothing but your good looks and your education from your maternal ancestry."

Alma expressed by a look her keen realization of this lack of pecuniary inheritance.

"And as to my side of the house, the less said the better," continued Bullet. "I'm nothing but a runaway sailor from a whaler. Was nearly a blockhead to begin with. Never had any schooling beyond two or three cracks on the head with a ruler. Have learned all I know since I was forty. Hadn't a dollar when I took it into my noddle, one fine morning about twenty years ago, to give the old whaler the slip, but your mother managed to get me a chance to pull a hand-press for the missionaries, and I pulled it to some advantage. Advancing step by step, I have paid for this little homestead, besides securing a good living. But you will see by this exhibit that neither your birth nor your fortune will satisfy your reasonable ambition. You must look to another to give you the place in the world of which you are worthy—namely, your husband. And this precious husband is found!"

"You refer to this young stranger?"

"Yes, Alma. In him you see your future husband, unless I slip up cussedly in my calculations."

Alma advanced again on tiptoe to the door of communication, which she placed ajar, and again contemplated the features of the sleeper long and earnestly. A flush of curious interest appeared on her cheeks as she again closed the door and resumed her seat.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Paul Before Felix.

The lesson for Sunday, August 20, may be found in Acts 24: 10-25.

INTRODUCTORY.

Christianity has more than once been put upon the witness stand and even in the prisoner's box. It has not suffered thereby, has rather triumphed. "Brought before councils" was one of the New Testament prophecies, and rich promise for the kingdom was attached thereto. In the lesson before us we shall see how God turns apparent misfortune into blessing. Paul's defense of himself before the successive magistrates at whose bar he is cited to appear constitutes a matchless serial apology for the gospel. He is speaking here for all time, not only in matter but in manner. The brave attitude of the apostle to the Gentiles is an example and incentive to us all when called upon to stand before the Judge. Paul says to us here, as prophets and apostles everywhere speak, in God's name, be strong!

POINTS IN THE LESSON.

"Neither can they prove the things whereof they now accuse me." It is Christianity's challenge to the world still. Many charges have been laid at her doors. She has carried burdens of misapprehension and misrepresentation since the beginning. But not willingly, though patiently. The voice that Paul lifts here ought often to be raised. There need be no long-drawn-out vindication, but at least the assertion of the truth should be made clear and strong. As we hold the profession of our faith and hope unwavering, so let us hold forth the profession of our integrity before the world.

"Heresy." It is the same word rendered set in the fifth verse above. A ringleader of the heresy of the Nazarenes. Alas that there is not more of this sort of heresy in the world, in the church. There are Christians, so called, who fairly could not, certainly would not, be called Nazarenes. They are not followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene. Let us have more Christian men and women standing forth and saying to a worldly church: "This I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call heresy (the heresy of Christ-likeness) so worship I the God of the fathers." God give us more heretics.

What was the peculiarity of this belief which Paul professed? The fourteenth and fifteenth verses tell us, "Believing all things that are written—that the Jews were not doing. And have hope toward God. That the Jews professed to have, but wrongly centered. A larger faith, a larger hope, distinguish the true Israel of God, of whom Paul is the shining representative. If old Israel would only believe what is written, if she would only hope in the promises as recorded and fulfilled, a hope changed to trust, how blessed the children of Abraham might become—blessed and blessing."

"This one voice." What voice? "Preaching the resurrection of the dead." Here Paul pleads "Guilty!" I have done nothing to offend even the most orthodox of the old faith, he says, "except it be for this one voice that I cried among them—the resurrection. The resurrection; the resurrection. Lift the voice to-day. Let it sound out from pulpit, from class-room. Claim the power of the resurrection, declare the doctrine of the resurrection to prove its power. How many of us are there who would be compelled to plead guilty here! Alas how many a pulpit, how many a life as touching the proclamation of the resurrection, is innocent, ruinously, shamefully, guiltily innocent."

"Felix trembled," trembled—that was all. Some men tremble and accept. Trembling saves no man. Felix trembled and tremble. Felix trembled and said, "Go thy way." Well might he tremble, because of the blessing so near him, yet passed by and lost. "A more convenient season," he said. Yet what is more convenient, scripturally convenient, than the present? "Go thy way for this time" is literally for the now time. But the "now time" is the only time of salvation. "Now is the accepted time, and to-day is the day of salvation. What Felix really said was a more opportune season, a moment when his time was his own, when he had at least a part and share in it; such seems to be the significance of the original. But what time is ours but the present? Carpe diem, seize the day!"

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Organize a kind of tribunal. Try Paul on the charges preferred before the class. Let the teacher put himself, if he will, in the place of the culprit. Let the class form the council chamber of Felix. Have some one state the case, and let Paul defend himself. A vivid conception may thus be obtained.

