

Read  
Every advertisement.  
They will interest you.

# The Chelsea Standard.

Save  
Dollars by trading with  
men who advertise.

VOL. VIII. NO. 9.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 373

## We Have Just Received

Another case of those gingham (remnants only)

10c goods, our price per yd 4-2c

5 pieces light colored percales 36-inch wide, per yd 8c

Best all wool Lowell, Hartford, etc., carpets, per yd 50c

12 cakes Kirk's "Oolah" toilet soap for 25c

All 50c summer corsets, well stayed, warranted not to pull out, our price 39c

Our silk mitts are guaranteed to wear, we have them at 25c, 35c and 50c.

Ask to see our children's hose at 15c worth 25c.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

To use a slang expression,

## THAT DON'T CUT ANY ICE

But Frank Staffan & Son do, and have cut about 250 tons of Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake ice. We have made a contract with a large refrigerator manufactory, and are enabled to furnish a first-class, hardwood, dry air, zinc lined, refrigerator, and keep it filled with ice during the hot weather or ice season, and in case you want to make ice cream will furnish you with extra pieces.

### HOW MUCH WILL IT COST?

Fifty cents a week for five months, or the ice season, will pay for it, and at the end of that time the refrigerator is your property. For further information call at our office.

We have extended the time and will take orders for refrigerators for a couple of weeks longer.

Get in line and keep cool.

FRANK STAFFAN & SON.

## Good Clothes

I have built up my reputation by combining all the highest points of excellence in the garments which I turn out. A trial solicited

J. GEO. WEBSTER.

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.

### The Doings of the Council.

The common council met in special session Thursday evening, April 30th, with President Schenk, and Trustees Glazier, Rastrey, Wedemeyer, and Vogel present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The saloon bond of Fred Heller and John Griebach with Godfrey Grau and Frank Staffan as sureties, was accepted. The saloon bond of Henry Frey, with Timothy McKune and Jas. Gorman as sureties, was accepted.

The druggist bond of R. S. Armstrong and Henry Fenn, with H. S. Holmes and W. J. Knapp as sureties, was accepted.

The druggist bond of Saxe C. Stimson, with Geo. P. Glazier and F. P. Glazier as sureties, was accepted.

The village attorney was instructed to draw up an ordinance in regard to paying a rebate to all parties building cement walks.

The village attorney was instructed to draw up an ordinance regarding the hours of closing saloons. The meeting then adjourned.

### Interesting Exercises at Lima.

The graduating exercises of the eighth grade of the Lima Centre school was held at the M. E. church here last Thursday evening. The church was well filled with an apparently appreciative audience, and the proceedings passed off highly complimentary to those officiating.

The church was decorated with good taste—flowers, evergreens and the class colors, yellow and blue, being very elaborately distributed and neatly arranged. A class of seven received diplomas.

Nina Fiske delivered the address of welcome, followed by the other members of the class with their several selections, Mattie Hammond with the class history; Eva Lewick, the class prophecy; Earl Finckbeiner, the class poem; Charles Finkbeiner, the history of Michigan; and Verna Hawley played and sang very nicely two solos which were very appropriate to the occasion. The exercises were enlivened by music by the Steinbach orchestra which added no small amount to the pleasure of the evening.

Then came the address to the class by our worthy school commissioner W. W. Wedemeyer in his smooth and easy manner so characteristic of him. He pictured very eloquently necessity of a good moral training to educate the heart as well as the brain, and that success in this life comes only through hard and persistent labor. That honesty, energy, and perseverance are essentials to high and lofty attainments. His remarks abounded in words of encouragement and advice to the worthy graduates, and were attentively listened to by all present.

Then came the class song the "Yellow and Blue," and the distribution of diplomas with appropriate remarks by the teacher.

It was an event long to be remembered by those present, especially the scholars and their parents. And the entertainment was a success throughout and worthy of much praise on the part of those who were responsible for its management.

The teacher, Miss Josephine Hoppe, who has had charge of the school there for the past three years, and through whose efforts it has reached its present high standard, is worthy of considerable commendation and is appreciated by those interested—the scholars and their parents.

### School Report.

The report of the school in district No. 10, Sylvan township for the month ending May 1st, 1896, is as follows:

Number of days taught, 19.

Grand total No. of days attendance, 234.

Average daily attendance, 14.

No. of pupils enrolled are, 7 boys and 10 girls, total 17.

Those who stood above 80 per cent are the following:

Ella Savage. Alice Savage.  
\*Arthur Young. May Havens.  
Harry Long. \*Mary Ross.

Mamie Keelan.

Those marked with an asterisk have not been absent a day this month.

CORA ESTHER SEIGER, Teacher.

Report of School District No. 10, frac. Lima and Sylvan, for the month ending April 30, 1896. The following are the names of those whose standings have been 90 or above in scholarship and deportment. The star indicates that the pupils has not been tardy.

\*Ray Cook. \*Arthur Wedemeyer  
\*Laura Heiber. \*Cora Wedemeyer  
\*Teanna Heiber. \*Carrie Wedemeyer  
Christina Prinzing. \*Eva Wedemeyer  
Christina Prinzing. \*Ida Wacker  
Warren Spaulding. \*George Wacker  
Bennie Wedemeyer. \*Burton Gray

N. A. Lowry, Teacher.

What's the matter with our having a regular old rip-snorter of a Fourth of July celebration in Chelsea this year?

### WASHINGTON LETTER

The quidnuncs are now exercising their minds over the probable procedure after the Venezuelan commission has completed its report. Will the president then seek the further co-operation of congress on the subject? He brought congress into the matter by special message, and congress committed itself by prompt and loyal support. Does this entitle congress to further consideration in the premises? The issue is not a mere diplomatic duel between President Cleveland and Premier Salisbury, but a matter of the gravest business between the two governments in their entirety. The foregoing queries are of interest by reason of the practical certainty of an early adjournment of congress. Obviously, therefore, if congress is to be further consulted, the commission's report must be handed in the next three or four weeks, or the matter will go over until next winter. The popular impression is that, in any event, the matter will wait until after the Nov. elections. Another interesting point advanced is that the final settlement of this matter may fall to Mr. Cleveland's successor in the White House. Apropos of this, the one thing absolutely certain is that no matter from what section the next President may come, he will uphold the Monroe doctrine in spirit and in truth, and that the United States will maintain its position in the controversy. This government has put its hand to the plow and will not turn back.

The cruel war is over. The white-winged dove of peace hovers innocently and trustingly over the house. Inkstands and sponge cups have resumed their normal functions. Representatives Hall and Money have washed the gore and ink from their respective persons and have lost their thirst for blood. But the dove fluttered uneasily on its perch for a few minutes the morning after the sanguinary encounter which was chronicled all over the country. Its gentle heart throbbed with apprehension, but nothing occurred to cause it to wing its flight from the distasteful latitude of the house.

It was when Mr. Money and Mr. Hall sat within arms-length of each other that this expectancy occurred. But each of the scrappers sat intent upon his own affairs. When the house saw the proximity of the belligerents that morning after the gory and inky encounter, there was a hush. "Will they scrap?" was the whispered interrogation. But there they sat in peaceful oblivion of each other for several minutes, and finally Mr. Hall got up and sauntered into the cloak-rooms, passing Mr. Money without a glance of recognition. The house drew a long sigh of relief, the dove chirped, and the prospects of a sudden vacancy in the Mississippi or Missouri delegations was removed. The "incident" is probably closed, but the ink bottle combatants do not speak as they pass by.

The friends of Cuba in congress are looking askance at a few plain facts. Nothing has come of the concurrent resolutions passed by such an overwhelming majority. Nothing is likely to come of them. The president is believed to be in communication with the Spanish authorities, but not in the line of congressional suggestion. The session of congress is nearly at its close. The politicians are to shut up legislative shop and go into the business of president making. When the latter work begins it will overshadow everything else, foreign or domestic, until the task is completed. Then will come the short session, with bare time for the transaction of routine business, and then the inauguration of a newly-elected president, and, possibly an extra session of the newly-elected congress for the consideration of domestic concerns. So that, after the close of this session, for a full year or more the case of Cuba, unless something definite is done meanwhile, will be left to fate and the president. These facts worry the friends of Cuba, and pressure is being brought to have congress take some further action in the premises before adjournment.

Gray tables is being put in order earlier than usual this season, and if the weather warrants it Mrs. Cleveland and the White House babies will leave for there about May 15. The president will not go until the adjournment of Congress. Mrs. Cleveland is at present enjoying the spring season and resting at Woodley, their country place just beyond the city. Since the measles quarantine has been removed there, Mrs. Cleveland receives almost daily her intimate friends, and seldom a carriage leaves Woodley with a departing guest without being filled with great bunches of white and purple lilacs, usually gathered by Mrs. Cleveland herself.

I overheard one bicycle girl of the official set telling an interesting incident to another at the matinee the other day. "I thought I'd certainly run into her," she said. "I couldn't stop, and she did not see me. I rang my bell, and I jiggled my wheel this way and that, and then just in the nick of time I steered over to the other side of the street. I saved her life, but of course she doesn't know it, for she

just walked along and didn't see me."

"Who was she?" asked the other girl.

"If you believe it, it was Mrs. Cleveland."

Senator Tillman, with the "pitchfork" sobriquet and other trimmings is back in town. He is enthused with the silver prospects this year, and says the "hand primaries" show the strong feeling of the masses in this direction. "I am more confident than ever," he said to your correspondent, "that the democrats will be in charge at Chicago. Everywhere I have found that free silver is the battle cry. At the meetings which I addressed I took hand primaries, and they showed that the masses want silver." Senator Tillman's "hand primary" is original with him. The plan is to call upon all in the audience who favor a certain thing to hold up their right hands. Then he calls upon those opposed to do the same thing. This is the Tillman—hand primary invention—no rights reserved. In his first campaign for governor of South Carolina he used it. At the campaign meetings he would call upon all who intended to vote for him to raise their hands. Up the hands would go with a shout. Then he would call upon his opponents in the same way, and the response would be a little silent manifestation. His mail is now filled with invitations to speak for silver in different states, and he has decided to make a southern tour. He will likely speak in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas.

The fact that Mr. Thurber has been out of the city for several days without any part of the government ripping or tearing loose merely goes to show what a grand and glorious country we live in.

Owing to the contributions from Secretary Morton's seed division, the Washington post-office is suffering from an acute attack of appendicitis.

### That Folding Bed.

An old, gray-whiskered man, who had lived all his life on a small farm near Batavia, stopped at the hotel last Tuesday evening. He said he wanted a room for one night. He was sent to the third floor. Later in the evening he went out and didn't come back till midnight. He had evidently been enjoying himself. His breath smelled of whiskey. He went up to his room and that was the last seen of him until early in the morning when a boy went to call him for his train. The boy got no answer when he knocked on the door and he opened it and walked in. The folding bed had not been let down. The boy had to look about for a moment or two before he discovered the old man. Then he heard a husky voice from near the ceiling somewhere. He looked up and there was the guest curled up on the top of the bed, rubbing his eyes. He was fully dressed, with the exception of his boots, which were standing on the floor.

