

THE STANDARD
Has twice as large a
circulation as any other
paper in Chelsea.

The Chelsea Standard.

THE STANDARD
Is the paper that the
people read. Adver-
tisers, take notice.

VOL. VII. NO. 22.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN. THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

WHOLE NUMBER 334

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

All our Plisse or Crinkle Albatross
were 10 cents, for
5 CENTS

All our Crepe Grenadines 34 in. wide
were 15 cents, for
7 1/2 CENTS

Both of these items are new, light colored cot-
ton dress goods, that must be closed out this
week. They are cheaper than challies.

All our Ladies' Slippers
for One-Fourth off.

All Shoes Cheaper during this Sale.

Men's Linen Collars 7 cents each. All sizes
and styles.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns, Delineators, Metropolitans, Etc.

C. E. WHITAKER.

I am going to offer you some special bargains in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

John Deere Cultivators,
Iron Edge Cultivators,
Spring Tooth Harrows,
Thomas Hay Rakes,
Thomas Hay Tedders,
McCormick and Buckeye
Mowers and Binders,

which I will sell lower than the same goods have ever been
offered for before. A full line of hardware at low prices.

C. E. WHITAKER.

"WORTH
LOOKING
INTO"



R. A. SNYDER

WILL SHOW YOU
THE SHOE AND THE
POLICY. AND GIVE
YOU AN OPPORTU-
NITY OF LOOKING INTO
BOTH.

Lewis Accident Insurance

R.I.P.A.N.S.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

R. A. SNYDER'S RESIDENCE BURNED
LAST SATURDAY.

The Fire Caused by a Gasoline Stove—
Program of the Epworth League Con-
vention—The Chelsea Fair—The Day
of Sports.

R. A. Snyder's House Burned.

Clang, clang, clang, from the fire bell
arrested the attention of our citizens and
informed them that the fire had been
again in our midst. The Standard, fol-
lowing the common impulse, was soon
seeking the cause of the alarm, finding it
in the flaming residence of R. A. Snyder
on Polk street.

At the sounding of the bell the rear
portion of the house was fiercely blazing.
Almost immediately a large number of
our citizens were on hand eager to tender
their services. By common consent the
household goods were made the objective
point, although if in the beginning, an
adequate supply of water could have
been had the flames might have been ar-
rested. Water from the well was an im-
possibility, the well pump being in close
proximity to the flames and soon blazing.
Many hands made certain the rescue of
the household effects, but by the time they
were safe the flames had at-
tacked the house beyond all possibility
of control and the only thing left to do
was to guard the barn and other outlying
property. The village "soda fountains"
were brought to the rescue, but their
work was, as usual, seemingly insignifi-
cant, though they nevertheless made easy
the rescue of the barn and the greater
portion of the woodpile.

Inquiry as to the cause of the fire re-
vealed the fact that it had started from
the gasoline stove, but as no one was in
the room at the time of the initial cata-
strophe the exact cause is not known.

Mrs. Snyder and her help were the only
ones at hand in the beginning and they
were powerless to stay the flames. Mr.
Snyder was in attendance at the funeral
of the late Mrs. Hooker, and arrived only
in time to see that the work of the flames
would be certain.

As cause of depression the burning of
a house is only exceeded by a death and
the entire community extend their sym-
pathy to the fire afflicted family, but on
the other hand we are glad to learn that
a fair amount of insurance will help
largely to cover the loss.

Chelsea Fair.

To my mind it has been a question
whether there was any use of talking fair
for 1895 or not. You will daily meet
with people who say there is no use, but
the majority say, "Yes, let's have a fair."
To make a successful fair we must have
the help and earnest work of all. The
business men of Chelsea are in earnest;
they have contributed liberally, and in-
tend to help make the fair of 1895 one
of the best that has ever been held in
Chelsea.

Farmers, will you take hold with a
will, and bring everything that will help
to make a show? Farmers' wives and
daughters, come and help, as you have in
the past. We shall try to make the fair
a financial success, and pay our premi-
ums. Come to the board meeting to be
held Saturday, August 17th, at the Town
Hall, Chelsea, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and ex-
press your views and help the managers
to plan for the coming fair.

Fathers and mothers, come to the fair
and bring your children. The fakirs
with swindling games will not be allowed
on our fair; your boys will be safe while
on the grounds.

It is the intention of the managers to
secure a first class minstrel troupe for
the second and third days, and many
other features of amusements. We will
do our best to entertain all, so far as our
means will allow.

The program for races for each day
will soon be out. We shall try and bring
horses that will please the lovers of the
race track.

Come to the meeting the 17th and help
us plan. Do not say that Chelsea does not
do its share. They have come down with
the hard cash and will be on hand with
their displays as usual. We expect the
merchants to offer special premiums.

Since the rain has come in time to help
our crop, let us not grumble but be
thankful that we have been wonderfully
favored. The large pumpkin, the mam-
moth corn, are making wonderful growth
to be ready to compete with their neigh-
bors at the fair. Good feed is making
fat calves, horses and sheep. Bring
them to the fair and see who has the best.
We all want a few days' rest and talk
with people from all parts of the county;
it does us good.

The managers will work for nothing
and board themselves if necessary, that
you may have your premiums. Can I
offer more. Give us a good crowd.
Didn't last year's fair beat the state and

county fairs? Yes! Chelsea and vicinity
beats any place in the United States!
(That's no talk.)

Remember that the grounds will have
to be sold on a mortgage unless the fair
is held, as this is the only means of rais-
ing money to pay the interest. Remem-
ber the dates, Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday, October 23, 24, and 25th.

O. C. BURNHART, Pres.

Epworth League Convention.

Preparations are rapidly going forward
for the proper caring for the large num-
ber of delegates who are expected to be
here to attend the convention next Tues-
day and Wednesday. The morning and
afternoon sessions will be held in the
M. E. church and the evening sessions in
the Congregational church. The follow-
ing is the program:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—2:00.

1. Devotional exercises.
2. Addresses of welcome—Rev. C. L. Adams, C. LeRoy Hill.
3. Responses—L. P. Davis, presiding elder; Frank L. Parker, district president.
4. Paper—"The Relation of the Epworth League to the Church." S. Milo Dole, Adrian.
5. Paper—"The Optimistic League Workers." Miss Sara Whedon, Ann Arbor.
6. Annual Reports: Recording Secretary's report, Junior League Superintendent's report, Treasurer's report, Report of Chapters by Delegates.
7. Appointment of committees and miscellaneous business.

TUESDAY EVENING—7:30.

1. Song and praise service.
2. Convention sermon. Rev. Edward S. Ninde, Wyandotte, "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit ye like men, be strong." I. Corinthians, 16:13.
3. Reception to delegates. In charge of Mrs. C. L. Adams.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON—9:00.

1. Sacrament of our Lord's Supper. In charge of the presiding elder, L. P. Davis.
2. Junior League Department, conducted by Miss Lena Swick, Milan.
3. Paper—"Why have we a Junior League?" Mrs. R. H. Reid, Adrian.
4. Paper—"Our Responsibilities to our Juniors." Miss Hattie Crippin, Ann Arbor.
5. Paper—"Value and Influence of the Junior Pledge." Miss Lena Swick, Milan.
6. General Discussion. "Ways of Working in this Department."
7. Election of officers and general business.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—1:30.

1. Devotional services.
2. Paper—"Business Qualifications of Epworth League Officers." Charles Lee-son, Manchester.
3. Department of finance. Paper—"The Lord's Corner in the Pocket-book." Webster Pearce, Stony Creek.
4. Social department. Paper—"A Model Social Evening." Grace D. Burnett, Tecumseh.
5. Literary department. Paper—"The Brains of the League, What are They Doing." J. H. Van Tassel, Ann Arbor.
6. Mercy and help department. Paper—"The League as a Good Samaritan." Mrs. Wm. Clark, Springville.
7. Spiritual department. Paper—"Possibilities, or what we may do if we will." Mrs. W. J. Balmer, Dundee.
8. Question Drawer—Conducted by D. H. Ramsdell, Clinton.
9. Report of committees.
10. Unfinished business.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—7:30.

1. Song and praise service.
2. Platform meeting.
3. Consecration service.

Day of Sports.

Bills announcing that Chelsea was to have a day of sports did not misinform the reader. This morning old Sol crawled out with a pleasant smile and immediately assured every one that the weather would be made to suit. The forenoon was devoted to the ball game between Chelsea and Grass Lake and a red hot game it was, too. Particularly from Chelsea's standpoint it was "hot stuff." Up to the last half of the fifth the score was two and one in Chelsea's favor. In this inning Chelsea added three more to her score. This lead, with two more scores added, was too much for our Grass Lake jugglers of the horse hide. The visitors scored again in the sixth, making their total of two runs. The game throughout abounded in many good plays. For Chelsea, Shanks at short stop and Hockman at second did great work. The battery work of both teams was good. McHaney and McCover covered the points for Chelsea while Taylor and Mallon looked after the interests of the visitors in the same capacity. The catching of Mallon deserves special mention. The curves of McHaney were of a too uncertain quality to be readily solved by the visitors, which accounts largely for the meagre dimensions of their score. The score by innings was as follows:

Grass Lake.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Chelsea.....1 1 0 0 3 1 1 0 0—7
The races and the ball game between Ann Arbor and Brooklyn are in progress as we go to press.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Special Correspondence

Public men in Washington are already beginning to discuss the probabilities as to the length of the next session of Congress. Opinion is generally favorable to a short session, and is based largely on the belief that both parties will be desirous of getting away for the campaign at as early a date as possible. It is now believed by some that Mr. Reed, feeling practically certain that he will be elected to the speakership, has already virtually completed the House committee list. Should the House committees be announced soon after the beginning of the session and that body gets its work well under way before the Christmas holidays it would be a decided innovation. Some of the arguments advanced in favor of a short session are that there will probably not be the usual amount of general legislation before Congress; that even though the tariff may be up it has been so recently discussed as to leave nothing new to be said upon it, and that a majority of both the great political parties will prefer to allow the silver question to rest with as little agitation as possible on the eve of a national election.

Third term rumors are very plentiful just now. The existence of many of these rumors is undoubtedly due to the fact that the summer season is the time when rumor-mongers are more than ordinarily active. It could not be charged that such an ambition on the part of Mr. Cleveland is an unreasonable one. The desire to be President of the United States has an abiding place in the breasts of a great many men, and it would not be altogether remarkable that Mr. Cleveland should desire to achieve phenomenal honor such as no American has as yet been permitted to call his own. It is viewed as among the probabilities that the democratic party in convention assembled will renominate President Cleveland if the convention is satisfied that it is his desire to once more enter the arena. It is to be presumed, however, that public sentiment is adverse to any movement which can be suspected of favoring the establishment of a dictatorship. I am reminded, apropos of the present question, of what Samuel J. Tilden said, more than fifteen years ago, when General Grant was a candidate for the third-term nomination. The occasion was a Washington Birthday dinner, and in a letter excusing his absence Mr. Tilden wrote: "It was the Father of his Country who set the original example against a third term in the presidential office. He made that memorable precedent as a guide to all his successors, and as an unwritten law of the American people. He did so in the light of a prevalent fear that indefinite re-eligibility would degenerate into a practical life-tenure. The vast power acquired by the federal government over the elections, by its office-holders, its patronage, and the money it levies, have developed this danger, until it darkens the whole future of our country. In the choice between the republic and the empire we must believe the people will be true to their ancestry and to mankind."

The irrepressible Tim Campbell, ex-M. C., swooped down the other day upon the select coterie of statesmen now in Washington. It was softly yet very thoroughly raining. The heavens were thick and dark. Chamberlin's itself would have been gloomy and dull were it not for the presence of the Hon. T. J. Campbell of New York city. That eminent jurist and law-maker was the center of a small, pleased huddle of gentlemen to whom he was laying bare the truth as to political conditions in New York. The Hon. T. J. Campbell's opinions of the future are worth a hearty, deep consideration. He has a thumb on the pulse of party affairs in the Empire region, and can tell better than most men what is to happen next. "It's a good time for the democracy to keep quiet and hush their gap," quoth the Hon. T. J. C. "The republican party is all tied up in knots with the colic born of taking too much reform, and too much Platt, and too much of wan deleterious thing and another into its stomach at want. They've got shpasmus. Thin republicans are worst rind in twain than we river were. Let them alone; that's what I tell the democracy. They'll ate themselves up alive if ye'll only be easy and circumspect. Let them people who live on our land of the alley keep still while the republicans down to the other ind make dog-meat of wan another." At this juncture the Hon. T. J. Campbell smote ceremoniously on a hand bell. One of Chamberlin's Congoes made swift approach. "Gentlemen," observed the Hon. T. J. C. in decided tones, "talking is a poor way to free Ireland. What're you going to have?"

The weather has been flirting with the National Capital this summer. There have been two or three isolated periods in which the sun showed temper; but, with these exceptions, we have had no

Continued on Last Page.

The Most Beautiful Teeth in Town

testify to the merits of our

Oriental Tooth Powder

the best tooth powder made—from every point of view. Sold only by us.

We are here to please our customers, and have the goods and prices to do it with.

The only way to remove sunburn and tan is to use CREAM OF LILACS, 10c per bottle. We have it.

We would like to quote you prices on

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We know we can save you money.

We sell the best Mason's Patent Fruit Jars made

Didn't our Headache Powders Cure you?

R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

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Physician, Surgeon & Acupuncturist
Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Office hours 3 to 6 p. m.
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J. C. TWITCHELL
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DENTIST.
Office over Glazier's Drug Store.
CHELSEA, MICH.

D. R. BUELL,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Holmes building.
Office hours—8 to 12, a. m.
2 to 6, p. m.
CHELSEA, MICH.

OPERATIVE, PROSTHETIC AND
Ceramic Dentistry in all their branches. Teeth examined and advice given free. Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anasthetics used in extracting, permanently located.
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Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Pensions and patents obtained. None but legal fees charged.
Money placed and loaned on good security.

FRANK SHAVER,
Prop. of The "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.
CHELSEA, MICH.

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Registered member of the Ont. Vet. Med. Association. Office on corner of Summit and East streets.
CHELSEA, MICH.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

STEAMER ALVA SUNK BY A WHALE-BACK.

Japs Will Not Evacuate Port Arthur Until Paid—May Recover Trinidad by Force—Mysterious Tragedy in a Little Arkansas Town.

Big Boat Goes Down.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., while the steamer Alva, bound down with iron ore, was aground below the dyke Thursday morning, she was run into and sunk by the whaleback barge Hundred and Seventeen, in tow of the steamer E. M. Peck, bound down with iron ore. The whaleback took a sheer when near the Alva, which caused the collision. Her nose punched a hole in the Alva at the engine-room gangway, three feet below the main deck, filling the engine-room with water. Steam pumps will be put on board, after temporary repairs have been made, so that she can proceed on her way to Chicago. The whaleback barge is badly damaged in the stem and her ballast tank full of water, but as she can free herself with her own pumps she is still afloat. The Alva's stern is at the bottom, and the bow is in four fathoms of water.

Brazil Wants Trinidad.

Fontana Xavier, the Brazilian Consul General in New York, believes that the island of Trinidad, which was recently taken possession of by the British, will be regained by Brazil. He said the Brazilian Government was making every effort to settle the difficulty by diplomacy, but if these means failed he believed Brazil would try to take the island by force. "My country's navy cannot, of course, compare in strength with that of Great Britain," Mr. Xavier said, "but our citizens are determined to assert their rights and have no fear of England." When asked what position he thought the United States would take in case of war, Mr. Xavier declared that it could not remain neutral without violating the Monroe doctrine, and that, he thought, the administration would be unwilling to do.

China Must Pay Up.

The diplomatic corps in Washington is watching with special interest the settlement of the question of the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Japanese, in view of the demand which Russia, France and Germany are reported to have made upon the Japanese to evacuate the entire Liaotung Peninsula without reference to China's fulfillment of her part of the Shimoda treaty obligations. It is made quite clear at the Japanese Legation that Japan will not accede to this demand, if really made, without a vigorous protest.

Family Suspected of the Murder.

John Enhart, a farmer, of Robinson, Ark., was killed Wednesday night at his home, his head being crushed with an ax. Enhart and his wife quarreled because he whipped two of her first husband's children, and as there is nothing to indicate a motive for the crime outside of the household, an investigation is being made on the supposition that the murder was committed by some member of the family.

Volgreen Confesses Mattland Murder.

Augusta Mattland, who was shot at noon Tuesday in the Model Steam Laundry, Omaha, by Peter Volgreen, died Thursday morning. Volgreen confessed that he conceived the crime in Minneapolis and determined to execute it if he could not induce the woman to abandon her husband and live with him. Failing in this she shot her three times in the abdomen.

NEWS NUGGETS.

John L. Sullivan has applied for a season license at Boston.

Dead fish by the million are floating down the Missouri River, some weighing as much as four pounds.

The Alabama health officer has called Gov. Oates' attention to the frightful death rate at the Coalburg mines among the convicts, it being ninety in every 1,000.

Vicar General J. J. Kennedy, of the see of Syracuse, N. Y., has been invested with the title of monsignor, the honor coming from Pope Leo XIII., on the recommendation of Bishop P. A. Madden.

George and John Pierce, who were sentenced by Judge Parker to hang at Fort Smith for murder, have been granted appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, and their execution will not take place.

At Brooklyn an extensive fire was started Thursday noon by the explosion in the Columbia stores at the foot of Atlantic avenue. Bear's wharf adjoining was destroyed before the flames were checked. A ship also burned.

Policeman Daniel McCarthy, of the Cottage Grove avenue Station, in Chicago, smoked his cigar in Judge Brennan's court and was ordered sent to jail for five days. After he had been in a cell an hour the Court released him.

Daniel S. Stewart, charged with embezzlement while cashier of the Great Northern Railroad at Grand Forks, N. D., gave himself up and was placed under \$500 bonds. He was rearrested on a charge of forgery and released on \$500 bonds.

The non-union men are being forced to leave the Bluefields, W. Va., coal fields by the strikers, who threaten personal violence to those who do not quit work. Gov. MacCorkle has reached there and his last return is attributed to the threats. Serious trouble is expected within the next few days.

A Topeka bond dealer charges that he bribed Populist officials to register bonds which he sold to the State school fund commission.

Thousands of bushels of peaches and apples will be lost in the vicinity of West Plains, Mo., for the want of means to take care of them. There are 157,000 barrels of good apples in sight there.

John Farson, of Chicago, has been appointed receiver of the West End Street Railway Company at Rockford.

Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter, the electionist, is seriously ill with pleurisy, brought on by overwork at New York.

EASTERN.

Henry Smith, a retired painter living at Haledon, N. J., was stung on the hand by a bee and died almost immediately. Dr. Kinna said that the sting had reached a nerve that communicated directly with the brain.