The King's Daughters give us the pretty story. "What is the chief end of man?" the teacher said. The little child made answer, as written in the catechism, "To glorify God and enjoy him forever." Then, quick came the child-query, not written in the book, "What is the chief end of God?" The teacher thought a moment, then came the answer itself, not written in the catechism, but truly in God's book, "To glorify man and enjoy him forever." Paul was of this sort.

It was Henry Ward Beecher, was it not, who, speaking to the people of the north of England, on the subject of slavery, in war times, hooted and howled down, turned to the reporters at his feet with the remark in substance, "I speak to you, gentlemen, and through you to the millions." It was a broad tribunal. Such was Paul here.

Next Lesson—"Paul before Agrippa." Acts 26: 19-32.

INDIANAPOLIS PREPARING FOR THE GREAT EVENT.

Arrangements for the National Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic—Hosts of Veterans Will Attend—Low Railroad Rates—Ample Accommodations.

Boys in Blue.

Indianapolis correspondence: Indianapolis is preparing for the greatest event of her life; and for one of the greatest in the social annals of municipalities in this country. The occasion on which she is to give the world an idea of her hospitality, energy and wealth is the twenty-seventh annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will convene Sept. 4. To the thousands at a distance whose eyes are turned to Indianapolis for the second week in September the question of what will be the railroad fare is of the first importance. The executive board have announced that the railroads have agreed to charge one cent per mile each way, which makes the rate less than one fare for the round trip, a rate never before secured for the Grand Army encampments, and one very rarely given for any purpose. The problem of providing accommodations for the great crowds that have always marked these soldier gatherings in a city having a less number of people than the strangers within its gates, is by no means a small one. Accommodations have been provided, however, for 125,000 people, and the committee hold itself in readiness to provide accommodations for as many more as may come, if only notified in time. The effort to ascertain the probable attendance is still going on.

About Lodgings.

Thousands, not veterans, will visit the city during that week, and must be found places of lodging and feeding. For the accommodation of these, a canvass of all the city was made to learn how many could be entertained in private homes. The results are recorded in seventeen large books, giving them the nature of the accommodations offered, the price, and conveniences as to bath, street cars, etc. The prices asked run from twenty-five cents for lodging and meals up to \$2 a day at the best private boarding houses. All who desire to make arrangements in advance can do so through Executive Director Fortune, who will furnish the name and number of available places at the price desired. Visitors coming with their wives can find good accommodations at the best private boarding houses at \$2 a day.

The chief problem has, of course, been to provide lodgings for the veterans, the guests of honor. For these eighty halls and schoolhouses have been secured, and will be fitted up with cots. The larger part of the veterans will be lodged in barracks erected specially for their use, free, as in all cases, of all cost. They will have to bring their own blankets, and will have to pay for their meals. But meals of good quality will be furnished at a moderate cost. The board has let a contract to a responsible person, who will furnish meals at 25 cents each for breakfast and supper, and 35 cents for dinner. The largest lodging place will be situated on East Washington street, immediately south of the State Reformatory for Girls, and will be accessible by electric cars direct from the Union Railway Station, and also by steam cars. This barrack will hold 25,000 veterans. It will be situated in an open grass-plotted field of eighty acres, well drained and attractive.

Program for the Week.

The program provides a week of bustling activity and gorgeous entertainment. The first encampment contemplated will occur on Monday night, when the electrical and natural gas display will be made in the grounds of the State House and Court House. While this is going on for the pleasure of all who care to witness it, the veterans will be holding camp fires in various places in halls and tents, and many will hear the eloquent voices of soldier-orators, including General Harrison. The grand parade will occupy all of Tuesday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., though the line of march will not exceed two miles on paved streets. A feature of the parade surpassing all previous ones will be the number of horses in the line of march. Commander-in-chief Weisert has appointed 2,000 aids-de-camp, and each of these will be provided with a horse.

The veterans are organizing to be uniformed very generally, and Indiana will have at least 15,000 old soldiers in line, and in addition the militia of the State. The night of Tuesday will be devoted to a spectacular way to the fireworks display, at which the heavens will be made brilliant for two hours with fire and color in elaborate design in a field 160 acres in size and accessible by street cars. Tuesday will also be the night of the reception by the Woman's Relief Corps at Tomlinson's Hall.

The first regular meeting of the delegates to the encampment will occur on Wednesday morning in Tomlinson Hall.

Thursday will be the day of reunions of regimental associations of Indiana. The night will be remarkable for the grand reception of the delegates by the citizens of Indianapolis. Friday, the last day of the encampment, will be devoted to excursions through the gas belt and at night to the street parade of war pageantry. There seems now nothing threatening the success of the encampment.