"Say, mister," inquired the boy, "why didn't you get into bed?"

"B'gosh!" shouted the man, angrily "there ain't no bed. Here I've been curled up on top of this sideboard all night without a wink of sleep. Ain't this a nice way to treat a man? Hey?"

—Free Press.

Some of the things absolutely required by the modern wheelmen are as follows:

A camera.  
A foot brake.  
A '96 sweater.  
A cyclometer.  
A repair outfit.  
A chronograph.  
A bicycle stand.  
A bell or whistle.  
A '96 name plate.  
A luggage carrier.  
A "hygienic" saddle.  
A detachable sprocket.  
A new pair of toe clips.  
An adjustable handle bar.  
A lamp that won't jar out.  
A pair of ball-bearing shoes.

A pretty little fellow who was run over by a laundry wagon being driven on S. Division st., near Jefferson, got got up and wanted to thresh the driver after the accident.—Ann Arbor Courier.

The ladies of the Eastern Star were very much disappointed last Wednesday evening in not meeting any of their sisters or brothers from Ypsilanti, Chelsea, or Milan, at their last year party.—Ann Arbor Courier.

### Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? 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, Fainting Spells, 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. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

## Ice Cream Soda

at the

### Bank Drug Store

Come in and try a glass of this delicious drink, we are drawing a first-class article and invite you to sample it. While you are waiting

### Look Around Our Store

And you will find we are making a constant effort to please our patrons in every particular. We intend to sell them the best of every thing and sell it at lower prices than our competitors are making.

### We quote you this week

21 lbs. brown sugar for \$1.00  
17 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.  
6 lbs best crackers for 25c.  
Good canned corn 5c per can.  
Large cucumber pickles 5c per doz.  
6 doz clothes pins for 5c.  
Large ripe bananas 20c per dozen  
3 lbs fresh graham wafers for 25c  
Large fresh oranges 20c per doz.  
Choice apricots 10c per lb  
Kirkoline 20c per package  
Fry a 15c pkg. of our poultry powder  
4 good tomatoes 7c per can.  
Fresh ginger snaps 5c per lb.  
Come to us for purest and extracts  
New scaled herring 15c per box.  
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c.  
10 lbs best rolled oats for 25c.  
Fairbank's best cottolene 7c per lb.  
Choice olives in bulk 20c per qt.  
25 boxes matches for 25c.  
Strongest 4F ammonia 4c per pt.  
Pure cider vinegar 18c per gal.  
We will sell you a better broom for 15c, 20c and 25c than any other store in Chelsea.

## Wall Paper

Do you intend to hang any paper this season?

Don't fail to look over our stock before buying. We have elegant patterns at all prices matched up with ceilings and borders and will save you money on every purchase

### Our 30c Tea and 28c coffee

are making us customers every day. Try a sample of them, that is the only way to

Test their Qualities.

### Pure Spices and Extracts

We have a large spice and extract trade and have built it up by selling nothing but pure goods.

### Window Shades

We have a nice line of window shades selected from the best colors. A good shade mounted on spring rollers for 20c.

Paints, Oils, Leads, Varnishes, Alabastine, etc.

### Fresh Garden Seeds

in bulk and in packages.

All goods fresh.  
All goods warranted,

Glazier & Stimson



# THE CHICAGO STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, MAY 10, 1904.

## RICH GIFT TO WALES.

BARON HIRSCH LEAVES TO HIM \$5,000,000.

Said to include a Large Amount of Indebtedness—Jackson Appears as Witness in His Own Defense—Taylor Explains His Crime on the Gallows.

### Fortune to Royalty.

Baron Hirsch left to the Prince of Wales by will \$5,000,000 (\$5,000,000). This is announced from London upon the authority of a leading official in one of the royal establishments—a Knight Commander of the Bath, who by reason of his official as well as his personal and social relations to the Prince of Wales, is in a position to know the facts. Common rumor has had it for a long time that the prince was heavily in the baron's debt. Whether the bequest is exclusive or inclusive of this alleged indebtedness cannot be known perhaps until the will is read. The baron certainly and frequently was of great financial assistance to his royal highness. In return the prince gave him constant social countenance, even going to the baron's vast shooting domains in Austria a few years ago on a visit. The young kaiser was also invited there, but, with contempt, refused to go. Report has ever since had it that the prince pressed his nephew to go, and that the kaiser's refusal was the first cause of the well-known ill-feeling between the two.

### Jackson on the Stand.

According to Kentucky law, which requires that if a defendant is to be put on the stand at all he shall be called first, Scott Jackson was put upon the stand at Newport, Ky., Thursday morning. He gave a brief sketch of his life in Jersey City and New York, and of his acquaintance in Greencastle, Ind., where his mother lived, and told briefly of his acquaintance with Pearl Bryan. He was in Greencastle from the spring of 1895 until the middle of October of that year and saw Pearl Bryan often. He was about to tell of statements made to him by Will Wood concerning Wood's relations with Pearl Bryan when the Court ruled that such testimony was not admissible. Jackson said he received many letters from Wood, but that they were so vile that he destroyed all except two, which are now in the possession of the prosecution.

### Taylor Is Executed.

Bill Taylor was hanged at Carrolltown, Mo., Thursday morning. The crime for which Taylor lost his life at the hands of the law was committed near Brownsville, Linn County, May 10, 1904. The victims were Gus Meeks, his wife and two children, who were brutally beaten to death and their bodies afterward concealed in a strawstack on the farm of George Taylor, three miles away from Brownsville. A third child, Nellie Meeks, aged 7, was left for dead, but her wounds were not fatal and she subsequently recovered to give testimony against her parents' slayers. The murdered man was an important witness against the Taylor brothers in a pending criminal suit, and the murder was for the purpose of suppressing his testimony. George and William Taylor were arrested and the latter only convicted after a second trial.

### National League Standing.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Pittsburgh	8	2	St. Louis	6	5
Philadelphia	8	3	Washington	6	5
Boston	7	4	Baltimore	5	6
Cincinnati	6	4	Cleveland	4	5
Chicago	6	5	Louisville	1	10
Brooklyn	6	5	New York	1	10

### Standing of Western League.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the Western League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Detroit	6	2	St. Paul	3	3
Kansas City	4	3	Minneapolis	3	4
Indianapolis	3	3	Columbus	3	5
Minneapolis	4	4	Grand Rapids	2	4

### Victory for McKinley.

The Illinois Republican convention at Springfield nominated John R. Tanner for Governor, and pledged its delegation to McKinley at the national convention at St. Louis.

### NEWS NUGGETS.

A school house near Vermilion, S. D., was demolished by lightning. School was in session and teacher and pupils were severely shocked.

A dispatch from Himla, India, says that an explosion of a box of fireworks on the Bombay mail train near Ghaziabad wrecked the car and hurled the occupants along the line. The train was packed with humanity. The natives, who made up the greater part of the passengers, maddened by pain, jumped recklessly out of the windows, with their clothes on fire, while the train was going at full speed. Three of them were killed and eleven injured by jumping. Several others were burned to death in the car.

The sentence of death imposed at Pretoria, South Africa, upon John Hays Hammond, the American engineer; Col. Francis Rhodes, a brother of the former premier of Cape Colony; Lionel Phillips, president of the Chamber of Mines of Johannesburg; and George Farrar, proprietor of County Life, of Johannesburg, has been commuted. Advice says that at the close of the trial of the leading members of the Johannesburg committee the presiding judge, after summing up, said that it was his painful duty to pass sentence upon the prisoners who had pleaded guilty of high treason, but he expressed the hope that the executive would show the same clemency it had exhibited during the crisis which marked the beginning of the year.

Rev. O. O. Brown is no longer pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco. At one of the stormiest and most sensational meetings of his congregation he resigned, and by this unexpected action destroyed the plans his opponents had been making for several weeks. To the very last his friends remained with him.

The Lehigh Coal and Iron Company, one of the largest companies at the head of Lake Superior, has been reorganized under the name of the Lehigh Coal and Coke Company. The purpose of the change was to recapitalize.

## EASTERN.

At Manchester, Conn., fire Friday destroyed property of the value of \$600,000. The heaviest loss was in the tobacco warehouse of Harman Bros. The origin of the fire is believed to have been incendiary.

The dead bodies of Mrs. Joseph Cocking and Miss Daisy Miller, her niece, and the unconscious form of Joseph Cocking were found Friday in the village store kept by the Cockings at Hill Top, Md. Robbery had been the incentive.

Mrs. Anna Wane Treadway, which was at one time a divorcee from her husband, Archie Wane. The complaint charges Wane with various illegal escapades.

The large warehouse of the Atlantic Refining Company at Pittsburg, together with two settling tanks and a number of receiving tanks containing oil, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning, entailing a loss of about \$100,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

The firm of Pemberton Bros., manufacturers and dealers in sheepskins at Peabody, Mass., and Boston, and the firm of B. E. Baker & Co., dealers in goat-skins, of which the Pemberton brothers were also members, assigned for the benefit of their creditors. The indebtedness of the two firms will aggregate about \$300,000 and their assets \$150,000.

Intelligence has been received at Pittsburg of the capture in Guatemala of John L. Cowan, who disappeared last February, leaving his friends, relatives, creditors and victims about \$200,000 short. Cowan was in the lumber business, and his victims are scattered over the lumber regions of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and Canada. Forgery, note-raising and other forms of swindling are charged against him. Cowan will be brought back to the United States at once.

## WESTERN.

It is currently reported that United States troops from Fort Canby have taken possession of and are now occupying Sand Island, having ejected Washington State militia therefrom. The State troops were protecting fish traps from striking fishermen. Sand Island is the property of the Federal Government.

At Toledo, O., the Smead Heating and Ventilating Company's plant and contents were injured by fire Monday night to the extent of about \$35,000, partially insured. The Toledo Tube Company also suffered a loss of about \$15,000, which is also partially covered by insurance. About 400 men are thrown out of employment.

Attorney Virgil Conkling, of Kansas City, left for Washington to secure a writ of error from the United States Supreme Court in the case of Murderer William Taylor, sentenced to hang. He anticipates little success, it is said, and the murderer, for the first time since his long incarceration, is beginning to show signs of fear.

One of the richest strikes ever made in the Black Hills was made Friday in Rutledge Gulch, about four miles from Deadwood. Assays made from the ore ran from \$250 to \$1,000 per ton. Prospects are swarming in from all the surrounding camps and intense excitement prevails. It is not known yet how large the deposits are, but one bowlder of the ore has been found which weighs half a ton. The ore is refractory with fine gold deposits.

Marshal Baker, of Pioneer, O., captured the burglars who operated on the Pioneer Bank last week. They are four in number. They were pursued into the country and captured after a desperate fight. One of them had been shot in the leg. They were all heavily armed and had a full kit of burglar tools, with powder and fuse, similar to that found in the bank. One of the men was found a gold watch taken from the store of Mr. Hadley. They refuse to give their names.

