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tisers, take notice.

OL. VII. NO. 25.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895.

WHOLE NUMBER 337

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.
5 pkgs Yeast Foam 5c
Best tea in Chelsea 50c
Best tea dust 12c
Bottle olives 10c
Bottle pickles (all kinds) 10c
Barley coffee 10c per lb.

S. Cummings.

Stitch!
Stitch!
Stitch!

day long and far
to the night, good
ors make good
thing. Clothing
fits, hangs well,
never loses its
pe.

I am receiving my
stock of fall woollens
and would be pleased
to have you call and
inspect them. Prices
right.

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PEOPLE
SAY

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washed, nicely starch-
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employ skilled
hands in every de-
partment and guar-
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work called for and
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Millinery

Trimmed hats at 75c and \$1.00.
and 35c school hats, now 10c.
lace and flowers at greatly
reduced prices.

Terms strictly cash.

Mrs. J. Staffan.

WHEAT IS GOING DOWN.

AND PRODUCE IN GENERAL IS ON
THE TOBAC.

The Stove Works has started—Cuyler
Barton Again in the Tolls—An Interest-
ing Letter from Northern Michigan—
Gossip from Washington.

The Local Market.

The market on wheat continues to decline. It now brings 56c in this market and looks as if it would be down to 50c very soon. Free receipts and light demand are the cause of the decline. Rye 40c, oats 20c, barley is inclined to move now but the consumers are unusually slow to take hold of it. It will probably run from 75 to 80c per hundred. The low price of malt and all other grain indicates about those figures. New beans will be offered next week, but there is no indication yet as to the price on the new crop. The crop is reported good in all the bean raising localities and it will be surprising if they do not go down some from last year's prices as nearly every thing else has. The first prices are likely to be the best before the holidays. The crop will not move freely at less than one dollar per bushel and yet it is probable that they will be below that, more than above it during the delivery of the crop. Potatoes 25c, apples and pears 30c, peaches 40 to 75c, chickens 6c, eggs 10c, butter 14c. Offerings the past week have been light in grain but free in fruit vegetables.

At the Stove Works.

The Glazier Stove Company is at last doing business in its new home. By September 1st everything will be running full blast. At present the finishing touches are being applied. The foundry is turning out castings equal to any that have heretofore been brought from the Cleveland foundries. In a few days castings will be supplied at a rate that will afford material for construction in the greatest abundance. One of the noticeable features at the foundry is the main-mech 600 barrel tank situated on the roof. When this is filled, together with the new Worthington fire pump which is to be placed in position within a few days it will afford the best of fire protection. To the uninitiated the position of the tank looks precarious, but competent engineers of the Scientific American assure the company that the stability of the support is ample.

At the factory, proper work is now also in progress. This building, 60x85, is two stories high. The ground floor is used as tin shop and mounting room. Partitioned from this is the japanning room, the polishing room, the plating room and buffing room. All these apartments are well lighted and airy.

At the power house are situated the great presses that form the brass tanks for the stoves. These presses draw the sheet metal and shape it to appropriate dies. By this process the tanks are formed with the greatest neatness and avoiding the use of so many soldered seams that are apt to leak.

Besides these buildings there is the new storehouse. This is fire proof and will afford storage and protection to an enormous stock.

All these buildings are now connected with a narrow gauge track which greatly facilitates the handling of material.

In Durand Ville.

The circumstances of the firing of the former residence of the late Gilbert May in Unadilla village were such that upon investigation, prosecuting attorney, John Cumiskey, thought it proper to place Cuyler Barton, of Unadilla, under arrest, and at this writing he is incarcerated in the county jail. The fact that the party who lately moved into this house is one of the important witnesses against Barton in an arson case to be tried in the Washtenaw circuit court at Ann Arbor, and the methods made use of to burn the building, are among the things that led to the arrest of Barton. The party who arranged things for the fire entered the building before the present occupants moved in, and while the house was vacant entered the garret through a man-hole, two of the bricks were removed from the chimney and some marsh hay thrust in to kindle a blaze with, then a quantity of the hay was piled under the roof boards and moistened with kerosene oil; a bottle filled with also laid thereon to be broken by the flames and thus aid the fiery element in its work. After the fire was extinguished the broken bottle was

found and the oil was wrung out of the unburned hay. The numerous incendiary fires of Unadilla demand that the perpetrator of these destructive acts be found. Strong suspicions have long laid these charges at the door of Cuyler Barton, and several times he has been placed under arrest and stood the tests of examinations and a trial for arson, but has so far secured an acquittal. If he is as guilty as many believe him to be public safety and the safety of property demand that he be apprehended, for he is, it is felt, one gifted with a cunning and skill in the line of arson that stands without a parallel in a career of crime run to earth within the area of Livingston county. If he is guilty we hope he has come to the end of his dastardly work; if innocent, his is truly a case of pitiless persecution. Be it as it may, we hope the right will prevail.—Livingston Herald.

From Northern Michigan.
ONEKAMA, Mich., Aug. 26, 1895.
[Editor of the Standard.]

When I told my people that I was to pass my vacation at Onokama, they said they were none the wiser for that information, for they could neither spell the name nor tell where the place was. I do not blame them for Onokama has been rendered famous neither by wealth, population, crimes, nor casualties. In spite of its obscurity however, I have wondered whether your readers would care to know something about it. There is many a place famous in song and story that isn't half so pretty, nor dubbed with such a musical name.

Take your map of Michigan and find Manistee on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, said to be the greatest lumber market in the world. About ten miles north of it, if the map is a good one, you will find a little lake, separated from Lake Michigan only by a very narrow band. It is one of a series of little lakes along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, all separated from it in the same way. Once they were only bays of the larger lake itself. But the sands piled themselves up across the entrances till the bays were quite separated from the lake. If large rivers emptied into them the outflow was sufficient to keep a considerable channel open, as at Manistee and Ludington. When cities grew up there, and harbors were needed, a little dredging and some big piers to protect the channel were all that was necessary to form them. But Portage Lake on which I look out as I write, had no river emptying into it, only clear cold brooks, and ere long its outlet was only a tortuous creek, and its surface was nine feet higher than that of Lake Michigan.

The lumberman came, and looked on the forests of pine that covered the shores of Portage Lake and stretched away in land, and said to himself "Go to now, let us build a mill and start a town." And it was done, down on the sandy neck beside the outlet of the lake. That was on the village of Portage. There the hum of the saw might be heard, and the logs that were cut from the shores of Portage Lake or hauled down to its shores and dumped in, were soon lying in piles of sweet-scented lumber on the pier that stretched out into Lake Michigan. Vessels were loaded with them, and spread their wings and sailed away with their burdens to Milwaukee and Chicago.

But in building the mill, a dam had been put across the outlet, whereby the water in Portage Lake had been somewhat raised. The few homesteaders around its shores felt themselves aggrieved by this action, and failing to get the dam removed, commenced cutting a ditch across the belt of sand that separated Portage Lake from Lake Michigan.

It was only intended to open a small outlet that should reduce the level of the little lake to what it was before the dam was built. The manager of the mill had them arrested for conspiracy. They promptly gave bail, came back and went on digging. Several times the ditch diggers were treated to little excursions of this kind down to Manistee. But the ditch went on. At last one Sunday morning the water began to make its way through the new outlet. Now there happened what none of the diggers had anticipated. The channel grew wider and wider. The waters swept away the sands on either side, and poured in a mighty torrent out into Lake Michigan. They undermined great hemlock trees, that shot down with the flood with lightning like velocity. Then as they reached the calm waters, the soil still clinging to their roots weighed them down, and trunks and branches stood upright. It looked as if there were a small forest afloat on the bosom of Lake Michigan. By noon it was all over, Portage Lake was once more one with Lake Michigan, a channel twenty feet deep uniting them.

Five years the old mill was kept running, then the village of Onokama was laid out at the head of Portage Lake, nearer to the supply of timber and to railroad connections. Old Portage was

presently abandoned, and is now almost buried with the sands. The government decided to make this a harbor of refuge, and the channel was improved, piers built, and a lighthouse erected.

To reach here I left Ann Arbor by the Toledo and Ann Arbor, changing to the Manistee & Northwestern at Copenish—a dreary ride. I came here to escape hay fever, but the rasal took passage with me, and scarcely had the train started when he gave me his fondest greeting. Brother Girdwood says he has forgotten to take his vacation. He would not if, as a reminder, he had sneezed a dozen times before breakfast some morning, had found his nose as a means of inhalation gone out of business, changed into a river—and every air passage so inflamed and raw that breathing was torture. The T. & A. A. is a dusty road. At times one jounces up and down on it as if riding in a spring buggy over a corduroy road. In some places the track has been laid over on the bank while the old road bed is being ballasted. North of Alma the country is dreary. We are in the track of the all destroying lumberman and the forest fires. Where once were noble forests there are now only charred stumps and lonely bleached trunks, standing amid masses of ferns, mullein, and golden rod. The wealth of the land has been remorselessly stripped off, and the sandy soil seems useless. The towns that flourished around lumber mills are dead. Boyard Cadillac, a busy place of mills, its inverted funnel shaped slab winers constant pouring out smoke—the scenery grows in beauty, as the road follows the windings of Manistee River, around the hills and over some deep ravines.

The sun was going down in Lake Michigan as I caught my first glimpse of it. Above the sun was a bank of clouds, their lower surfaces a clear crimson. Portage Lake was laid off in bands of varying color, from gray to crimson. Beyond it was the bold sweep of the sand hills, with their lonely pines and leafless trunks etched against the glowing sky. All the hills that sweep around Portage Lake were dark with forest, or wild with the broken timber of the slashings, while banks of purple smoke rose here and there from new made clearings. Beyond all were the white tumbling waters of Lake Michigan, breaking in a line of foam against the piers that guard the entrance to the channel. A scene more gorgeous in color, more wildly beautiful, I have seldom beheld.

The lake wears well. Its beauty grows upon me. Its moods are so variable, now placid as a mirror, now rippling with a light breeze, now foaming with white caps. Its lines vary with every passing hour and shadowing cloud. The woodland is so wild and picturesque. And as I look off toward the west from my perch on the hillside, there is the little band of Lake Michigan, mysterious, inviting, boundless in its suggestion. There is generally a schooner out there, just inside the harbor, the crew apparently resting up, or taring the ropes and pitching the decks.

There are dozens of brooks flowing into the lake, whose shady depths suggest trout even to my unportsmanlike imagination. One of them comes down a glen, green and shadowy and mossy. Within it are some mineral springs, one in particular warranted to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. The memory of its refreshing waters has lingered over the four years since I was here before.

Lumbering in the immediate vicinity is playing out. Logs must be brought in on the railroad, and it costs more to saw the lumber than it will bring when sawed. The mill that has been the life of the place has long been shut down, though not permanently as yet. But the country is filling up. Washtenaw county farmers would see little promise in this sandy soil, but it raises fine fruit and potatoes. Corn looks very stumpy, but though the stalks are short, the ears are good. Rumor hath it that by means of a little irrigation \$3000 worth of strawberries were shipped from one farm this summer. That is probably putting it too high, but it suggests the truth. But before the country is filled up and fruit-raising in full swing, the village must pass through a critical period of transition. There are 800 people here, a Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Congregational church. In the last named had been no preaching service on Sunday in nearly a year. The problem is what to do with these people. I wish that some of the money spent in keeping up useless services in over-churching communities might be put into sadly-needed services in such towns as this. Denominationalism is a luxury, but the Gospel is the head of life.

WM. H. WALKER.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Special Correspondence

Midsummer politics are especially interesting this year. Naturally, the chief activity is in presidential booms. New ones are of almost daily occurrence. The Olney presidential boom has just been duly launched. This was to be expected, of course, Mr. Olney is an able man.