At New York Referee Jacobs, in his report in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Ollie Corbett against her husband, James J. Corbett, the pugilist, finds Mrs. Corbett entitled to a divorce, and recommends that the agreement entered into by her and her husband at the time of their separation, by which he agreed to pay her \$100 a week for life, be continued.

Five minutes after an interview with his intended bride, Volney Barrett, a prominent Birmingham, N. Y., merchant, lay dying from a bullet wound inflicted by his own hand. Some months ago he became engaged to Miss Georgia Earl, a schoolteacher. Recently an artist lately returned from Italy called on Miss Earl and was seen driving with her. This is supposed to have aroused Barrett's jealousy.

Henry G. Clark, 15 years old, was in the Municipal Court at Chelsea, Mass., charged with breaking and entering. His case was continued in order to permit State Fire Marshal Whitcomb to prefer more serious charges against him. By his own confession the boy is one of the most dangerous firebugs in Massachusetts. Last spring he started fires that caused a loss of more than \$50,000.

After a battle of three-quarters of an hour Thursday night, during which he stood off three officers who were trying to arrest him, John Spelliey, of Union Hill, N. J., was killed in his own house. Spelliey was 43 years old, and one of the most desperate men in that section. He ended up a carousal by beating his wife, and Roundsman O'Brien, Sergeant Kreuger and Patrolman Ball were sent to arrest him. They found the doors locked, and when they broke down the obstructions they were greeted with three bullets. For half an hour the officers and Spelliey exchanged shots. Then the three rushed in upon the desperate man from different directions. Spelliey started toward one of the officers firing again, but suddenly sank to the floor bleeding from the neck, still clutching his revolver, and died a few minutes afterward.

WESTERN.

James R. Gibson, who is suspected of killing little Ida Gehbard, at West Indianapolis, Ind., is a raving maniac.

The estate of the late Paul Schultz, the defaulting land agent of the Northern Pacific, has been sued for \$700 for wines alleged to have been stolen from the Union Club of Tacoma.

Oklahoma divorcees are left in a disagreeable situation by the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court that Probate Judges do not have jurisdiction in such cases and that their decrees are invalid.

Cherokee Bill got his hands on another revolver and used it in an attempt to liberate prisoners confined in murderer's row of the United States jail at Fort Smith, Ark. His attempt resulted in the death of Larry Keating, the oldest guard of the force.

The steamer tender Ella Robuffs arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., from Alaska with news of the loss of the ship Raphael at Tanglefoot Bay. The ship and cargo are a total loss, but the crew was saved. The Raphael sailed from San Francisco April 24.

The administrators of the estate of Mrs. Theresa Fair have made affidavits that the personal property of the estate in California is worth only \$300,000. The assessor has included railroad bonds and assessed the estate at \$1,900,000. The executors are John W. Mackey and Richard V. Dey.

Marion Miller, a pioneer rancher residing at Azusa, Cal., fell asleep while his 5-year-old granddaughter set her clothes on fire. When the mother returned she found her child dying by the side of the sleeping grandfather. Miller was blamed with the child's condition and shot himself through the head.

At Syracuse, Kan., the bridge across the Arkansas River was washed away by a sudden rise in the river. The two shore sections were carried down by the current, leaving the middle span intact. There were seven men on the middle span and they were threatened with drowning. They managed to build a raft, however.

A San Francisco paper says that a suit for half a million dollars is to be brought against the city and the Spring Valley Water Company by owners of property destroyed during the great fire south of Market street about four weeks ago. The ground for the suit will be based on the inadequacy of the water supply, inconvenient location of hydrants and smallness of mains.

Charles Ringo, stepfather of the two little Findley children, who were murdered and thrown into the Ohio River at Huntington, W. Va., March 18, confessed that he was an eye-witness to his wife murdering the children, and says he could withhold the secret no longer. The affair caused a sensation, as it was one of the most brutal crimes which has ever happened in the county.

The Union National Bank of Denver, Colo., of which R. W. Woodbury is president, was closed Monday. It will liquidate its affairs and go out of business.

The Union Bank was closed during the panic in 1903, but subsequently resumed business and later was consolidated with the State National Bank, which also closed during the panic. It is said the depositors will lose nothing and business will not be seriously affected.

George F. Blanke, one of the judges of the Superior Court, died suddenly of heart disease at Chicago Sunday night. The Judge seemed to be in his usual health Saturday and held court as usual. He was at home all day Sunday, retiring for the night shortly before 11 o'clock. He had been in bed but a few minutes when he complained of feeling ill and asked that a physician be sent for. In less than five minutes and before medical help arrived he was dead.

John Brady, the train robber, went to Maryville, Cal., with two Sacramento detectives and endeavored to show them where Browning, his companion, buried \$53,000 which they stole from the Wells-Fargo Express Company a few months ago. Brady says he does not believe the money will ever be found, as he has but a faint recollection of where it was buried, and Browning was killed while trying to commit another train robbery by Sheriff Bogard. An unsuccessful attempt was made Sunday to find the hidden treasure box.

A strange and bloody murder was committed Thursday night on the farm of Ernest Lange, seventeen miles west of

Minneapolis. The body of Maggie Craigie, the 14-year-old daughter of Captain Charles Craigie, of the Minneapolis fire department, was found with the top of her head blown off by a charge from a shotgun. Futile efforts had been made to remove the traces of blood in the upstairs room where the murder was committed, and on the stairs where the body had been dragged down. The Lange shotgun was found with one recently fired shell in it. Mrs. Lange claimed to have been away from the house at the time, and later her 8-year-old son, Freddy, confessed that he had killed the girl by accident.

During a heavy gale Tuesday morning the schooner Republic, in tow of the steamship Swallow, coal laden, became water-logged and sank in forty feet of water, two miles off Lorain, Ohio. The tug Cascade succeeded in rescuing all of the crew of eight men, who were clinging to the rigging. The schooner and her cargo will probably be a total loss. The cargo of the barge was 618 tons of soft coal for Detroit. The barge was built in 1854 and was so old that the underwriters would not place any insurance on her. A special certificate of insurance was granted on the cargo. The Republic is so old and unseaworthy that it is not likely any attempt will be made to recover her. The coal may be secured, however.

The story of an Indian uprising at Jackson Hole, Wyoming, told Saturday by an Associated Press dispatch and published by every daily paper in America and most of those in the civilized world, was utterly without foundation. Not a white settler had been killed; and all the bloody, hair-raising detail which accompanied the yarn was the output of the over-heated imagination of some tenderfoot correspondent at Market Lake, Idaho. Latest information is to the effect that many Bannocks, Lemhis and Utes are yet off their reservations, and that troops are in the near vicinity. Every effort will be made by United States authorities to arrest the lawless whites who murdered the party of Indian hunters. This wanton butchery was the cause of all ensuing trouble.

A terrible storm swept over the town of Three States, on the Mississippi River, forty miles below Cairo, Sunday afternoon. The killed are George McClellan, Mrs. George McClellan, three McClellan children, Mr. Thomas, at Barnes Ridge; Mrs. Thomas, at Barnes Ridge. The funnel-shaped cloud whirled through the dense timber, cutting a swath 100 yards wide, uprooting huge trees and tossing them high in the air. Just before it reached the village the cloud seemed to rise sufficiently to clear the cottage houses, but it caught the high smokestack of the Three States mill and twisted it to the ground as easily as if it had been built of straw. The power of the wind may be imagined when it is known that this stack was considered the strongest in the world. It was made of sheet steel, and anchored on an iron base by ten iron guy rods.

William Fredericks, who murdered Cashier William A. Herrick in an attempt to rob the San Francisco Savings Union Bank in March, 1894, was hanged at San Quentin Friday. Fredericks was one of the most notorious desperadoes in California. As an associate of Evans and Sontag, the train robbers, he took part in some of the most sensational crimes that were ever committed in the State. He is known to have murdered three men. While serving a term in the penitentiary at Folsom he conspired with a number of other desperadoes to lead a jail break. At the expiration of his sentence Fredericks smuggled a number of weapons into the prison, and in the outbreak that followed three convicts were killed. A few months later Fredericks killed a brakeman in Nevada County who attempted to put him off a freight train, and when Sheriff Pasco tried to capture him Fredericks killed him. After he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Cashier Herrick, Fredericks feigned insanity.

WASHINGTON.

William C. Whitney says he would not turn his hand over to secure a nomination and election to the Presidency.

A portion of the army was not paid for June, 1895, as a result of the failure of the last Congress to make sufficient appropriation for the salaries of officers and enlisted men. Unless the next Congress takes some steps to obviate it there will be a similar story the latter part of the present fiscal year, but on a larger scale. Last year's deficiency was \$75,000, and an estimate made at the War Department shows there will be a \$300,000 deficiency in the pay of the army for the present fiscal year unless the next Congress sets matters straight. The War Department has been compelled to suspend payments of the salaries of the officers and enlisted men at many frontier posts, especially in the Departments of the Platte and Texas.

Comparatively frequent complaints have been filed at the Agricultural Department alleging violations of the law by railway companies in keeping live stock in transit confined in cars for over twenty-four continuous hours, the legal allotted limit, or failing to give the stock five continuous hours of rest when unloaded. Most of the complaints involve Western roads. Secretary Morton is determined that the laws regulating the transportation of stock shall be enforced, and has sent to all railway companies engaged in live stock transportation a circular insisting on strict compliance with the law, in which he says: "The failure of the railway companies to conform to this law causes animals great suffering while in transit to points of destination, which it is the intention of the law to prevent. Railway companies will therefore make such arrangements as are necessary in their train service, and provide the necessary feeding and watering stations, to comply with the statutes, and any failure to do this will render them liable on conviction to the penalty provided in section 4385."

FOREIGN.

Recent discoveries show that the Honduras treasury was robbed of \$2,500,000 during President Bogran's administration. The defalcations during the Vazquez regime amounted to over \$3,000,000.

An explosion occurred Thursday in the Prince von Cursen mine near Bochum, Westphalia. The bodies of thirty-two victims of the accident have been recovered, and a number of persons are still missing. The search parties experienced much difficulty in exploring the mine. In addition to the killed, nine men were severely burned by the explosion. The most distressing scenes are witnessed in the pit.

An official dispatch received at Madrid from Manila, capital of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands,

says that the natives of Cabagan, in the Province of Cagayan, at the north extremity of the island of Luzon, recently treacherously ambushed a party of Spanish troops, killing and wounding several of the soldiers. Consequently a Spanish punitive column was sent to Cabagan, where it attacked and burned that town after a fight in which 110 natives were killed, including the principal leader. The Spanish lost a captain and sixteen soldiers killed and had several men wounded.

IN GENERAL.

Elder Hiram Munger, a leading Seced. Adventist, prophesies that the end of the world will come in 1897.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "It is not the season for the tide of business to rise, but there is perceived scarcely any shrinkage except that which comes naturally with mid-summer heat. The volume of new business is small compared with recent months, but large enough to encourage more openings of long closed works and more advances in returns to labor. Important strikes show that the advance is not enough for some, but the strikers seem not more threatening than before."

Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, was in Kansas City, Mo., on his way South. In an interview he was quoted as saying he is on an expedition looking up good farming lands for laboring men. His aim is to have as many Knights of Labor as possible go to agricultural and fruit lands for permanent settlement and occupation. The overcrowded condition of the cities, he maintained, is the cause of so much idleness among workmen. Speaking of his recent boycott circular he said it was taking "like wild fire" and was being carried out to the letter by the Knights of Labor.

An experimental line for the propulsion of canalboats by electricity, contracted to be built by the Trenton Iron Company, is to be along the banks of the Erie Canal, and will be four miles in length. This line is to be completed within sixty days, and work will begin within a few days. The system to be tried is known as the cableway or traction system. Frank W. Hawley, vice president of the Cataract General Electric Company, said this method of application of power was in operation in the logging district of North Carolina. Mr. Hawley said if the experimental line about to be built was satisfactory all the canals of the State would be equipped with the same system of electric propulsion. This, he said, would involve an expenditure of \$2,000,000.

The review of copper and copper mining for the year 1894 made by the United States geological survey has been completed. Copper mining suffered from the general depression of the year. Still consumption was in advance of 1893, but an enlarged production could only be marked by means of lower prices. On the whole, copper mining resisted the tension better than the other metal trades. The exports were less than 1893 and were almost entirely of the refined metal. The production of copper for 1894 was 153,120 tons. A little over half of this came from Montana and two-thirds of the remainder from the Lake Superior mines. Other sources of supply included Arizona, 44,500,000 pounds; Colorado, 6,500,000 pounds; Southern States, 2,400,000 pounds; Utah, 1,100,000 pounds. The available copper supply in 1894 is placed at 195,000,000 pounds, not including stocks from previous years. The exports from the United States for 1894 were 173,000,000 pounds, valued at over \$16,000,000.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

| | P | W | L | Per cent. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Cleveland | 86 | 52 | 34 | .605 |
| Pittsburgh | 81 | 48 | 33 | .593 |
| Baltimore | 75 | 44 | 31 | .587 |
| Cincinnati | 80 | 45 | 35 | .563 |
| Boston | 75 | 42 | 33 | .560 |
| Philadelphia | 76 | 42 | 34 | .553 |
| Chicago | 87 | 48 | 39 | .552 |
| New York | 77 | 41 | 36 | .532 |
| Brooklyn | 78 | 41 | 37 | .526 |
| Washington | 72 | 25 | 47 | .347 |
| St. Louis | 84 | 28 | 56 | .333 |
| Louisville | 77 | 18 | 59 | .234 |

WESTERN LEAGUE.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

| | P | W | L | Per cent. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Indianapolis | 77 | 47 | 30 | .610 |
| Kansas City | 80 | 48 | 32 | .600 |
| St. Paul | 78 | 44 | 34 | .564 |
| Detroit | 81 | 43 | 38 | .531 |
| Milwaukee | 78 | 40 | 38 | .513 |
| Minneapolis | 77 | 37 | 40 | .481 |
| Terre Haute | 81 | 31 | 50 | .383 |
| Grand Rapids | 82 | 27 | 55 | .329 |

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, new, per barrel, \$1.25 to \$2.00; broom corn, common growth to fine brush, 4c to 6c per lb.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.60 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 61c; corn, No. 1, white, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, white, 27c to 28c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 39c to 41c; oats, No. 2, white, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2, white, 27c to 28c; rye, 48c to 50c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 70c to 78c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 45c to 48c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, white, 30c to 31c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2, white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; pork, mess, \$10.50 to \$11.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 48c; oats, No. 2, white, 32c to 38c; butter, creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, Western, 13c to 14c.

PERISH IN THE FLOOD.

AWFUL CALAMITY IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Spain Remains Present Pressing of the Mora Claim—Pittsburg Savings Concern Closes Its Doors—Murderers Dead of a Montreal Man.

Death Roll Is Sixteen.

Cloudbursts and floods in New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Wyoming did great damage Tuesday night, causing much loss of life and great destruction of property. The dead are: At Socorro, N. M., the infant son of E. Baca, and six members of the Duran family. At Caspar, Wyo., two Harrison children and Mrs. S. Newby and child. At Fort Scott, Kas., Walter Austin and Willie Gould. At Adelaide, Colo., Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Tracey, and an unknown woman. Four men are missing, thought to have been caught in a landslide near Adelaide. The greatest damage seems to have been done at Socorro, N. M., where seven lives are known to be lost. Three small towns near by may have been swept away. The surrounding country is devastated. The property damage is said to be over \$1,000,000.

Donors Are Humbled.

A dispatch from Madrid says: Republican and Carlist Senators and Deputies have addressed a protest to the Government against the payment of the Mora claim without the sanction of the Cortes. The protest declares that the Government's precipitancy in settling the claim of the United States is unconstitutional and humiliating to Spain, and that the conduct of the United States in taking advantage of the Cuban insurrection to press the claim is an exhibition of an unfriendly disposition. The Government has decided to pay the Mora claim in three installments. It is the intention afterward to induce the United States to recognize Spanish claims for damages to property in Florida of citizens of the country which were incurred during the civil war in America.

Savings Fund Closed.

The Hamilton Savings Fund and Loan Association, Pittsburg, with a capital stock of \$30,000,000, was closed by the State bank examiners, and the Union Trust Company placed in charge as temporary receivers. The liabilities, according to the officers of the association, are but \$9,000 and the assets \$11,000. The association is a national concern, but the depositors are believed to be all local people, mostly workmen. The books show about 1,000 shareholders.

Murdered His Betrothed.

Isaac Gauthier, a Montreal, Que., cigar-maker, 23 years old, emptied five chambers of his revolver into a beautiful young girl to whom he was engaged to be married, Celina Consigny, also 23 years old, killing her. Gauthier, after his arrest, said he bought the revolver for the express purpose of killing his sweetheart. He also, he said, intended to take his life, had he not used all the bullets in the revolver in killing the girl. It appears that he is dying of consumption.

BREVITIES.

An unknown man was murdered at the mouth of Hart's Creek, in Lincoln County, Tennessee, the locality infested by the Bromfield and McCoy factions.

Sanford Duncan, a prominent citizen of Stillwater, O. T., was found murdered on the Arkansas River bank near the line of the Pawnee reservation. There is no clew to the murderer.

It is alleged that a number of smugglers of tobacco from Canada to the United States, at Rouse's Point, N. Y., have been detected by customs officers, and many arrests will follow.

At Wells, Minn., three business blocks and a lively stable burned Wednesday morning. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$11,000. Fireman Hayes was seriously injured by falling glass. Twenty-six horses were burned.

Indictments were voted Wednesday by the Grand Jury at Chicago against six election judges charged with fraudulent practices in the First and Second Wards last November. The indictments grow out of the evidence adduced in the investigation of the McGann-Belknap contest.

An accumulation of gas caused an explosion in the cupola of the top mill blast furnace at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and pieces of iron, coke and cinders were blown 200 feet in the air. Samuel Cash-nich, a filler, was fatally burned and James Carman was badly injured by flying missiles.

Eugene Blumenthal, a brother of the playwright, Oscar Blumenthal, committed suicide by taking poison in his room in the Great Northern Hotel, New York. Blumenthal had been ill for some time and unable to procure employment. A letter was found addressed to the corner. It was dated July 29. In it Blumenthal stated that he intended taking his life, and asked that his body be given to some medical college for study.

The statue of Chancellor James Kent, nearly a century ago justice of the New York State Supreme Court and the author of the famous commentaries on the American law, was visited at Poughkeepsie Wednesday by a number of his descendants and several members of the bar, who in this way recognized the 132d anniversary of his birth. The statue, which is approaching completion in the studio of Sculptor George E. Bissel, will be placed next fall in the new Congressional Library at Washington.

The Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Railroad Company has filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Wisconsin providing for an additional issue of \$1,280,000 stock and for the construction of a railway line from Neenah in an easterly direction to Menasha and thence to Manitowish.

Blackwell's Island attendants claim to have captured a sea serpent twenty-five feet long.

The Keystone National Bank, of West Superior, Wis., capital \$200,000, closed by order of the bank examiner.