Ten persons at least were killed outright, three fatally and seventeen more or less injured and great destruction of property was wrought by a cyclone which passed over Clay County, Kan., Saturday night. The cyclone started about six miles south of Clifton and went in a northwesterly direction for twelve or fifteen miles, then lost its force by spreading. It passed about half way between Clifton and Morganville. Its track varied from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile in width.

Cripple Creek came near being annihilated Saturday by a fire that swept away in a short time 250 buildings and entailed a loss of upward of \$1,000,000, with only \$250,000 insurance. The desperate method of dynamiting buildings in the path of the flames saved what is left of the town. An accident occurred which lost a fireman his leg. He was placing a big charge under the Sisters' hospital when it exploded, blowing his leg off. The burnt district is to be rebuilt at once, with brick and stone buildings.

Richard Mansfield, who is at present playing in San Francisco, denies that he has signed a contract with Daniel Frohman for \$100,000 a year for five years. Mr. Mansfield, through his New York manager, John P. Slocum, received contracts for a season of thirty weeks, with guarantees amounting to \$150,000 for the season. His tour will embrace all the prominent cities in the East and West, including a four weeks' tour through the South. The season commences early in September in Omaha.

Ringling Bros., circus managers, have just come into possession of what they say are the only panther-leopards on earth. They are the new-born children of Mrs. Felina, the panther, and a leopard that departed menagerie life at Chicago some weeks ago. The youngsters weigh scarcely more than a pound apiece, but they scratch and spit "like sixty." In color and marking they take after the leopard side of the house. Showmen have come to regard the birth of wild animals in captivity as quite a matter of course, but they have not got over congratulating themselves heartily on each successful arrival of the sort. The Ringlings say that money could not tempt them to part with their hybrid mascot, which, if they reach maturity, will be worth \$800 each.

Galena, Ill., the old home of Gen. Grant, where as a humble tanner he earned his livelihood for many years before the war, Monday paid appropriate tribute to the anniversary of the birth of the "hero of Appomattox." In previous years the anniversary has been marked by spontaneous enthusiasm and tokens of respect, and the celebration of Monday was no exception to the rule. Business was generally suspended, the city was in holiday garb and hundreds of visitors from other parts of the State, as well as from across the Iowa border, joined with Galena

citizens in the celebration. A large delegation from Chicago arrived. The events of the day were observed with a parade of citizens, municipal departments, Grand Army and secret and patriotic societies. Gen. John C. Black made the principal address.

The Chicago health department received a notification Monday from Dr. Joseph H. Senger, commissioner of immigration at New York City, that the steamer Victoria, infected with smallpox, had arrived at that port from Naples. Dr. Senger reported that seven of the immigrants on board are bound for Chicago. The letter was undated and said nothing as to the trains on which the persons will come or whether they had yet left for the West. Commissioner of Health Kerr immediately answered the communication with a telegram asking precise information as to the time of coming and the date of the movements of the immigrants. His telegram was to Surgeon General Wyman, and stated the information at the hands of the health department. The Chicago health department is much incensed at the neglect of the Federal authorities at protecting the Western country.

Over twenty Milwaukee school children were knocked down and injured by a runaway team Tuesday. The team, which was owned by William Schatt-schneider, was hitched with a weight. The little ones cried, "Runaway, runaway," and gathered in crowds along the curb to witness the horses dash wildly along the street. As the team ran, the hitching weight, which was on the near side, swung up over the heads of the little ones who lined the curb and landed in their midst. The infuriated horses followed the impulse which was given to them by the flying weight and dashed in among a hundred of the boys and girls who were shouting in glee at the flying team, and in an instant there were at least twenty-five of them who had been knocked down and trampled upon. The only ones who are thought to be dangerously wounded are Frank Schubie and Annie Nolden. They are in a critical condition, and the physicians have but slight hopes for their recovery.

Peter Egbert, a Rockville, Ind., carpenter, 23 years old and unmarried, Saturday morning, without apparent cause or provocation, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Herman Haschek and two children, next door neighbors. He then reloaded his gun, and, coming up town, saw Sheriff W. M. Mull and Deputy Sheriff William Swann in the National Bank stairway. Egbert shot him instantly. Deputy Sheriff Swann was shot in the right side of the neck, being instantly killed. Egbert then made his escape to the fair grounds, just outside of town. A posse was immediately organized and started in pursuit. Fifty or more men, armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols, surrounded the grounds. When he saw escape impossible, the murderer killed himself. Miss Florence Egbert, the sister of the murderer, when she heard the details of the horrible affair and that her own brother was the central figure of the various tragedies, became frantic and died immediately from the shock. She was in bed suffering with typhoid fever.

A severe cyclone struck near Spencer, S. D., Monday at 6:30 p. m. It took a northerly course, destroying farm property and doing immense damage to crops. The little town of Epiphany lay directly in its path and was completely wiped off the earth, not a building left standing. Three persons were fatally injured and fifteen more were seriously injured in that immediate vicinity. At Madison heavy wind demolished several buildings. A family of five are reported killed outright near Montrose, but the report cannot be verified. It rained in Nebraska almost incessantly for twenty-four hours. In various portions of the State a violent gale blew, destructive of windmills and small buildings to a considerable extent. In North Omaha great piles of rubbish, tree limbs, mud and sidewalks filled the street from curb to curb. Lightning that accompanied the rain played havoc with the overhead wire system and struck in several places. The greatest damage about town was sustained by the Nebraska Telephone Company. About 100 telephones were temporarily out of service and nearly all the toll lines knocked out.

## WASHINGTON.

Acting Comptroller Coffin, at Washington, received a telegram stating that the Grand Forks National Bank, of Grand Forks, N. D., had closed its doors. According to its last report, the bank had assets amounting to about \$633,000.

H. D. Gorman, nephew of Senator Gorman of Maryland, who, with W. M. Traskett of Arkansas and Judge Rock of Georgia, was appointed by the Government as a special commission to treat with the Osage Indians for the purchase of their lands and to induce them to agree to an allotment, stopped over in Independence, Kan., on his way back to Washington. The commission did not accomplish anything, and as the limit of their appointment has expired the members are returning to the capital.

## FOREIGN.

Gomez, the Cuban insurgent leader, is again reported dead.

A report comes from Glasgow that the Coates and Clark thread companies are to combine.

The census of Paris up to March 30 shows the French capital to have a population of 2,511,405, an increase of 87,250, chiefly outside of the fortifications.

Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities without trial, on the charge of having incited Armenians to rebel against Turkish rule, was surrendered to the United States consul at Alexandria Saturday. Details of the affair show that the step was not taken until a United States warship had been telegraphed for.

The correspondent of the London Times at Constantinople says: "Rumors are current that the sultan has had a sudden and acute development of spinal or renal disease, due to Ixet Bey's vigilance in saving his sovereign from work and worry. I believe that the sultan is quite free from organic disease, but he is constitutionally subject to violent paroxysms of nervous irritability which brain fatigue tends to aggravate."

A general banking law of great importance to the future development of Mexico has been proposed in the form of a bill submitted to Congress by the Finance Department. The minimum of capital subscribed for any new bank shall be half a million dollars, of which at least one-half shall be paid in cash before the bank commences business. Cash on hand shall never be less than half of its notes in circulation plus the amount of the

deposits at call. No bank shall be allowed to have notes for an amount exceeding three times its paid-up capital. Notes shall not be 1-gal tender, and none shall be issued for less than \$5.

Telegraphic communication between Cape Town, Africa, and Bulawayo was reopened for a time Friday, and then there was another break, believed, however, to be only a temporary interruption. The news is somewhat conflicting, but the main facts seem well established—that the British made a sortie in force, encountered large numbers of Matabeles, inflicted great loss upon them, suffered in return, were at one time in danger of annihilation, and finally retreated. The loss of the Matabeles is said to have been very great. No correct estimate could be made, but the reports place the number of Matabeles killed at anywhere between four hundred and one thousand. The loss of the British is not stated, but it is believed to be more severe than the commanders at Bulawayo are willing to admit.

The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, said in the House of Commons at London Monday that arrangements for a condition of arbitration with respect to Venezuela and other questions are matters which Great Britain and the United States had in view during the recent negotiations. Mr. Balfour added that the last communication from the United States arrived on Friday and was now under consideration. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that the Government would deal with both the general question of arbitration and also with the special question connected with Venezuela, and it was confidently hoped that by patience and tact on both sides a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the matters would be attained. Mr. Balfour said that he could not furnish any further information at present, and added that Sir William Harcourt would agree with him that it was not expedient to discuss negotiations which are still pending. The Daily News, in discussing the political of Dias in respect to Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine, says the real inwardness of the message is that some minor American republics are beginning to be extremely jealous of the United States.

A dispatch from Pretoria says: Sentence of death has been pronounced upon Messrs. Phillips, Hammond, Farrar and Rhodes, of the Johannesburg reform committee, who recently pleaded guilty of high treason. This appears to be confirmed by the following advices from London: The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the House of Commons Tuesday that the five leaders of the reform committee of Johannesburg—J. H. Hammond, Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, Lionel Phillips and Charles Leonard—had been condemned to death. Mr. Chamberlain added that upon hearing the news he cabled to the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, to communicate the following to President Kruger: "The Government has just learned that the sentence of death has been passed upon the five leaders of the reform committee. They can feel no doubt that your honor will commute sentence and have assured Parliament of their conviction that this is your honor's intention." John Hays Hammond, one of the members of the reform committee condemned to death, is an American. W. J. Galloway, conservative member for southwest Manchester, asked whether the law under which the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee were tried does not provide for the confiscation of their property in the event of conviction, and not for the imposing of the death penalty. Mr. Chamberlain said he was unable to answer the question.

## IN GENERAL.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has resigned as prime minister of Canada, and it is believed that Sir Charles Tupper has accepted the task of forming a new cabinet.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Business has been favored by reasonable weather, and the distribution of products has made fair progress, yet reducing retail or wholesale stocks far enough, however, to materially improve the position of industries. Those stocks have apparently been large ever since the fever of buying last fall, and the actual buying for consumption smaller than has been generally realized. Hence all the great industries are embarrassed by lack of adequate demand, and in some cases the accumulation of goods in anticipation of demand has gone about as far as it can. Strikes of some importance are threatened in building and window glass trades. Prices of commodities are on the whole lower than ever before. The fall in manufactured products is less than it was April 1, but in farm products greater."

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 12c to 14c; eggs, fresh, 1c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per lb for common growth to fine brush.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 1 white, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 38c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 43c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c; clover seed, \$4.55 to \$4.65.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 62c to 64c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 38c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; butter, creamery, 10c to 16c; eggs, West-

## ONLY TWO ARE SAVED SENATE AND HOUSE.

### SEALING SCHOONER AND CREW GO DOWN.

Mourful Tale of the Frozen North—Spain Captures an Alleged Fish-buster—Second Incendiary Blaze Completely Wipes Out Cripple Creek.