Even Senator Chandler, partisan Republican as he is, has found many good traits in the Secretary of State. An array of reasons why Olney should be nominated are presented by his friends. It is asserted that he is not a partisan—is a strong man, is available from every point of view, is a friend of labor, is a student and a scholar, a genial and companionable host, always honest and courageous, and the "right arm of President Cleveland's reliance." All this is very interesting and delightful. Now if Mr. Olney can only get under the shadow of the Cleveland mantle—but that is another thing. For, unless all the well-laid plans of the administration gang very much a-gley, the friends of the President will control the next Democratic national convention. That is their object, and they are pursuing it with relentless vigor. If the king must die they want to see that the succession is still in the family. Who is to fall heir to this administration influence? Carlisle? Perhaps. Whitney? Possibly. Olney? Well, stranger things have happened.

Of course if the sound money Cleveland men do not control the convention—That as Kipling would say, will be another story. The administration people are rather afraid of Gorman as a Presidential possibility. This fact makes another interesting chapter. Everybody remembers how, at the last Democratic national convention, the name of Senator Gorman was dragged into the fight. The anti-Cleveland men, looking around for some one upon whom they could unite, held out the tempting bait to Gorman. They disguised the hook with all sorts of nice things, but they could not get the shrewd Maryland Senator to bite. "This is not my time," said your uncle Arthur, and he went off to deeper waters without the hook in his mouth. The administration men who were at Chicago do not tell the story that way. They say that Gorman did all in his power to defeat Cleveland's nomination, and they will hold it against him to their dying days.

Ex-Senator Matt Ransom has a real grievance. In response to a request made by this administration he accepted appointment as minister to Mexico, and now the administration refuses to pay him either salary or such expenses as he has officially incurred. It all arises out of a complication, under the law, resulting from his appointment to the Mexican mission before the expiration of his term as Senator. Senator Ransom's term did not expire until March 4 last, but he was nominated and confirmed minister to Mexico February 28. And now come the auditor of the Treasury for the State Department and the solicitor-general and acting attorney-general, who insist that Mr. Ransom is not and has not been minister to Mexico and cannot, therefore, be paid one cent for the services which he has rendered the United States since the day when he supposed he was taking the ministerial oath of office. Maybe it will take an act of Congress to pay the suspended salary and expenses up to date—appointment at this time would be unquestionably legal—but the chances are that the Secretary of State will find a fund out of which Mr. Ransom may be compensated and reimbursed.

At different times in the immediate past many statements have been current to the effect that friction has taken place between the United States and Japan owing to the latter's assertion of the right of search on the high seas during war. It is said that China succumbed just in time, for had the Japanese meddled with or searched for contraband of war any more vessels flying our flag we should have taken the Mikado by the throat at once. All this is very interesting and serves to enliven the summer months, but it is rubbish and nonsense, nevertheless, and it is harmful rubbish in that it gives the country a false idea of the facts. Japan, as a belligerent, has the right to search neutral vessels for contraband of war. Every other nation has the same right. The truth is that, so far from misunderstanding each other and verging upon hostile controversy, the United States and Japan have been upon the very friendliest and most cordial relations at all times. It is to be deplored that sensational canards in this matter should find currency among the people. They have no foundation in fact, and they serve an evil purpose in mistifying and misleading the credulous.

A life-size painting of ex-President Harrison has been received at the White House. It will be hung in the White House and will complete the gallery of Presidential portraits. An appropriation of \$2,500 was made by the last Congress for the purchase of the portrait and it will probably be hung on the walls of the Red Parlor near the portrait of President Cleveland, which was painted during his first term. Ex-President Harrison's portrait in the White House does very well for the present. But he has numerous admirers who are looking for something a good deal more tangible.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

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THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

OLD SOLDIERS TALK OVER ARMY EXPERIENCES.

The Blue and the Gray Review Incidents of the Late War, and in a Graphic and Interesting Manner Tell of Camp, March and Battle-Thrilling Incidents.

Led to the Slaughter.

It is the morning of the 13th of December, 1862. The Union army has been defeated at the battle of Fredericksburg. The army is retreating, and the Confederates are pursuing them. The Union army is in a desperate situation, and the Confederates are in a position to annihilate them. The Union army is in a desperate situation, and the Confederates are in a position to annihilate them.

Nine-tenths of the men in blue realize the situation. An army of 80,000 men, entrenched in strong position and hoping to be attacked, are to be grappled with almost without artillery. As the dawn grows brighter we in the streets of the town look for the key to Lee's center. It is Mary's Hill. We can see it bristling with cannon, but we know nothing of that terrible stone wall running along the base of it, and forming one side of the roadway.

"It will be a slaughter!" So the officers whisper to each other as they gather in knots and groups—the men boldly and defiantly declare as they turn their faces again to the heights.

"Fall in!" "Fall in!" "Fall in!" It is broad day now, and the east is growing purple with the rising of the winter sun. We are in line as the sun shows its face—as it lights up the Star-ford hills on the other side of the river. Then the fighting begins afar down on the left. Franklin is attacking Jackson down there. They will grapple on the plains—in the forest—on the hillsides—and to-night they will count their dead by the thousands.

Wait! Wait! Wait! It is 9 o'clock—10—11—it is noon. The thunder of the battle below has filled our ears all these long hours. In our front the skirmishers have kept up a growling, but there has been no fighting. We are sheltered here. When we move out death will hold high carnival. Hungry—cold—apprehensive—we wait and wait. Ah! here comes the order at last! Watch now! Five Confederate regiments have been posted behind that stone wall, and the artillery on the hills has an enfilading fire. It is the Second Corps here in the town. French's division moves to the front—Kimball's brigade takes the van. Then men throw away knapsacks, haversacks—even their canteens—as they move into position.

Forward now—Kimball leading—the other brigades behind—Hancock supporting. Up the hilly streets—clear of the houses—and Kimball dashes at the hill. Crash! Flame! Roar! With the suddenness of a thunderclap a hundred cannon open fire—5,000 muskets blaze. Kimball is lost sight of in the flame and smoke—brigade after brigade is hidden from sight of the supporting columns. Five—ten—fifteen minutes, and a wild mob falls back on Hancock. Not one single company has kept its organization amid the hail-storm of death. Hancock moves forward into the flame—advances step by step—falls back, and more than 2,000 men lie dead or desperately wounded on a front only a quarter of a mile wide. Not a man behind that stone wall has been grazed—not a dozen on the hillside wounded!

"It's slaughter! It's butchery!" shouted a thousand men as they fell back over the stony road, many of them leaving trails of blood as they moved, while the men behind the stone wall cheered and cheered again.

Now Howard's division comes up, and the disorganized regiments are reformed for another attack. Disorganized, but not panic-stricken—not cowed. Men who limp with their wounds take their places in the ranks and move up to the second attack. The broad highway—the lanes—the yards and gardens and village commons are encumbered with dead, and the wounded cry out pitifully as the ranks sweep past on their way to slaughter. With shout and cheer and curse the blue ranks dash the gravelled highway as before, and again the hills are shaken with the thunder of the guns—again the sheets of flame leap out from the crest of the stone wall to scorch and wither and destroy. Men stand in the roadway and lanes and fields in a dazed and stupefied way and await death. Some remain after the bullets sound "retreat."

How many dead and wounded now? Four thousand and more! Under cover of the smoke-cloud hanging about Mary's hill men in gray creep over the stone wall and hold their canteens to the lips of the wounded and pity them. The men of Cobb's brigade and of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina and they will tell you that scores of their canteens was thus emptied.

Now comes a pause. There is fierce fighting above and below us, but here there is an ominous silence. Wounded men come limping down the roadways—some crawling on hands and knees—some praying or cursing, and the plains above are blue with their burden of death. Officers growl and mutter. Privates curse and threaten. No one believes that we shall be ordered into that slaughter pen again, but Burnside is obstinate and determined. Up comes Humphreys with his 4,000 men, every company marching as if on parade—every musket loaded. They are

going to carry that stone wall at the point of the bayonet! Four thousand men in the open, muskets unloaded, against 5,000 behind a stone wall with their ammunition just replenished! We cry out against it—the wounded cry out—even the dead seem to protest against the useless slaughter. Up they go—march! march!—over the same track—over the dead and wounded—and now they utter wild cheers and dash forward with the bayonet. Twenty minutes of flame and smoke and crash and thunder, and they come back to us—come cursing their captains, colonels, generals—cursing at the commander across the river who must be accountable for this through all time. Not all come back. Up there within musket shot of that stone wall the dead and wounded have been added to by over one thousand and six hundred! And as the sun goes down and the winter night comes on those who have been crouching behind the stones since noon-day—those men who have heaped the ground with dead as it will be seen nowhere else in war—leave their cover and give the wounded such succor as they can and say to them:

"You have had no chance. You were simply led to slaughter!"

Our Prisoners Abroad. Great Britain contains 680 pensioners who receive every quarter checks from the United States treasury. Germany stands next to Great Britain in the number of pensioners, there being 588 soldiers of the Civil War who regularly draw their pensions from the United States Government. We have two pensioners in Algeria; three in the Argentine Republic; in South America; twenty-five in Australia; twenty-one in Austria-Hungary; one in the Azores Islands; thirteen in Belgium; four in Bermuda; one has wandered to Brazil; seventeen have found refuge in British Columbia; two are at present located in Bulgaria; four live in Central America; six in Chili; eight have found homes in China; three are living in Costa Rica; five are in Cuba; Denmark has more than her share, there being twenty-four of our old soldiers now residents there; one has straggled to Egypt; one to the Fiji Islands; France is well provided, having fifty-six of our Civil War veterans; Guatemala has one; sixteen are at present upholding the Republic at Hawaii; three are braving the yellow fever in Honduras; one is on Greenland's icy mountains; three are pacing India's coral strand; Italy has twenty-five; nine are living in the dominion of the Mikado; Corea has one; Liberia has two; two are living in Malta; two in Mauritius; fifty-eight in Mexico; ten in the Netherlands; four in New Zealand; three in Nicaragua; thirty-six close by the glaciers of Norway; six have found homes in Peru; one lives in Portugal; five are residents in the Republic of Colombia; one has somehow or other got to Roumania; three are living in the land of the Czar; two in Siam; one in the island where Napoleon breathed his last, and one on the island where he was born; one in the Society Islands; one in the South African Republic; seven in Spain; thirty-four in Sweden; seventy-seven in the Republic of Switzerland; four in the land of the Turk; one in Uruguay; nine in the West Indies; this record forming a most remarkable testimony to the ability of the Americans to scatter themselves all over the face of the earth.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Obedient Orders to the Letter.

Hugh Mc—, a son of the Emerald Isle, who had volunteered in the Sixth Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, was stationed on the beach of Sullivan's Island, says the Washington Post, with strict orders to walk between two points and to let no one pass without the countersign, and that to be communicated only in a whisper. Two hours afterward the Corporal with the relief discovered by the moonlight Hugh up to his waist in water, the tide having set in since he was posted.

"Who goes there?"

"Relief."

"Halt, relief. Advance, Corporal, and give the countersign."

Corporal—I am not going in there to be drowned. Come out here and let me relieve you.

Hugh—Divulge a bit of it. The Leftenant told me not to leave me post.

Corporal—Well, then, I have you in the water all night (going away as he spoke).

Hugh—Halt! I'll put a hole in ye if ye pass without the countersign. Them's me orders from the Leftenant. (Cocking and leveling his gun).

Corporal—Confound you, everybody will hear it if I bawl it out to you.

Hugh—Yes, me darling, and the Leftenant said it must be given in a whisper. In with ye; me finger's on the trigger and me gun may go off.

The Corporal had to yield to the force of the argument and wade in to the faithful sentinel, who exclaimed: "Be jabbers, it's well ye've come. The bloody tide has a most drowned me."