ANDERSON, DEPUY & CO., steel manufacturers at Charliers, employing about 1,200 men, served notice that a 10 per cent. reduction in wages of employes would be made in all departments.

CLEVELAND TALKS ABOUT MONEY

That's what we are talking about. We want to save some of it for our customers.

IS IT SCARCE WITH YOU?

Then you are just the one who will appreciate the bargains in groceries that we are offering at the Bank Drug Store. We are celebrated for making close prices.



WE SELL STRICTLY PURE GOODS AT STRICTLY CUT PRICES

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| Raw Linseed oil 51c per gal. | All Patent Medicines one-fourth off. |
| Boiled " " 54c per gal. | Good New Orleans Molasses 25c gal. |
| 25 lbs of sulphur for \$1. | 3 cans best pumpkin for 25c. |
| 23 boxes of matches for 25c. | 8 lbs rolled oats for 25c. |
| Unexcelled baking powder 20c per lb. | Rice 5c per lb. |
| Pure cider vinegar 18c per gal. | Good raisins 8c per lb. |
| Best crackers 4-lbs for 25c. | Fine Japan Tea 30c per lb. |
| Cleaned English currants 10c per lb. | Two packages yeast cakes for 5c. |
| Tea dust 12 1/2c per lb. | Gloss Starch 6c per lb. |
| 4 boxes 8 oz tacks for 5c. | Good syrup 25c per gal. |
| Saleratus 6c per lb. | Presto fine cut tobacco 28c per lb. |
| Herring 20c per box. | Purest spices that can be bought. |
| 6 doz clothes pins for 5c. | Headlight kerosene oil 9c per gal. |
| Good toothpicks 5c box. | Good coffee 19c per lb. |
| Lemons 25c per doz. | Oranges and Bananas. |

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ONCE UPON A TIME.

Oh, yes, he's a decent young fellow; I've nothing against him, my dear. And it's likely he thinks he is courting. And it's wholesome, a bit of a fear. But when I think back to my girlhood, And your grandfather, he was the boy! If these days were those days, my darling, By this I'd be wishing you joy.

He courted at fair and at frolic; He toasted me more than he ought, And I don't like to think to this day, dear, How he looked the day after he fought. 'Twas all a mistake that he fought for; 'Twas the other boy wasn't to blame. 'Twas only a fancy of Talbot's That Mike laughed in speaking my name. And the ways Talbot asked me to have him! He'd not even pass me the tea, But he'd look in my eyes and then whisper "If I was that teacup, machree!" If I gave him my hand just in friendship, He'd sigh to his boots or as deep, And say in his beautiful accents, "Ah, when can I have it to keep!"

It seemed that I couldn't well help it; I just plagued him out of his life, Though still to myself I kept saying That I should some day be his wife. And then came the day of the jaunt, dear: 'Twas to an old ruin we went; And he wandered me off with himself, like, And I for the once was content.

I fancied a little blue flower That grew in the crack of the wall, And he climbed like a goat till he'd pick it, And some way he managed to fall. I don't know to this day how I did it; He'd have slipped to his death, at the last, But I caught his two feet in my hands, dear, And held for his life safe and fast.

And that boy as he hung upside down there And groping about for his life, Calls up, "You've my fate in your hands, dear, Let go if you'll not be my wife!" Could I murder him? No, that I couldn't! I gave him no answer at all. I only held fast till he'd managed To catch his two hands on the wall.

I stood there all laughing and crying, And, well, you might fancy the rest. If you could, but these days are so different, And each thinks her own day the best. There'll not be another like Talbot, No matter the day or the year. And your boy's nice, quiet, well-mannered. I hope you'll be happy, my dear! —Margaret Vandegrift in Echoes.

Jack Tars Forgot to Sham Fight.

A curious instance of the exciting effect produced upon blue jackets, even in mimic warfare, is found in the report of the umpires of the naval maneuvers presented to both houses of parliament by her majesty's command. During an attack in Belfast lough the feelings of both officers and men ran so high that to avoid personal encounters and probable loss of life it was found necessary to restrain the action—which might otherwise have been taken by the guardboats even during peace maneuvers.

In one case, it will be remembered, a small boat was sunk by a collision with a hostile steam launch, which, after rescuing the crew, beat a hasty retreat. But when the captured blue jackets found that they were to be regarded as prisoners, they, to a man, jumped overboard and swam about until a pursuing boat of their own side picked them up. Like true Britons they determined they "never, never, never would be slaves!"—London Telegraph.

She Knew Him.

The youth of 30 summers was talking to the girl of 20 about his teeth. "Just think of it," he said. "I'm cutting a wisdom tooth in my upper jaw." "People don't have wisdom teeth in the upper jaw," she contended. "But I'm cutting one," he insisted. "Pshaw," she said, as women argue, "that isn't a wisdom tooth; that's just an ordinary intelligence tooth." And the young man refused to continue the discussion.—Detroit Free Press.