Congressman Hitt is so much improved in health that he is able to sit on the porch of his hotel at Narragansett pier for several hours every day.

The court house in Fresno, Cal., was burned. Only the hall of records was saved. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

EXCITING FLIGHT FROM INDIANS.

A Frontiersman Followed Six Miles by Piagans in War Paint.

In August of '90 I was running a bull train between Helena and Fort Benton, on the "down trip," and at noon went into camp where the house of John D. Brown now stands. At about 2 o'clock camp was broken and we moved on toward Priest Crossing, the water being too high at Sun River. After going about two miles I shot and wounded an old doe antelope, accompanied by two fawns, and I determined that I would have all three of those animals, and gave chase, firing whenever I could get within range, until I had exhausted my ammunition. This was before the days of breech-loading guns. I finally got the two fawns and tied them on behind my saddle and started to catch up with the "train." I was as much as six miles behind, without a cap or a bullet, only two empty six-shooters and a rifle. I paced along until I came to what is known as the Signboard Coulee. I noticed that my saddle pony kept turning to the left. Finally I looked over that way myself and could see the head and shoulders of a person down in the coulee. I spurred up into a gallop and in a moment could see that there were eight persons instead of one, and also that they were Piagan Indians in full war paint and feathers. They immediately gave chase, and for the next six miles occurred one of the most exciting races that I ever took part in. Seeing that the weight of the fawns was telling on the speed of my horse I cut them loose, and at the same time threw away my overcoat, and taking the ramrod out of my rifle used it as a whip and gained a little on my pursuers. The last two miles of the race was in plain view of the train. The train halted, and I supposed that one of the drivers would come to my assistance, but no relief came. They dropped their whips and jaws at the same time and waved their hats and hands and halloed "Run." I was doing the best I could.

The Indians chased me to within 150 yards of the train, when Bob Chestnut, now of the Chestnut Valley, came in sight from the direction of Sun River, and opened fire on the Indians. They stopped chasing me and ran the other way. It never occurred to the drivers that they had guns until after Mr. Chestnut commenced firing. There are many old-timers in Montana who will remember this incident well.—Sun River (Mont.) Sun.

Some Forms of Fungi.

BLUE AND THE GRAY.

GRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Interesting Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

The Death of Gen. Morgan.

PERHAPS no cavalry officer of the Confederate army was more popular than Gen. John H. Morgan, of Kentucky, writes a Southern correspondent. His troops idolized him, for no one was more gallant or considerate in the treatment of his men. His tragic death and the capture of his personal staff at Greenville, Tenn., on the 4th day of September, 1864, is thus narrated by Capt. James Rogers, who was a member of Gen. Morgan's staff, and was present on the occasion of his death:

"On the 3d day of September, 1864," says Capt. Rogers, "Gen. Morgan, attended by his staff, consisting of Capt. Albert G. Withers, Capt. H. B. Clay, Major Garrett and myself, started from Carter's Station, Tenn., in command of about 1,500 cavalry, composed in part of the brigades of Cantrell, Gillner and Everett, and a regiment from Gen. Vaughn's brigade, in command of Col. Bradford, and a section of artillery. Greenville was reached about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 3d. The troops were quartered in and around the town, with headquarters at Mrs. Williams', whose residence was situated in the eastern portion of the town. Col. Bradford was ordered to picket all roads leading in the direction of Bull's Gap, the stronghold of the enemy, as it was well known that Gen. Gilliam, with about 3,000 well-mounted men, was at that place. It was the purpose of Gen. Morgan to move at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of September, and to attack the enemy as soon as he could reach him; but at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th a terrible rain began to fall, in consequence of which Gen. Morgan countermanded his orders to move at 3 a. m. On the night of the 3d an old resident of Greenville came to the house of Mrs. Williams, approached Major Garrett and I while we were sitting on the front piazza of the house, and informed us that the junior Mrs. Williams had left the town. As it was known that her husband was with the Federal command at Bull's Gap, he believed that she intended to betray Gen. Morgan, if possible.

"The general was immediately informed of this, and at once notified the officers in charge of the outposts. In the meantime Mrs. Williams was looked after, but could nowhere be found. Having implicit confidence in the officer in charge of the pickets, Gen. Morgan and his staff retired for the night.

"As before stated, at about 1 o'clock the rain came down in torrents. The couriers and orderlies were quartered in the back piazza or portico of the house. Gen. Morgan, ever mindful of the comfort of his men, had gone down stairs and moved the boys inside of the lower hall. The house was a double brick, with four rooms on each floor, the second story being reached by a winding stairway. The general occupied the upper front room on the right. Captain Withers and Major Garrett occupied rooms, the one opposite Captain Clay and myself, the other in the rear of the general's room. All was quiet until about daylight on the 4th, when the writer was asked the cause of so much firing. It being very unusual, I approached the back window and found that the back garret and back yard were filled with Federals who were having a regular duel with the orderlies and couriers below. No time was to be lost. I ran out and looked in the general's room, and came in collision with Miss Rembought, a sister of the Mrs. Williams who had deserted and betrayed us the night before. Miss Rembought was going to Gen. Morgan's room to inform him of the presence of the enemy. Gen. Morgan was up and dressed in a minute, and accompanied by Major Garrett and myself, left the house. We first went to a small church situated on the left and front of the yard. Finding that we could not conceal ourselves here, the general sent Major Garrett to the entrance from Main street to see if it was possible to make an exit by that route. I and a Mr. Johnson, who was clerk for the adjutant general, remained with Gen. Morgan. We crossed from the front yard of the premises to the garden of the old hotel, which occupied the southeast corner of the square. From the rear we passed into a small vineyard. By this time those of the staff who had remained in the house were captured and the whole town seemed alive with Yankee soldiers. While in the vineyard we were surrounded, and Gen. Morgan was killed after the whole party had surrendered. The old story that he fought until death is absolutely untrue, as none of the party fired a shot. The general's body was then thrown across a horse in front of a cavalryman, who paraded the streets, shouting, 'Here's your horse thief,' etc. Those of us who were captured, with the general's body, were removed to the top of the hill, west of Greenville, where we met Gilliam and his command. By this time the clothing had nearly all been stripped from his body, and he lay like a hog in his wallow, covered with blood. Gen. Gilliam, however, lighted this indignity as he should. He had the body placed in an ambulance, and in charge of Captain Withers, Clay

and myself, it was brought back to the Williams residence, where it was washed, dressed and left for removal by the Confederates. The officers of the staff were afterward removed to Knoxville, from there to Chattanooga, and in transit from the latter place to Nashville made their escape from the cars. Captains Clay and Withers went to Canada, and I joined Gen. Hood at Florence, Ala."—American Tribune.

Old Soldiers Numerous in Missouri. Missouri is a great country for soldiers. During the great civil war it would appear that almost the entire male population of sufficient age was called on to bear arms. Between the Union and Confederate forces there was, as Phil Kearny phrased it, "lovely fighting along the whole line." There was no community that did not experience the sights and sounds, the excitement and alarms of war. After hostilities had ceased the military element was largely re-enforced from beyond the Mississippi. In those days Missouri was considered a new country and was sought by immigrants. Certain portions of the State were counted as "homestead country." The disbanded soldiers of both armies came to Missouri. This gave the State a great martial population.

Soldiers and Peanuts. OLDIERS are great peanut eaters. In fact, a New York dealer in fruits and nuts told a Sun reporter the other day that the soldiers were responsible for the enormous growth of the peanut industry since the war. He said:

"Perhaps you can remember how things were before the war. If you can't, I will tell you that the peanut then was chiefly a holiday luxury to the great mass of people in this country. The day when the circus was in town, or when the county fair was showing its pumpkins and four-minute horse trots, or when the great and glorious Fourth of July had come around again, were about the only occasions when the popular yearning for the peanut was in any measure satisfied. On these memorable occasions the nut was shucked and masticated until it couldn't rest. It was only in the towns and large villages that the favored few could have peanuts with them always. Before the war there wasn't a peanut roaster in the whole country outside of the big towns and cities, and the rural dealers bought their stock already roasted and delivered to them in big, coarse bags. Today every cross-roads from Maine to California has its peanut stand and its wheezing steam roaster, and the great American nut has no better standing on circus day or Fourth of July than it has on any ordinary day of the year, except that there is greater concentration of energy as to its shucking and chewing on these red-letter days.

"Now, then, a large proportion of the soldiers who went to Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina were from the rural districts of the North. So, when they got among the peanut patches, they were, metaphorically speaking, right in clover. At first they roasted at their camp fires the peanuts they pulled from the patches, but it wasn't long before they not only acquired a taste for them raw, but actually preferred them that way. The result was that the boys discovered after a while that they hankered after their peanuts pretty nearly as much as they did for their tobacco, and after they got home they brought the longing with them. What has been the consequence? The demand for peanuts increased so much immediately after the war that the crop didn't begin to supply it. Wide-awake farmers saw the point, and garden patches where peanuts had been grown for nobody knew how long were abandoned for broad fields, which were planted with the popular nut, and today Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina are growing something like 3,000,000 bushels of peanuts a year—a result due almost entirely to the civil war and the contracting of the peanut habit by the soldiers of both armies.

"Naturally, the returned soldiers' loud call for peanuts soon placed the nut within their reach and that of the rural population to the furthest limit of 'wayback, and the nut ceased forever to be simply a holiday luxury. The floor of the backwoods grocery is now littered nightly with the shucks of peanuts, hot from a revolving roaster, as thickly as it ever was on the Fourth of July in the olden time, and the old soldier can get his supply of raw peanuts at Way Back Corners just as fresh and regular, almost, as if he were still on the old camp ground, yanking the nuts from their native soil.

"When the war broke out most of the peanuts consumed in this country were raised in North Carolina. A great many were imported from Africa. They were of inferior quality. The best of the ante-bellum peanuts, as a matter of fact, were poor compared with the nuts grown to-day. In fact, even the later demand for peanuts has not seemed to have had the effect of improving the quality or increasing the yield of the North Carolina product very much. Virginia and Tennessee, though, woke right up under the increased demand, and improved cultivation has produced a nut, especially in Virginia, that is as near perfect as can be. For all that, many old soldiers prefer the little, thin-shelled, strong-flavored Carolina nut to the best Virginia nut. 'It seems to suit me better and quicker,' a veteran said to me once."

The Duke of Wellington was called the Achilles of England, from the victory at Waterloo.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Day of the Small Farm Has Come—Value of a Rapid Walking Horse—Marketing Garden Vegetables—How to Fatten Cattle Quickly.

The Small Farm West.

Even in California, the land of great ranches and vast estates, they begin to see that the day of the small farm has come. Indeed, the San Francisco Chronicle says that it has for years preached the gospel of the small farm, well diversified, as the keynote of California's future prosperity. It means more homes, more good citizens and greater general good than rich mines or vast fields and orchards can afford. The thrifty small farmer is the last to feel the pinch of hard times. He may never be rich, but he need never be poor. He can earn leisure and learn how to enjoy it, and his children will have the home influence all children are entitled to. The Santa Rosa Republican notes an increasing inquiry for small places in the country, more especially to rent. There is now a tendency from the cities, instead of toward them. Wage workers are seeking small farms to work for themselves. We should have ten of these small, well-worked places where we now have one. The single-crop man is rich one year and poor the next five. The man who has cows, hogs, poultry and vegetables, as well as fruit, is the man who is the most prosperous and has the best home.

Rapid Walking Horses.

At the present time there are, of course, nothing like as many long journeys made by the aid of a horse as in the days of our forefathers, but nevertheless it is still a welcome attribute in a driver, the ability to keep up a smart pace and to do it cheerfully when not forced into a trot, says Wallace's Monthly. Men who have the initial handling of colts are, in a great measure, responsible for the rapidity of their walk, and it should be the aim of such men to see that the colts are taught to walk five miles an hour, and do it without urging. Once acquired, the possession of a rapid walk will be of benefit should the colt as a matured horse develop into a trotter, and should he prove fit only for farm labor or business purposes, the fast walker will sell quickly where a "pokey" animal would be a drug on the market.

Marketing Garden Vegetables.

The work of growing garden vegetables is only a small part of the labor required before they can be turned into money. They are all very bulky, and for this reason the market garden must needs be near a city or large village, or at least near a railroad station, where the crop can be shipped. Land that has these advantages is worth many times as much as other land of equal fertility that is not near to market. The gardener must also have large amounts of manure, and these cannot be secured except near cities or villages. In market gardening, however, where there is a near market for the product, it will pay to use commercial fertilizers, especially the nitrates, which are much more easily applied than stable manure, and do not dry out the soil as the manure does.

To Fatten Cattle Quickly.

To fatten cattle most rapidly at this season of the year provide a pasture with at least one acre of grass for each cow or steer. Begin, says the Agriculturist, with five pounds of cornmeal and one pound crushed oil cake for each animal. Increase the feed by adding one pound of cornmeal and one-half pound of oil cake daily for two weeks. If corn is ground without the cob, make a mixture of three parts meal and one part bran or mill feed by weight. A ration of twenty pounds meal and bran, eight pounds oil cake with grass, water and salt will fatten the animals as rapidly as heavier feeding. I would use nothing but old process oilmeal.

Sterilizing Milk.

Provide six or eight half-pint bottles according to the number of times the child is fed during the twenty-four hours, directs the Ladies' Home Journal. Put the proper quantity of food for one feeding in each bottle and use a tuft of cotton batting as a stopper. Have a saucepan that the bottles can stand in conveniently. Invert a perforated tin pie plate in the bottom, and put in enough water to come above the milk in the bottles. Stand bottles of it. When the water boils, draw the saucepan to a cooler part of the stove, where the water will remain near the boiling point, but not actually boiling. Cover the saucepan and let the bottles remain in it one hour. Put them in the ice box, or a cool place in winter.

Relative Values of Manure.

At the Connecticut Experiment Station four plots were selected and planted in corn, but the same distance in row and hills apart, and cultivated the same way four years. To one plot ten cords of cow manure were given each year; to the second plot hogpen manure at the rate of thirteen and a half cords; to the third plot fertilizer chemicals at the rate of 1,700 pounds, and to the fourth none. At the end of four years the cow manure had averaged 68 bushels per acre; the hogpen, 68 bushels; the fertilizers, 56 bushels, and the unmanured land, 33 bushels.

If we look, however, at the available plant food left in the soil at the end of four years for future crops, the account will stand thus: Cow manure left 533 pounds nitrogen, 388 pounds phosphoric acid and 407 pounds potash; hogpen,

597 of nitrogen, 1,713 phosphoric acid and 57 pounds potash; fertilizers, 235 pounds nitrogen, 476 phosphoric acid and 107 pounds of potash; while the unmanured was short 165 pounds nitrogen, 37 pounds of potash, and in excess 87 pounds phosphoric acid. Cow manure has been estimated to be worth \$2.21 per ton, and swine \$3.20 per ton.

Mildew on Roses.

For roses, the mildew may be controlled by sulphur, either dusted upon the foliage or heated upon the greenhouse pipes. The black spot has been checked by Bordeaux mixture, and the ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The formula for Bordeaux mixture is five pounds of lime and five pounds of sulphate of copper in fifty gallons of water; each may be prepared and kept in stock, to be mixed as needed for spraying. The formula for ammoniacal solution of the carbonate of copper is five ounces of carbonate of copper dissolved in three quarts of strong (41°) ammonia, to be afterward added to fifty gallons of water. These two fungicides are the chief compounds that can be recommended for fungous diseases in the greenhouse. A solution of potassium sulphide (one-half ounce of sulphide to one gallon of water) has proved a successful remedy in carnation diseases. Good results have followed the use of Bordeaux mixture for fungi on violets and many other plants would doubtless be benefited by its use.

Fowls in Gardens.

On the vineyards of France poultry are kept in large numbers and permitted to wander at will for ten months in the year, with benefit to the vines, to themselves and to their owners. Rest assured, says The English Planter, if fowls can get plenty of grubs, worms and insects, whose room is usually better than their company, they will not do much damage to fruit of any kind, though a little tax in this way will be paid for in another. As to corn crops, I came across a striking proof of the value of poultry some time ago. Visiting a large farmer, who keeps several hundred poultry, he told me that last year he had two houses with fifty hens in each in a pasture field, adjoining which was a large field sown in oats. His bailiff wanted the fowls removed, as they were wandering all over the oat field, scratching everywhere. Finally, he became rather afraid of the effect himself, and one day went down, dug up the ground in several places, to find that not an oat had been interfered with, and he never had a better crop in his life. The fowls were feasting upon the natural food in the soil.

Shelled Eggs Shipped in Bulk.

A consular report tells of large quantities of shelled eggs being sent to England from Russia and Italy, for the use of pastry cooks, bakers, hotels and restaurants. The eggs are emptied from their shells into tin cans holding a thousand or more, and after being hermetically sealed, are packed with straw into wooden cases, the taps, through which the contents are drawn, being added by those using them. Great care is necessary in selecting the eggs, as a single bad one would spoil the whole lot. Lower prices and saving of time and greater ease and less expense and loss in handling are named as the advantages of this system. Thus far the Russian product has been uniformly good, whereas the Italian shipments have so frequently been spoiled that analysis of the Russian supply has been ordered to determine if preservatives are used.

The Barley Harvest.

No kind of farm animals excepting poultry will attack a head of barley. Fowls will peck at it to get out the grain and then eat that, but the strong beards are repellant to all other kinds of stock. With the self-binding harvesters now generally used for barley harvest very little of the grain is dropped on the ground, and there is not much use raking the field after it to gather what is scattered. In the olden time, when barley was cut with a reaper and gathered in cocks like hay without binding, there were always a great many rakings. Usually these were badly stained and could not be sold with the main crop, but they made good feed when threshed by themselves and ground. Many barley growers still prefer the old way of harvesting, as the crop can be cured in less time if allowed to lay a day unbound before being put into cock than if bound in a bundle as soon as cut, as it must be when cut with the harvester.

Cultivating After Rain.

Every time rain falls all tilled land should be cultivated. There are many light rains through the summer, which wet only the surface of the soil, and if this is not cultivated under, the moisture speedily evaporates and is lost. This cultivation has also another effect in developing nitrates in the soil. Whatever vegetable matter is in the soil needs only to be brought into contact with oxygen to be decomposed and its manurial elements set free. There is also on soil that is cultivated frequently a deposit of moisture by the atmosphere which it contains, and this, being really a dew, always contains more ammonia than does ordinary rain water.

Use the Smoothing Harrow.

Make good use of the smoothing harrow in the corn and other cultivated fields. No tool in use will kill so many weeds as this, if used at the right time. It will keep down the weeds and keep the surface mellow, the two prime necessities in the culture of any crop.

The Berry Bush.

Berry bushes will bear longer if the fruit is picked off clean. If you should have more than you want to use, give some poor neighbor a chance.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Interesting Statistics Concerning Farm Products—Stupendous Output of Eggs by Our Energetic Housewives—Women Spoil an Entertainment.