Legislative Session of Fishermen. The steamer Alki, at Port Townsend, from Alaska, had a passenger two dead, Mrs. Peterson, a German, and a half-breed, Sivash Jimmy, who left Victoria Jan. 23 in a sealing schooner, City of San Diego. April 4 the men, while hunting seals, were lost in a blinding snowstorm and driven before the wind all night in a small canoe. When daylight came the schooner was not in sight. For six days and nights the Alaskan beach 100 miles west of Sitka. Their feet and hands were frozen stiff. They were picked up by Indians. As the schooner City of San Diego has not been sighted since the night of the storm, Peterson is of the opinion she was lost. She had eighty skins at the time the men left her.

Fated Cripple Creek. The mining camp of Cripple Creek, Colo., is no more. The destroying angel whose wings of fire fanned the camp on Saturday renewed his visitation Wednesday, and completed the calamity. Thousands of people are homeless, with two inches of snow on the ground and a thermometer that is hugging the zero mark. No description can exaggerate the condition of affairs. Two million dollars' worth of property went up in smoke, with probably one-tenth of that covered by insurance. The loss of life is great owing to the reckless use of dynamite in throwing down buildings that stood in the path of the fire, with the hope of erecting a barrier of debris that would stop further progress of the flames. The Palace hotel was blown to bits, and sleeping guests were hurled to eternity. Four are known to be dead, and the injured number twenty. The fire was started by bandits, whose aim was to loot the banks. Not a business building is standing. Only a few outlying residences escaped the flames.

### Seized the Vessel.

The Spanish gunboat Mensajera has captured and brought into Havana the American schooner Competitor, of Key West, loaded with arms and ammunition, believed to be intended for the insurgents. The details of the affair show that the Mensajera on Saturday sighted near Bermeas, on the north coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio, a suspicious-looking schooner, which attempted to get away from the war vessel. She was pursued, overhauled and boarded. In command of her were Alfredo Laborde, Dr. Bedia and three newspaper correspondents. The Competitor, it appears, was last from the Mosquito coast, where, it is presumed, she shipped the arms and ammunition found on board. The latter consisted of 38,000 cartridges, a number of packages of dynamite, many cases of Mauser and Remington rifles, cases of accoutrements, etc. The men found on board are held as prisoners.

### Old Dominion Line Steamer Sunk.

At Newport News, Va., the Old Dominion Line steamer Wyanoke ran into the United States cruiser Columbia early Tuesday morning and sank in thirty minutes. All of the Wyanoke's passengers and crew were saved, but the baggage is all lost and probably the cargo also. Two firemen were badly scalded. The Columbia was anchored very near the pier and was not seen from the Wyanoke on account of the brilliancy of the electric lights on the pier.

## BREVITIES.

The Servant Girls' Union of West Superior, Wis., has struck for an increase of wages from \$12 to \$15 per month.

Commander Booth-Tucker went "blaming" in New York with Steve Brodie, and was arrested as a suspicious character.

Obituary: At Dresden, Ohio, Dr. D. A. Austin. At Fairbury, Ill., Mrs. Mary Gibb. 68.—At Muncie, Ind., Milton Thomas.—At Constantine, Mich., Samuel King.—At Elkhart, Ind., Mrs. Margaret Burdick, 62.—At Rockford, Ill., Mrs. A. J. Storey, 63.

The trial of Arthur Mayhew, a negro, for the murder of Stephen Howell in Hempstead, L. I., on March 7 last was concluded before Justice Martin J. Keogh in Long Island. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, after being out two hours.

Fire at Paris, Texas, destroyed property valued at \$250,000, including the Hotel Peterson, the J. K. Bywaters Building, M. F. Allen & Co.'s warehouse and the Clements Building. The body of John Saulsman was found in the ruins, and it is supposed that he was murdered and the fire started to conceal the crime.

A destructive cyclone passed over sections of Boone, Audrain and Monroe Counties, Missouri, Tuesday night. Trees and fences were leveled, and at the farms of J. W. Sexton and J. L. Spappington whole orchards were destroyed, and barns, dwellings and outbuildings swept away. No one is reported killed.

A strike of drivers has caused a suspension of five large mines in the Tom's Run district, near Carnegie, Pa. Not more than forty men quit work because their demand for an increase in wages was refused, but they have thrown about 700 diggers out of work. The strike is not sanctioned by the miners district officers, and every effort is being made by them to effect a settlement.

Porter P. Heywood, one of the best-known fire insurance men in the United States and general agent for the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, died Tuesday at Chicago, of peritonitis. Mr. Heywood was 67 years of age, and his death was unexpected except by most intimate friends of the family.

The town of Flesherton, Ont., was wiped out by fire. The Illinois Women's Republican League named Mrs. H. F. Cartel, of Jacksonville, for State University trustee.

The Mexico, Mo., City Council passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to either sell or give away to minors cigarettes or cigarette wrappers. The law is that any one found guilty of the misdemeanor shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. Most of the young men in the city are cigarette users.

### WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Senate and House—Important Measures Introduced and Acted Upon—An Important Resume of the Session.

The National Solons. Several minor bills were passed at the opening of the Senate Thursday, including the bill authorizing a bridge across the Missouri river at Boonville, Mo. The Indian appropriation bill was freely discussed. The Platt amendment extending the services of the Dawes commission as to terminate the tribal relations of the Indians, and dividing their lands in severalty, was ruled out of order as general legislation, after Senators Jones of Arkansas, Bates and Platt had discussed the prevalence of lawlessness in Indian territory. The bill was then passed, after the item of \$1,000,000 for payment of the Cherokee outlet fund, stricken out by the committee, had been restored. It now goes to conference. Bills were passed for an additional circuit judge in the Sixth judicial circuit, and appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Salt Lake City. Consideration of the Federal pension bill was resumed in the House. Mr. Hepburn (Rep.) of Iowa gave notice of an amendment instructing the pension office to construe the pension laws liberally. Mr. Stewart (Rep.) of New Jersey closed the debate for the day and the House adjourned.

The Senate gave Friday to the sundry civil appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Sherman sought to take up the bill proposing a repeal of the law fixing a rebate on the tax on alcohol used in the arts, but the measure went over. A proposal by Mr. Bacon (Dem.) of Georgia giving the Cotton States Exposition Company \$13,000 balance of the former appropriation unexpended was adopted. The bill then went over. The joint resolution giving to Senators Mantle of Montana and Clark of Wyoming the salary from March 4, 1894, instead of from the date of election, was adopted. The House decided to proceed with the Pickler pension bill and the whole day was consumed in the discussion of that measure. The House amendments to the Indian bill and agreed to a conference. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

In the Senate Saturday the sundry civil appropriation bill was completed and passed during the day. As it passed the House it carried about \$30,000,000; as reported to the Senate it reached \$35,000,000, and with amendments added the total was raised to \$37,000,000. Most of the time in the House was occupied with the general pension bill. The debate was generally formal in character. At half-past 2 o'clock, without concluding debate on the bill, the House entered upon the special order—the delivery of eulogies on the late Representative William H. Crane of Texas. Then the House, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned until 8 o'clock.

The debate on the adoption of a rule brought in by the Rules Committee in the House Monday for a vote on the Pickler general pension bill was rather sensational, though nothing was accomplished. The minority report on the Pacific Railroad bill was submitted to the House by Representative Hubbard of Missouri. It deals exhaustively with the financial conditions of the companies concerned in the proposed funding plan. It argues that the majority bill should not be adopted. The Senate did nothing of importance.

The Senate was plunged into an exciting financial debate Tuesday, after several weeks of serene and formal procedure on appropriation bills. The naval appropriation bill was under consideration, and the item of four battle ships, to cost an aggregate of \$155,000,000, served as a text for a speech by Mr. Gorman pointing out that the revenues of the Government are less than the receipts. Mr. Gorman's statements brought on an animated controversy, in which Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hale and Mr. Chandler joined issues with the Maryland Senator as to the responsibility for the failure of tariff legislation in the present Congress. The House passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the Confederate army, provided they joined the Union forces ninety days before Lee's surrender.

Both House and Senate spent Wednesday in debate of various measures. Absolutely nothing of importance was done.

### Items of Interest.

England's police army numbers 40,000 men.

Sunflower stalks are now converted into paper.

The Cherokees of North Carolina number 2,885.

Blotting paper is made of cotton rags boiled in soda.

The Russian Imperial crown is valued at \$4,000,000.

The notes of the Bank of England cost one-half penny each.

The eggs of a crocodile are scarcely larger than those of a goose.







## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnhill & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.  
Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 5 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.  
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.  
Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

Here's hoping that the sultan of Turkey will get a dose similar to that received by the shah of Persia, and that right speedily, too.

Chas. Paul is quite ill.

Several from here went to Solo Sunday to attend confirmation exercises.

Frank Manchester of Battle Creek was the guest of Miss Amy Morse, Sunday.

Miss Bertha Spencer has been spending a week in Sylvan with Florence Hammond.

Mrs. Etta Stocking of Ann Arbor spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer.

Sylvan.

There will be a meeting of the Sylvan Ladies Aid Society next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. Dancer.

Owing to the pastor's absence the pulpit of our church will be occupied next Sunday by Mr. Parker of the University of Michigan.

The social given last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Millepaugh was a success, and an enjoyable time was had by those who braved the stormy weather.

Remember the election of officers of the Y. P. S. C. E. occurs at the church Friday evening, May 8th after prayer meeting. Let every member be present.

Waterloo.

Etta Gorton spent several days of this week in Stockbridge.

Mrs. May Thomas of Jackson spent Thursday with her parents.

Clarence Jones and sister of Napoleon visited at Fred Croman's Saturday.

Mrs. C. Miller of Bunker Hill spent several days with Mrs. Hubbard, last week.

Miss Willels of Ann Arbor is spending the week with her uncle, John Howlett.

After a long and painful illness, William Hanawald died May 5, 1896, aged 30 years. Mr. Hanawald leaves a wife and three small children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. The funeral was held Thursday at the Lutheran church.

Unadilla.

Wm. Clark now rides in a new buggy.

A. G. Lane made a business trip to Detroit last week.

Will Thomas of Jackson visited A. O. Collins last week.

Miss Fannie Stoner of Chicago visited relatives here a few days.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Townsend is the guest of Mrs. Emma Conson.

Josie May was the lucky one to win the quilt, having the most names.

Geo. May and Miss Vesta Nott of Stockbridge visited at E. C. May's Sunday.

Married, Sunday afternoon at the residence of E. C. May at 5 o'clock, Frank May Jr., to Miss Nina Davis of Unadilla, Miss Maude May acting as bridesmaid and Vester Bullis as best man. Rev. Geo. Stone performed the ceremony.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Some unregenerate cuss has been throwing stones on Bro. Thompson's lawn, as the following item from the Dexter Leader will prove: When you see a man, who is pushing a lawnmower, suddenly stop with a jerk, go to his machine, pick out something, throw it as far as he can throw it, and say—!!—!! you can bet he tried to cut a stone in two.