Followed Instructions.

When, after the second battle of Bull Run, Gen. Sickles assumed command of a division of the Army of the Potomac, he gave an elaborate farewell dinner to the officers of his old Excelsior Brigade. "Now, boys, we will have a family gathering," he said to them, as they assembled in his quarters. Pointing to the table, he continued: "Treat it as you would the enemy." As the feast ended, an Irish officer, Captain Byrnes, was discovered by Sickles in the act of stealing away three bottles of champagne in his saddle bags. "What are you doing, sir?" gasped the astonished general. "Obeying orders, sir," replied the captain, in a firm voice; "you told us to treat that dinner as we would the enemy, and you know, general, what we can't kill, we capture."

A Course of Conduct that has to be

defended to the conscience, may always be set down as wrong.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Woman Makes It Lively for Her Recreant Husband—Kalamazoo Has a Mild Sensation—Double Drowning at Grand Haven.

Exciting Scene at a Picnic.

Mrs. Bert Fair, with her child, met her lost husband the other day in Elise Grove Park, Port Huron, in the presence of thousands of Bay City grocer excursionists, and created a scene. Bert Fair is a model from Bay City. He was sitting in the park chatting easily with some Bay City girls, when suddenly a hand was laid on his shoulder, and a woman's voice dramatically cried: "I want you; I've been looking for you for over two long years." There stood Mrs. Bert Fair with her child, before the father, who had never seen his little son. Fair tried to run. Then followed a wild scene. The woman seized him by the coat and a hot chase ensued across the park, with the father ahead and the mother and child in close proximity to his heels. Over 1,000 excited people joined in the chase. The people tramped over lawns and flower gardens in their excitement, until one cool-headed man drove up in a wagon and took the entire family to Mrs. Fair's home. The mother's coat was torn off his back in the scuffle, and Mrs. Fair sat down in her little cottage and gave him a lecture. Fair soon afterward left and cannot be found.

A Cruel Joke.

John McCarthy was adjudged insane in the Probate Court at Bay City, and was taken to the asylum at Pontiac. He was examined by Drs. McClurg and Gale. McCarthy was arrested once before on suspicions of insanity, but was released. A peculiar story is told in connection with John, which may explain the cause of his insanity. He was sent into the north woods last winter to work for the Gates

Hay is being shipped into Freeport, and is selling rapidly.

A new M. E. church is being erected at Lamotte, Sanilac County.

There are eighteen inmates at the Sanilac County poor farm.

Produce dealers at Milford have begun to buy in hay from Chicago.

Joe Galbraith, a Sanilac County farmer, has thrashed forty-four bushels of wheat from an acre of ground.

The Supervisors of Isosco County must borrow \$6,000 to pay the current expenses of the county Government.

Eastern horse buyers are picking up fancy drivers in Southwestern Michigan at prices considerably higher than for several years.

The Common Council of Bay City has authorized the issuance of \$20,000 4 per cent. bonds to refund 10 per cent. bonds falling due this year.

One day the flax mill at Crosswell took in 125 loads of flax. This is considered the largest amount ever received at a mill in one day in this State.

There is a chance for the fool killer at Holland, where some one is going around plugging up the keyholes in the fire alarm boxes so that no alarms can be turned in.

William Roe, who lives about two miles east of Leansburg, has inherited \$2,000 through the death of his wife's uncle. The old gentleman lived in the highlands of Bonnie Scotland.

The scarcity of ready money in Southern Michigan is strongly evidenced by the fact that nearly every town in this territory has extended the time for the collection of taxes several months beyond the ordinary period.

The fact that not a few of the building and loan associations which are authorized to do business in Michigan advertise that they will issue coupon stock fully paid up, upon which guaranteed dividends are paid at a specified rate of interest, has led to an investigation of the right of the associations to issue such stock. The question was referred by Secretary of State Gardner to Attorney General Maynard, who holds that the issuing of such stock is clearly a violation of the act of

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Clover May, Pea and Cornmeal, and Bran Produce the Best Flavored Butter—Transplanting Weeds—About Soap-Making.

The Flavor of Butter.

The flavor and aroma of butter are caused partly by the direct influence of the feed and partly by ripening of the cream. To some extent, says Hoard's Dairyman, flavor may be secured by the feed. It would be difficult to produce fine-flavored butter from the cream of cows fed on straw alone. For fine flavor in butter, clover hay (properly cured), pea meal and cornmeal, with bran and a few mangels, would, in my judgment, be best. Feed and proper ripening of the cream, together with the exclusion of all bad flavors, and careful handling of cream and butter, are needed to secure the proper flavor. The "sweet cream flavor" and the turnip flavor, etc., are mainly produced by the feed. Butter fat from fresh cream has a flavor of the ripened cream butter. Proper ripening of cream will overcome the flavor produced by indigestion. My opinion is that the milk becomes tainted with the odor of the foods more by the inhalation than by direct absorption from the food. "Starters" are quite valuable in fine butter making, and especially so where poor or bad flavors exist in the cream, as they overcome these to a greater or less extent, and assist in improving the flavor of the butter, though they may not remedy it altogether.

Transplanted Weeds.

Weeds should not be hoed during wet weather. The moisture on their leaves will prevent them from drying up, while the roots against the moist and loosened earth will get a hold and send out new fibers. A weed once or twice transplanted is almost as difficult to kill as a perennial. The only way to kill such a weed is to cover it while wet with moist soil. Then the sap in the weed will cause it to rot, and this will effectively check new growth of the root.

Leaching Ashes for Soap.

There are still many country places where the housewife annually sets her leach tub to make the yearly quota of soap for household use. Generally it will pay better to use the unleached ashes as a fertilizer on the land and buy for soap making the concentrated potash that is now sold in every country store. There is a great variation in wood ashes, and the boughten potash is much more certain to make good soap than is the supply of potash in the ashes from the winter fires. The old-time soap grease was also a very ill-smelling and unsatisfactory product to handle. It was refuse scraps of fat and lard from all sources, kept with no regard for cleanliness, it being supposed that the lye would correct the smells and make into soap maggots with which the rotten mess usually abounded. All kinds of fats are now so much cheaper than they used to be that even those kept scrupulously clean are not very costly. With boughten potash and clean fats for it to work up the much-deadened and disagreeable business of soap making will be so changed that those who remember the old times will be surprised at the difference. The gain to fruit crops from using the unleached ashes in the orchard will many times repay the cost of the boughten materials for soap, or, better still, will enable the farmer to buy his soap by the box already made, as many farmers now do.

Small Cucumbers.

Small cucumbers, or "tiny Tims," are worth six times more per pound than are large ones, and the more you pick the more there will come. Many growers are only just now putting in the seeds, says the Philadelphia Ledger, and expect a larger and more profitable crop than is sown earlier. The worst of the bug pests, they say, are out of the way for the time being, and before a new lot comes the plants started now will be far advanced as to withstand their attacks. Pickles should be cut daily and at once be cared for. The smaller they are the better. If cucumber plants are to be reset, do it before the runners start, and in this way: Set a piece of stovepipe over the plant and press it into the soil to the depth of three or four inches. Run the spade under and remove all to the new bed. When set withdraw the stovepipe.

Digestibility Measures Nutrition.

We can make no advice in scientific cattle feeding until we start on the basis of the equivalence of like food elements from whatever source obtained. As the Maine station puts it in one of their reports: "Science has given practice no safer or more useful conclusion than this: Cattle foods have nutritive value in proportion to the digestible dry matter they contain." In other words, a pound of digestible fat from one food is of just as much value as a pound of digestible fat from each and every other food, and the same of the digestible starch, cellulose and albuminoids. Moreover, the rule can be made wider, and include digestible dry matter as a whole, without reference to the proportion of its parts, i. e., the digestible dry matter of timothy hay, for instance, is just as valuable, pound for pound, as the digestible dry matter of cornmeal, roots or any other food material.

Spraying Vegetables.

That Paris green and kerosene emulsion still remain the leading insecticides, and that the Bordeaux mixture is the best remedy for plant disease, is the experience of the New York station at Geneva. The knapsack sprayer is generally

really useful, though extensive growers need a machine of greater capacity. The suction-pipe should always enter the tank at the top, and the pump should be of brass or steel lined. Hand pumps should allow the weight of the body to be used on the handle while at work. Vermorel nozzles give a better spray than the disk machines. For spraying potatoes and tomatoes a nozzle is needed which can be lowered between the rows and directed so as to force the spray up through the vines. The agitator is needed to keep the poison in solution. The best forms work up and down in an upright tank, like the dash in an old churn. Where the pump platon has a packing, this should be renewed. For killing cabbage worms and insects, no liquid has been found equal to dry paris green applied with a hand duster. Powder guns are useful for applying dry powdered poisons, pyrethrum, tobacco dust and sulphur. Bamboo extensions should be used in spraying large trees.

Preserving the Stones of Fruits.

During the season for peaches, plums and apricots, those who wish to can increase and improve their orchards by a careful selection of the best stones of these fruits. These stones may be sown immediately in 12-inch rows in good garden soil, or they may be preserved until fall or next spring by placing them in moist sand or earth in some shed or cellar. The best way is to mix stones and sand together and then place in low flat boxes, and put these boxes in the cellar in earth up to a level with the top of the box. They will keep excellently and without loss. The usual plan of wrapping the stones up in paper and keeping them dry until fall is a bad one, as the fruit kernel dries out and few will sprout when planted.—Baltimore American.

Cutworms.

While tobacco farmers are greatly annoyed by the cutworm, there are many other field and garden crops that are liable to be destroyed by the pest. A small number of plants in a garden may easily be protected by a simple device that could not be applied on a large scale without involving a good deal of labor. Take bands of any kind of tough paper, and place them around the plants when transplanting, so that the lower part of the band will be an inch or two below the surface soil, and the upper part an inch or so above. This will keep the worms away and never interfere with the plant.

Mixed Crops for Fodder.

Dr. Goessman, of the Massachusetts station, advises growing mixed crops, say summer vetch and oats, as they produce larger yields than when grown singly. Sow together forty to forty-five pounds summer vetch to four bushels of oats, and seed early in June. The fodder is highly nutritious, and may be cut green and fed for two or three weeks, or cured for hay. Sow at various times; it will grow through the season.

Notes.

Those who ridicule the "razor-back" hog of the South are guilty of keeping cows that compare as unfavorably with the pure breeds as the razor-back hog does with the Berkshire or Chester White.

The striped cucumber beetle attacks cucumbers, melons, squashes and pumpkins, and is not easily destroyed. Spray the vines with a solution made by dissolving a gill or salt peter in a gallon of water, and then apply fine tobacco dust around the base of the vines.

It is said that charcoal will absorb 90 per cent. of its bulk in ammoniacal gas, hence if used freely over compost heaps it not only prevents unpleasant odors, but renders the compost more valuable by retaining the ammonia which would otherwise pass off.

The quantity of corn fodder is almost unlimited, but it is criminal to waste any of it, as has been the woeful fashion. Cut up, shredded and baled, it keeps green and sweet, and is a rich, nutritious food; it, in this shape, promises to be an important item of food in the future.

Whale oil soap is something that should be kept in a convenient place for use on house plants. The well-known mealy bug is destroyed by a solution of whale oil soap, if it is sprinkled on the plants, and it is also an excellent preventive of lice on animals. Being cheap as well as harmless to plants and animals, it should be used as often as desirable.

It looks as though the future offered excellent inducements for meat products, not only in the form of beef, but also as pork, mutton and poultry. It is an excellent opening for profit; and, as stock-raising provides a home market for much that is grown on the farm, there is something gained in that respect, while some manure and increased fertility of the soil will result from the keeping of stock.