Michigan Poultry, Eggs and Meadows

The Secretary of State has submitted figures giving statistics of poultry June 1, 1894, and of eggs sold in year ending June 1, 1894; the acreage and products of meadows in 1893, and quantity and value of hay and of straw sold in year ending June 1, 1894; the acreage of corn raised for silage in 1893, and the number and capacity of silos June 1, 1894.

The number of chickens in the State June 1, 1894, was 7,102,007; turkeys, 273,578; geese, 73,140; ducks, 123,530. The number of dozens of eggs sold during the year ending June 1, 1894, was 24,182,138, the value of which was \$3,040,977, or 12.6 cents per dozen.

Of the total number of fowls reported, 5,407,792, or 71.37 per cent., are reported from the southern counties; 1,470,228, or 19.41 per cent., from the central counties; 584,453, or 7.74 per cent., from the northern counties; and 111,708, or 1.48 per cent., from the Upper Peninsula.

By the United States census of 1890 the number of chickens in the State June 1, 1890, was 5,852,000, and of "all other fowl," 357,534. The chickens reported in 1890 were 1,249,317 less, and "all other fowl," 116,700 less than reported in the present census. The United States census returns of eggs is 34,309,633 dozens. This is 10,127,495 dozen more than sold in the year ending June 1, 1894, as shown by the present census.

The number of acres of clover mown was 911,699, and of meadows other than clover 1,251,477, making a total of 2,263,176 acres of meadows harvested in 1893. The yield of clover hay was 1,238,185 tons, an average of 1.36 tons per acre, and of meadows other than clover 1,717,672 tons, an average of 1.27 tons per acre. The total hay crop was 2,955,857 tons. The number of bushels of clover seed harvested was 178,074, and of grass seed, 14,784.

Compared with the totals in the State census of 1884, the area of clover meadows mown was 123,334 acres less, and the product was 181,743 tons less than in 1883 while the area of meadows other than clover harvested was 670,632 acres more, and the product 852,453 tons more than in 1883. The yield per acre of each kind was a hundredth of a ton less in 1893 than in 1883.

Of the total acreage in hay 1,580,303 acres, or 69.83 per cent., are reported from the southern counties; 439,277 acres, or 19.41 per cent., from the central counties; 175,809 acres, or 7.77 per cent., from the northern counties, and 67,727 acres, or 2.99 per cent., from the Upper Peninsula.

The number of acres of hay mown in the State in 1889, as shown by the United States census of 1890, was 2,024,730, and the tons harvested 2,385,153, an average of 1.18 tons per acre. The area harvested was 238,440 acres less, and the product 570,702 tons less than the area and product in 1893, as shown by the present census.

There were 608,593 tons of hay sold during the year ending June 1, 1894, which is valued at \$5,247,535, an average of \$7.85 per ton, and there were 53,738 tons of straw sold, valued at \$141,935, an average of \$2.64 per ton. The entire hay crop of the State, 2,955,857 tons, at the same value per ton as that sold, \$7.85, was worth \$23,208,477. The hay sold was 22.92 per cent. of the entire crop. The hay left on farms was 2,287,264 tons, worth \$17,955,022.

Of the total amount of hay sold in the State, 454,877 tons, or 68.04 per cent., are reported from the southern counties; 144,244 tons, or 21.57 per cent., from the central counties; 47,052 tons, or 7.04 per cent., from the northern counties, and 22,420 tons, or 3.35 per cent., from the Upper Peninsula.

The number of silos in the State June 1, 1894, was 501, with a capacity of 52,846 tons. The number of acres of corn raised for silage in 1893 was 7,259. An average yield of 7.28 tons per acre from this acreage would be sufficient to fill the silos reported.

The number and capacity of the silos returned from each of four sections of the State are as follows: Southern counties, number 327, capacity 34,412 tons; central counties, number 98, capacity 11,717 tons; northern counties, number 69, capacity 5,937; Upper Peninsula, number 7, capacity 780.

Would Not Have a Skirt Dance.

"Kirmess" was presented at St. Joseph Friday night by 150 young ladies for the benefit of the Congregational Church Society. Miss Barnes, a professional dancer of New York, who was visiting there, consented to dance for them. Her first dance gave such satisfaction that she was recalled three times. Miss Barnes was on the program for a skirt dance, but when the time came the church ladies would not allow it to go on. In carrying out the resolution they took the instruments away from the orchestra and caused a general commotion on the stage, so that the entertainment was stopped.

Short State Items.

Mrs. Ella Turner, of Bronson, has gathered 20,561 eggs during the past six months. She owns 300 hustling hens.

Work on the construction of the big new hardwood manufacturing plant to be located at Ironwood has been commenced.

Four hundred passengers who were on the steamer Dove when it stranded off Presque Isle were all brought safely ashore.

Ex-Treasurer Anthony Cizick, of Mount Clemens, has settled with the city, making good after three months a default of \$9,000.

Elias Taylor, of Marshall, and several associates thought best to take a hand in a wedding reception in the city without being invited. Taylor had to be carried home by his companions and a doctor called to take stitches in an ugly gash in his forehead.

Benton Harbor police have made a wholesale clearing out of hobos and vagrants. Twenty were placed in the county jail. It is thought that an organized gang of burglars has thus been routed. A dozen or more private houses have been looted and evidently two to four persons in each case took a hand in the work.

Maple sugar is just in season at St. Ignace.

Christian Endeavorers of Bay City will organize a bicycling society.

An Ottawa County farmer saved a \$5 bill by killing a dog that had eaten it.

R. L. Ginsburg, a Detroit commercial traveler, was drowned while bathing in Orchard Lake.

Elsie Brown, of Oregon, Lapeer County, is a heroine. Though but 12 years old, she has saved three children from drowning.

Mrs. Celestia Charlotte Heidecke, of Detroit, died, leaving her property to her daughter, provided she would not marry a man of the Teutonic race.

Ben A. Joy, a prominent Springport farmer, was arrested for killing his horse with a pitchfork and chain, and was fined \$50 by Justice Powers for the offense.

Since the storm at St. Joseph articles supposed to have belonged to the steamer Chicora have been washed ashore. Hundreds of dead fish have been washed up on the beach at St. Joseph. For several miles the shore is covered with them.

A man entered an Ypsilanti barber shop, the other day, and offered \$5 to be shaved in a minute. Two barbers immediately jumped at him, and each heaved half of his face. The shave was finished and the man wiped, combed and perfume-spritzed, within the given time. He lost the \$5 and will never be caught in another "scrape" like that.

Gertrude Smith, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, of Grand Rapids, got a cherry pit up her nose some time ago. The other day the pit was removed, and it was found that during the two weeks or more it had remained there it had started to grow. The shell had cracked, and a tiny shoot had made for daylight at the end of the nose.

Several years ago Chicago people purchased a tract of swamp land near Grand Rapids, and in spite of the natives set about draining it and preparing it for cultivation. The tract produced 20,000 tons of cabbage, worth \$80,000, and this year there are 600 acres set to cabbage, while you cannot touch an acre of this lately valueless land short of \$200.

Humphrey Tabor Jr., a young farmer living two miles west of Adrian, was mourned for dead for a week. He disappeared from home and was last seen going in the direction of his barn. Nothing was heard of him until Tuesday, when one of his hired men heard moans in the hay loft, and, digging away the hay, found Tabor nearly dead for want of food and drink. When resuscitated he said that in attempting to remove the hay the mow had tumbled over on him, and he had no idea how long he had been there. The doctors say he will probably die.

The municipal government of Adrian has recently been all torn up over a series of arrests and counterarrests. First, Mayor Kirkpatrick had Chief Bowen, of the fire department, arrested and fined \$5 for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. Then in retaliation Chief Bowen had the Mayor arrested for fast driving on the streets, the offense being an old one, in which the Chief also was implicated, and the Mayor having raced horses in the streets last June. Thereupon the Mayor had the Chief arrested for the same offense. The City Attorney declined to prosecute and dismissed both complaints upon the payment of \$3 and costs by both parties. The Mayor is still \$5 ahead and has removed the Chief and his bicycle from the sidewalks.

Last Saturday, when the rain was pouring in torrents, a Bloomfield couple drove up to the door of a supernumerary preacher. The young man awkwardly explained that they wished to be married. They had come in an open buggy and were so wet that great puddles gathered on the carpet. The minister remarked: "It's too bad that you had chosen such a rainy, disagreeable day." "Well," said the groom, "you wouldn't 'er got a job from us to-day if it hadn't rained. I've been a plowin', cultivatin' and buggin' taters all through the dry spell. When it rained to-day all that I could do, if I stayed hum, wuz to clean the hog pen and whitewash the hen roosts. So, seem' as how we wouldn't lose any time we thought that we would up an' git married."

Since the furniture buying season opened at Grand Rapids nearly 400 agents, from all parts of the United States, visited the city. The buyers have not placed very heavy orders, but have scattered their orders over pretty nearly everything. There is a marked advance in prices, particularly in the cheaper and medium grade. The new styles have little carved decoration, the tendency being toward purity and simplicity. Brass and iron beds have become very popular, while the folding beds have fallen in popular favor. Folding bed manufacturers are obliged to take up other lines as well in order to keep their factories going.

Storms, combining cyclones, cloud-bursts, hail and lightning, raged generally over the Northwest and West late Friday night and early Saturday morning. At several Central Illinois points cyclonic wind demolished city and country structures, snapped off trees and did great damage to crops. Corn and fruit were ruined in many places. North Dakota farmers estimate their loss on corn and wheat at \$500,000. Hail accompanied the storm, beating down the crops as they looked as if they had been crushed by a steam roller. Wichita, Kan., was partly inundated by water from the swollen Arkansas River. In Indian Territory several washouts occurred along the railroads, and in the bottom lands people were obliged to flee for their lives to high grounds. A cyclone raged in parts of Indiana. Near Indianapolis considerable damage was done. At Alexandria the mill of the Union Iron and Steel Company was partly demolished. Patrick Sears was caught in the ruins and severely injured. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. Wisconsin, too, had a taste of the blow, but in Michigan the reports are only of a grateful rain that broke a particularly protracted drought.

Manistee girls have organized a literary society, and will add to the usual scope of such a club the pleasant duty of carrying flowers to the sick at the hospital.

Michigan lumbermen seem very indifferent relative to claiming the space allotted them at the Atlanta exposition, and there is strong likelihood there will be no display of Michigan woods there. It will cost \$3,000 and no provision has been made for the money. Though 3,000 circulars have been sent to lumbermen of the State actually no response, not even one, has been returned.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnhill & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.
BY O. T. HOOVER.
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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1895.

If you have an argument to press don't be rash and use your tongue too glibly but remember the power of the press, which brings more lasting and pleasing results; a fact that is attested by the *Powerville Observer* man: "An *Observer* representative had occasion to attend the performance of an outside troupe in this village. Not having been presented with the usual 'comps,' he asked the ticket man if he recognized the 'press.' He replied that he did not know. The 'press' replied that he would like to attend, at which he was told to put up the necessary ten cents. The ticket man was left to his reflections and the next day he invited the 'press' to attend. He acknowledged his mistake, laughed and said he really didn't know whether it was hay press, cider press, clothes press or press the button, but now he was quite sure it is printing press which was meant."

Last Sunday morning the pastor of a prominent German church in this city roundly scored the way some folks spend the Lord's day here. He said that there are people in Ann Arbor who make the day a sort of weekly picnic. Both men and women go to some public park and spend the day in excessive drinking. Nor do they stop there. They take along their whole families and teach their smallest children to become drunkards and to swear, smoke and gamble. And worst of all, they never care to learn of religious matters and go through life with a reckless ignorance of all that concerns their souls. "There is more crime committed on Sundays and Mondays," he continued, "than on any other days of the week, and this degradation of the Sabbath day is the main reason."—*Ann Arbor Democrat*. As a general thing we don't intend to mix up in the family affairs of our sister cities, but when we read the above and also reflect that the *Salvation Army* is conducting an unsuccessful assault on the bulwarks of Satan at this modern Babylon, we feel constrained to advocate the moving of the University some twenty miles up the track.

Lima.
 Mrs. Chas. Paul had a night blooming cereus blossom Monday night.
 Miss Amanda Lewick has been entertaining several cousins the past week.
 Mrs. Fred Roedel of Chelsea spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. L. Easton.
 Mr. and Mrs. Dell Easton from California are visiting relatives and friends here.
 Mr. and Mrs. Van Fleet of Tecumseh have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer.

Unadilla.
 Will Pool and wife of Jackson are visiting his sister at present.
 Mr. Benjamin Higgins bought a house and lot here in town the first of this week.
 The Misses Eda and May Rice of Stockbridge were the guests of Maude May one day last week.
 John Webb's barn burned Monday at half past three. Full particulars next week. Insurance \$400.

Sylvan.
 Rev. Carl Zeldier left Monday for Louisville, Ky.
 Eli Ward was calling on old neighbors here last week.
 Mrs. Phelps of Stockbridge called on friends here Saturday.
 Wm. Ludlow now follows the Steinbach thrasher as feeder.
 Delos Loomis is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Cross.
 Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McNally are spending some time at Louisville, Ky.
 Chas. Stephenson of Eaton Rapids was calling on friends here last week.
 H. H. Boyd is still improving, and is seen about trying to oversee the work.
 C. T. Conklin expects to rebuild his barn, that was burned a short time ago.

Waterloo.
 Fred Cronan and wife spent Sunday at Napoleon.
 Dan and Clyde Beeman went to Dansville Sunday.
 Mrs. Fred Gorton is spending a few days with relatives here.
 Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Fowser, Thursday, August 1, 1895, a daughter.
 A number from here attended the K. O. T. M. excursion to Detroit Wednesday.
 Wm. Meyers is putting in the mud-sills for the new iron bridge to be put in south of Jacob Kelly's.
 There is a glove contest advertised for this place Saturday night with \$25 on a side. Why wouldn't Waterloo be a good place for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight?

ENGLISH TRUFFLE DOGS.

They Are Indefatigable and Very Jealous Workers.
 Truffle dogs are very jealous workers. If one were to make himself too officious his companion would fall on and worry him, says Longman's Magazine. All the truffles do not grow under ground and in such case the first few are gathered by the dogs from the surface. Occasionally the man is able to pick one or two himself. They are not quite ready for taking, however. No animal seems to be attracted by truffles only half grown and immature; the scent comes only when they are ripe. A copse may be hunted one day till apparently every truffle has been collected and yet if visited after a short interval will probably yield as many as before. Until the truffles are mature the dogs cannot find them.

Just as the case with mushrooms this stage may be reached at any size. Truffles have been obtained two pounds in weight, and half that size is common; but the dogs sometimes make as much fuss over one that has ripened at the size of a pea as is created by the greatest monster. It often happens, also, that time is wasted owing to the fascination exercised over dogs by truffle spawn. It appears to smell like ripe truffles, for they scratch and whine over it and will not be satisfied even when their master opens the soil and lays bare the grayish-white, mildewed-looking earth. Every time a truffle is found the dogs stop and look at the pocket where the bread is, in a begging attitude, and do not begin to hunt again till after the "repay." Food is doled out in the tiniest morsels, and yet before the day is over, though they still mechanically ask for the reward, they cease to eat it. They are the most thievish creatures imaginable. The audacity of one in particular is extraordinary. I have seen her work from dawn until dark, collecting in that time nearly eight pounds of truffles, and yet with as much briskeness and apparent enjoyment for the last as for the first. "She has the brains of a whole litter in her," says the owner gravely. Her mother had only one puppy at her birth, and he sincerely believes that the talents which might have been divided between five or six were concentrated in one.

WARY ENGLISH CYCLISTS.

Curry Began Cards to Give to the Police Officials.
 A brand new point has come up in England with reference to the connection between bicycles and morals. To judge from several recent occurrences in the London suburbs frequented by wheel gentlemen and wheel ladies of the "cockney" type, it would seem that cycling is gradually undermining the veracity of the London youth. There is a very stringent regulation in the villages that surround the "Modern Babylon" that when bicyclists use the footpath they shall invariably keep their bells ding-donging to warn pedestrians. The penalty for not having and not using a bell is arrest and fine, the traditional custom being, however, simply to pull up the offender, get his name and his promise to appear at the local police court next day: "Birds in the bush" are slippery, though, as the magistrates are finding out. On a Monday morning, a fortnight ago, not a single one of those summoned appeared. The inspector of police said that a number were stopped, but the names and addresses given were false. "Then," said the magistrate, "the only way to get at these people is to have their machines all numbered. Will the offenders not give you their cards? With a large smile on his face the inspector of police answered: "Oh, yes; they nearly always do, but they are cards printed for the occasion, intended to deceive the police. I have hundreds of them in my possession now. They are all dummies, every one of them."

New Kind of Warm Weather Disease.
 Local physicians are becoming alarmed at the spread of a peculiar summer ailment. The complaint possesses all the characteristics of cholera morbus, but in a milder form. No specific name has as yet been found for it, nor are its causes traceable, except in general. It attacks the stomach and is as much due to a catarrhal condition of the mucous lining of the intestinal tract, brought about by the presence of ferments resulting from improper diet. The attack much resembles colic and the victim is overcome by pains in the stomach, followed by vomiting and dizziness. Dr. Joseph Marcus, who has had several cases of this nature within the last few days, is of the opinion that much of the trouble is caused by the eating of unripe or stale fruit, and cold drinks also assume a share of the responsibility. The doctor thinks that it is largely due to chills taken while overheated. The brief experience with the disease has taught that a cathartic, preferably castor oil, is the best remedy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Earrings Coming in Again.
 Earrings are fast coming into fashion again, so an uptown jeweler declares. Twenty years ago they were considered very stylish, but for the past ten years there has been but little demand for them. About a year ago they began to be called for and now the indications are that within a year they will be as much in vogue as they were twenty years ago.—*New York Sun*.
 Sweat pads 25c per pair. Henry Gilbert.
 Now is the time to renew your subscription to the Standard.

Michigan Agricultural School.
 Examinations of candidates for admission to the Michigan Agricultural College will be held at the time of the regular teachers' examination and will be conducted in the same manner as these examinations. The work of each and every candidate, together with the name and address, will be forwarded by the commissioners, within five days of the examination to the president of the college, who will examine and grade the answers and report to the candidate within five days of the receipt of the paper, the result of the examination. A standard of 70 per cent in each branch will admit to the freshman class of the college without further examination.
 Wm. W. WEDEMEYER,
 Commissioner of School.

Teachers' Examination.
 The examination of teachers of Waukegan country for the ensuing year will be held as follows: Regular examinations for all grades, at Ann Arbor the third Thursday of August, 1895, and the last Thursday in March, 1896. Regular examinations for second and third grades, at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday of October, 1895, and the third Thursday of June, 1896. Special examination for third grade at Manchester, the third Friday of September, 1895.

WILLIAM W. WEDEMEYER
 Commissioner of Schools.
 100 per cent profit on lumber is a thing of the past in Chelsea. Apply to The Glazier Stove Co. for particulars.