Edward Lewis, a peculiar medical subject, in the city today from Ann Arbor, where he has been exhibiting to classes. His peculiarity is a remarkable heart, twice the usual size, which at each pulsation gives forth a musical murmur. He tells an interesting story of life in Siberia. Lewis says he is a Russian Pole and was an actor, but was accused of nihilism and condemned to the Siberian mine for life. There he was put in the army and finally escaped to China, thence to America. At New York he was employed in a menagerie and was crushed by a bear, which doubtless brought on his strange malady.—Jackson Citizen.

The common council of Pinckney has changed its mind, and after getting up an awful thirst, it accepted the saloon bonds of a couple of men.

Deputy U. S. Collector Schmidt informs us that there are a good many violations of the revenue law. Some of them are evidently through ignorance and carelessness. Dealers in cigars and tobacco are not careful to destroy stamps on empty boxes and packages, but complain when the officer discovers their neglect.—Manchester Enterprise.

Here is a receipt for the pestiferous carpet bug, said to be a good one. Try it: One ounce of alum, one ounce of chloride of zinc, three ounces of salt. Mix with one quart of water and let it stand over night in a covered vessel, so that all sediments may be left behind. Dilute this with two quarts of water and apply by sprinkling the edges of the carpet about a foot from the wall. This is all that is necessary. They will leave boxes, bedding and any other resort which has been sprinkled with the solution, on the shortest possible notice, and nothing will be injured in texture or color.

Seventy-six cases were on the docket when the May term of the Circuit Court opened at Ann Arbor Monday morning, fifteen of them criminal and sixty-one civil, and over half of the criminal cases were disposed of that day. The rest of the cases are rather unimportant. Bert LaRoche pleaded guilty to forging a check for \$20 on Clark Hawes, and was sentenced to four years in Jackson. The case against C. P. McKinstry, city clerk of Ypsilanti, was continued, but the case of the people vs. "Jimmie" Blitheman, the young would-be burglar, is set for trial. The session will probably be a short one.

Prof. C. Bartholomew, the well-known aeronaut of Jackson, is preparing to break all previous records made by himself or by anyone else. He declares he will sail from Jackson July 3, using a gas balloon of 15,000 cubic feet capacity. He is now negotiating with a New York newspaper to have one of the reporters accompany him on the journey, which will probably last from four to six days and carry them to near the Atlantic coast should the current be eastward. This he considers would be about the life of the balloon. Communications will be dropped on route, asking the finder to wire the message to Jackson, thus the people will be kept posted on the whereabouts of the balloon.

While digging a hole in the gutter in front of his home Friday last, D. D. Holder throw out with the dirt a clay pipe which is a curiosity. It was buried about two feet deep and from its appearance had been in the ground a long time. The bowl is about two inches high and about 3-4 of an inch in diameter, not flaring as they usually are made. On the front of the bowl are the figures of a soldier and a sailor, each clasping a wreath which they are about to place on the head of the bust of a female, which stands on a pedestal, the front of the latter being embellished with symbols, comprising the plumb, square and level. Though these symbols are used in the Masonic fraternity, they are never used emblematically as in this case and the query is to what do they belong or what do they represent? The costumes of both the soldier and sailor are foreign, the former supporting a flint-lock musket and the latter a wiper to a cannon. Many old smokers have looked at the relic but none have ever seen one like it. It has been added to Cashier Newkirk's museum.—Dexter Leader.

While passing by a certain house in this village last Tuesday night, we were surprised to hear the sound of blows mingled with cries of pain issuing from the open door. We stopped and listened. Soon we heard a woman's voice crying, "Oh! Tommie, don't kill Danny!" These words were followed by exclamations of pain and the sound of a heavy fall. Thinking that a tragedy was about to take place and hoping to avert it, we rushed into the house, and into the presence of the family who evidently had been eating supper. The table was overturned, and the head of the house stood in the center of the room holding aloft a heavy cane. As we entered, he turned to us and said, "Who

**Liver Ills**  
Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

asked you in here, and what do you want?" Straightening up to our full height and expanding our chest, we replied that it was the duty of every law-abiding citizen to prevent murder. "Murder! murder!" he replied, "Who in thunder is murdering anybody. Hasn't a man a right to whip his own dog when he jumps up on the table and spills the supper all over the floor?" We replied that we guessed he had, and retired from the situation as gracefully as possible.—Fowlerville Observer.

Prevention is better than cure. Keep your blood pure, your appetite good and your digestion perfect with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will not need to fear any form of sickness. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Harmless, reliable, sure.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the fifty-fifth year. Use Halls Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent bald.

Have you seen those beautiful Newman Bro. organs that have just arrived at C. Steinbach's?

**Paper Hanging.**  
If you want your rooms decorated in an artistic manner at reasonable prices, give us a trial. Orders left at the Standard office will receive prompt attention. R. J. & G. D. BECKWITH.

**Condensed Testimony.**  
Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbia, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a cough two years, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass. says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming 229 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trial Bottles at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

**GREAT SALES** prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes **GREAT CURES.**

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M. Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1896.  
Jan. 18, Feb. 25, March 24, April 21, May 26, June 23, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 20, Nov. 17. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 15th. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

**Ladies:**  
Do you know the best place in Chelsea to buy a hat or bonnet? Well, give us a call and you will soon find that it is at

**Ella M. Craig's**  
I have just bought and am receiving an elegant new line of millinery goods for spring and summer trade.



**Sylphs and Overlands**  
(Highest award at the world's fair, 1896.)  
Up-to-date  
and 985 days ahead.

**Archie Merchant, Agent.**

**Not True**  
That I am going out of business as has been reported. Now have ready for exhibition and sale all the

**Latest Styles**  
In my line and will be pleased to wait on all who may come, especially soliciting the continued patronage of those who so long dealt with my mother.

**Kathryn Hooker**  
Second Floor McKune Block.  
Why don't you pay the printer?

## MILLINERY

Miss Nellie Maroney's new Millinery Parlors are now open. She would respectfully invite the ladies of Chelsea and vicinity to call and examine the new spring goods, pattern hats, etc.

**NELLIE C. MARONEY**

Rooms over Holmes Mercantile Co's store.

A magnificent lot of top and open buggies and double surreys to be seen at C. Steinbach's. Before purchasing, take a look at them.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alvah Hudson, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Herman Hudson, 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 with the will annexed, of said estate may be granted to Francis A. Burkhardt, the executor in said will named having refused to act, or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 11th day of May 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 holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, 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 interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and of 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.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.  
Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 10th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alvah Hudson, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Herman Hudson, 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 with the will annexed, of said estate may be granted to Francis A. Burkhardt, the executor in said will named having refused to act, or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 11th day of May 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 holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, 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 interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and of 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.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.  
Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Charles A. Heinrich, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Bertha Heinrich, 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 with the will annexed, of said estate may be granted to herself, the executrix named in said will or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 11th day of May 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 holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, 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 interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and of 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.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.  
Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 17th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Oldenage, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Catherine Oldenage, 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 with the will annexed, of said estate may be granted to Henry Gieske, the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 18th day of May 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 holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, 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 interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and of 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.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.  
Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 24th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Franklin E. Tucker, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of George W. Turnbull, 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 with the will annexed, of said estate may be granted to said petitioner, or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 25th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, 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 interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and of 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.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.  
Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

**AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.**  
The truss shown in the cut we believe to be the easiest, most comfortable to wear and the most durable truss that a person can use. It is no freak nor experiment, they have been on the market a number of years, although they are new to most of us, we have them in all sizes. When in need of a new truss or want something more comfortable than you now have, call and see them.  
**R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.**

**FARMERS**  
Don't fail to call on H. L. Wood & Co. for Garden and Field Seeds. They have a good stock. Also one dozen varieties of Early Potatoes for seed. New pure maple sugar for 10 cents per pound.

**H. L. WOOD & CO.**  
**What's the Matter**  
With the price of ICE? The mercury has come up but coming down. Who brought down the price?  
**ROBT. LEACH**

He will supply pure ice from Cedar and Mill Lakes, not from a barn yard and refrigerators during the season at lowest rates. Don't make contracts until he talks with you. He is also prepared to do teaming and furnish sand and gravel at lowest prices.  
You probably have heard all about what has been said against the refrigerator that I am selling, and I want to say that it is all untrue; that I am not selling a refrigerator that he is talking about; but that the refrigerator that I am selling is a class one, guaranteed in every respect. If I can't get your trade without telling something that is not true about others, I don't want it.  
It has been reported that this will be the last year that I will deliver ice, am in the business to stay, and do not ask you to sign a contract for five years, price is as liable to take another tumble, the same as it has this year.

**ROBERT LEACH**  
**WHY NOT**  
Purchase your Groceries where you are of getting what you pay for. Goods sold we keep 'em.

**J. S. Cummings**  
The Grocer  
**TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO**  
2 New Steel Passenger Steamers  
The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Steam Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishings, Decorations and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.  
Four Times per Week Between Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac PETOSKEY, "THE BOO," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.  
LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$19; from Detroit, \$13-50.  
EVERY EVENING  
Between Detroit and Cleveland  
Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.  
Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only.  
EVERY DAY BETWEEN  
Cleveland, Put-In-Bay & Toledo  
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, Address  
A. A. SCHMIDT, 25 N. W. DETROIT, MICH.  
The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

**Announcements**  
After May 1, 1896, the following changes will be made in the prices of collars and cuffs. Collars now 25c, cuffs per pair now 4c will be 30c and 5c respectively. We feel obliged to do this for present prices there is really no profit in laundering them. Respectfully,  
**Chelsea Steam Laundry**



## LOCAL BRIEVITIES

Thos. Sear who was slowly recovering from pneumonia, has had a relapse, and is now quite ill again.

The Washtenaw Baptist Association is now in session at Milan. Several from this place are attending the same.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Nettie Wood to Mr. Springfield Leach on Wednesday, May 13, 1896.

The Young People's Societies request that all parties having Queen Esther books in their possession to hand them to Geo. Ward.

The marriage of Miss Mary Ellen Armstrong to Mr. Alton Elwood Fletcher is announced to take place Thursday evening, May 14, 1896.

Two hundred and fifty million poker chips are manufactured annually in the United States, yet we are continually sending missionaries to foreign lands.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Chelsea has but five saloons now, Jacob Zang who had intended going into the place vacated by John Farrell having purchased the place run by Henry Frey. It is thought that Chelsea will be able to stand the reduction.

In a report of the meeting at the Baptist church, April 25, in a Detroit paper, we notice the name of W. E. DeMeyer as appearing on the program. How is it Will, is it the proper paper to spell one's surname with four capitals?

The bridge at the north end of Main street broke down Friday last a few minutes after a heavy load had passed over it. This is the bridge that was voted to replace with an iron one at the last town meeting. It has been temporarily repaired.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold their annual flower festival May 14, 15 and 16, in the store occupied by Merritt Boyd. All persons wishing plants will do well to call and purchase of them, as they expect to have a fine variety.

Thursday afternoon last the 2-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Badley of Unadilla was drowned in a cistern. It was three hours from the time the child was missed until its body was found. It had raised a trap door which had afterwards fallen back into place.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist church will hold their regular meeting Wednesday May 13th at the church parlors. Missionary program at half past three. Tea served at five. All ladies invited to the meeting. Gentlemen especially welcome to tea.