Too Much Boiled Down.

The effects of excessive condensation are abundantly exemplified in newspaper advertisements.

Some one advertises thus in an English journal:

For Sale—Airdale terrier dog, 2 years old; kill anything; very fond of children. Apply to —

—Youth's Companion.

So Reprehensible.

"No," said Mrs. Skidmore, "my temperance principles wouldn't allow me to go to hear Paderewski."

"Your temperance principles!" exclaimed Mrs. Snooper in surprise.

"Yes. I saw it stated that he has frequently spent an hour over one bar."—Truth.

A Suggestion.

"I'm in a fighting mood today," said Hicks. "I'd like to lick somebody or something."

"Here," said Dawson, handing him one of the new stamps. "Lick that. Perhaps it'll satisfy you."—Harper's Bazar.

Why People Are Afraid of Cyclones.

People gradually become accustomed to floods and fires, but it is not in the nature of man to regard with indifference cyclones and earthquakes. The world has not yet learned a way to arrest these subterranean and aerial disturbances. The chances are that it never will.—New York Tribune.

A Natural Sequence.

She—That fellow is very light in the upper story.

He—You mean the one with the lantern jaws?—Detroit Free Press.

SHOE SALE

Closing out my entire Shoe Stock at

COST! COST!

See our Shoes and SAVE MONEY!

Respectfully, GEO. H. KEMPF



Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators

at closing out prices. Preserving Kettles, Hammocks, Croquet Sets, Screens and all kinds of Binder Twine and Machine Oils at lowest prices. Walker Buggies at Factory Prices.

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IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL An advertisement in THE STANDARD will work for you Sundays and holidays, and will bring in large returns for money invested ADVERTISE IT IN THE STANDARD

WE WANT RIGHT AWAY Reliable men in every town of America to represent us, advertise and keep our show cards tacked up in towns, on trams and fences along the route. Steady work in your own county. \$75 A MONTH. SALARY AND TRAVEL EXPENSE PAID EVERY TWO WEEKS WHEN STARTED. J. H. SCHAFF & CO. CINCINNATI, O.

Great Britain's Volunteers. Returns presented to the British parliament show that at the end of 1892 there were 225,423 officers and men on the rolls of the volunteer force. This force, of course, is distinct from the militia and yeomanry cavalry, the former numbering some 127,000 officers and men and the latter about 14,000. The percentage of efficient in the volunteer force was 96.40.

According to Appearances. Barber—They say John L. Sullivan and— Man in Chair (impatiently interrupting)—Do you barbers always talk about John L. Sullivan when you're shaving a man? Barber—Not always. We generally try to size up a customer, and we talk to him accordin.—Chicago Tribune.

The tails of comets, as is well known, always stream out in a direction away from the sun. The coronal rays also extend outward from the sun, and many of them exhibit a curvature recalling the forms of comets' tails.

That there is magic in numbers is apparent to every arithmetician. Mathematics, in fact, is acknowledged to be the only positive science the fundamental powers of which never vary.

The waters of the Atlantic ocean are a sort of whirlpool on a gigantic scale, the central point of which is a short distance to the southwest of the Azores.

A Jersey City man devotes himself to the collection of doorknobs, old and new, and claims a museum numbering over 3,000 samples.

An Unfortunate Compliment. Miss Elderly—There is nothing more lovely than youth. Don't you agree with me, doctor?

Dr. Oldboy—Indeed I do, Miss Elderly. Miss Elderly—It is indeed a great pleasure to be young and happy.

Dr. Oldboy—You are quite right, Miss Elderly, and yet I wish I was 30 years older than I am.

Miss Elderly—And why do you wish to be 30 years older than you are, Dr. Oldboy?

Dr. Oldboy (gallantly)—In that case, Miss Elderly, we would have been young together.—Texas Siftings.

No Use. Servant—There is a man at the door with a bill, sir.

Travers—Didn't you tell him I was out? Servant—No, sir. He has been here too often.—Quips.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." Time Card, taking effect, Aug. 13, 1893.

TRAINS EAST: No. 10—Detroit Night Ex. 6:37 a. m. No. 14—Grand Rapids Ex. 10:22 a. m. No. 16—Mail 3:52 p. m. No. 2—Day Express 5:02 p. m. TRAINS WEST: No. 11—Mail 10:23 a. m. No. 15—Grand Rapids Ex. 6:38 p. m. No. 7—Night Express 9:12 p. m.

No. 10 daily. All other trains except Sundays. No. 2 stops only to let off passengers. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt. Wm. MARTIN, Agent.

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