The poorest farm can be made fertile without manure or fertilizer. If time is no objection, for nature slowly restores all soils, as has been demonstrated by the fallow system of resting the land. This can be done more speedily, however, by growing something to turn under. Of course, the true remedy is manure and fertilizers, but if they are insufficient, keep the land covered with something, if only of scant herbage.

Nearly all of the most successful farmers are those who make a specialty of milk production, and they are the only ones who get rid of mortgages and finally bring their farms up to the highest condition of fertility. The best dairymen are those who discard the scrub and use cows of the highest producing capacity. When the herds are improved so as to increase the milk supply, the cost is reduced, because fewer cows, less labor and smaller expense for shelter will increase the profits.



NOT A PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY IN THIS STATE.

Lumber Company. His habits were not temperate. While in what was believed to be a fit, the men gave him a bottle of bone liniment, which is said to have an alcoholic taste, and he drained the bottle. Since that time his mind has been unbalanced.

Slapped Mrs. Webster.

At Kalamazoo Mrs. N. E. Webster is suing John S. Casey, jeweler, for \$100 damages for assault and battery. Casey used to board with plaintiff, but was married recently, and hearing that Mrs. Webster was circulating stories to the detriment of his character, he went to her home to demand an explanation. He does not appear to have got much satisfaction, however, for he is accused of having slapped her and pushed her into a chair with such force that it upset and broke a window. For this he was fined \$10 by the Recorder, and now the boarding lady wants damages.

Mother and Child Drowned.

At the Willows, or Ferris place, on Spring Lake, the wife and little son of Arthur Frances, of Englewood, Ill., were accidentally drowned Saturday. The child was in bathing and got beyond his depth. The mother went to his rescue and both were drowned. The bodies were recovered twenty minutes later.

Short State Items.

Charles Becker, a longshoreman, of Chicago, was drowned in the St. Joseph River while bathing.

The graduating class at the M. A. C. this year is the second largest in its history, numbering thirty-five.

Charles Glendening was fatally hurt by the carving in of the base of a gravel pit near Acme. Both his legs were broken and his body painfully crushed.

A grand old oak tree that has been growing at Ann Arbor for 200 years, was cut down. It was getting too soggy and feeble, and its gums were hollow.

A rowboat containing Juan De Gonzalez, a barber from Grand Rapids, was run into by the ferry tug Watson at Holland and De Gonzalez was drowned.

The two smooth forgers who, dressed in workmen's clothes, did up several Saginaw merchants, have been arrested for working the same game in Chicago.

A thief is not always a liar. Proof: At Saginaw a tramp asked a citizen for a quarter, and being refused, threatened to steal his chickens. He stole the chickens that same night.

Thirty lifeboats are being built in this State for life saving stations: Twelve at Port Huron, twelve at St. Joseph, and six at Wyandotte. The boats are worth from \$200 to \$250 each.

The enumerators who have been taking the census of Port Huron's population of school age, say the number of residents in that city has decreased fully 1,000 during the last eighteen months.

Fred Wellmer, of Adrian, while visiting at Hillsdale, caught his fingers between the sprocket wheel and chain of a bicycle he was playing with, and the first joint of two of them had to be amputated.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER, school begins next week. No doubt there will be something in the wearing apparel line needed.

NEW SUITS,
NEW WAISTS,
NEW HATS
NEW CAPS,
NEW STOCKINGS,
NEW SHOES.

We are in elegant shape to supply your wants. New goods have been rolling in every day for weeks. Prices were never so low.

BOYS' SUITS FROM \$1.50 TO \$3.00

That will surprise you. All wool yacht caps, fast color, 25c, well worth 50c. Ask to see them. Children's "Leather Brand" stockings 25c. We guarantee them to outwear any two pair ordinarily sold at 25c.

SHOES . . .

We have them, and quality, style and price sells them. First-class goods in every respect at prices you can afford to pay. Boys' and misses' shoes, sizes 11 to 2, \$1; smaller sizes 75c. Solid as a rock. Every pair warranted. Look for yourself.

We are always anxious to show goods.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Furniture and Lamps

If in need of Furniture, call and see us, we have just got in our fall stock of Parlor Furniture and Rockers, all new styles and patterns, also new and large stock of Lamps all at rock bottom prices.

HOAG & HOLMES.

See our bargain windows for

10c bargains in granite and glassware.

We still make ever heard of on our future. 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.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

School will open next Monday.

Only two more days of vacation, boys.

Ann Arbor gets the next German Day celebration.

A. N. Morton and family have returned to Chelsea and are now settled in their old home on Jefferson street.

D. H. Fuller and H. L. Wood have purchased a peach orchard at North Lake and are busy in that neighborhood.

Several P. A. T. pins have been reported lost. Finders will receive chunks of gratitude in all sizes and shapes for their safe return.

All high school students are requested to call at the superintendent's office Friday or Saturday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4, for the purpose of classification.

Are you getting something ready for the fair next month? If you are not, why don't you set about getting something ready and so help to make the fair a greater success than is even now anticipated.

A heavy wind storm about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon filled the hearts of the timid with apprehension. Blinding clouds of smoke and dust obscured the vision for a few moments, but the only damage was the breaking of limbs on some of the shade trees around town.

Work has again been commenced on the trench connecting the Stove Works with the reservoir at the creek, and considerable difficulty is being caused by the numerous springs that are scattered in the pathway. But the men are able, with the aid of a pump run by an electric motor, to lay about a rod of tile during a day.

In the September number of the Delinquent, the display of fashions is exceptionally large, and the styles are handsome enough to suit the most exacting taste. Amy Rayson, the famous graduate of Girton College, writes of a girl's life there and at Newham, the two best known English colleges for women. The household, instruction, and entertainment departments are well represented.

A mighty kick is being raised in this community by some of the would be instructors of the young who spent their substance in attending the summer Normal for county teachers in Ann Arbor during July, and had the promise of second and third grade certificates, according to the precedents established last year, for doing the work required there, the examinations to be given by those instructors instead of the regular State Board. Now these strivers for second grade certificates have been presented with third grade "stiffs," and informed that the proceeding has been discovered to be illegal, for certificates above the third.

Geo. Spiegler and family have moved into the Stabler house.

Mrs. Fred Seeger of Lima was happily surprised by several of her friends on Monday last. The occasion being her 38th birthday. A pleasant afternoon was enjoyed by all.

It is stated that the records in Michigan show that during the past two years more farm mortgages have been discharged in this state than for any similar period for 20 years. Proof that the husbandman of Michigan are weathering the hard times gales about as well as any of them.

Peaches are cheap, dirt cheap in Chelsea. Our townsman H. M. Twamley affirms that he has kept two men constantly employed for the last fortnight to pick green peaches from the trees in his North Lake Orchard, and these to be thrown away as the trees are so heavily laden that he fears injury to them.

Mr. Thomas Cullen of Grass Lake, and Miss Flora Davison of Wayne were married at St. Mary's Rectory at Chelsea on Wednesday, August 28, 1895. The Rev. W. P. Considine officiating. Mr. William Cullen of Grass Lake and Miss Margaret Malony of Wayne attended the happy couple. Mr. and Mrs. Cullen will reside in Grass Lake.

Some of the parents of this town should either exercise better surveillance over their minor children, or instruct them that it is not much to their credit to take advantage of darkness to annoy citizens of the village. Such conduct is a breach of the peace, and would incur a fine if prosecuted. A prosecution or two of this hoodlum element might have a wholesome effect as examples. —Stockbridge Sun.

Great preparations are under way for the last grand bicycle race meeting of the west to be held in Jackson on Wednesday, September 4. Some of the fastest class A and B riders are entered and every race will be hotly contested. Sid Black, the champion trick rider of the world, will give an exhibition. Several other special features have been arranged. Large crowds are expected from all over the state to attend these tri-state races.

And now that the religious papers are waging war against the bloomers, and calling them immodest and almost immoral, a correspondingly great wave of enthusiasm is rising in their favor in feminine breasts, and the whole country is blooming like the poetical rose. Not only bloomers but even the masculine knickerbockers are with us. If the reformers of this, to them, indecency would only learn from experience they would cease to agitate the question and let the fad die out. But it is the same thing which makes our novels popular. Let but the religious press denounce a novel and proclaim it immoral and its author's fortune is made. And now the cry seems to be "Long live the bloomers." Women's fads live on men's objections.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Crowell on Friday, September 6, at 3 o'clock.

The Standard wishes to print all the news, and would thank people to inform its representatives of any item of news of which they may be conversant.

Remember the dates of the Chelsea fair has been changed to September 18, 19, and 20. Come and bring your family. Children under ten years of age free.

This week's installment of the serial story "Hilda," that has been running in the columns of the Standard is the closing. Next week we commence the publication of a highly interesting story entitled "A Golden Dream." Subscribe now and get the whole of this absorbing story.

The law forbids any pensioner from bargaining, selling or promising his quarterly pension to any dealer, or other persons before it has become due and paid, and also on the other hand, all persons are forbidden by law to accept the same in any manner as security for credit or otherwise. The fine is fixed at \$100 for any violation of the act, and is equal upon the soldiers and dealers.

Dexter Township. Miss Mary Doll of Detroit who has been spending the summer with relatives here has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hindeiang spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mr. Martin Noon of Michigan Center.

R. Farnum of Pinckney has been visiting his cousins, William and Thomas Wheeler of this place, the past two weeks.

Lima. Estella Guerin spent part of last week at Ypsilanti.

Rev. A. B. Storms of Detroit has been spending a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McMillen went to the picnic at Whitmore Lake Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Stapler of Ann Arbor spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Waterloo. Joshua Brinstool visited friends in White Oak last week.

Mrs. Strauss goes to Detroit Thursday to live with her daughter.

Frank Elsworth of Jackson was the guest of Mrs. Beeman Sunday.

Jacob Reithmiller had a bee Monday to draw lumber for a new barn.

George Archenbroon commenced making cider Saturday and the fruit evaporator of Foster and Cooper was started Monday.

Married at the residence of Rev. J. A. Blickestaff Sunday, August 25, at nine o'clock Mr. David Beery and Miss Cora Reithmiller both of North Waterloo.

Unadilla.

L. Durkee and wife spent Sunday at F.S. May's.

Mr. John Dunning is in Detroit having his eyes treated.

Mrs. Maimie Weston started for Put-in-Bay the first of the week.

Frank Barnum and Ed. Nutting of Howell are visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. May spent Sunday at James Durkee's of Anderson.

Prosecuting attorney Cumiskey of Howell was in town Saturday on business.

Sheriff Chase of Howell was here Monday subpoenaing witnesses for the examination of the Barton case to be held in Howell Wednesday.

The ball game that was held in Gregory Thursday between the Gregory and Webberville teams was an exciting game the score being 9 to 4 in favor of Gregory.

The Smoke of Death.

A careful chemist recently made an analysis of an ordinary cigarette. This is the result: "The tobacco was found to be strongly impregnated with opium, while the wrapper, which was warranted to be rice paper, was proved to be the most ordinary quality of paper whitened with arsenic. The two poisons combined were present in sufficient quantities to create in the smoker a habit of using opium without his being aware of it, his craving for which can only be satisfied by an incessant consumption of cigarettes." These facts ought to be sufficient to stop the manufacture of the deadly thing, and all men who are victims of the cigarette should be filled with alarm. But manufacturers will continue to turn out the poisonous little roll by the ton, and the smokers by the thousand will smoke—smoke until they are dead.

PERSONAL.

T. G. Spear is visiting relatives in Byron.

Miss Mary Wunder is visiting in Jackson.

Artemus Briggs spent Sunday in Jackson.

Mrs. M. Brooks is visiting friends at Detroit.

Mrs. T. McKane is visiting her sister in Jackson.

Nina Crowell is visiting her grandparents at Sharon.