The First Congregational church last night extended a formal call to the Rev. Walker of Chelsea, Mich., who has occupied the pulpit the past two Sundays. It is expected that the call will be accepted and that Rev. Walker will soon begin his regular work here.—Emporia (Kan.) Daily Republican.

The following officers were recently elected at the semi-annual election of the B. Y. P. U.:  
President—Nathaniel Laird.  
Vice Pres.—Minnie Allyn.  
Rec. Secretary—Mrs. Frank L. Davidson.  
Cor. Secretary—Lucy Wallace.  
Treasurer—Chas. Colgrove.

The pupils of the Lincoln school building celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann yesterday. Quotations from Mr. Mann's writings were given by the younger pupils, a sketch of his life was given by Prof. E. P. Bradley, and Dr. Thomas Holmes of Chelsea, spoke concerning his personal knowledge of Mr. Mann, the great educator. The high school chorus furnished the music, and a pleasant and profitable hour was spent.—Coldwater Republican.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Mary's church, Tuesday, May 5, 1896, by Rev. W. P. Condit. The contracting parties were Mr. Philip Fleming, a prosperous and estimable farmer of Henrietta and Miss Katherine Liebeck, an excellent young lady of Sylvan. A nuptial high mass was celebrated and the altar and sanctuary were beautifully decorated. Mr. William Fleming of Henrietta, and Miss Elizabeth Liebeck of Sylvan were the attendants. There was a large attendance at the church. An elegant dinner and reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Liebeck in Sylvan. The happy couple left for Henrietta on Wednesday morning, attended by the felicitations of hosts of friends for a happy future.

Extensive improvements are being made at the Chelsea Roller Mills.

The regular meeting of the W. R. C. will be held Friday, May 8th, at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Maria Frey is having a cement walk put down in front of her residence on South street.

Mike K. Mills, or Prince Mike, of "flying roll" fame will be released from prison June 19.

The senior class will serve ice cream at the Town Hall, Saturday, May 9th, beginning at about 6 p. m.

Jacob Hummel was elected delegate to the Great Camp, K. O. T. M., to be held at Saginaw in June. Geo. W. Beckwith was elected alternate.

The election of delegates to the Great Hive Review, L. O. T. M. will take place Tuesday evening, May 12. All members interested please take notice.

Tuesday evening, May 12th, a bouquet social will be held at M. Wackenhut's residence, southwest of Chelsea, for the benefit of the Lutheran church.

Rev. C. L. Adams will occupy the pulpit of the Ypsilanti M. E. church next Sunday. Rev. Carl Zeidler will officiate in the Chelsea M. E. church during Mr. Adams' absence.

Dr. Thos. Holmes preached the temperance sermon at the Baptist church last Sunday evening to a large congregation. He made an earnest plea to young men to be free and not become bondslaves to any appetite.

Next Sunday morning in connection with the Congregational Sunday-school the pastor will organize a business men's class for the discussion of special topics, both of doctrine and of life. The first topic will be, The Person of Christ.

The Ladies Home Journal for May is a very attractive and seasonable number, the rich bounties of spring being presented in poetry, prose and picture. The various departments are well filled and the special lines are very interesting.

The neighbors of Orrin Burkhardt are giving him the laugh just now in regard to the way he met a bridal party here last week. It seems that he came to town to get a load of tile and while here received a letter from a nephew stating that he would reach town that day. Orrin thought that he would kill two birds with one stone and wait for him instead of making two trips. The nephew did not say anything in his letter about being married, thinking to surprise his uncle, and to say that he did is putting it mildly. The happy couple rode out to the farm on the load of tile, and Orrin looks sort of sheepish when he meets anyone who is "on."

The market continues dull and lifeless. Wheat brings 64c, rye 33c, oats 19c, beans 65c with a downward tendency. Many of those held by farmers will be carried over to the next crop. The price they will then get will depend upon the quality and quantity of the coming crop. Barley and clover seed are not now in market. Potatoes are not salable. Eggs 8c, butter 11c. Hay is now slow sale, timothy at \$12. An unusual quantity of wool is being sheared unwashed and an occasional lot is offered and brings from 7c to 9c. Receipts of everything are slow now and will be till after corn planting. There is yet from 15 to 20 per cent of the wheat cropping farmers' hands in this vicinity.

Next Sunday evening the pastor of the Congregational church will begin a series of addresses upon the Grounds of Christian Belief; will be continued as opportunity is presented on the following Sunday evenings. The following are some of the subjects which will be presented, so much time being taken for their discussion as may seem needful: The Doubts of the Age; Have we Souls? Is there a God? Can we know God? The Revelation of God in Nature, in History, in the Human Conscience; What is the Bible? Do we need Redemption? The Issues of Life. Mr. Walker's special studies have been along the lines suggested by these topics, and he has endeavored to explore the entire field. A cordial invitation is extended to all who wish to follow a candid free discussion of these themes—especially to those who are troubled with doubts on any of them—to be present. Written questions or doubts suggested by the discussion will be gladly received at any.

## PERSONAL.

John Watson spent Sunday in Unadilla.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks spent Wednesday in Detroit.

Mrs. John Taylor is visiting her son in Detroit.

Mrs. A. R. Welch spent Tuesday in Ann Arbor.

G. P. Glazier spent Monday in Stockbridge.

Jas. Curlett of Dexter was a Chelsea visitor Sunday.

J. V. N. Gregory of Dexter was in town Saturday.

W. J. Stapish of Ann Arbor spent Sunday in town.

Thos. McNamara was a Brooklyn visitor Monday.

Miss Nellie Maroney spent part of this week in Detroit.

Miss Mabel Gillam of Detroit is the guest of relatives here.

Miss Cella Foster of Jackson spent Sunday with her parents.

Miss Ella Morton spent the latter part of last week in Battle Creek.

Miss Jessie Everett of Stockbridge is visiting her parents at this place.

S. A. and F. C. Mape spent Sunday with their parents in Plainfield.

Miss Agnes Masson of Jackson is being entertained by Miss May Sparks.

Miss Edith Congdon and Miss Hattie Spiegelberg were Dexter visitors Sunday.

Victor Hindelang of Albion was the guest of relatives at this place last Sunday.

Miss Mary Negus has returned home from Clinton where she has been visiting friends.

Mrs. John Krausharr of Cleveland is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Spiegelberg.

Mrs. Fannie Watkins of Grass Lake has been spending a few days with Chelsea friends.

Miss Nettie Storms, Miss Mary Van Tyne and Miss Florence Bachman spent Friday in Ypsilanti.

Will Freer has gone to Detroit where he has accepted a position with the Postal Telegraph Co.

Roy Evans, August Eisele and Geo. Wackenhut have gone to Jackson where they have obtained employment in the stove works.

W. J. Knapp visited Detroit Wednesday.

L. T. Freeman visited Manchester Monday.

U. S. Laird is visiting his sister at Newaygo.

Miss Kate Haarer spent Wednesday at Detroit.

Mrs. Chas. Depew spent Friday in Ann Arbor.

Rev. Dr. Holmes is spending a few days at Coldwater.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Staffan were Manchester visitors Sunday.

Geo. Irwin Jr. is visiting Jackson and Hillsdale friends this week.

Miss Myrtle Fenn of Jackson spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

Fred Belser and family of Ann Arbor spent last week at Cavanaugh Lake.

Mrs. Geo. Ward and daughter Florence visited friends in Ann Arbor this week.

Mrs. L. L. Conk returned home Saturday after spending a few weeks in Hersey.

Will Dancer and daughter of Stockbridge visited friends in town last Sunday.

Arthur Huntley and Arthur Good-year of Jackson spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Everett of Stockbridge spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hoag and children of Detroit have been visiting relatives at this place.

Miss Olive Conklin has returned to her home at this place after spending some time at Chicago.

Mrs. Philip Keush and Mrs. Anthony Neckel have returned home after spending some time in Detroit.

Miss Nellie Cavanaugh of Manchester was the guest of the Misses Neuberger the first of last week.

Miss Laura Beach has returned to Hancock, Mass., after spending several weeks with relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. E. Stimson and Mrs. M. G. Hill have gone to Buffalo, N. Y., where they expect to spend several weeks with relatives.

Rev. W. P. Conditine had as guests at St. Mary's rectory last week, his cousin, Mrs. Mary Hurley with her two children, Marion and Ruth, and Mrs. John P. Kilcliner with her son Francis, all of Detroit.

## SUNDAY, MAY 10TH

is the date upon which we will open our ICE CREAM parlors, and continue throughout the season to serve our patrons with delicious ice cream. Special prices to socials, picnics, parties, etc. Cream delivered to all parts of the village.

Neckel Bros.

Opposite Town Hall.

## Hardware & Furniture

We offer special inducements now to buyers of

Lumber Wagons, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Spraying Pumps, Garden Hose, Barb-wire and all kinds of Building Material.

Everything in the Furniture line. Bedroom Suits, Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Couches, and anything found in a first class furniture department. Prices lower than ever on anything in our line. Come to us on paints and oils. We will save you money.

## HOAG & HOLMES

ADVERTISING PAY

... If you doubt it ...

## TRY THE Chelsea Standard GIANT CEMENT

Mends Everything.

The only cement that will stand hot water, manufactured by Giant Manufacturing Co., Jackson, Mich. For sale by

R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggist.

Glazier & Stimson, Drugs and Groceries.

F. Kandlehner, Groceries and Jewelry.

L. T. Freeman, Groceries & Crockery.

Chelsea,

Mich.

Do You

## FEEL SICK?

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

EASY TO TAKE

ONE GIVES QUICK TO ACT RELIEF.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (60 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

## Headquarters for Sweet Peas

Mixed Varieties per pound 40 cents. Half pound 25 cents. Quarter pound 15 cents.

THE ONLY NEW DOUBLE SWEET PEA Bride of Niagara True to name. Packet 25 cents, half Packet 15 cents.

The Wonderful Crimson Rambler Rose Only 15 cents.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1896, THE PIONEER SEED CATALOGUE. Chromo-lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Fuchsia White Phenomenal, Blackberries, Raspberries, New Leader Tomato, Vegetables.

Filled with good things old and new. Full list of Flowers, Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc., with description and prices. Mailed on receipt of 20 cts. which may be deducted from first order—really FREE—or free with an order for any of the above.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

JAMES VICK'S SONS

## SOUND SENSE

Guides the majority of the Chelsea public these days; most people know the true value of eatables and are not going to be induced to buy a cheap low grade article of food at a low price when they can get the choicest of the land at the RIGHT PRICE. It costs no more to live well on choice eatables than it does to live poorly on cheap, trashy eatables; we are constantly on the hunt after all the good things to supply the wants of the inner man and always keep the price in touch with the times. Our immense Tea and Coffee trade "sticks" to us because of the exceptionally fine quality and reasonable price of the goods we sell. Our Mocha Java and Rio Blend coffee at 28c per lb. is a "stunner" for competitors to compete with, and for fine drinking qualities, delicious flavor, delightful aroma beautiful golden color is not equalled in the Chelsea market; try it and you will have demonstrated to your satisfaction that what we say is true. THIS WEEK we will have our usual supply of BAKED GOODS direct from Kennedy's and you will do well to give them a trial. Also a fine lot of choice large yellow BANANAS, LEMONS, PINEAPPLES, STRAWBERRIES, ORANGES, and fresh VEGETABLES.