Two Lives Saved.
 Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers of 129 Florida St., San Francisco suffered a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. P. Glazier & Co's Bank Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Old People.
 Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people and it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at F. P. Glazier & Co.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at the Bank Drug Store.

Leave your order for a harness with Henry Gilbert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

"I know an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold this remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25c and 50c bottles of this remedy for sale at the Bank Drug Store.

Drink ice cream soda at the Bank Drug Store. Always fresh and delicious.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is enclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale at the Bank Drug Store.

CURES ALL BLOOD DISEASES
DR. MIXER'S C. & S. S. FOR THE BLOOD
50 PILLS THE BEST
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.
 MERIT MAKES IT FAMOUS
 DR. MIXER'S C. & S. S. FOR THE BLOOD
 50 PILLS THE BEST
 DR. MIXER'S C. & S. S. FOR THE BLOOD
 50 PILLS THE BEST
 DR. MIXER'S C. & S. S. FOR THE BLOOD
 50 PILLS THE BEST

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.
 Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.: My daughter Mattie, aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a physician and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She took three bottles before we saw any certain signs of improvement, but after that she began to improve very fast and I now think she is entirely cured. She has taken nine bottles of the Nervine, but no other medicine of any kind.
 Knox, Ind., Jan. 5, '95. H. W. HOSKINSON.
 Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' Remedies because they are known to be the result of the long practice and experience of one of the brightest, members of their profession, and are carefully compounded by experienced chemists, in exact accordance with Dr. Miles' prescriptions, as used in his practice. On sale at all druggists. Write for Dr. Miles' Book on the Heart and Nerves. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
 I have five houses and lots for sale.
GOOD LOCATIONS. MEDIUM PRICES and on easy terms.
B. PARKER, Real Estate Agent.
FRANK E. IVES AUCTIONEER
 Has had years of experience.
Terms Reasonable
 For particulars enquire at this office.

Aiming High
 Is not always the right way to aim. Shooting to hit the mark is better. We are studying how to hit the popular idea of quality, assortment and prices, and it is this thoughtful care that enables us to hit the lowest mark on good goods.
 10 bars laundry soap 25c
 A. H. soda 6c per lb.
 2 pkg Yeast Foam 5c
 Best tea in Chelsea 50c
 Best tea dust 12 1/2c
 Bottle olives 10c
 Bottle pickles (all kind) 10c
 Barley coffee 10c per lb.
J. S. Cummings.

Stitch! Stitch! Stitch!
 All day long and far into the night, good tailors make good clothing. Clothing that fits, hangs well, and never loses its shape.
 I am receiving my stock of fall woollens and would be pleased to have you call and inspect them. Prices right.
J. J. RAFTREY, Merchant Tailor

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Chelsea Savings Bank.

At Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, July 11, 1895.

| RESOURCES. | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$101,553.66 |
| Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc. | 88,094.22 |
| Overdrafts..... | None |
| Banking house..... | 4,200.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 3,981.85 |
| Other real estate..... | 15,379.86 |
| Due from banks in reserve cities..... | 48,802.21 |
| Exchanges for clearing house..... | 892.00 |
| Checks and cash items..... | 2,035.39 |
| Nicksels and cents..... | 159.43 |
| Gold coin..... | 2,107.60 |
| Silver coin..... | 684.00 |
| U. S. and National Bank Notes..... | 8,761.00 |
| Total..... | \$236,600.62 |

| LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---------------------|
| Capital stock paid in..... | \$60,000.00 |
| Surplus fund..... | 4,846.83 |
| Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid..... | 2,179.40 |
| Commercial deposits subject to check..... | 20,689.95 |
| Commercial certificates of deposit..... | 63,735.40 |
| Savings deposits..... | 24,035.55 |
| Savings certificates of deposits..... | 55,415.94 |
| Total..... | \$236,600.62 |

State of Michigan, County of Waukegan, ss.
 I, W. J. Knapf, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 W. J. KNAPP, Pres.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895.
 Theo. E. Wood, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: { W. P. SCHENK.
 { F. P. GLAZIER
 THOS. S. SEARS
 Directors.
 Total cash and exchange, \$53,441.53.
 Total loans 159,647.88.
 Total Deposits 169,874.84.

IF YOU WOULD BE

Happy
 Be careful what you eat. There's a theory afloat that low grade food makes a low grade man. It may not be true. Still, owners of fine horses are particular about the feed—and man is just another kind of animal. It is just as well to be on the safe side and buy groceries of

R. A. Snyder.
 JUST LOOK!

Two packages yeast cakes 4c
 6 lbs Butter Crax 25c
 Good canned corn 6c
 Good can peaches 10c
 6 cans sardines 25c
 Shaving soap 2c
 7 bars good laundry soap 25c
 Come and get a sample of our sun cured Japan Tea
 We have a good tea for 30c
 Try our 19c coffee
 Best coffee in town for 28c
 A good fine cut tobacco 25c
 "The Earth" for 15c
 Tooth picks per box 5c
 A good syrup for 19c
 Best line of candies in town
 Try a sack of our Gold Medal Flour
 Best Spring Wheat Patent Flour.
 Call and see our 49c laundried shirts, white or colored, modern styles
 Our line of work shirts can't be beat.
 Our \$1.50 men's shoe is a hummer
 We have the best line of neckwear to be found at 95c
 15c handkerchiefs for 10c
 Good handkerchiefs for 5c
 Ladies' hose 10, 15 and 25c
 Headquarters for all kinds of produce

R. A. SNYDER. PATENTS
 Conveys and Relinquishes secured. Trade marks registered, and all other patent business in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.
 Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention I will make an examination, and advise as to its patentability free of charge.
 I am directly across from the Patent Office, my attention is specially called to my perfect and long established facilities for making prompt preliminary searches for the most vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care in the shortest possible time. Rejected cases a specialty.
 Free work and exclusive attention given to patent business. Book of information and advice, and special references sent without charge upon request.
 J. E. LITTLE.
 Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes
 Washington, D. C.
 Opposite U. S. Patent Office

REDUCTION SALE

of all
Summer Millinery
 Ready trimmed hats at 75c and 50c
 All 50c and 35c school hats, now at reduced prices.
 Terms strictly cash.

Mrs. J. Staffan.

THE PEOPLE SAY

That our work is always thoroughly washed, nicely starched and beautifully ironed.

The Reason Is

We employ skilled hands in every department and guarantee satisfaction. Work called for and delivered free of charge.

Chelsea Steam Laundry

Coal AND Lumber

Now is a good time to place your order for coal. We offer the best Lehigh Valley Coal for June or July delivery, at \$4.90 per ton, delivered at your house.

We are also prepared to quote you lower prices on all grades of Lumber, Lath and Shingles than have ever been heard of in this part of the country. We are selling a grade of lumber at \$12.00 per thousand, that other dealers have been selling at \$20.00. We would be pleased to quote you prices. Respectfully,

The Glazier Stove Co.

Geo. H. Foster.

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

CENTRAL

MEAT MARKET

The best of everything in the meat line is kept at the Central Market.

All kinds of Sausages.

Give me a call.

ADAM EPPLER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dogs killed five sheep for G. Frear one night last week.

The W. E. C. will hold their regular meeting Friday, August 9th, at 2:30 p. m.

One hundred and six of our inhabitants took in the excursion to Detroit yesterday.

R. A. Snyder and family are now residing in the Chas. Chandler house on Main street.

Any new shirt waists in Holmes Mercantile Co.'s stock for 70 cents. Were \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

The work on the Mill Lake drain is progressing finely and it will probably be completed early in October.

Chicken thieves are getting in their work in this vicinity. A dose of rock salt seems to be what some one is in need of.

This section has been visited by a series of beneficial showers this week, and the farmers as well as their crops are brightening up.

"Baptism" will be the subject of the sermon at the M. E. church next Sunday morning, August 11th. The pastor will occupy the pulpit.

The Rev. W. P. Considine is in Wayne to-day, attending the dedication of the new Catholic church. The Rev. George Carlson is the pastor.

Get some of the cheap cotton dress goods at Holmes' this week. Just the thing for comfortables. Much better than the challies we sold last week.

Wanted—Correspondents in every school district within ten miles of Chelsea, to send news items to the Standard. Call at Standard office for particulars.

Word has reached us that Will Whitcomb, son of Rev. W. W. Whitcomb formerly pastor of the Baptist church here, is very sick, with no hopes for his recovery.

Services will be held at Mr. Cullen's house in Grass Lake on Tuesday, August 13, at 9 a. m., by Rev. W. P. Considine, assisted by the Rev. George Carlson, who will preach.

Improvements are still going on at St. Mary's Rectory. A new furnace is to be put in by Charles Whitaker. Myron Grant is doing the mason and P. Foster the carpenter work.

A bicyclist named Lewis, with a wheel geared to 100 was the center of attraction on our streets Tuesday evening. The motive power is furnished by the feet and the hands. He claims to have ridden a mile in 1:43 on the machine.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the M. E. church will be held August 18th. The fourth quarterly conference will be held Friday evening, August 16th. This will be the meeting for the election of the new church officers and for the appointment of committees and for hearing reports for the year.

People read the advertisements. Last week the H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. offered 1,500 yards of challies at two and one-half cents per yard, not more than twenty yards to each person; the sale to only last from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m., Saturday. The entire lot was sold before 8 o'clock and there were many still clamoring for a chance at the bargain.

The tenth annual picnic of St. Mary's parish, Pinckney, will be held at Jackson's grove, just south of that village, on Wednesday, August 15th. The Homer and Gregory base ball teams will play at 10 o'clock for a purse of \$10. Good speaking, excellent music and interesting games will constitute the features of the day's exercises. All our citizens are cordially invited.

The following is the prayer of some of our citizens, which was handed in this week, with the request that we publish it: In view of the growing desire to spend the summer at a watering place, it seems singular that South Lake has not received more attention.

Here is a lake with everything an overworked rusticator might desire, woods, fish and game, and yet the crowds will go to places where fins and scales are at most unknown. Still the lake is all the better for those who do come. When its possibilities are understood and shelter enough is provided along the western shore, the transient population at South Lake will be largely increased. Put up your cottages, Shanahan, we want to come and fish.

The power dynamo at the electric light station was placed in position Tuesday.

In commenting upon a recent adventure of Guy Lighthall, which we noticed in our columns, the Adrian Press and Grass Lake News make sad havoc with our townsman's cognomen. By some process of evolution the name is made to pass from Lighthall to Lightfall and thence to Lighthouse. When next we see the name mentioned by our contemporaries it will doubtless have developed into Illuminated auditorium.

An exchange calls the attention of its readers to the important fact that before a deed can hereafter go on record, a certificate showing that all taxes on the land described in the deed have been paid for the past five years. The new law that went into effect the first of August places the county treasurer's fees at 25 cents, which must be paid by the person that presents the deed for record. For some time past this fee has been paid by the county, but the law now prohibits this, therefore all must govern themselves accordingly.

A famous Brooklyn clergyman was once addressing a Sabbath school on the lesson of the day, which happened to be "Jacob's Ladder." He got along swimmingly until a little urchin in the back seat squeaked out, "Why did the angles have to have a ladder when they had wings?" After the inevitable laugh had subsided the clergyman said, "Well, that is a fair question; who can answer it?" There was a pause, then up went a pudgy fist. "Well, my little man," asked the clergyman, "why was it?" "I guess mebbey they was a-moultin'," was the astonishing reply.—Presbyterian Journal.

The Ypsilantian has been making a sociological study and the following report sets forth the salient features of modern civilization up to date: "Shirt waists and bicycles! Bicycles and shirt waists! In the language of the poet, the woods is full of 'em. You can scarcely look out into the street without seeing one or more varieties of the above named articles, either singly or in combination. It is hard to decide which enjoys the greater degree of popularity, the wheel or the shirt waist. With young ladies the balance is about equal, although the difference in cost makes the waist much more numerous than the bicycle. With the boys the wheel is decidedly the favorite unless the waist happens to adorn the person of a bright and charming young lady, in which case it possesses an attraction far beyond that of the most perfectly constructed, up to date wheel ever produced.

As soon as Chelsea got wind of the fishing tournament at Port Huron she determined to be in it and get a place at the head. Forthwith one of our townsmen commenced training and the result up to date is most satisfactory. If whales and sharks are barred Chas. Davis will undoubtedly capture the prize. Mr. Davis' latest effort has been photographed and the picture is now on exhibition in Photographer Shaver's display case. We had intended to print an engraving of this truthful man and his large catch, but Mr. Davis modestly requested us not to do so. But to give our readers something of an idea of this fish we will state that the picture represents Mr. Davis holding a fish breast high, the middle portion of its body resting on the gunwale of his boat while its tail ends a considerable number of feet away in another boat drawn along side. For a fisherman of such renown the Standard feels that Mr. Davis bears his honors with most becoming grace, and his modesty under such circumstances is most commendable. Many of our fishermen would do well to emulate his modesty when describing their fish. Those who have not seen the picture will do well to take notice of it. Any of our exchanges doubting the veracity of the above will be supplied with a copy of the photograph.

For Sale—A house and two lots within five minutes of postoffice. Inquire at the Standard office.

Telephones.

\$15 a year pays for a telephone in your house and \$18 a year for one in your office no other expense. This is less than 5 cents a day. Can you afford to be without one both in your office? We now have twenty subscribers here and connection with Waterloo. As soon as thirty subscribers are secured we will put in an exchange. There is a good prospect of extending the line to Stockbridge. Cavanaugh Lake will also be connected. If you wish a telephone put in, leave your name at the Standard Office.

L. L. GORRAN, Manager.

PERSONAL.

C. H. Kempf was in Ann Arbor Tuesday.

H. S. Holmes spent Friday at Northville.

Ralph Holmes is visiting relatives at Plymouth.

Miss Lena Cady of Ithaca is visiting friends here.

Mrs. A. Burkhart spent Sunday at Fowlerville.

Mrs. G. J. Crowell is visiting relatives at Sharon.

Miss Hattie Spiegelburg is spending this week at Detroit.

Miss Agnes McKune has returned to her work at Detroit.

Miss Annie Belsel is visiting relatives at Battle Creek.

Chas. Foster of Fowlerville is visiting his parents here.

Miss Elizabeth Depew is visiting relatives at Vicksburg.

Herbert McKune is spending some time at Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. J. Schultz is spending this week with friends at Dexter.

Miss May Jadsen is visiting her parents at Ann Arbor.

Tom O'Connor of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor is visiting friends here.

Mrs. H. H. Avery and son are visiting relatives at Howell.

Mrs. Charles Stimson was a Parma visitor the first of the week.

Rev. J. H. McIntosh of Grass Lake called on friends here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith of Chicago are visiting relatives here.

Will Barr of Saline was entertained by Miss Maud Congdon Sunday.

Miss Almada Parks has returned from a visit to Mason and Leetle.

Miss Mary Ganley of Detroit is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. McKune.

Miss Nettie Hoover is spending some time with relatives at South Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crafts and daughter of Sharon spent Friday here.

Mrs. Agnes Benton of Ann Arbor is the guest of Mrs. B. Parks this week.

Victor Hindelang of Columbus, O., was the guest of his father here, Sunday.

U. D. Streeter and daughter of Fowlerville were Chelsea visitors this week.

Misses Lettie and Lillie Wackenhut are spending several weeks at Port Huron.

Frank Mellencamp of Ninevah was the guest of Miss Luella Townsend Sunday.

Max Moon of South Lyon was entertained by Miss Effa Armstrong, Sunday.

Rev. A. B. Storms of Detroit has been visiting his father, I. Storms at this place.

Rev. W. P. Considine recently entertained at St. Mary's Rectory the Rev. Fathers Kelly of Ann Arbor, Fleming and Wall of Dexter, and Heidenreich of Manchester.

Miss Laura Lane has returned from a visit to Jackson, Plainfield and Michigan Center.

Miss Foster of Ann Arbor is spending the week at Cavanaugh, a guest at the Noyes cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bury of Ann Arbor spent several days of last week with friends here.

Mrs. Peter Easterie and children spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. H. Fletcher in Lima.

Mrs. Fred Wedemeyer and Mrs. Chauncey Stephens were Ann Arbor visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. Belle Watkins and family of Detroit spent the past week here with Mr. and Mrs. Gollin Babcock.

E. E. Shaver is attending the meeting of the American Photographers Association at Detroit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Twamley of Detroit are the guests of Mr. Twamley's parents here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Knoll of Ann Arbor spent Friday and Saturday at Cavanaugh, the guests of Miss M. J. Noyes.

Misses Inez and Zaldie Shearer of Jackson were the guests of Miss Nellie Congdon several days of the past week.

Rev. C. L. Adams, who has been spending the past two weeks at Woodbine, Ia., is expected home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Seckenger and son of Jackson spent Sunday here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hammond.

Miss Nellie Phillips of Ann Arbor and Miss Marta Linderman of Jackson were the guests of Miss Lea Conaty Sunday.

Thomas Boardman of Co. G, 18th Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. M. J. Emmett.

Misses Carrie Moore and Tillia Duice of Coldwater, and Mellie Exinger of Ann Arbor are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Springle.

An exchange wants to know what makes one town thrive while others with equally good locations remain dormant. It is because in one case there are men of push and energy who are not afraid to spend their time to improve the town. They erect substantial buildings, work for public improvements and use every means in their power to induce people to locate there. Wherever they go they tell of the advantages of their town; they write about them in every letter; send circulars and newspapers to every acquaintance whom they think can be induced to visit the town, and when any one visits it they show him all the attractions of the place and treat him with such kindness that he falls in love with them and the town at once, Dexter Leader. Our contemporary seems to have the right idea and if they will only import a few hustlers such as described, Dexter will soon be in condition to be considered our eastern suburb.

For Sale Cheap—A light road wagon. Inquire at this office.

ALL SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

New fall goods are coming every day and we must have room.

What's Left Goes Cheap!

Remember, not a dollar's worth of old goods. We are closing out the last of one of the largest and handsomest lines of summer goods shown this season within forty miles of Chelsea. It makes no difference how many goods you have bought, when you see the class of goods we are moving with a rush, some at not over one-half actual value, you will buy more and wish you could get still more.

LOOK FOR YOURSELF!

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!

Hold on to your money until you are sure of getting the best there is for it.

Don't forget that we are retailing shoes this month. New goods at present wholesale prices.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

The "New Man"

in the next century may dispense with the garment known as

Trousers, Pantaloon, Pants, or Breeches

In this year of grace it is not policy. Supply your needs at

WEBSTER'S, Merchant Tailor.

Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as we have a full equipment for polishing.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

DON'T TRUST TO LUCK

BUT USE JACKSON GEM FLOUR AND WHIPPED CREAM BAKING POWDER

GOOD LUCK EVERY TIME.

SOLD AT FREEMAN'S.

WE have some great bargains in Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Furniture. HOAG & HOLMES.