John Schmidt Jr., is visiting relatives at Cleveland, O.

Miss Kate Caspar of Ann Arbor spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Prudden spent Sunday at Ann Arbor.

Miss May Stedman is spending some time in Fennville.

Mrs. L. Tichenor is the guest of Mrs. Gilbert Stone of Hersey.

Miss Anna Tichenor spent Sunday with friends in Detroit.

L. K. Taylor of Detroit spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Nagle are visiting friends in Monroe.

Miss Ada Boothby of Detroit is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Taylor.

Mrs. Geo. Hathaway is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin.

Miss Jessie Bennett of Detroit is the guest of Miss Anna Tichenor.

Mrs. L. B. Lee of Jackson is the guest of Mrs. John Stiegelmaier.

Miss Mamie Fletcher of Sharon left Wednesday morning for Negaunee.

Miss Libbie Foster of Jackson spent Sunday with relatives in this place.

Mrs. Arthur Congdon and mother Mrs. Arnold spent Sunday in Jackson.

Miss Flora Kraus of Ann Arbor is visiting her cousin Miss Ida Schumacher.

Mrs. Koenig and daughters of Cleveland O., are visiting Mrs. J. G. Schmidt.

Miss Teresa Bacon leaves in a few days for the South to visit relatives and friends.

Miss Lizzie Considine of Detroit is spending a few days with her brother Rev. Considine.

Mrs. E. L. Snyder of Ypsilanti who has been visiting R. A. Snyder has gone to Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cowlishaw and daughter of Grand Rapids are visiting Mrs. E. Winters.

Mrs. O. Gregory and son of Saginaw were the guests of Mrs. M. Brooks several days last week.

Mrs. L. T. Freeman and daughter Marjorie and Mrs. J. H. Hollis are visiting friends at Cleveland.

Dr. J. W. Foley, H. J. O'Toole and Will Caspary of Ann Arbor are spending some time at M. Howe's.

Miss Myrta Neufang who has been spending some time in this place has returned to her home in Reading.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Kaley of Ypsilanti, Ohio, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kempf, a few days of this week.

Misses Minnie Stiegelmaier of Ann Arbor and Minnie and Mabel King of Ypsilanti were the guests of Mrs. John Stiegelmaier this week.

Miss Nellie Lowmsberry who has been spending the summer with her sister Mrs. H. I. Davis returned to her home in Ypsilanti, Tuesday.

Miss Cora Seeger of Lima is entertaining Miss Roselyn Hendricks of Toledo, this week. The two young ladies will return to Toledo, next Monday, where they will resume their studies at the High School.

Saxe Stimson, Henry Stimson, Mrs. L. Tichenor, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blach, Mrs. T. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Moore, Mrs. J. Watson, Mrs. F. May, Mr. and Mrs. F. Beeman, Mrs. Frank Ives, and Thos. Sears took in the excursion to Potoskey yesterday.

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

Telephone.

\$15 a year pays for a telephone in your house and \$12 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 and home?

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. Gorton, Manager.

All drugists guarantee Dr. Miller's Pills to stop Headache. "One cent a dose."

A SOUR SUBJECT

is our vinegar and it will make sour pickles, but it will not

SOUR

your disposition by spoiling your pickles after you think you have them all safely packed. Every gallon is warranted absolutely pure

CIDER

goods.

FREEMAN'S

is the place to buy vinegar and spices for your pickles.

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.

A NOTHER BIG SALE

CLOTHING

In order to make our Clothing Department keep in the procession with our other departments, we shall turn over a NEW LEAF. We have decided to inaugurate a NEW POLICY, an entire revolution of things. We shall pursue the same policy that has made our Dry Goods, Carpet, and Shoe Departments so immensely successful this past summer. The prices that we have made on Dry Goods, Carpets, Shoes, etc., have brought us Bigger Crowds, Bigger Sales and Bigger Business. We shall now do the same in Clothing, lower prices and consequently bigger sales. Clothing will now be sold cheaper than any "one fourth off sale," in fact, cheaper than you ever saw clothing before. If we have any "odds and ends," or "jobs," we shall make ridiculously low prices (such prices as shall close them out at once) and not wait until we get a customer to work them off on.

As a starter we offer (while the lots last).

MEN'S SUITS

Any \$20, \$18 or \$16 suit in our stock for only **\$15**

This gives you the choice of ANY SUIT in our stock. And we have as good suits as you can get anywhere. It is a low price for the BEST clothing made. We buy of the best makers and guarantee every suit in every way at this price.

Any \$15, \$14, \$13.50, \$12.50 or \$12 suit for only **\$10**

These are tailor made all wool suits, as good as you could buy heretofore of us or any other dealer at above prices, and they are well worth what we have been selling them for. You can have your choice now for \$10.

We shall make the profits serve the sales, that is,
Lower profits and Bigger sales.

"A quick penny is better
than a slow shilling."

MEN'S SUITS

Any 11.50, 11, 10 or 8.50 suit for only **\$8.**

We also add at this price, one lot of 360 odd suits that we have been selling at from \$10 to \$15. If you can please yourself from among this lot, you will never get the value again. They are all wool and some of them are worth double our present price. You must come at once if you expect to get one of these.

BOY'S KNEE SUITS

(For boys from 4 to 15 years of age.)

All of our celebrated Mrs. Jane Hopkins all wool suits (and others) that we have been selling all last season for \$4, and \$4 50, "Just as a Flyer" we offer entire lot at **\$2.65**.
A good suit for a boy for \$1.00. Better suits for 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

PANTS

If you wear pants, we can interest you. We have just received a large lot of Flint Pants, (Did you receive our samples by mail?) that we are going to use as an advertisement (while they last). We shall sell a Flint all wool \$3.50 pant, new fall goods just arrived for **\$1.98**. We shall sell a Flint all wool \$4 pant, new fall goods just received (better than you can get elsewhere for \$4) while they last at **\$2.65**. One lot of fine all wool black and blue, odd pants, taken from \$15, to \$20 suits we give you your choice for **\$1.50 and \$2.00**. These are sold regardless of value and will be sold in less than a week.

BOYS' PANTS

Boys' cotton-knee pants worth 50c for 25c. Boy's wool knee pants, double knee and seats worth **\$1.00 for 50c**.

Special Items

10 dozen 50c neckties for 25c. Men's 40c underwear for 25c.
Only House in Chelsea selling men's collars, all styles, four for 25c; other get 15c each.
Men's 75 cent overalls for 50 cents, all sizes.
Do not forget our men's shoe department. We sell shoes cheap.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.



HILDA

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—(Continued.)

Lord Bayneham told anxiously in his wife's face. It was very pale and thin, now that the bright blushes had faded—more beautiful than ever, though so changed.

Then came eager and hurried explanations. Lord Bayneham told eloquently the story of Captain Massey's generous and noble conduct, and Barbara Earle's eyes grew dim with tears. This man, who in the darkest hour of Lady Hilda's life had come to her rescue, was the one who had hopelessly loved her long years ago.

CAMPBELL IS NAMED.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

All the Nominations Are Made by Acclamation—Free Silver Is Beaten—Cleveland's Administration Enthusiastically Indorsed—Brice on Top.

Buckeye Democratic Ticket. Governor..... James E. Campbell. Lieutenant Governor..... John B. Peaslee. State Auditor..... James W. Knott.



C. S. BRICE.

had the floor when he was interrupted by Dr. James A. Norton, who presented a motion to suspend the rules and nominate James E. Campbell by acclamation. Mr. Campbell protested and raised points of order amid the wildest scenes of cheering and yelling for Campbell.



JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

motion of Dr. Norton to suspend the rules and nominate Mr. Campbell was in order. M. E. Ingalls, who had previously opposed Campbell, made a strong plea for him as the winner.

Platform Adopted. The Democratic party of Ohio, in convention assembled, points with satisfaction and pride to the wisdom of the action of that party in the last two years and the results accomplished according to its promises.

The repeal of the Republican legislation known as the Sherman law, the un-American Federal election law, and the McKinley law, from which money has been extracted, returning prosperity to the country to such an extent that even the Republicans are obliged to recognize the same.

We reaffirm the following portion of the seventh plank of the platform of the last National Democratic Convention.

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard of value, and we demand that the paper currency shall be convertible into gold and silver at any time and at par.

We call the attention of the people to the methods and practices of socialism by which the Democratic party in this State has been managed in the last few years, and for examples point to its history in Hamilton county and to the final culmination of the same in the Cincinnati convention, and we ask the people by their votes this fall to put their condemnation on such practices.

We denounce the last Legislature as corrupt and unworthy of the confidence of the people, and we submit to the voters whether they wish to perpetuate this condition of affairs by placing the Republicans again in power.

We view with alarm the large increase of indebtedness throughout the State by counties and municipalities, as authorized by the last Legislature, and the increase in the last few years in the tax rate, and we demand economy in expenditure and conservatism in the increase of debt.

Harry Birdsell, at Greensburg, Ind., in a fit of anger stabbed his father, W. L. Birdsell. The wound may prove fatal. There was no known trouble between them. It is thought the young man has been losing his mind for some time.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Strong has had a stroke of paralysis which affects the left side of the body. He has also had a relapse of the catarrhal fever, is very weak and at present unconscious. He is at Lake Minnetonka, N. Y.

POE'S EARLIEST EFFORTS.

A Poem Not Included in His Works Recently Discovered.

The "Greek Letter Society" of the University of Virginia, called "Corks and Curis," which has just been issued, contains a never-before-published poem by Edgar Allan Poe. We regret that we cannot reproduce the lithographic facsimile of the last verse and the signature "E. A. Poe," which is clearly shown in "Corks and Curis."

In this poem the peculiar genius of Poe may be seen at first glance, and traces of the philosophy that marks "The Raven," "Dreamland," and other productions of his "lonely later years," are clearly apparent. As the poem must have been written when the boy poet was only 17 years old, it is interesting in that it disproves the statement of his biographers that there was nothing cynical in the tendency of any of his earlier poems.

MY SOUL. Sailing over seas abyssal, From a world of shame; Once a vessel, strange and dismal— Phantom vessel—came Toward a fairy isle and olden, Where ill angels embolden.

Fame of Famel by seraphs builded, In the days of yore. Here a temple chad'd and gilded From the earthly shore. Up to heaven rose it gleaming, All with Hope and Beauty beaming— (Like a dream of Aiden seeming— Had it seem'd no more!)

But the pilot nearing, steering For that temple bright, Ever found the island veering From his aching sight. Till, from mighty shores appalling Came the solemn darkness falling— In his hungry clasp enthralling Land and sea and light.

Then, the vessel, sinking, lifting Over hopes sublime (Perished hopes), came drifting, drifting To a wild, weird clime; Here a visitor undaunted, Still is seen the vessel haunted, Out of Space and Time.

Paper Sails for Ships. An innovation in yachting circles is now being talked of, nothing less than sails made of compressed paper, the sheets being cemented and riveted together in such a way as to form a smooth and strong seam.

The next operation is quite important and requires a specially built machine of great power, which is used in compressing the paper from a thick, sticky sheet to a very thin, tough one. The now solid sheet is run through a bath of sulphuric acid, to which 10 per cent of distilled water has been added, from which it emerges to pass between glass rollers, then through a bath of ammonia, then clear water, and finally through felt rollers, after which it is dried and polished between heated metal cylinders.

The mode of putting the sheets together is by having a split on the edges of the sheet, or cloth, so as to admit the edge of the other sheet. When the split is closed, cemented and riveted or sewed, it closes completely and firmly. Marine Record.