## CROCKERY

We are pushing this department with the determination to do the business and are making some prices that will attract buyers to our store. We are over stocked in this department and must unload profit or no profit.

25 6-piece toilet sets at \$2.50.

15 10-piece toilet sets at \$3.25.

\$14.00 dinner sets for \$11.50.

12.00 dinner sets for 10.00.

15.00 dinner sets for 13.00.

8.00 dinner sets for 7.00.

Plain white porcelain in beautiful new shapes and at the lowest prices you ever heard of. Our Forget-me-not stock pattern is a beauty and don't cost much to see it. NEW GLASS WARE—Glass Pitchers Berry Sets, Water Sets, Fruit dishes, Water Glasses, Comports, Nappies, Butter Dishes, Creamers, Sugars, all bought to sell at once and at a low price. We want the cash you need the goods, come and see, get our prices, you will surely buy.

WHO CUTS THE BEST CHEESE? TRY

FREEMAN'S.





## CHAPTER VII.

The truth was that this unexpected absence of Lady Susan rather frightened Horace. He did not know how he was frightened, but still he was so. He had unconsciously been relying upon the Marquis of Caulfield as a sort of safeguard to his conduct and protection against his own feelings, while mentally calling her rather an incubus, if not, under present circumstances, even a bore.

"I wonder what they are about now," he said, and he too sought the ballroom. There was Camilla, whirling away with his friend Forbes. Well, that was bearable; he didn't mind Jack so much. Action was, he thought, rather ostentatiously "sitting out," as it is called, and seemed to be watching her, though not rudely, of course.

He danced the quadrille with Lady Euphrosyne and whiled away the time between that dance and the lancers by doing the agreeable to her ladyship's large and slightly boisterous party. At length the moment came, as all moments have a way of doing. Nothing worth noting happened during the various figures of that unaccountably popular dance. Horace and his partner executed their lancers figures with exemplary precision, and were now too anxious to wait with one another to dream of shirking the coming ecstasy; accordingly they only strolled round the set of smaller rooms during the few minutes' interval they had to fill up.

"So you never met Mr. Acton before?" said Lilla.

"Never."

"I am sure you will like him, he is so very nice," pursued she, innocently. "What I had heard, seen, assured of, made me furiously jealous of him."

"Jealous! But if that is so, you must care for some one, and her young face betrayed the deepest concern; and you must think not only that he, but she, the girl or woman he—or, won't you tell me more? Perhaps you do not mean jealous in love?"

"That is just what I do mean."

"Then you—"

"Oh, Miss Harding, I have seen you but three times, but have you not already discovered that—"

Now, whether Miss Harding was more of a woman already than any one gave her credit for, and wanted Horace to propose to her that night, or whether she was still so much of a child as to give way to a childish impulse to break through conventionalities, is a point which each one finds better decide for himself, but, no sooner did their eyes meet than she laid her little hand down on the back of her lover's, and said, with a whole world of tenderness:

"What is the matter?"

To Horace it was an electric shock.

"The matter?" he echoed, his whole face aflame; "do you not know that I love you—have loved you, adored you, from the first night we met?"

This was hardly true, but he believed it at the time.

So the fatal word was spoken—spoken without premeditation, spite of all his boasted prudence; wrung out of him literally.

She threw herself back with her head against the wall; they sat upon a very narrow, uncomfortable, rust-colored seat—closed her eyes, and murmured:

"I am so glad."

Then, looking to see that they were quite alone, he bent and kissed her cheek. The cheek blushed, but she did not move, so he kissed the blush. It was done! When a man of the slightest honor tells a woman—at any rate, a lady—that he loves her, he is as good as married as far as she is concerned.

"And when shall I see you again?" asked Grudnell, anxiously; "may I ride over to-morrow?"

"N—no," Camilla replied, with a little frightened look which puzzled him. "You don't know Lady Prendergast; oh, how much I have to explain to you. I will write it."

They had reached the crowd of departing guests. All was hurry and confusion. Acton had got Miss Harding's things, and now proceeded to put them on. It did not matter. Horace had ceased being jealous, for the time being at least. He stood by, and gave her his arm again to take her to the carriage.

"Good night," she whispered; "Heaven bless you, oh, so tenderly."

And, watching his opportunity, he managed to whisper back:

"Good night, my love."

## CHAPTER VIII.

"Well," said Sir Howard, "and you have told me nothing about the ball. How—how did you get on with Lady Susan?"

"Oh, none of the Caulfield party were there."

"How very provoking!" said the uncle. "Why, I declare, Horace, you seem quite pleased! I believe you boys hate anything that prevents your flirting around with every pretty girl in the room, making as much love as you please to them all."

Sir Howard was really annoyed and irritated. He thought if Lady Susan was not there that Horace ought to deplore her absence, whether he cared personally for her or not.

"And who were your partners last night?"

Horace was expecting a certain amount of criticism, so he didn't blush, but replied with a very good grace:

"Gladly, I danced away. Let me see—there was Miss Larch."

"Miss Larch!" echoed his uncle, with a mixture of slight surprise and contempt.

"And then—let me see—you told me to mind and ask Miss Harding—you said I should like the other day."

"How tell me, nephew," pursued Sir Howard (almost laughing), "and so generally that he would have thrown a tailor-made off his guard, 'tell me—as a matter of taste—which do you personally most admire, the mignon charms of such a girl as that, or the more imposing and Juno-like attraction of your Lady Susan?"

"I will not deny," he said, "that I think there would, of the two, be more chance of my falling in love with Miss Harding. But tell me first, are you giving me my choice? Is Miss Harding also a match you would approve—is she, too, an heiress?"

"She is out of the question."

"May I inquire why?"

"By all means, there is no secret in the matter. First then, her father (one Harding, whom I used to know in former days) is not only a spendthrift, a ruined gambler, but he is positively a defaulter. That fellow has been warned off Newmarket Heath for not paying the heavy bets which he lost there and on other race courses."

"I suppose she will some day be very rich?"

"She rich?" cried Sir Howard in derision. "Who told you that tale?"

"I naturally imagined that at Lady Prendergast's death—"

"She will be lucky if she gets two hundred a year. As I have told you, Horace, you must marry money, if you marry at all; unless," he added, with a grim smile, "you and your wife are willing to live in a hut, and earn your wages as farm servants."

Here Horace, who inherited all the family pride, colored up in anger, but he said nothing.

Sir Howard went on:

"The Silvermead estates are very large, but they are strictly entailed, and pass to a distant cousin—Lord Howden, a Scotchman—at Lady Prendergast's death. During her life she has so much of the income as remains, after paying some eight thousand a year as interest on the heavy mortgages. As Lady Prendergast had little fortune of her own, and as Cave Harding soon managed to get hold of and squander the £15,000 which Miss Prendergast, Miss Harding's mother, brought him in marriage, it follows that all this poor girl can have in the way of money to counteract the lamentable disgrace of such a father, will be any meager scrapings which her grandmother may be able to leave her."

CHAPTER IX.

Between the above interview and the arrival of Lilla's promised letter, the two distinct men who inhabited our hero's body waged fierce war, and even went so far as to use violent and most abusive language one to the other. The disinterested lover, with his ready eloquence, his impetuosity and magnanimous ideas, alternately got the better or worse of the strife with the dutiful nephew—the polite and ambitious man of the world, who looked forward, not only to one day basely clutching and hoarding heaps of gold, but also to that holding of the head aloft which wealth, combined with position, allows a man to indulge in.

Here is the letter:

"I cannot begin by calling you Mr.—and you would hardly expect me to venture on your Christian name just yet—I mean your Pagan name, for Horace never belonged to any saint that I heard of. You must call me first by mine, and then I will say 'dear Horace.' I like Horace. I think it is a sweet name, but then, perhaps, it is because I like you. Horace, I want to have no secret from you; yet there are things I hate to enter upon—quarrels, for instance. I think I meant in this letter to tell you everything, but now I feel it would be easier to me, and also easier to make you understand certain sad and complicated things by word of mouth, so I want you to come over on Monday about three. I will tell my gran'ma, and then we shall be sure to be at home. Do come, mind. It is very important. Oh, I do want to see you. Monday is soon, and so you won't say I was wrong not to tell you certain things in my letter."

"I wish to say that I do not believe Mr. Acton cares for me except as an old friend. That is the only way I care for him. So, if you hear any gossip to the contrary just don't believe it. Mind you do not. I forbid you to be jealous any more. Don't forget you are not to write, but to call and ask for gran'ma on Monday at three. Good-by."

That was the letter. Horace thought it a very odd one, and he was right. At the same time he could not deny that the general ring of the letter was candid and unstudied. A sudden and anomalous interruption befell his meditations at this precise point in the form of a tobacco pouch flung at his Apollo-like head, and his familiar, Jack Forbes, appeared upon the scene.

It then befell that as the two young men strolled about the fair and undulating park of Massing, on that beautiful spring morning, Horace took his friend entirely into his confidence, keeping back from him nothing whatever—not even his furious but now dispelled jealousy of young Acton, not even his uncle's hopes concerning Lady Susan Graye. And good Jack Forbes was thrice worthy of the trust so blindly placed in him.

"To sum up, then, old man," Jack said, "here is your position. It is a very mixed one, presenting many discouraging difficulties, balanced—I might perhaps say more than balanced—by certain favorable features of great weight. Thus, if your having nothing of your own, and your uncle's avowed disapproval of the match, are to be set down as dead against you, on the other hand it must be in fairness remembered that you have won the lady's heart, will no doubt have the support of Lady Prendergast to the utmost of her great energy, and above all, that you are very young, and, if the worst comes to worst, you have lots of time and all the world before you to work your way. So, with such a prize in view as Miss Harding's hand, you are not the man I take you for if you will ever say die."

CHAPTER X.

On entering the dining room Horace was not a little perturbed to find that Sir Howard had guests, and these none other than the Most Noble the Marquis of

Caulfield and his august spouse and daughter. His uncle at once directed Horace, somewhat ostentatiously the latter thought, to a vacant place at the stately Lady Susan's side, who was all smiles—as far as such a being could find it in her dignity to be all smiles—to receive him.

There finally was a general move to the gardens; and Horace determined to go with the current, and just ascertain whether there was a tacit plot between his uncle and the Caulfields to throw him alone with Lady Susan.

The event proved his suspicions to be correct. Two minutes after they had all left the dining room, the fair Susan, Jack and Horace, were isolated together—Forbes purposely spoiling the game in supposed compliance with his friend's unexpressed wishes—but in another moment or so Lady Caulfield's voice was heard hailing from afar.