We still make ever heard of on our uture. We something to offer that



the lowest prices entire line of Furniture also have will interest farmers.

4 genuine Gale plow points for \$1.00. Lumber Wagons very cheap. Walker Buggies at Factory Prices.

W. J. KNAPP.



CHAPTER XXXV.

It was not until Stephen Hurst had been dead for some hours that the mystery of that fatal mistake flashed across Lord Bayneham's mind. He remembered how he had gone into his wife's room and told her he knew all, meaning that he knew she had been in the Lady's Walk. She doubtless thought by that expression he knew all the secret of her parentage and her father's sin.

If he had but remained with her ten minutes longer all would have been explained, now he began to fear he should never see her again.

Lord Bayneham behaved nobly to his wife's father. He kept his secret. No will was found, and he made no claim upon that large fortune. For the sake of money he would not betray in death a secret the unhappy man had sacrificed so much to keep. As a friend he attended to his funeral and was chief mourner; but never, by one word, did he hint that Paul Fulton was other than he had appeared.

For two days the papers made the most of that fatal accident, and all fashionable London was concerned for one day, and forgot it the next. Lady Grahame was very sorry and much distressed. "It seemed such a sad thing," she said to everybody: "he was a handsome man, and so very agreeable."

In a few days Lady Grahame recovered from the effects of the shock, and, strange to say, that very year she met the Duke of Laleham, who was charmed by her manners and love of comfort, in which he rivaled her. She is now Duchess of Laleham, and once, in a confidential mood, was heard to say to Miss Lowe that, "after all, she believed there was a special providence in poor Mr. Fulton's death."

Lord Bayneham redoubled his efforts to discover his wife, but they were all in vain; he could find no trace of her; it seemed as though she had disappeared from the face of the earth.

Lord Bayneham returned home—he was anxious to clear the memory of his beloved wife from even the least cloud of suspicion. Barbara Earle shed warm tears of love and pity when she heard the story. The countess was more touched than she cared to own; both saw clearly how the mistake had arisen. Believing that her husband "knew all" her secret, and could not pardon her, Lady Hilda had left the home where she thought herself no longer loved or esteemed.

From Bayneham, as from London, every effort was made to discover Lady Hilda's place of refuge, but all in vain. Weeks became months, but no trace—not even the slightest—was found. She never claimed one farthing of the large sum daily accumulating for her. Lord Bayneham had directed that no notice should be taken of her letters—that Brynmor should be kept in readiness for her, and the money carefully saved; but she never wrote for any, and that added more than anything to his troubles. If living, what was her fate, without money or friends? Lord Bayneham tried to bear up bravely, but he soon became exceedingly ill, and in less than six months after his wife's flight the young earl lay between life and death, fighting a hard battle with the grim king, and his mother kept watch by him, in sorrow too deep for words. The detective had promised that he would not give the case up, but it was evident from his want of zeal that he had no longer any hope.

The doctors, summoned by the unhappy countess to her son's bedside, said there was one chance for him, and only one; he must have entire change of scene and change of air, and they recommended a stay of some length on the Continent.

He was most unwilling to go. To leave England seemed like abandoning his wife; yet to remain was, if wise men spoke truly, certain death. The last time he left home, a beautiful young face, glowing with happiness and love, smiled by his side; now he must go on his journey alone, his heart cold and dead to hope, love and happiness.

One fine morning there stood on the pier at Dover a group that attracted some attention—a tall, stately lady, with the look of one who had once been beautiful, and by her side a noble girl, whose face made one better for seeing it; both were devoted to what seemed at first sight the wreck of a young and handsome man. Passers-by stopped to gaze again at that white, worn face, with its sad, despairing eyes. Lady Bayneham and Barbara would have fain gone with Claude, but he would not hear of it.

"Stay behind, mother," he said, with trembling lips, "and do what you can. My last darling may come home; do not let her find it desolate."

They went with him to Dover and watched the boat disappear with eyes that were wet with tears. In the mother's heart there was but little hope of ever seeing her son again.

"Ah, Barbara," said Lady Bayneham, as in the far distance the steamer sailed out of sight, "I wish my son had married you. This trouble will kill him. Brynmor would have been very fatal to us."

But Barbara would not agree with her ladyship; she saw much to admire and pity in Lady Hilda; and she would hear no word that was not uttered either in love or praise.

Bertie Carlyon had been unremitting in his endeavors to assist Lord Bayneham. He had been with him up to the eve of his departure, when a telegram from London obliged him to return there. Lady Bayneham asked him to visit her at Bayneham when his business was ended, and he did so, longing to be once more with Barbara and to know if he had any more reason to hope. He was warmly welcomed by the two desolate, sorrowing ladies. It seemed difficult to believe that this silent house, over which care and trouble hung

in such dark clouds, was the brilliant castle of Bayneham, where lately gaiety and beauty had reigned supreme.

Bertie Carlyon and Barbara Earle were standing at the same window from which they had once watched Lord Bayneham and his fair young wife set forth on their bridal tour, when Barbara said musingly, "Who could have foreseen this ending to so fair a love story?"

"Does it frighten you?" asked Bertie. "Ah, Barbara, if you could only try to love me—no such fate would ever overtake us."

"Why?" asked Barbara.

"Because I should have all faith in you," replied Bertie. "Mind, I am not blaming Claude—the circumstances were strange ones. If—but, ah! Barbara, the words are presumptuous—if you were my wife, and I saw that you were keeping any secret from me, I should respect your silence, because I believe in you."

"It seems easy for you to say so now," replied Barbara, with a smile; "it is impossible to tell what course one would take under similar circumstances."

"Barbara," said Bertie Carlyon, his handsome face all eagerness and love, "it is long since I first dared to whisper to you of my love. You did not reject me; you said brave and noble words to me that have incited me to take a true man's part in the world. Under your banner, Barbara, I have fought well; dare I ask for my reward?"

There was no affectation of coquetry in the expression of Barbara Earle's beautiful, soul-lit face.

"I am not given to flattery," she said, quietly; "but you I must praise, Bertie; you have done well, and I am proud of you. Ask what reward you will, and if it is in my power to grant it, it shall soon be yours."

Bertie Carlyon's face paled as he listened to these words, so full of hope and promise. Something like a mist of tears swam before his eyes, and his voice trembled as he spoke. Laying one hand on the white jeweled fingers of Barbara Earle, he said:

"Be my wife, Barbara. Earth holds no higher reward than your love." He read her consent in the drooping, blushing face and the eloquent eyes. "I'm not worthy of such happiness," he said, quietly. "You are the noblest woman in the world, Barbara; teach me to be worthy of you."

"Do not set me on so high a pedestal, Bertie," said Barbara, "or I may fall from it. I have something more to say; you know I speak plainly. I do love you; but I could not bear to think much of our happiness while so dark a cloud hangs over Bayneham. Help us to drive that away, and then we will speak of this again."

"It shall be as you will, Barbara," he whispered, kissing the white, firm hand that rested so lovingly in his own. "I know no will save yours."

So they agreed that the love which was to last through life should not be mentioned while care and sorrow lay heavily upon their dearest friends. How could they speak of love and marriage when both had ended so fatally at Bayneham?

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Three years passed away, and brought but little change to Bayneham. The countess watched and waited in silence; she had renounced all active efforts for the discovery of her son's wife. At stated intervals advertisements were inserted in the papers, but Lady Bayneham had ceased to hope. She never breathed her suspicions even to Barbara Earle; but in her own mind she believed that Hilda was dead; no other fact could account for her long-continued silence. Her son said nothing of returning to England. He seemed to have forgotten the claims upon him at home. She spent long hours in pacing up and down the picture gallery at Bayneham Castle. Her son, the brave, handsome boy, whose future she had mapped out with such pride and hope, was the last earl; his portrait hung there. Whose would take the vacant place next to his? There was no one to inherit the title—it would die out—the grand old race must come to an end. Claude would never marry while there was the least doubt as to his wife's fate. Even if intelligence came of her death Lady Bayneham did not believe he would ever care for another woman, he had loved his lost wife so well. The grand old race must end, and that conviction brought deep and lasting sorrow to the proud lady; she had hoped before she died to clasp the young heir of Bayneham in her arms, to see, and love, and bless the young boy who was to succeed her son.

Her pride was sorely humbled. Her son was an unhappy exile, wandering in foreign lands, childless and solitary. She wished—and wished in vain—that she had been kinder to her son's wife; that she had taught the poor motherless child to love and trust her. How different everything would then have been! Hilda would have flown to her in her trouble; it was too late! Her cool, haughty pride, her unkindness, had done its work. When sorrow came to the fair young child whom her son had wedded, the last person she would have appealed to was her husband's mother, who ought to have been a mother to her.

The dark hair, of which the countess had been so proud, grew white with sorrow; not age; the fair, proud face had deep lines, each telling of grief and long night watches; and Lady Bayneham saw no help. She had written several times, imploring her son to return; but he replied that the very sight of Bayneham would kill him, that he would never return there until something was known of his wife's fate. Her entreaties were all in vain; and the countess said to herself that the grand old race was doomed.

It preyed deeply upon her; No rest came to her. Her days and nights were one long dream of anxiety. Sorrow and suspense aged her. One evening, Barbara Earle, going suddenly into her aunt's room, found her weeping bitterly.

Barbara started at the sight; she never remembered to have seen tears in those proud eyes before.

"Barbara," said Lady Bayneham, in a low voice, "my heart is breaking; what shall we do to persuade Claude to return?"

"I see no way," replied Miss Earle; "but the last thing the trouble I can hear

least, is to see you give way, aunt; that must not be."

"I cannot help it," said Lady Bayneham, despairingly; "it will kill me, Barbara. I have fought against sorrow, but it has mastered me at last. Unless my son returns soon he will not see me again."

"Let me write and tell him so, aunt," urged Miss Earle.

"No," said the countess; "he cannot endure the name or the thought of home. If he returned for my sake, and evil came of it, I could never forgive myself. There is nothing for it but patience, and patience comes but slowly to one like me."

Barbara Earle had many anxieties; it was three years since her cousin left his home, and Bertie had asked her to be his wife—three years; and then she told her lover she was willing to be his wife, but they must wait until the cloud passed from Bayneham. But it deepened instead of passing; still Bertie never complained. He respected her wish, and never urged his own; and Barbara knew, by instinct, all that he felt. The last time he came to Bayneham he looked tired and worn. His labors accumulated, and there was no one to cheer or sympathize with him. He longed for the time when that noble, soul-lit face should shine in his own home; and Barbara read the longing in his eyes. She had learned to love him dearly and well, though not, as in early youth, she had loved her cousin, for she was a woman now; and it was a woman's love she gave to Bertie Carlyon. He was nearer to her than her cousin had ever been. She did not like that resigned, sorrowful expression on his face. Her first duty, she felt, was to him, yet it was utterly impossible that she should leave her aunt. Barbara Earle sat in her room, thinking deeply. Thought became action; she went to her writing table and wrote a letter to Lord Bayneham. It was a sweet, womanly letter; and in it she told him of Bertie Carlyon's love of her engagement to him and of her inability to fulfill it until he returned home and once more took his place in the world.

"There was a time," wrote Barbara—"I pray you to pardon me if I remind you of it—when, for your happiness, I sacrificed all the hope of happiness I had in life; I ask but little in return, and that little is the sacrifice of some morbid feeling. I ask you to return home; your mother wants her son, your tenants and servants want their master, your country wants one of her ablest and truest sons; and, Claude, Bertie wants me."

"That will be irresistible," said Barbara Earle to herself, with a smile. "He will never tolerate the thought that he is keeping us apart, and my aunt will have her son."

Barbara judged rightly—Lord Bayneham could not withstand that appeal. He remembered the time when Barbara had generously given him his freedom, trampling under foot her own love and regret. Now one who loved her, and was worthy of her, had won her, and he, in his turn, must sacrifice himself as she had done. The appeal was successful—Lady Bayneham was beside herself with delight when she received a letter from her son, saying that he intended soon to return, and resume the duties he had so long neglected. Barbara said nothing of her letter and the countess congratulated herself that her wishes had guided her son.

There was but little said when he arrived, for both mother and cousin were startled by his appearance. He no longer looked ill, but there was an air of settled melancholy on his face that told of his sorrow more expressively than any words could have done. He wore deep mourning—a fact which startled Lady Bayneham. Before separating on the evening of his arrival, she went up to him, and, laying her hand gently upon him, asked him why it was.

"Hush, mother," he replied, in a broken voice—"do not talk about it. I wear black for my wife; if she had been living, I should have found her ere this. I believe her to be dead; but do not speak of her—I cannot bear it yet."

Lady Bayneham quitted the room, leaving her son alone with his cousin.

"Barbara," said Lord Bayneham, "why did you not tell me this before? I have returned in obedience to your wish. Why have you kept this secret from me?"

"We could not think of love or happiness while you were in sorrow," she replied. "I saw my aunt wasting away. Bertie said nothing, but his look touched my heart. Everything was going wrong—so I wrote for you."

"I am glad of it," replied her cousin; "and now that the first shock of seeing the old place is over, I am glad to be at home."

"As we are alone," said Barbara, "I have something that I wish to say to you. Claude, you must rouse yourself—you have sunk in a sea of sorrow; this must not be. Trouble makes heroes of some men, and cowards of others. You know best where a Bayneham should stand. Remember, even should Hilda be dead, your life does not end in her grave."

"My happiness and love lie there," said Lord Bayneham.

"That may be," continued Miss Earle, "but we must not live for ourselves. There are many men who have never known happiness at all. Your fate is hard enough, but it is not the hardest in the world. Learn to bear it and you will learn to live."

"I will try," said Lord Bayneham, and he kept his word.

They saw plainly enough how great the effort was. He gave himself up to the strict performance of his duty—he omitted nothing. His mother sighed, when, on passing the room door, she saw the lamp burning long after midnight; she sighed again, when, in the early hours of the morning, she heard him pacing wearily up and down his chamber.

Before he had been at Bayneham long the countess, believing the effort too great for him, proposed that they should leave home for a time and go to London. He consented, for all places were alike to the unhappy young husband, whose love and thoughts were with his lost wife.

In London he once more redoubled his efforts, but all were in vain; he went to Brynmor, but nothing had been seen or heard there of Lady Hilda. He had also several interviews with the detective and with Dr. Greyson, but it was all in vain. His wife seemed to have vanished from the face of the earth.

(To be continued.)

Josephine's greatest attraction was her voice. Napoleon fell in love with it even before he really knew her. She could not sing, but her conversational tones were exceedingly well modulated and pleasing. She spoke with a strong provincial accent, and it was once said that the Emperor spoke an Italian-French patois, and the Empress a negro-French.

TOILS DRAW TIGHTER

CHICAGO POLICE THINK THEY WILL CONVICT HOLMES.

The Modern Bluebeard's Gauzy Tale Concerning Pitzel—Says the Latter Committed Suicide—The Mysterious "Mascot" Located in Arkansas.

Holmes Tells a Story. H. H. Holmes tells to the Philadelphia police an entirely new version of his connection with Pitzel, who is supposed to have been murdered for his life insurance. He says the two had on foot a plan to defraud the insurance company; that while in Philadelphia Pitzel became despondent over financial difficulties, the sickness of his daughter in St. Louis, and other matters, and threatened to commit suicide. Holmes then avers that he jokingly remarked to Pitzel: "Well, your body is as good as any other, but I would not advise you to do anything rash."

On the following day, Sunday, Holmes says he went to the Calloway street house where Pitzel was stopping, and found a note telling him that the suicide had been accomplished. The letter pleaded that Holmes look after Pitzel's children, and suggested that there would be no difficulty in getting the insurance money from the Fidelity company, now that the dead body of Pitzel could be produced in evidence. Holmes then told of the appearance of the corpse, and said that he sat in the room with the body for over an hour. He finally made up his mind that since Pitzel had taken his life there would be no harm in destroying any evidence of suicide, so that he might be able to get the insurance on Pitzel's life without any difficulty.

Holmes has confessed that he thereupon dragged the dead body to the second floor, laid the corpse on the floor, pried open the mouth of the dead man with a pencil and poured in a quantity of explosive chemicals. He then, he says, placed a lighted match to the man's mouth, when the explosion which so horribly disfigured the corpse followed. To give the more forcible impression that Pitzel came to his death by an accidental explosion Holmes stated to the police that he got a pipe of Pitzel's, filled it with tobacco, lighted it, then blew out the flame, after



H. N. MUGGETT, ALIAS H. H. HOLMES, AND HIS SUPPOSED VICTIMS.

the tobacco had been partly consumed, and placed the pipe beside the dead man's body.

Search in the basement of the Chicago house has revealed almost everything suggestive of dark crime except a corpse. Skeletons and bones were there, but these may have been procured from medical colleges or other sources; they furnish no proof of murder. More mysterious vats, tanks, retorts and kindred devices have been unearthed. And most important of all, there has been found in the Arkansas penitentiary a man who is said to have been closely associated with Holmes in his fraudulent life insurance deals and who assisted in the transfer of the Fort Worth, Texas, property of the missing Williams girls. This man is known by the name of Hatch, A. E. Allen, A. E. Bond, Caldwell and "Mascot," and it is thought was Holmes' confidential agent.

He is serving a fifteen-year term for horse-stealing, and he is now 55 years old. He claims to know all about the disappearance of the Williams girls and the Pitzel children, but refuses to tell until he is pardoned for his present term and relieved of two more indictments for horse-stealing. Holmes not long ago asserted that the man Hatch took the Pitzel children to Toronto, in the company of Minnie Williams, and that if he could be found he could clear up the mystery of their death.

An attorney went from Chicago to Little Rock to treat with the authorities of Arkansas for the release of the old man, and the strongest influence will be used to secure all he knows. One other man now held by the Chicago police is thought to know enough to convict Holmes. This is Pat Quinlan; but in convicting Holmes he will also convict himself, so he has the strongest incentive to keep his mouth shut. On the other hand, Hatch will have the reward of liberty for his disclosures, in case the latter are conclusive. So it is upon him that the police pin their faith.

Close of the Harvey-Horr Debate. While it is not likely that the Horr-Harvey debate has had the result of converting any one from his deep-rooted convictions it may, and undoubtedly has, broadened the views of many. The mere fact that Mr. Horr and Mr. Harvey could keep each other so busy in making replies is of some value as an indication that the subject is broad enough to admit of inspection from opposing sides.

From the opening of the finance controversy there has been a general feeling that the public would be helped and enlightened by the collection of the arguments on both sides and the arraying of these arguments one against the other. Through Mr. Harvey and Mr. Horr each faction to the financial question has presented its case, and in such a way that the arguments pro and con come into immediate contrast. The rules of debate forbid a contestant to submit an opinion for which he cannot immediately offer a

logical explanation, the result being that there is little chance for the shuffling of doubtful points and the suppression of adverse facts which are possible in a mere ex parte argument.