American Fond of Lawsuits. A man of figures has been calculating as to the number of lawsuits which are brought in the various countries of the civilized world in a year, and he has come to the conclusion that the United States stands at the head. He has ascertained that, taking the figures for the last ten years as a fair average, there are 1,250,000 lawsuits brought in England every year, 750,000 in France, 1,400,000 in Italy, 3,300,000 in Germany and 5,000,000 in the United States. It is not to be inferred from this that the people of this country are much more prone to litigation than are the people of another, but the explanation is to be found in the fact that the conditions of litigation vary exceedingly.

A Legal Phrase. The words "smart money" mean exemplary or vindictive damages in excess of the injury done. Courts allow such damages only when a defendant's conduct has been peculiarly outrageous. The term has appeared frequently of late, used as though it were synonymous with "indemnity," which is by no means the case.

The World's Highest Tree. No tree has yet been measured which was taller than the great eucalyptus in Gippsland, Australia, which proved to be 450 feet high.

DIED IN THE FLAMES.

HORRID FATE OF MANY IN A HOTEL FIRE.

Gumby House at Denver Wrecked by an Explosion at Midnight—Guests Caught in the Ruins—Fire Broke Out and Firemen Forced to Retreat.

An Awful Tale. The Gumby Hotel, at Denver, Colo., was wrecked by a terrific explosion at 12:10 a. m. Monday. The rear half of the building, a five-story brick and stone structure, went down with a crash. The hotel was crowded with guests and between forty and fifty of them were killed, as well as the entire force of hotel employees, who were sleeping in the portion of the building which fell.

No meals were served in the hotel and every guest entered on the register occupied a room in the hotel Sunday, most of them late at night, the list being as follows:

- Mrs. O. H. Knight, Lake City. Mrs. Knight's sons. J. I. Kirk, Omaha. J. C. Brown, Omaha. Bud Buren, Colorado Springs. J. W. Roberts and wife, Colorado Springs. Miss Jennie Haward, Boston. Mrs. C. W. Williams, Boulder. Miss Hattie H. Williams, Boulder. W. C. McClain, Huron, Kan. Mrs. McClain and child, Huron, Kan. Henry Sloan, Huron, Kan. Mrs. Henry Sloan, Huron, Kan. George Burle, Colorado Springs. E. T. McClosky, Cripple Creek, Colo. F. French, Central City, Colo. B. Lorch, Central City, Colo. W. J. Osborn, Pueblo. M. E. Letson, Denver.

Probably Sixty Killed. At 3 a. m. Monday only fifteen persons who are known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion are accounted for. This leaves sixty supposed to be dead.

Henry Sloan and wife, of Huron, Kan., and W. C. McClain, cashier of the Huron State Bank, are among those taken down by the flames, and are all more or less injured.

On both sides of Lawrence, from 17th to 18th street, and on Larimer, directly back of the Gumby, the plate-glass windows of the business houses were blown in and a number of pedestrians were injured by falling glass. The fronts of many buildings in the vicinity were badly wrecked.

The hotel structure, for 100 feet along the alley and extending 75 feet toward the front, is a mass of debris. Brick and plaster piled in heaps twenty feet high, and from this mass of wreckage could be heard the moans of the injured and dying. The cause of the explosion is uncertain, but it is supposed that the battery of boilers in the hotel basement must have exploded. The sound of the explosion was heard throughout the city, awakening people in bed a mile from the scene. A cloud of dust was thrown a thousand feet in the air, and as there was not a breath of wind, it hung in the air like a huge column. Minute atoms of powdered brick and mortar descended like gentle snow.

At 12:50 the ruins began burning fiercely and the firemen were obliged to retreat from the work of rescue. Every engine in the city was pouring streams into the mass, but the flames could not be possibly got under control before the injured were cremated.

As their chances of escape lessened the cries of the imprisoned people were increased, heartrending shrieks rising from every portion of the great mass of wreckage.

During the height of the excitement a team ran away on 18th street, stampeding a great crowd of spectators. A number of people were more or less injured by being trampled upon and falling in the broken glass which covered the streets and sidewalks in every direction. Electric-light wires dangling from broken poles in the alley added fresh peril to the firemen. One horse was burned by coming in contact with a live wire.

Two injured women had been almost extricated from the ruins when the flames approached so close that the rescuers had to abandon them for safety. The bodies of three women were also to be seen in the back part of the building, but could not be reached. Hardly had the firemen got fairly at work when they were forced to retreat.

Proprietors of the Hotel Killed. Among the dead are Peter Gumby and R. C. Grenier, the proprietors of the hotel, the day clerk and the night clerk, none of whose bodies have been found. Immediately after the explosion occurred a baby was heard wailing in the corner of a room which had nearly all fallen away. Its parents had gone down with the first crash. Afterward the little one's cries became weaker and weaker, and when the flames shot up into the skeleton of the building it became silenced. The firemen made a brave effort to save a woman caught in the debris of the north corner of the hotel, but were forced to abandon the attempt.

The Gumby Hotel was a five-story brick with stone front, and was built about six years ago. It was of the better kind of second-class hotels, catering largely to transient family patronage. Thus many women and children were among the guests. The building was put up by the Eden Musee by the widow of Gen. Tom Thumb, and was so occupied for several years, later being remodeled for use as a hotel. Gumby and Grenier have owned the hotel for several years. Mr. Gumby was a prominent contractor and had done much of the work during the building of the State capitol. Mr. Grenier acted in the capacity of manager.

Told in a Few Lines. Hetty Green announces that she will spend the summer in prayer. It is cheaper than spending the summer in Europe. John L. Sullivan's benefit performance in New York the other night netted him about \$6,000. This ought to last him at least two weeks.

A thoughtless visitor began humming "Every Day'll Be Sunday By and By" in New York the other day and a mob chased him nine miles.

Gen. Campos has ordered 1,200 pounds of guanine from Spain. It's no use; guanine will not stop the Spaniards from shaking in their boots.

Several days ago Gen. Campos took complete control of the Cuban cable and announced that no news except reports of Spanish victories would be sent out henceforth. We haven't heard from Cuba since then.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for Sept. 1.

Golden Text—By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days.—Heb. 11: 30. The Fall of Jericho is the subject of the lesson this week—Joshua 6: 1-20. Jericho represents entrenched worldliness and wickedness, human might at its strongest and best. Here on the one hand was the citadel of sin, the seat of idolatry, the center of usurpation. It was strongly buttressed, strongly manned, apparently invincible. On the other hand were Joshua and Israel—God. Jericho fell. It always falls when thus confronted. The time of patient trumpet-blowing may be long, but the end is sure. Jericho was strong, in order that she might show the weakness of human strength before God. "Make it sure," said Pilate. "Make it as sure as you can." He was doing it unwittingly to the honor of God. "And they went and made the sepulchre as real, sealing the stone and setting a watch." Then the earthquake and the angel and the resurrection, and man's assurance proven presumptuous. Trust God. His strength is stronger than men's might.

The secret of this mighty victory at Jericho is in verse fourteen of the preceding chapter when Joshua recognizing the "Captain of the host of the Lord," fell on his face to the earth, and did worship, and said unto him, What saith my lord unto his servant? Prayer, surrender. That put Joshua virtually at the head of two hosts. The Lord had given Joshua, as it were his note of hand. "See, I have given into thine hand Jericho, and the king thereof, and the mighty men of valor." Joshua simply went ahead according to the conditions ("ye shall compass the city." He collected, so to speak, on the note. But he took it all. He did not go part way, as some of us do, and win a partial conquest, leaving the king, perhaps, still on the throne and some of his mighty men saved up. That Saul tried; not Joshua.

"The rearward came after the ark." Keep the right order. In other processions for victory it is a great thing to keep the rearward in the rear and the foreward in the fore. Keep in your place, men! Dress right; mark time. Stay behind the ark. The priests going on and blowing with the trumpets. "Keep it up, brethren—as ye go preach." It stands very sentimentally in the original: Go on and blowing. Sometimes, vice versa, we blow without going. If you blow a quick step, let your own feet keep time to it. If you sound the onset with your lips, speak it also with your swift step. Let lip and life make martial music together about the walls of our Jerichos. Ah, me, that any one should sit down and blow, to set others on!

"Then shall ye shout." Not until "Amen." Often we shout before the time, "Amen," before the conditions have been fulfilled, hallelujahs on the lip when there are no hallelujahs in the heart. "And they came into the camp and lodged in the camp." It is the best place to lodge in days of siege. Do not think to go over into Jericho after the first day round. A strange thing we see to-day, people besieging Jericho and lodging in it at the same time, or close up to the gates. Christian brother or sister, young soldier of the cross, the best place for you in this naughty world is in the church and hard by the cross in the midst.

But when the walls fell flat, then that was the time for going straight into Jericho, straight at it, straight through it. Why not make thorough work of it? Let every man draw his sword and hew straight before him. This is the day of battles. Fight not for gold, but for God. And if gold come into the hand, count it as "consecrated unto the Lord," and so devote it.

Illustrations. Faith is the victory. "This is the victory that overcometh the world even your faith." The Targum says that Jericho had gates of iron and bars of brass. What is stronger than iron gates? Faith. What can break brazen bars? Faith. "By faith the walls of Jericho fell down." We used to have a school-boy game, where a ring of sturdy urchins formed, hands tightly clasped, arms tant and rigid. "What is this?" said the one confined in the center. "This is iron," one would say; "This is brass," another. Then the strong lunge and the bold break for liberty. "What is this?" said Joshua to Jericho. And Jericho, stout-armed, defiant, gave answer: "This is iron." "This is brass." "And this," quoth Joshua, "is faith—God," as he strode straight through to victory. Faith is as mighty as ever, and God's arm is not shortened.

Faith uses means. Faith has its conditions, or rather its means of exercise. It always goes along with implicit obedience to God's direction. Faith is not blind, in this sense; faith is open-eyed. It does as the Lord bids and then trustfully watches for the results. In fact, there is a kind of faith, and just as in reference to other laws you obey the conditions and you secure the fruits, so here. To obey God in faith is to link ourselves with the multitudes of heaven and to call to our aid the cohorts of Jehovah. There were more than a few Israelites marching around the walls of Jericho. The hosts of God actually accompanied them. There at Atlantic City when the Casino went down, we were looking at it the other day; they said it was the rhythmic tramp of men's feet in a fanciful applause that started the beams. We all know that soldiers break step when they cross a bridge. The rhythm of the united tread calls down, as it were, the weight and swing of the planets and so scarcely anything can withstand it. So with faith. Israel looked step with the invisible powers of God, and swept all before her.

Next Lesson—"Caleb's Reward." Joshua 14: 5-14.

God Is Doing His Best. Is not God doing the best He can for us? Can any Christian disciple have a doubt on this point? And if God is doing His best for us why should we complain at any ordering of His? Sickness and bereavement, disappointment and sorrow, as well as health and happiness and joy, are all ordered or permitted by Him in wisdom and in love. He knows what is best for us, and He sees that we have it. In view of this, why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me?

What Women Should Know.
Every woman ought to know that there is an institution in this country where diseases peculiar to their sex have, for nearly thirty years, been made a specialty by several of the physicians connected therewith. This institution is the Invalide' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. In treating thousands of cases at that famous sanitarium there have been perfected medicines which form a regular scientific course of treatment for these prevalent and most distressing ailments.

Dr. Pierce and his staff of skilled specialists, forming the faculty of the above institution, are at all times ready to reply to letters from women suffering from obstinate, complicated, or long neglected diseases and "weaknesses," and can be addressed, or consulted at the institution, free of charge.

When Dr. Pierce published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most interesting and valuable work.

COUPON valuable ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, or the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is President, this little Coupon Number with twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent post-paid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 300 illustrations, some of them in colors. Several finely illustrated chapters are devoted to the careful consideration in plain language, of diseases peculiar to women and their successful home treatment without the aid of a physician and without having to submit to dreaded "examinations" and the stereotyped "local applications," so repulsive to the modest and justly sensitive woman. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50, except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send NOW before all are given away. They are going off rapidly, therefore, do not delay sending immediately if in want of one.

Outdoor Athletics for Preachers.
Sir Dyce Duckworth addressed a meeting of clergy in England the other day on clerical breakdown. He spoke first on clerical stress and strain, and of the line of breakdown all too common among the clergy—that of the digestive system. Sir Dyce Duckworth advised relaxation in cricket, golf or cycling, recommended a little wine, and deprecated excessive tobacco smoking.

MY SISTERS,
I Send You Comforting Words.

(OFFICIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

"For years I had suffered from falling of the womb, inflammation of the stomach, and weakness of the female organs. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found a perfect cure in it for these troubles. I am now going through the change of life, and taking the Compound. I find it strengthens me, and does much good. If every woman at this stage of life would take it, they would find much relief."—Mrs. LIZZIE DOWLING, 224 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

***HIGHEST AWARD*
WORLD'S FAIR.**

IMPERIAL GRANUM

***THE BEST*
PREPARED
FOOD**

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERS.
HOLD-UP ON THE CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN.

Train Was Running Light and the Villains Were Badly Fooled—Got \$7.50 and Two Watches—Passengers Badly Scared but Not Molested.

Bandits Near New Richmond. Five desperate bandits dynamited the express car on the Chicago and West Michigan passenger train, due at Grand Rapids from Chicago at 10:30 p. m., near New Richmond, Tuesday night. The robbers secured only two watches and \$7.50 in money, but their intentions were good.

The Allegan County officers were notified, and with daybreak the woods in the vicinity of the hold-up were thoroughly scoured, and liberal rewards offered for the apprehension of the robbers. Not only the Allegan County, but also the sheriffs of Ottawa, Van Buren, Kent, and Kalamazoo Counties have been notified, and the officers say that, unless the robbers have a boat and escaped across Lake Michigan, they will be caught. The train was howling along at a rapid rate. When rounding a curve at a place in the road that is lined with forest growth Engineer Debbie caught the gleam of a white light waved across the track. He saw by the reflection that the track was obstructed and brought the train to a stop.

As the train was stopped a volley was fired into the cab, one shot narrowly missing the fireman, and the two men were ordered to come down. They refused to comply with the demand, and the robbers, only two of them in sight, did not insist upon it. The rear brakeman, Timothy Murphy, jumped off the train and ran back to flag any train that might be following. The robbers saw him jump and fired at him, inflicting a flesh wound in the thigh. Conductor E. E. Rice stepped out upon the platform to inquire what was the matter and was fired upon, but not touched. The passengers were not molested, but were dreadfully afraid they would be. Women were in hysterics. The men looked for places to hide their valuables. Even if the robbers had decided to work the train they would not have found much without a careful search. The passengers were mostly tourists bound for the northern resorts, James Cannon, of Rock Island, and Herman Dew, of Chicago, were on board, and they gave vivid descriptions of the wild scramble for places to hide valuables.

Conductor Rice thinks the robbers were amateurs, as they were not disguised nor masked and made no effort at concealment. The leader was a middle-aged man about five feet six inches, with a full beard. The other three were younger, and all were roughly dressed.

Brakeman Murphy was taken to Grand Rapids and had his wounds dressed. He is not seriously hurt. The passengers were in a desperate panic. The women crawled in behind seat backs and the men got in as inaccessible places as they could. The brakeman hastily returned to the coaches and locked the door after him. With the decks clear for action, the robbers turned their attention to the baggage and express car.

Dynamite Is Used.
The firing had alarmed Baggageman V. N. Yannetta and he had locked his door against the intruders. The robbers ordered him to open up. He refused. Then they applied a stick of dynamite to the side door and blew the bottom of the car open. Mr. Yannetta concluded that he had done all that valor demanded and opened the door. The robbers immediately demanded the key to the strong box, and when Mr. Yannetta declared he did not have it they used up another dynamite cartridge and burst it open. The strong box was empty and did not even contain a cent. The train did not carry any express.

The robbers left the car in disgust and held a heated argument whether or not to go through the passengers. They finally concluded not to do so, Conductor Rice representing that the passengers were mostly poor people who could not afford to lose what little money they had. The robbers relieved Mr. Rice of what small change he had, about \$7.50, missing the well-lined pocket-book which Rice had thrown into the wood box. They also relieved the fireman and engineer of their watches and then with a pleasant farewell to the conductor they gave him permission to move on and disappeared in the woods.

This train is patronized every day by wealthy citizens of Grand Rapids and Northern and Western Michigan, whose business calls them frequently to Chicago.

The express messenger went out with a "feint" car in the afternoon and was returning on a "dead" trip. There were forty-two passengers. To make sure of a halt ties had been piled on the track half a length ahead of where the engine stopped. The baggage car was not disabled and the train proceeded, arriving at Grand Rapids half an hour late.

Albert Antisdel, of Chicago, superintendent of the American Express Company, said his company had lost nothing by the hold-up. "We had no messenger on the train," said he. "Our night messenger went out on the train that leaves at 11:45."

"Will you send any detectives to the scene of the robbery?"

"Yes, we'll send some men over to help the officers in pursuit of the robbers."

The train was composed of an engine, baggage car, two passenger coaches, and a parlor car.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.
Europe and Asia Have Suffered—America Has Been Free.

Through the energetic efforts of the health authorities in New York the cholera has not entered this country this summer and, as the season is so far advanced, it probably will not do so. Though we have been free from it in Europe, Russia, Arabia, India, China, and Japan the disease raged. It is unfortunate that trustworthy statistics concerning it cannot be obtained from Russia. It exists, with the exception of Japan. It ravaged several of the western Russian provinces last summer; it did not entirely disappear last winter, and it has been epidemic since the early spring season.

The cholera appeared in Arabia, on the border of the Red Sea, early in the spring, brought there, as in other years, by the Mohammedan pilgrims from India to Mecca. Alarming accounts of its ravages were sent out in the spring months and up to June, but nothing has been heard of it for some weeks, and its ravages have doubtless been allayed.

In China the extent to which the cholera has prevailed can only be guessed at, but it is believed that the disease has been widespread. From the trustworthy statistics kept by the Japanese authorities it is learned that up to the close of July there had been 5,500 cases of the disease in Japan, more than one-half of which had proved fatal. This fatality may be regarded as part of the price paid by Japan for her victory over the Chinese, but that price was greater yet, for many of the Japanese soldiers who are yet in China have fallen under the disease. It has recently been epidemic over a large part of the Japanese empire.

In some other countries besides those here mentioned, including Mexico and Cuba, there have been cases of cholera during the year, but it has not been epidemic in any of them.

It has been estimated by good authorities that the average yearly number of deaths from cholera the world over is close upon a quarter of a million. It is not known that in Russia alone last year there were nearly 100,000 cases of the disease, about 45 per cent. of which proved fatal; but the ravages of the disease among the Russians are light as compared with that among Asiatics. Very likely it has been as widely prevalent in Western Russia, Eastern Austria and Turkey this year as it was last year.

CONDITIONS IN NEBRASKA.
Corn Promises a Large Yield, Except in the State's Garden Spot.

A McCook, Neb., correspondent says: On crossing the Missouri River running to Lincoln, the Burlington land agents' party found a prospect which, from an agricultural standpoint, could not be excelled. Corn is luxuriant and sturdy and every stalk shows large-sized ears sticking out from it. It is so far advanced that the uninitiated could be made to believe very readily that it is past all harm from any source. Notwithstanding its fine appearance, however, it is not yet out of danger of frost, and will not be for at least two weeks.

A fine crop of oats has been reaped in this section. Much of it is still in the shock and a good deal of it has been stacked. It is thrashing out from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre and will average about forty. The wheat crop has all been harvested, and farmers are now busy plowing their land preparatory to putting in another crop of winter wheat.

Leaving Lincoln the outlook is much less promising. Between Waverly and Fairmont, a distance of sixty miles, is a stretch of country which has usually been described as the garden spot of Nebraska. Crops have always been abundant here, however poorly they may have been in other parts of the State. Last year and this year have been the only known exceptions to this rule. Somehow this belt has suffered severely this year. It has rained copiously on all sides of it and all around it, but the clouds refused to give it a drop of moisture until too late to save the corn crop. For a stretch of country sixty miles long and sixty miles wide the corn crop is a comparative failure. It will only run from a quarter to half a crop, averaging as a whole about one-third an ordinary crop.

Oats have not fared so badly. They are thrashing out from thirty-five to forty bushels an acre. Heavy rains fell over this section at the end of last week. They came too late, however, to save the bulk of the corn. Very much of it is wilted beyond redemption and a good deal of it has already been cut for fodder. Wheat in this section is thrashing out fifteen bushels to the acre.

West of Fairmont the scene again changes and an ocean of waving corn, strong and luxuriant, is to be seen as far as the eye can reach in every direction. The crop from Hastings to the western boundary of the State is practically mature, and nothing but a killing frost can now blight it. It will average not less than sixty bushels to the acre, and very many large fields will yield fifty bushels.

Alfalfa is a new crop here with which the people are delighted. All kinds of live stock eat it with relish, and it is proving to be a fattening fodder. The first year it yields one ton to the acre, but after the third year it yields three crops a year, which foot up seven and one-half tons to the acre. It is worth in the market \$5 per ton, but to feed cattle the results have shown it to be worth \$70 per acre. It is the coming crop all along the flats of the Republican valley.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Pennsylvania Steel Company Reorganized.
The Pennsylvania Steel Company (reorganized) has determined to issue, shortly, separate certificates for the new issue of preferred and common stocks separately in exchange for the full-paid rights to subscribe for the new preferred stock, the total issue of which amounts to \$1,500,000. This, it is believed, will bring a measure of relief to many who were compelled to subscribe to the preferred stock under penalty of forfeiture of their holding of the old common stock. The new preferred stock, full paid, bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until October 15th, after which date it will share in the earnings of the company up to 7 per cent. Each share of the preferred rights carries a bonus of two and one-half shares of common stock. An arrangement has been made with the reorganization committee by which the transfers of the new issue of common and preferred stock will be made at the office of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The installments yet due on the partly paid rights will continue to be paid to the Girard Trust Company, as heretofore.

The Most Sensitive Thing on Earth
Is a human nerve. This is a state of health. Let it become overstrained or weakened, and the sensitiveness is increased tenfold. For weak or overwrought nerves, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best tonic in existence, since it invigorates and quiets them at the same time. It also possesses superlative efficacy in dyspepsia, constipation, malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism and neuritis.

Gulls as Weather Prophets.
It is a widespread belief, both in Scotland and Ulster, that the line "Sea gull, sea gull, sit on the sand, it's never good weather while you're on land," alludes to the well-known fact that when the bird flies out early and far to seaward, or remains on the sand, fair weather may be looked for, while if it takes a contrary course storms most frequently follow.

Tobacco's Triumph.
Every day we meet men who have apparently lost all interest in life, but they chew and smoke all the time and wonder why the sunshine is not bright, and the sweet birds' song sound discordant. Tobacco takes away the pleasures of life and leaves irritated nerve centers in return. No-To-Bac is the easy way out. Guaranteed to cure and make you well and strong, by Druggists everywhere.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Thrift.
Mrs. Humphrey Ward is one of the most thrifty of women. The author of "Robert Elsmere" has saved \$1,000,000 from her receipts from her novels.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The colonels of our army have each a salary of \$4,500, while the lieutenant-colonels receive \$4,000; the majors \$3,500.

The advantages of sulphur as a purifier. Glenn's Sulphur Soap places within reach of all.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

Pleasure is the flower that fades; remembrance is the lasting perfume.