It is, of course, to be regretted that the debaters buried their arguments in such an enormous mass of verbiage, but the arguments are there and may well repay the digging out. On the whole, a public which has shown a genuine desire to get enlightenment on the financial issue can hardly fail to find some profit in this general stirring up of the fundamental facts.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Not a State Report Tells of Unfavorable Conditions.

The reports as to conditions of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation and harvest are summarized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

Illinois.—Exceedingly favorable week. Severe local storms northwest counties on Friday, damage not irreparable. Corn growing splendidly, roasting ears in early fields. Oats, wheat and rye threshing retarded. Late potatoes, gardens, pastures and second crop clover, millet and fodder crops growing finely. Fruit abundant in central and southern sections. Fall plowing general in same sections.

Wisconsin.—Heavy working rains have generally benefited corn and potatoes. Pastures again becoming green and milk supply increasing. Threshing and fall plowing now general. Cranberries promise a fair crop. Tobacco growing finely.

Michigan.—Very beneficial showers in southern half of State, but not enough rain in northern half. Corn and potatoes generally improved, but pastures are still very poor. Oats harvest well along, straw short and yield of grain light.

Indiana.—Good growing weather, with several rains. Corn earing and growing fast. Potatoes look well. Pastures recovering. Wheat and rye threshing done. Oats threshing continues. Fall plowing progresses rapidly.

South Dakota.—Temperature averaged about normal. Fair to copious, though scattered, night showers benefited all late crops, but more general rains needed. Fine harvesting weather and wheat harvest advanced. Corn growing rapidly and potatoes and flax improving.

Nebraska.—Small grain harvest nearly completed, and some threshing done;

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for August 11. Golden Text—As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up.—John 3:14. "And they journeyed from Mount Horeb, in another a rest. As respects the world we are as pilgrim relations, as respect the 'heavenly places in Christ' have already reached Canaan and are rest—the 'rest that remaineth,' the 'of faith.'"

"Discouraged because of the way? Grieved the margin says. Elsewhere Job 21:4 the same word is rendered 'tried.' Margin, shortened. And this is the literal significance of the word. Israel's heart was not equal to the journey. She had not called upon the 'strong sufficient.' In spirit she fell short and complained. These things are given us for an example and for our admonition. Shall we take it?"

"The people spake against God and against Moses." To speak against God is to blaspheme. That Israel could not do for to do. Her whole strength and will was God Almighty. What folly to the cut the cords of her strength!

And to speak against God was to speak against the man who stood for God and His counsels. When the people forsook God, it fares ill with good men. But fares worse with the people who do so forgetting.

"Our soul loatheth this light bread." And yet he gave them "angel's food." When the complaining spirit is given liberty it turns beauty to ashes and it dreads even manna. Is any one murmuring because of the bread of life that is being dispensed from the sacred desk? Beware. Israel was called to account for the things she despised as well as for the things she affected.

Then came the "fiery serpents." Were they red like fire? Such serpents are found in the vicinity. Or was the place of the bite red and inflamed? It matters not much. The chief concern is this, the little serpents of sin are here and they are stinging Israel sorely to-day. High-mindedness and headiness have brought them in; what shall we do? Stop murmuring. But there is the poison of the serpent's bite. Look. Yonder on a cross hangs One who was made sin for us, Look and Live. "Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound."

Hints and Illustrations.

"Line upon line, precept upon precept." We are introduced to-day to one of the most familiar of Bible passages, John 3:16 is perhaps the most frequently quoted of all the verses of Scripture, "God so loved," etc. But John 3:14, 15, is as much like that if you know the one you know the other: "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." We do not too often rehearse these sacred sentences. Happy for us if we get them by heart; but if not gotten by heart, let the eye often rest upon them in the Book and the mind take them up into its apprehension. Some one was complaining that he could not remember what he read in the Bible. He was given a pitcher and told to fill it at the fountain. He did so. "Now empty it." "And now fill it again." "Empty it and fill it again." "Again." "Again." "And now whether you have any water in your pitcher or not it is cleaner than when you began."

Does it seem strange that our Saviour should compare himself with the serpent in the wilderness? Or that he should elsewhere use the simile of a thief in the night? He is seeking to save, that is all, and he is ready to use any image that will arrest men and stay them in their heedless, worldly course. Some of us are too rhetorically and grammatically nice. We would rather lose a soul than miss a semicolon, or spoil a pretty figure of speech. No man is ready for the work of soul-saving who has not thrown literary reputation and all into the balance for the helping of lost souls into the Kingdom. "You ought to throw a brick bat once in a while," was spoken to one of these dillitane preachers. "Oh," he cried, "it would take all the skin off my fingers." Well, what if it should!

Spurgeon's conversion immediately occurs to us in the mention of the subject of this lesson. "At last one snowy day it snowed so much I could not go to the place I had determined to go to, and I was obliged to stop on the road, and it was a blessed stop for me. I found rather an obscure street, and turned down a court, and there was a little chapel. . . . It was a primitive Methodist chapel. . . . So, sitting down, the service went on, but no minister came. At last a very thin looking man came into the pulpit and opened his Bible and read these words: 'Look unto me, and be ye saved all the ends of the earth.' Just setting his eyes on me as if he knew me all by heart, he said, 'Young man, you are in trouble. Well, I was sure enough. Says he, 'You will never get out of it unless you look to Christ.' And then lifting up his hands, he cried out, as only I think a primitive Methodist could do, 'Look, look, look. It is only a look,' said he. I saw at once the way of salvation. Oh, how I did leap for joy at that moment! . . . Like as when the brazen serpent was lifted up, they only looked and were healed. I had been waiting to do fifty things, but what I heard this word 'look,' what a charming word it seemed to me. Oh, I looked until I could almost have looked my eyes away, and in heaven I will look on still in my joy unutterable."

Gladstone having retired from politics he seems to have taken his majority with him.

Arizona comes to the front with a petrifaction human heart. That's mighty hard to beat.

Mrs. Frank Leslie is coming home again. There will be general curiosity to learn his name.

Michigan has decided that for judicial purposes an oath administered by telephone is binding. That decision seems to be sound.

Cincinnati has a woman's street-cleaning brigade. "This woman who rules the world, and the broom is oftentimes her weapon."

Speaking of the silver movement the Chattanooga Times refers to "the sober second thought in Kentucky." Is there any such thing?

An Aard wolf in the New York zoological garden's "happy family" made a meal of three terrier pups the other day. That was indeed Aard.

The rubber trust announces that it will materially raise prices Sept. 1. In other words it purposes to substitute an "o" for the "n" in its name.

For the first time in five years Kansas and Nebraska have all the rain they want. This is also the first year that "rainmakers" have kept out of those States.

A New York paper demands "some sort of invention which will make shipwrecks safe." That isn't a bad idea. But after it is secured we give notice now that we shall rise and demand an invention to make railway wrecks enjoyable.

Next Lesson—"The New Home in Canaan."—Deut. 6:3-15.

How He Manages Them.

"Don't you find it rather difficult to get rid of them?" was asked of the man who is making a specialty of Treating tableaux with society women in the title role.

"Oh, no. Whenever a woman doesn't suit I tell her that her feet are too small."—Hartford Courant.

We Have Known Such Women.

Some women are so kind that they marry men merely because they sympathize with them.—Galveston News.

mpure Blood
It attacks itself in liver, pimples, boils,
other eruptions which disfigure the
face and cause pain and annoyance. By
drinking the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla
completely cures these troubles and clears
the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes
drowsy feeling so general at this
time, and gives strength and vigor.

ood's Sarsaparilla
The only true blood purifier prominently
the public eye to-day. \$1; six for \$5.

ood's Pills
cure habitual consti-
tion. Price 25 cents.

A Good Meal.
Commenting on the amount which a
man actually consumed during twen-
ty-four hours, Sir S. J. Lubbock says:
"A similar rate of consumption of
a weighing 100 pounds will require
a whole fat steer for breakfast, a steer
five sheep for dinner and for sup-
per two bullocks, eight sheep and four
barrels of fresh fish."

The frog deposits its eggs in shallow
water, where the warmth of the sun
promotes speedy hatching. The com-
mon snake often selects a bed of de-
composing vegetable matter. The croc-
codile and the clumsy sea tortoise go
down to lay their eggs.

MANY WOMEN SUFFER
FROM LACK OF INFORMATION.

Doctors Are Too Reserved. A Woman
Should Be Dealt With Openly.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

Women are often allowed by their phy-
sicians to suffer much from lack of in-
formation and anxiety.

Many medical
men are vain,
gle for them
that they do
accuse. Women
do not investi-
gate; they
have faith in
their
doctor, and
often wreck
their lives
through this
unfortunate
confidence.

In the treatment of female diseases
work from theory, and it is not to
be expected that they can treat as intel-
ligently those complaints from which
they have never suffered, as a woman
who has made the organism and dis-
ease of her sex a life study.

Women afflicted with female diseases
are in communicating promptly with
Dr. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Their
distressed condition is due to womb
disease, and their symptoms tell the
story.

Lidia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound is the one remedy that removes
the cause, and re-
stores health, cour-
age, and happiness.
The druggists sell
more of it than all
the other female med-
icines. Why?

The following short
letter speaks for it-
self. Mrs. Parker is
very young wife;
thirty-two years old.
She was suffering
from the worst
form of the disease.
See the result.

Can evidence be stronger than this?
"I deem it my duty to announce the
fact to all my fellow-sufferers of all fe-
male complaints that your Vegetable
Compound has entirely cured me of all
the pains and suffering I was enduring
when I wrote you last May. I followed
your advice to the letter, and the result
was wonderful."—Mrs. CHAS. PARKER,
Little Falls, Minn. Any druggist has it.

RADWAY'S
PILLS,
Family Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. CURE ALL
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS,
HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION, TORPID LIVER,
DIZZY FEELINGS, DYSPEPSIA.

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those
subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver,
will keep the system regular and secure healthy
digestion.

OBSERVE
The following symptoms resulting from Diseases
of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles,
burning of the blood in the head, acidity of the
stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, full-
ness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations,
singing or rattling of the bowels, churning or sub-
siding sensations when in a lying posture, dimness
of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs
before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head,
scurvy of perspiration, yellowness of the skin
and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden
onset of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the
system of all the above named disorders. The pills
are sold in every drug store. Sold by all druggists.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR *
IMPERIAL
GRANUM
IT IS
THE BEST
FOOD
FOR
INVALIDS

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in New York. See following notices, etc.

Thomas F. Simpson, Washington,
D. C. No. 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



The sum paid for the English rights
of "The Memoirs of Barras" is said to
have been four thousand dollars.

"A Study in Prejudices" is the title of
the new novel by George Paston, au-
thor of "A Modern Amazon." This
story is described as fresh and modern
in conception.

The American edition of the Bookman
has far outstripped its English name-
mate in interest. As the case stands
now, the tail is wagging the dog, and
the English Bookman is a pretty good
paper, too.

"Sentimental Tommy," Mr. J. M. Bar-
rie's new story, relates the tale of the
life of a poor boy in a great city. Mr.
Barrie has now taken up his residence
in London and is supposed to be mak-
ing studies there. The author's favorite
attitude, it is said, is reclining on the
rug before the fire, where he smokes in
peace with his great St. Bernard beside
him; he does not like chairs. It is not-
ed, also, that in company he preserves
extraordinary intervals of silence; but
he is always quick to catch and ap-
plaud some clever speech from those
around him.

Hector Malot announces that, having
made a fortune, he has retired from
literature. He has worked hard, hav-
ing studied the theory of heat to write
one book, spent three months in the
cotton factories for another, and he
tells us, even spent the same length of
time exploring the ruins of Rome. He
chose his own subjects and indulged his
own tastes, and let no editor, not even
M. Buloz, browbeat him. Inasmuch,
however, as he says that he has in his
desk sketches for ten more novels, and
plots for others in his head, the New
York Tribune thinks that that retire-
ment has somewhat the air of a "pos-
sibly final last appearance."

"Tay Pay" O'Connor lunched with
Maeterlinck not long ago, and writes
of him: "He is an excellent fellow. In
appearance he is a typical Flemish man—
stoutish, broad-faced, and with the
singularly open and good-natured ex-
pression of his race. I am told by his
intimates that he is one of the most
modest, and I could see that he is one
of the most unassuming, of men. He
speaks English well, and is intimately
acquainted with English literature—
especially with George Meredith. Hith-
erto he has not made or tried to make
any money out of his dramas; but he is
getting popular, and by and by may get
rich."

Cupidity Caused Trouble.

William McDowell, a well-known
farmer living near Jamesburg, N. J.,
was sitting on his porch a few nights
ago, when he saw three boys work-
ing on a run. The boys wore
gray suits and he at once supposed
they were runaways from the reform
school. He resolved to capture all
three and thus add \$15 to his savings.
He secured a tough hickory club from
the wood pile and hid behind an oak
tree on the side of the road. As the
first boy attempted to pass McDowell
seized him. Before the boy realized
what had happened he was on the
ground together with the second boy
and McDowell standing over them
both in a threatening attitude. The
boys tried to explain.

While they were parleying McDowell
saw three more boys running through
his cornfield. They wore the same
gray suits and he determined to cap-
ture the entire lot of boys. The boys
soon convinced him that his contract
was more than he could carry out.

Then the boys had a chance to ex-
plain that they were members of a
base-ball team, which accounted for
the similarity of their suits. They ex-
pected to enter a foot race on July 4
and were training for the event when
the farmer attempted to capture them.
The case came into Squire Lucas'
court. That worthy was puzzled to
know how to make the punishment fit
the crime. Before he decided the
farmer had persuaded the boys to
withdraw the complaint.

Eloquent Rags.

"Eloquence is speaking out... out of
the abundance of the heart," say the
authors of "Guesses at Truth." An
incident related by Doctor Barnardo,
the English philanthropist who cares
for friendless children, illustrates this
characteristic of eloquence.

"I was standing," he said, "at my
front door one bitter day in winter,
when a little ragged chap came up to
me and asked me for an order of admis-
sion. To test him, I pretended to be
rather rough with him.

"How do I know," I said, "if what
you tell me is true? Have you any
friends to speak for you?"

"Friends!" he shouted. "No, I ain't
got no friends; but if these here rags—"
and he waved his arm about as he
spoke—"won't speak for me, nothin' else
will."

Bryant's Early Pecuniary Rewards.

It is amusing to know how small
were the pecuniary rewards of Bryant's
literary labors, whatever may have
been the fame they brought him. Two
dollars a poem was the price that he
named, and he seemed to be abundantly
satisfied with the terms. A gentle-
man met him in New York many years
after, and said to him, "I have just
bought the earliest edition of your
poems, and gave \$20 for it." "More,
by a long shot," replied the poet, "than
I received for writing the whole work."

—Century.

Conscience is one of those burglars
that works best in solitude and dark-
ness.

Russia's Bitterness Toward Japan.

An incident which sufficiently illus-
trates the bad feeling with which Rus-
sia has regarded the success of Japan,
and which may be taken in connec-
tion with the talk concerning further
action in the far East, is that men-
tioned in the issue of the Japan Weekly
Mail, just to hand. When the Japanese
Plenipotentiary arrived to ratify the
treaty with the Chinese Envoys at Che-
foo there were eleven Russian vessels
in the harbor, in addition to two Ger-
man ships and one French. Then en-
sued an extraordinary demonstration.

The Russians uncovered their guns,
removed the tampions, ran down their
topmasts, and cleared their decks for
action. In this they were followed by
the German commanders. This display
was an unmistakable demonstration
against the exchange of ratifications.

Strangely enough the French vessel
took no part in it. The result of this
insolent hostility was that the Ameri-
can and English Captains in the har-
bor boarded the Japanese vessel to pay
visits of friendly courtesy. No doubt
there is not so much eagerness on the
part of Germany to play lap-dog to the
Russians as there was at the time we
mentioned, but the bitter feeling of Rus-
sia will, we are afraid, be in no way
minimized by recent events.

A Slave from Boyhood.

(From the Red Wing, Minn., Republican.)
"I am now 24 years old," said Edwin
Swanson, of White Rock, Goodhue County,
Minn., to a Republican representative,
"and as you can see I am not very large
of stature. When I was 11 years old I
became afflicted with a sickness which
baffled the skill and knowledge of the
physician. I was not taken suddenly ill
but on the contrary I can hardly state
the exact time when it began. The first
symptoms were pains in my back and
restless nights. The disease did not
trouble me much at first, but it seemed
to have settled in my body to stay and my
bitter experience during the last thirteen
years proved that to be the case. I was,
of course, a child and never dreamed of
the suffering in store for me. I com-
plained to my parents and they concluded
that in time I would outgrow my trouble,
but when they heard me groaning during
my sleep they became thoroughly alarm-
ed. Medical advice was sought, but to
no avail. I grew rapidly worse and was
soon unable to move about, and finally be-
came confined continually to my bed. The
best doctors that could be had were con-
sulted, but did nothing for me. I tried
various kinds of extensively advertised pa-
tient medicines with but little success. It
was twelve long years I was thus a
sufferer in constant agony without re-
spite. Abscesses formed on my body in
rapid succession, and the world indeed
looked very dark to me. About this time
when all hope was gone and nothing
seemed left but to resign myself to my
most bitter fate, my attention was called
to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-
ple. Like a drowning man grasping at a
straw, in sheer desperation I concluded
to make one more attempt—not to regain
my health (I dared not hope so much), but,
if possible, to ease my pain.

"I bought a box of the pills and they
seemed to do me good. I felt encouraged
and continued their use. After taking six
boxes I was up and able to walk around
the house. I have not felt so well for
thirteen years as during the past year.
Only one year have I taken Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills and I am able now to do chores
and attend to light duties.

"Do I hesitate to let you publish what
I have said? No. Why should I. It is
the truth and I am only too glad to let
other sufferers know my experience. It
may help those whose cup of misery is as
full to-day as mine was in the past."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a
condensed form, all the elements neces-
sary to give new life and richness to the
blood and restore shattered nerves. They
are also a specific for troubles peculiar to
females, such as suppressions, irregulari-
ties and all forms of weakness. They build
up the blood, and restore the glow of
health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men
they effect a radical cure in all cases arising
from mental worry, overwork or ex-
cesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills
are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at
50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and
may be had of all druggists, or direct by
mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Com-
pany, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Rarity.

A gentle pleasanter at the expense of
one's critics can be forgiven its bit of
sarcasm—especially when it shows
more patience than malice.

In the early days when Mrs. Julia
Ward Howe was becoming known as a
public speaker, she met with some op-
position both among her friends and the
people generally.

Walking down Charles street one day
with a friend, Mrs. Howe noticed the
sign over the Charitable Eye and Ear
Infirmary, and read it over slowly:

"Charitable Eye and Ear—Can it be
that there is a charitable ear in Bos-
ton?"

The Farmer Is Happy! (C. N. U.)