Neither Cats nor Men Wanted.
A London newspaper recently contained the following advertisement: "Nine young ladies want to rent elegant apartments, with convenient rooms for their bicycles. Conditions—neither cats nor men in the neighborhood."

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

It is, after all, the person who stakes the least who loses most. In the affections this is wholly true. He who risks nothing loses everything.

AFTER SIX YEARS' SUFFERING, I was cured by Pilo's Cure—MARTY THOMPSON, 239 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time,
big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, by the use of these little "Pellets," they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. The "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks and kindred derangements of liver, stomach and bowels.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York. Pills, 10¢ and 25¢ a box.

Annual sales more than 5,000,000 boxes.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

STOVE POLISH
For durability and for cheapness the preparation is truly unrivalled.

PASTE STOVE POLISH
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
cures the general blacking of a stove.

THE SUN-PASTE POLISH
for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morris Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U. S. A.

RIPANS TABLETS

Mr. Wolstan Dixey, for several years Literary Editor of the New York School Journal, and now an advertisement writer at 86 World Building, New York, speaking of Ripans Tablets, says: "I couldn't recommend this remedy as heartily as I do if I didn't believe in it. I am not much of a medicine taker. I am opposed to medicine, on principle. There ought to be no need of medicine—just as there ought to be no poverty—but there is. If people lived right they would be well. Sunshine, air, exercise, fun, good food—plenty and not too much—are the best medicines, the natural ones; but men are tied to their desks, and women to their home cares, and both are tied to fashion. Civilized existence is artificial and needs artificial regulators. I recommend Ripans Tablets—and take them myself. I know they are both harmless and effective. (I know what they are made of.) They are the best remedy I know anything about for headaches, or indigestion, or biliousness, or any sort of sluggishness in the system. And they are in the handiest possible shape to carry in the pocket."

Ripans Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail at the price (30 cents a box) sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. Sample val. 10 cents.

BRIDGE'S FOOD

THE BABY'S LIFE depends on the food it gets. Insufficient nourishment is the cause of much of the fatality among infants. Improper food brings on indigestion. If the food is right the digestion will be good, and "Bridge's Food" is the best. There is nothing "just as good" or "nearly as good." It is the best in the whole world. Have you a baby? Its life depends upon how it is fed.

Sold by Druggists. 35c up to \$1.75.

WOOLRICH & CO., PALMER, MASS.

PATENTS
Thomas F. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No solicitor and Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

C. N. U. No. 35-95

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

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

***HIGHEST AWARD*
WORLD'S FAIR.**

IMPERIAL GRANUM

***THE BEST*
PREPARED
FOOD**

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

THE CUBAN WAR.
The Insurgents Making Headway in the Struggle for Freedom.

Recent reports from Cuba indicate that the insurgent army is gradually encroaching on Havana. It is now on the outskirts of the great sugar district and is increasing its ranks daily. According to a letter from the Marquis de Santa Lucia, who some time ago joined the insurgents, the two divisions of the army number 25,000 men and 10,000 of these are well armed and splendidly equipped. One division is under Gen. Antonio Maceo in Santiago, while Gen. Gomez commands another in Camaguey.

Meantime the Spanish army is becoming daily more disheartened and there are numerous desertions to the ranks of the insurgents. Gen. Campos who, when he reached Cuba, announced that he would have the rebellion crushed in a couple of months has utterly failed to make any impression on the insurgents, although nearly 20,000 troops more than he asked for have been sent him. The cry is still for more troops—a proof in itself that the rebellion is serious and that the Spanish forces to-day on the island are unable to cope with the plucky insurgents.

GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO.

Santiago, while Gen. Gomez commands another in Camaguey.

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"BIG FOUR" ROUTE TO LOUISVILLE.
29th National Encampment G. A. R.
SEPTEMBER 11th to 14th.
ONE CENT PER MILE.

Tickets on Sale September 8 to 11. Good Returning Until October 5, 1895.

The "Big Four" has its own line to Louisville from Chicago, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Peoria, Bloomington, Danville, Crawfordsville, Mattoon, Pana, Terre Haute, Greenfield, Benton Harbor, Marion, and intermediate points. From Cleveland, Columbus, Sandusky, Springfield, Dayton and intermediate points, all through trains connect in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains to Louisville, avoiding transfer across the city. Special low rates will be made for side trips from Louisville.

FOR THE DEDICATION OF CHICKAMAUGA
National Park, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
Tickets Will Be Sold Sept. 16 to 19. Good Returning Until Oct. 5, 1895.

Sold Trains of the "Big Four" run daily from St. Louis, Peoria, Chicago, Indianapolis, Benton Harbor, Sandusky, Cleveland, Columbus, Springfield and Dayton to Cincinnati, connecting in Central Union Station with through trains of the Great & Western Route and Louisville & Nashville Railway for Chattanooga. Special Side Trips from Chattanooga at very low rates to all points of interest.

For full particulars call on or address Agents "Big Four" Route.

E. O. MCCORMICK, D. H. MARTIN,
Pass. Traffic Mgr. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT
GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Gout Cure. Guaranteed. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Give Ear

To the plain facts about **Pearline**, and then give **Pearline** a chance to prove them, by giving it a fair trial. Nothing else will give the same result. It washes safely, as well as surely; it cleans carefully, as well as easily. It is as cheap as soap and better. Anything that can be washed, can be washed best with **Pearline**. It lightens labor and does lightning work. As nearly as we can figure, about eight millions of women use it. Do you? You will sooner or later.

Don't Listen

To peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of **Pearline**, and say, "It is just as good as," or "the same as," **Pearline**. IT'S FALSE.—**Pearline** has no equal and is never peddled.

JAMES PVLE, New York.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

A Broken Back

Just as yours will be if you continue using poor soap.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

makes wash-day as easy as any other day. Lessens the labor, makes the clothes white, and does no damage. Thousands of women say so—surely they are not all mistaken. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.

THE SUGAR SEASON IS RIGHT HERE

And finds us giving our customers

22 lbs. best gran. sugar for \$1.00

It will pay you to buy sugar of us every month in the year and also everything else that comes in our line. Give our prices a small share of your attention and we feel confident that we can make a customer of you.

All dollar patent medicines 58c to 75c.

And everything else in this line in proportion. We are also making prices on staple drugs that cannot be duplicated in any store in the county.

Fruit Jars.

Buy only the best. This is the advice of all who have bought the second grade. We guarantee every can to be first class and prices right.

22 lbs granulated sugar \$1.00
10 lbs best rolled oats for 25c.
Strongest ammonia 3c per pt.
All 50c patent medicines from 28 to 35c.
Sultana seedless raisins 5c per lb.
Large cans choice peaches for 10c.
24 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. aprica 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.
A good fine cut chewing tobacco 19c per lb.

54 lbs best crackers for 25c.
A choice lot of herring 12c per box.
All dollar patent medicines 58 to 75c.
Best family white fish 43c for 8lb pail.
5 cans corn for 25c.
6 doz clothespins for 5c.
34 lbs brown sugar for \$1.
50 lbs best sulphur for \$1.
Banner tobacco 15c per lb.
10 cakes laundry soap for 25c.
We handle only the purest spices that can be bought.
Choice fresh lemons 20c per doz.
Codfish in strips 8c per lb.
16 oz plug of tobacco for 20c.
6 cans sardines for 25c.
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.
4 lbs fresh California prunes for 25c.
27oz bottle of best olives for 25c.
Large bottles best catsup for 15c.
Standard tomatoes only 7c per can.
No. 1 lamp chimneys 3c each.
Try Kirkoline for washing. Best and cheapest.
A good fine cut chewing tobacco 19c per lb.

F. P. GLAZIER & CO.



A GOOD BUSINESS IDEA
The LEWIS Accident Insurance
SHOE. (FOR MEN)
You are insured for 90 days
against accidents by buying
these 300 shoes. FOR SALE AT
R. A. SNYDER'S.

R.I.P.A.N.S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Attractive Meat

Should not only be agreeable to the taste and smell, but it should be cut 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.

JOHN BAGGE.

FRANK E. IVES
AUCTIONEER

Has had years of experience.

Terms Reasonable

For particulars enquire at this office.

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

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.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.
EST. C. T. HOOVER.
Terms: \$1.00 per year in advance.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1895.

Teachers' Examination.

The examination of teachers of Washenaw 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.

M. C. R. R. Excursions.

Labor Day celebration at Kalamazoo, September 2, a rate of one and one half cents per mile in each direction. Good to return September 3.

Labor Day celebration at Detroit, September 2, a rate of one fare for the round trip. Good to return September 3.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Cemetery Association will be held at the cemetery, Saturday, August 31, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of other business.

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

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.

Old papers for pantry shelves and to put under carpets, for sale at the Standard office.

Lost—Somewhere between the residences of Albert Guthrie and Chas. Riemenschneider, a gray canvas hand satchel. Finder leave at this office.

C. J. Chandler & Co. will take in poultry at their warehouse in Chelsea on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, and farmers are sure of getting the top market price if they will bring in their stuff on those days.

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

Bucklen'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.

We cut the best sole leather and do the nearest job for the least money.

L. TICHENOR.

Basement of Eppler's meat market.

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

If you want papers to put under carpets or on pantry shelves, come to the Standard office.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Pains in the Back, or are nervous, sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at F. P. Glazier & Co.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHENAW, s.s. At a session of the Probate court for the county of Washenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 23rd day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. William Abbott, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Phoebe Ann Hooker, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Loren Babcock, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate be granted to himself, the executor in said will named, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday the 23rd day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons so interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM W. HARRITT, Judge of Probate
WM. G. DOTT, Probate Register.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use: that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Drug-gist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

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., Primory, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale at the Bank Drug Store.

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

"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.

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.

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. 25c and 50c bottles for sale at the Bank Drug Store.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

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.

Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous system not only affects the brain and mental powers, but develops disease in some of the vital organs. The most dangerous of these indirect results is when the heart is affected. This was the case of the Rev. N. E. Barlow, Fawn River, Mich., who writes under date of Feb. 14, 1895:



"Fourteen years ago I had a slight stroke of paralysis. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. I was exceedingly nervous and the exertion of public speaking caused heart palpitation that threatened my life. I used two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure for my heart trouble, and two of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve for my nervousness and feel better than I ever expected to feel again. I can speak for hours without tiring or having my heart flutter as it formerly did, and I have you to thank that I am alive today."

On sale by all druggists. Dr. Miles' Book on Heart and Nervous Disorders FREE by mail. 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.



1894 MODEL, \$40.

1895 UP-to-Date Wheels

25 per cent. less than other dealers. Ride my racer at the fair, win, and get a roadster as a prize.

Archie Merchant.

Good News:

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this greatest German Remedy are being distributed free of charge, by druggists in this country, to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and all throat and lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of medical science. For sale only by F. P. Glazier & Co. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

R.I.P.A.N'S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



Geo. H. Foster,

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint and all blood, liver and kidney diseases. Call on F. P. Glazier & Co., sole agent and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

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

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

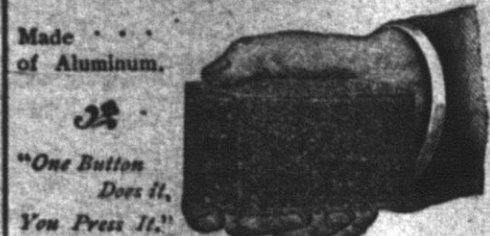
R. A. Snyder.

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 much cured Japan Tea
We have a good tea for 30c
Try our 19c coffee
Best coffee in town for 28c
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Try a sack of our Gold Medal Flour
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Our \$1.50 men's shoe is a hummer
We have the best line of neckwear to be found at 25c
15c handkerchiefs for 10c
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Time Card, taking effect, May 19, 1895.

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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.
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ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

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