The farmer reporting sixty bushels
winter rye per acre, six ton of hay and
fifty-two bushels of winter wheat has
reason to be happy and praise Salzer's
seeds. Now, you try it for 1896, and
say now of grasses, wheat and rye.
Catalogue and samples free. If you
write to the John A. Salzer Seed Co.,
La Crosse, Wis., and send this slip
along.

Coeducation at Cornell.

Twenty years' record of coeducation
at Cornell University shows that the
women lead in scholarship. They have
a higher record throughout the four
years' course than the men; more
women than men received the highest re-
cord for scholarship, and with the excep-
tion of oratory women took more than
their proportional share of honors and
prizes.

Keeps Men Poor.

The clerk may be "boss" if he had the
head for it. The brains are there, but
they don't seem to work. The trouble
usually begins in the stomach. Indiges-
tion keeps men poor because they don't
know they have it, but imagine something
else. Ripans Tablets insure sound diges-
tion and a clear head. They regulate the
entire system. Ask the druggist for a
box.

Precept is instruction written in the
sand, the tide flows over it and the re-
cord is gone. Example is graven on the
rock.—Channing.

The most difficult thing in life is to
keep the heights which the soul has
reached.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beyond Doubt.

Among the many good things told
some years ago of Colonel Utley, well
known as a Wisconsin editor, and also
as the hero of more than one military
story, is a little incident which illus-
trates his ability to make a good-nat-
ured joke.

During the war, while Colonel Utley
was in command of a Wisconsin regi-
ment stationed in Kentucky, he attained
some notoriety by allowing his men to
harbor and protect a poor negro boy
who had escaped from his master. The
boy came north, and the master brought
suit for his value against Colonel Utley.

One day the colonel went from his
home to Milwaukee, and while there he
met a friend who asked him how his
case was progressing.

"Very well," replied the colonel. "I
think I shall win it, although I have
the smartest lawyer at the Milwaukee
bar against me."

"Why, he isn't our smartest lawyer,
by any means," said the friend, with
evident surprise.

"Oh, certainly he is," responded the
colonel, with conviction.

"How do you know?" persisted his
friend.

"Know! Why, man alive, he acknowl-
edges it himself!"

Unknown and Known.

Charles Sumner once had an experi-
ence which taught him that he was
both known and unknown, even in Bos-
ton. He was on his way, riding in a
street car, to attend a social meeting at
the Church of the Disciples, to which
he had been invited by the pastor, Dr.
James Freeman Clarke, when two sug-
gestive incidents happened.

While in the car he asked a gentleman
the exact locality of the church. The
gentleman told him, and then said, "Are
you a stranger, sir?" showing that there
was a Bostonian who did not know Mr.
Sumner by sight.

But a boy in the car jumped out when
Mr. Sumner reached his destination,
and said: "Mr. Sumner, will you please
write your name in my album?" They
stopped under a street lamp, and Mr.
Sumner wrote his name.

Laugh and Grow Fat!

You shall do both, even if you are a slab-
sided, pallid, woe-begone dyspeptic. If you
reinforce digestion, insure the conversion of
food into rich and nourishing blood, and
recover appetite and sleep by the systematic
use of the great renovator of health, strength
and flesh, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which
also remedies malarial, kidney and rheu-
matic trouble, nervousness, constipation and
biliousness.

Making Over Clothes.

A novel and sensible dressmaking es-
tablishment has been started in Lon-
don by a company of young women.
They take last season's dresses and
make them over in the prevailing fash-
ion. No entirely new materials are
taken. This making a specialty of re-
modeling and renovating new dresses
has brought a great deal of custom,
and might have profitably been intro-
duced everywhere.

Skinny Sufferers Saved.

Tobacco users as a rule are always below
normal weight because tobacco destroys di-
gestion and causes nerve irritation that saps

WE ARE ALWAYS AT IT.

Always scouring the wholesale markets for the bargains and then turning them over to our customers and patrons at the very lowest possible price. It always pays to trade at a store that stands squarely back of its goods and guarantees everything to be just as represented. We quote you this week

22 lbs of fine granulated sugar for \$1.
10 lbs of rolled oats for 25c.
Choice ripe bananas 15c per doz.
Electric kerosene oil 9c per gal.
Try our fine cut tobacco, 19c per lb.
Our line of teas and coffees are the best advertising medium we have struck yet as they always please where ever they go.

22 lbs granulated sugar \$1.00
10lbs best rolled oats for 25c.
Strongest ammonia 3c per pt.
All 50c patent medicines from 25 to 38c.
Sultana seedless raisins 5c per lb.
Large cans choice peaches for 10c.
2 lb can baked beans for 10c.
8 lbs clean broken rice for 25c.
2 packages any yeast for 5c.
A first-class lantern for 29c.
Tr. arnica 30c per pint.
All pills and plasters from 12c to 18c.
Good N. O. molasses 16c per gal.
Pure epsom salts 2c per lb.
Boston Baking Powder 20c per lb. All ways guaranteed.
Try our tea dust, 8c per lb.
Rich cream cheese 12c per lb.
Castor machine oil 25c per gal.
Sliced pineapple 15c per can.
25 boxes of matches for 25c.
Good sugar syrup 18c per gal.
We can sell you brooms cheaper than any other store in Chelsea.

F. P. GLAZIER & CO.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The square type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the spatulated type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-pictures of roses, 16 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, reproduced from the original paintings by De Longpre, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1906. The cost of this superb work of art was \$300.00, and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philopole Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fact of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only \$5.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBES has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

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All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.



For Fine Job Printing
Try The Standard

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Continued from First Page.

real summer at all this year. Compared with other large cities in this latitude, Washington is a veritable vale of comfort and delight. Here we have broad streets lined with bowing trees; hundreds of parks and breathing places, and none of those densely populated, disease-breeding spots with which our great commercial and manufacturing centers are afflicted. We have no great extremes of misery and peril here as the result of high temperature. We have spells of great heat and corresponding discomfort, but nothing of the kind that they suffer in the great commercial cities.

It is pretty definitely understood that the seed division of the Agricultural Department will cease to exist after October, next. The Secretary of Agriculture has, acting under an opinion of the Attorney General, abolished the bureau for the free distribution of seeds. The only regret seems to be that by taking away the free seeds Secretary Morton has inflicted a great injury on the medium-sized statesmen. Without an annual distribution of seed there are a great many people who would never have a reminder that they are represented in Congress.

RISKED LIFE AND MONEY.

Thrilling Story of Fear and Trepidation.

A little dried-up man, whose nationality was imprinted plainly on his face, walked into the First National bank the other day, gazed furtively about, hesitation in his every movement, says the Chicago Tribune. Then he was quickly and unostentatiously left the great room, his hand shoved deep into his trousers pocket. A few minutes later he reappeared, determination written in every crease of his rugged face, though his manner did not lack hesitation. He stared about him until he espied a line of patrons making deposits at the receiving teller's window, and at the foot of the line he took his place. As one after another of the customers made his deposit the little old fellow drew nearer and nearer to the window and at each advance his uneasiness increased and his courage departed. When almost to the goal he turned abruptly, wagged his head in a deprecatory sort of way and again took a place at the tail end of the line he had climbed up so patiently. A second time he approached the window by slow degrees and a second time he turned away when his hopes were about to be realized. The third time he toiled up that ever-varying line and now it was apparent that this time he would do or die. Only two men stood between him and the teller and he shifted restlessly from one foot to another. Only one man now kept him from the counter and his agitation increased. That one man turned away. The little old man's time had come at last! He jerked his hand from his pocket and with it a huge roll of greasy and oft-fingered bills. He dashed the money down in front of the puzzled teller and in a voice husky with emotion, excitement, and suppressed nervousness exclaimed loud enough to be heard 100 feet away:

"I want to 'line the bank!'"

He wanted to open an account, and no one interposed an objection.

BOB AND HIS NEW WATCH.

Buy It on the Installment Plan, Then Has to Pawn It.

"No," observed the judge, shaking his head disapprovingly, "he wasn't much of a financier—never was."

It was just following dinner and the Texas colony had come together in its usual corner of the hotel for the daily chat and the latest stories from home.

"Who-all is this you're talking about, judge?" asked Representative Gresham.

"He's a county treasurer down our way," replied the judge, "but he doesn't know as much about finance as a populist. I'll tell you what he did when he was a young man. He was down in Austin then, working by the week. One of them monthly payment folks came along and sold him an \$80 watch; \$20 down, balance \$5 a month."

"It took Bob's whole week's wages—this man's name is Bob—it took all Bob earned that week to make the first payment, and then he stuck the watch in his pocket and pranced home therewith; he was plumb broke—didn't have a splinter."

"Bob's board was due and had to be paid. His landlady was one of these earnest persons. The way she felt she must have Bob's board; there was no deferring things with her. So after she'd pestered him a bit and convinced him that she and he couldn't live in Austin if that board wasn't paid Bob went down and pawned the watch for \$20 and settled up. After that Bob paid \$5 a month for the watch and \$5 more for interest on the \$20. There he was; out \$10 a month and didn't have any watch, either. That's the sort of financier Bob was; and now I hear he's county treasurer."—Ex.

FIRST CATCH YOUR OSTRICH.

Then This Will Tell You How to Get the Feathers.

The ostrich is first picked when about seven months old and every seven months after that. The valuable feathers are found on the wings and tail. The third plucking is usually very good, and \$100 is generally realized from each bird at a plucking. If the feather is not "ripe" when plucking time comes it is cut off with shears. A ripe quill stem drops out of its own accord. When the proper time has come to pluck an ostrich he is cajoled

by means of an orange or other tidbit until he is headed for a small, boxlike enclosure, just large enough to hold him; a man slips in behind him, and, with a sudden rush, shoves him into the pen and claps the door shut. Here the bird has no room to kick and is at the mercy of the shears. Ostriches cannot get over or under a railing four feet high. This is, therefore, all the fence necessary to keep them confined.

State of the Man Elocutionist.

The college men who are paying so much attention to oratorical associations are making a mistake. Oratory is simply elocution, and elocution has ruined many a man who might have made an honest living. As soon as a man learns to recite pieces at amateur entertainments it is about as good as settled that he will become a reformer or a walking delegate or something else worthless. Elocution leads to public speaking and as a rule public speaking leads to anarchy, loafing and ruin.

Mustard and Stoleman.

An Indian chief rashly swallowed a spoonful of mustard, which made his eyes water. Another chief asked why he wept. Being ashamed to name the true cause, he replied that he was thinking of his son who was killed in battle. The other chief then took some mustard, and upon being asked in turn why he wept, answered: "I weep to think that you were not killed when your son was."

LUXURY IN A THIEVE'S CAVE.

Was a Flower Bed for a Door and Is Elegantly Furnished.

John Moore, a convict sent to the prison south for larceny, from Jeffersonville, Ind., has disclosed the whereabouts of three escaped convicts who tunneled out of the penitentiary four years since. A fifth man, known as desperate Dally, was shot while attempting to escape and badly wounded. The men who escaped were Robert Adams and Nathan Bell, both from Hancock county, sent for seven and nine years respectively for burglary, Frank McCarty and William Jackson, from Jackson county, five years each for burglary. Moore says that after being released on the expiration of a former sentence he went to Nashville and fell in with an ex-convict, Alexander Bell, a brother of Nathan Bell, who escaped. Bell one day requested Moore to go with him to see his brother, but did not say where they were going. One evening soon after they started and soon reached Aurora, Dearborn county. They walked westward on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern track for some distance, when they turned and crossed Hogan's Creek and turned into a dense forest. After awhile they arrived at the foot of Moore Hill, in the heart of the forest, when Bell stopped. Running his arm through an aperture hidden by vines, he unlocked a door opening inwardly, and the two entered a cave about 20x25 feet in size. It was celled, and elegantly furnished. Soon Adams, McCarty and Bell appeared, and with them Moore stayed three days. They stated that Jackson died six months after entering the cave, and showed his grave, on which they had taken oaths never to be taken alive. They have a small arsenal all loaded, and a regiment of soldiers would be required to capture them. During Moore's stay dozens of men visited the cave whom he was told were members of organized gangs of thieves in many of the large cities. The front door is covered with earth and has flowers growing over it. At the rear of the cave, which runs north and south, is another secret door for escape. For years it has been known that a rendezvous existed in that wild and hilly country, but it could never be discovered. Steps will immediately be taken to ferret out the recess and capture the men, when it is thought much plunder will be found. Evidence formerly secured by the authorities substantiates Moore's story.

Red Tape in France.

Any amount of correspondence has been caused by the discovery of a ten-centimes piece, nearly equivalent to one English penny, at a railway station in the north of France. The employee who lit upon the coin carried it conscientiously to the station master, who thereupon registered and forwarded it, with a report, to the office for lost articles, which then communicated with the Police Commissary at the Central Station in Paris. This functionary sent the parcel on with a fresh report to the Prefecture of Police, by which it was also registered; and there the ten-centimes piece will remain for a year and a day awaiting the claim which will, as may confidently be predicted, never be made by the loser. The episode is creating some ridicule, but it shows, at least, the care taken to keep property which has gone astray at the disposal of the owner.

How They Were Named.

There is a diversity of opinion as to why some vehicles are called hackney coaches, some persons supposing that they were so named from the village of Hackney. And, indeed, there appears to be good grounds for this superstition, as King James I., who first licensed them, had, at the time, of so doing, a palace there, and an inn in this same locality was one of the first to keep for hire one of these coaches.

Gallantry.

A very beautiful lady once asked a gentleman: "Just let me look at the portrait of the lady you adore!" "To-day it is impossible, but I will show it to you to-morrow without fail." And the next day he presented her with a costly mirror.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. W. H. Walker, pastor. Preaching Sundays at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12. Christian Endeavor prayer meetings, Sundays at 8:30 p. m. Prayer meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST—Rev. J. H. Girdwood, pastor. Preaching, Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; B. Y. P. U. prayer meeting at 8:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Covenant meetings on the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in each month. B. Y. P. U. business meetings Monday evening before date for Covenant meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. C. L. Adams, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; Epworth League prayer meeting at 8:30 p. m.; class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sundays. Business meeting of Epworth League the first Friday evening of each month. Prayer meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.

CATHOLIC—St. Mary's—Pastor, Rev. William P. Connelley. Services on Sunday—First Mass at 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 9:30 a. m. Evening prayers with congregational singing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school after high mass. Mass on week days at 7 a. m.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL—Rev. G. Eisen, pastor. Preaching every Sunday alternating morning and afternoon. Sunday school after preaching services.

M. O. R. R. Excursions.

Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church, at Columbus, O. One fare for round trip. Sale August 20, 21, 22. Good to return not later than August 27.

Campmeeting at Haslett Park, Mich. August 1 to September 1st. A rate of one and one-third fare for round trip has been granted. Dates of sale, July 31, August 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29 and 31. Good to return September 2d.

My 50c tea is a winner. Try a pound. R. A. Snyder.

We are selling choice groceries at prices below other dealers and it will pay you to call at the Bank Drug Store and look into the matter.

75-cent laundered shirts for 49c at R. A. Snyder's.

We cut the best sole leather and do the neatest job for the least money. L. TUCKER, Basement of Eppler's meat market.

Electric telephones for private lines put up cheap and guaranteed three years. For estimates address LYNN L. GORTON, Waterloo, Mich.

If you follow the crowd on these hot days, you are sure to bring up at the ice cream soda counter at the Bank Drug Store.

Great Triumph.

Instant relief experienced and a permanent cure by the most speedy and greatest remedy in the world—Otto's Cure for lung and throat diseases. Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when F. P. Glazier & Co., sole agents, will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Otto's Cure is now sold in every town and village in this continent. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

What a tumble the prices on lumber have taken. The Glazier Stove Co. are in it.

The Glazier Stove Co. will deliver the best Lehigh Valley Coal at your door, for \$4.90 per ton, anytime before August 1st.

The low prices The Glazier Stove Co. are making on lumber ought to stimulate building in this vicinity.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c. Sold only at Bank Drug Store.

Attractive Meat

Should not only be agreeable to the taste and smell, but it should be out so as to be attractive to the eye. The meat is all carefully selected by me, and is tender and juicy, and as attractive as an Easter bonnet.

I have bought the Boyd market and can now be found at that place, ready to serve my former patrons, and others.

JOHN BAGGE.

THE POCKET KODAK.



Embodies all the photographic virtues in a dainty little package of aluminum and leather.

Pocket Kodak loaded for 12 pictures, 1 1/2 x 2 inches. \$5.00
Developing and Printing Outfit, 1.50

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.

Sample photo and booklet for two cent stamp. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

\$1000 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY

As Prizes for the Best Pictures Taken.

On November 15th, 1905, we shall give away One Thousand Dollars in gold for the best pictures taken by the LaCrosse Camera. The prizes will be awarded as follows: \$500 in gold will be given for the best picture taken by this camera; \$100 for the second best; \$50 for the third best; \$25 for the fourth best; \$15 for the fifth best; \$10 for the sixth best; and for the next 40 best pictures taken by the LaCrosse Camera \$5 each will be given, making in all \$1000 given away.

We shall do this in two ways, viz: The first to introduce the LaCrosse Camera for sale, the second, to educate the amateurs in photography. This contest closes on Nov. 15, 1905. This camera can be used by any one and is sold under a positive guarantee to do the work or money refunded.

Sent by express with full instructions and rules governing this contest upon receipt of express money order for \$1.75. Remember, a written guarantee goes with every camera.

Address, LA CROSSE SPECIALTY CO., La Crosse, Wis.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, May 19, 1896.

TRAINS EAST:
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:10 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:17 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:35 a. m.
No. 2—Express and Mail 3:19 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 9:17 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 11:00 p. m.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
WM. MARTIN, Agent.

Of Interest To Ladies.

We offer no apology in placing before you "The Ladies' Safe Protector," it is absolutely reliable, easily adjusted, does not become misplaced and insures protection. Can be worn when desired without observation or knowledge of another and prevents disagreeable annoyance under certain conditions. If you use it once you will never be without it. It is faithful, safe, and reliable friend whenever needed by special circumstances requiring its use. It is an article every woman should keep ready for immediate use. It is simple to use, and inspires confidence to the woman using it. It is reliable and scientifically made, insures protection without injury to health, as any good physician would say. We are of the opinion that no article has ever been made which will give as much satisfaction to the woman of the "The Ladies' Safe Protector." The immense sales of this article is a substantial endorsement of our claim. Do not therefore experiment with any of the numerous unreliable articles, as it is both dangerous to health and expensive to do so. Such experimenting can only result in loss of time, disappointment and dismal failure. Ladies should remember this before ordering other goods, and not waste their time and money on inferior articles. The best is always the cheapest. "The Ladies' Safe Protector" is sold under a positive guarantee for use for one year, with full directions and is sent sealed in plain wrapper upon receipt of express money order for \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Do not wait but order at once. Address the La Crosse Specialty Co., La Crosse, Wis.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTUREQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDES AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate, most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "So", Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-In-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHWARTZ, G. F. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

Booker's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25c per box. For sale by F. P. Glazier & Co., Druggists.