"Mr. Forbes! Mr. Forbes! Oh, come, make haste, and help me out of a difficulty. I can't undo the boat!"

This was almost too much even for her daughter, who had at least all the little usages of society at command, if little else, and she turned as if to detain Jack, saying:

"Oh, Mr. Forbes, I warn you, don't go. Mamma is so devoted to rowing, that if she once gets you on the lake, you will never escape."

But she was quite safe in saying this, Jack being far too sharp to take words for more than they were worth, and declaring, "It will be an honorable slavery at any rate," off he ran.

"I wonder what you are going to say to me," said our hero to himself.

There was a short pause as they strolled into the shrubbery. Then the lady said:

"You must mind and come and see us as soon as ever you come to town. Remember, 200 Belgrave square. Mamma is always home on Thursdays," and she looked up with her best smile at her companion's face.

"Poor thing," he thought; "if people angled in this unsophisticated manner for trout, I wonder how many fish would be caught?"

They emerged upon a parterre of flowers.

"Oh, what lovely roses!" exclaimed Lady Susan, with a little real enthusiasm. "Yes, considering we are hardly in May, it is not a bad show."

"May I pick some?"

"Oh, pray, allow me to save you that trouble."

"Very well, if you will pick a great number for me, I will pick this white one for you. Horace—oh, dear!" mentally sighed Horace, "what a dull thing is love-making with the love left out!"

They had walked round nearly to the spot where Lady Caulfield and Jack Forbes had tempted the fickle wave, but the water was hidden from them at this moment by a massive clump of rhododendrons.

Hark! there is a splash, a woman's frantic scream, a man's loud cry for help; and our rose pluckers rush wildly to the rescue.

(To be continued.)

NEGLECT OF THE DEAD.

Sad and Revolting Sight Seen in the West Indies.

Grief with the Spaniard, if we may judge by the condition of their cemeteries, is short-lived. This is shown by the custom prevailing in the Spanish West Indies of renting out the graves for a term of years, instead of providing for perpetual sepulture. The space is hired for three, five or more years; but at the expiration of that period goes the occupant and a new one takes his place. This is bad enough; but, generally, what remains of the original tenant is most unceremoniously dumped into a corner of the graveyard, there to lie neglected and soon to be indistinguishably mixed up with scores of other skeletons, forgotten disjecta membra of once loved and cherished mortals.

In the tropics, particularly, where one might expect greater care on the part of the authorities, if only from sanitary considerations, attention to the departed dead is more lax than in the northern regions. Excepting the great cemeteries of cities like Havana or the City of Mexico, the spots selected for the interment of the dead are in a woeful state of neglect.

The graves, mostly indicated by plain wooden crosses, painted black and leaning toward every point of the compass, are sunken in, while the open pits from which those whose terms of occupancy have expired have been removed, are numerous interspersed. In the corners of the walls heaped up in careless confusion, are the skulls and skeletons, some with battered cerements still clinging to them, some with long tresses of silken hair, proclaiming the sex of the subject when in life. It is a ghastly and revolting sight, and well calculated to stir one's feelings of pity and sympathy.

In the tropics, decay soon sets in, not alone of the mortal frame, but of the artificial environments of wood and vestures. Hardly is the cadaver out of sight than the destructive forces of nature are at work. Externally the graves are subject to swift change; in a few days they are covered with a carpet of green, quick-growing plants soon hide the mound from sight, and in the course of a season, if left to itself, the place of sepulture is hidden out of sight. It is not long before the inclosure is tenanted by strange creatures, such as blue land-crabs, which burrow in the earth and fatten and batten on whatever may be found therein contributory to their sustenance.

In refreshing contrast to certain of the islands are the churchyards pertaining to the English as in Barbadoes, Jamaica and other British possessions. There will be seen, adjacent to the little church of stone, or set within the pavement of its cancel, carved slabs of stone or marble, carefully and firmly fixed in place above the graves of those whose departure they commemorate.

Woe unto those who find a pearl in the stream of life, and fling it heedlessly away.

Some men marry in a vain effort to attain respectability.

## SOLDIERS AT HOME.

### THEY TELL SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

How the Boys of Both Armies Whiled Away Days to Camp—Swinging Hammocks, Visiting Marches—Telling Stories on the Battlefield.

After the Battle.

It was strange and queer to watch the demeanor of men wounded in battle, writes M. Quad. You might have stood beside hundreds who were struck down, and yet you would not have found two whose actions were exactly alike. When hit while standing inactive most men threw up their hands and cried out and staggered about before falling. If hit while the regiment was advancing they fell with curses on their lips, and sometimes rose up again and limped painfully after their comrades.

If reached by a bullet while the command was being driven or retreating or changing its position, then men wailed out like children—not so much over the hurt as because they realized that they were to be left on the field to suffer and would be helpless to protect themselves.

When a regiment was in line, waiting to move to the right or the left or be advanced, the thud of a bullet as it struck a man could be heard by the men on his right and left. If struck in the chest or shoulder or head he fell out of the ranks, threw up his hands with a shout, and then fell like a log. If struck below the breast he nearly always lurched forward and placed his hands on the ground and sank down

with a groan. The demeanor of no two wounded men was alike in minor particulars, but strangely alike in the first movements. A soldier shot through the head or heart—shot dead in his tracks, as you might term it—was not instantly killed. There was no such thing as instant death unless struck with a solid shot or blown to pieces by an exploding shell. No matter whether the bullet pierced heart or brain, the victim lived on for a few seconds—long enough to throw up his hands and call out and clutch at the comrades beside him for support.

Few men preserved silence after being hard hit. After the first exclamation they cursed or wept, and were not conscious of what they did. Each felt that he had been grievously wronged by being shot down. Sometimes they cursed first and wept afterwards—sometimes wept and sobbed like children from the first moment of feeling pain. The cursing and the weeping were the direct result of the nervous system being keyed too high by the excitement of the battle. If a wounded man was carried to the rear he soon got the better of his hysterics, and it was the same if left to himself for three or four hours on the field, provided the fighting had ceased in his vicinity. It was the wounded who lay on the field where the fighting continued who were the most to be pitied. They feared to be wounded again or killed outright,

and their shouts and screams could be heard whenever the roar of battle died away a little. Their fears were by no means groundless. Bullet and ball and shell and grapeshot were continually falling among them, and during the war thousands of soldiers were killed while lying wounded between the lines. The burial parties used to find bodies which had been hit from three to ten times, and after Grant's first battle in the Wilderness we found a Confederate with twenty-three bullet wounds in his dead body.

And there was more than the fear of missiles before the eyes of the wounded men. If infantry charged over them they might not suffer, but if a battery changed positions or there was a charge of cavalry they might be ground into the earth. When in his normal condition a cavalry horse will not stop on the body of a man lying in his path, but when excited to madness by the roar of battle the steeds of war will trample down anything. The wounded men lying about must take their chances when the bugles blew a charge. Some would escape the ironshod hoofs—others would be almost beaten into the earth. It was the same way if a battery was retired or advanced. The change of position was made with horses on the dead run, and their riders could take no thought of the dead and wounded lying in the way. The fate of a brigade or division, or even a wing of the army, might be at stake, and the sacrifice of a score of men already wounded did not



KILLED IN THE CHARGE.

count. When the guns were advanced at Chancellorsville to check Jackson's twilight attack the earth was fairly cumbered with the dead and wounded. On the few acres of cleared ground over which the guns had to advance were camp fires, knapsacks, haversacks, stacked muskets and several hundred men who had fallen under the volleys poured in from the edge of the forest. The guns dashed right into and over this jumble, and above the roar of musketry from the oncoming Confederates we caught the screams and shrieks of our wounded men as they realized that death was to come under the heavy wheels.

The burial parties were always pushed for time, and yet there was time to look into the faces and observe the attitudes of the dead and notice that death seldom came to two alike. Some suffered agonies from their wounds—others died as peacefully as if no twinge of pain had been felt. Some had their lips parted as if praying to God or uttering farewells to the loved ones at home—others had lips compressed and their faces showed grim determination or anger. Sometimes a wounded man had crawled away into the bushes or behind a stump or log to die. On his bronzed cheeks partly bleached by the touch of death, we would find traces of tears, and the hard lines would be softened down. When struck down as they moved and dying within a few minutes they carried fierce, stern faces and clenched hands, and nearly always their eyes were wide open and their lips parted to show their teeth. If the musket had not fallen from their hands under the shock of the missile it was clenched so tightly that their stiffened fingers had to be opened one by one.

There was no pity for the wounded while the fight was on. Now and then it was possible to alleviate thirst, or in case of an officer to carry him to the rear, but the unwounded had little thought of the fallen. It was only when night came down and the roar of battle died out to a growling and sputtering here and there that a new sound rose on the evening air to pale the faces of the veterans lying about with open haversacks. It was a sound heard only on a battlefield after a battle. It was a sound which began like the far-off murmur of a mighty crowd—which came nearer and nearer—which swelled in volume till it drowned all other sounds—which separated itself from the shouts of men, neighing of horses, peals of bugles and rattle of drums—one great overpowering wail from the thousands of wounded men which went right to the heart and caused every man to lift his head and whisper: "Poor fellows—God pity them!"

Bravely Done.

"That is one of the bravest men I ever knew," said Gen. Rosecrans to James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke) as Inspector General Ducat left the room where the two gentlemen were conversing. "I saw him once," continued the General, "coolly face almost certain death to perform a duty. Three men had fallen before his eyes, and he had to run the gauntlet of a thousand muskets; but he did it." Mr. Gilmore relates the circumstances, in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

It was at the battle of Iuka, where Rosecrans with only 2,800 men actually engaged, was fighting a Confederate force of 11,000, holding a chosen and very strong position. Ducat, in riding up to the General, had observed a regiment of Gen. Stanley's division about to be enveloped and overpowered by a much larger force.

"Ride on and warn Stanley at once," said Rosecrans. An acre of fire, swept with bullets, lay between them and the menaced regiment. Ducat glanced at it and said:

"General, I have a wife and children."

"You knew that when you came here!" said Rosecrans, coolly.

"I'll go, sir," said Ducat, moving his horse forward after his momentary hesitation.

"Stay a moment. We must make sure of this," said Rosecrans. He thought a thousand lives of more value than four, so, hastily writing some dispatches on the pommel of his saddle, he gave one to each of three orderlies, and sent them off at intervals of about sixty yards over the bullet-swept field.

Then he looked at Ducat, who had seen every one of them fall lifeless, or desperately wounded. Without a word Ducat plunged into the fire, and, wonderful to tell, he ran the gauntlet in safety, and with his clothes torn by minie balls, and his horse reeling from a mortal wound, he got to Stanley, and saved the regiment. The orderlies found their graves on that acre of fire.

Forrest's Warfare.

Twenty-seven horses were shot under Lieutenant General N. B. Forrest, who earned the sobriquet of "The Wizard of the Saddle" during the war, and Lieutenant General Richard Taylor said of him: "I doubt if any commander since the days of Lion-hearted Richard has killed so many of the enemy."

Forrest's aphorisms are such as one would expect from such a man: "War means fighting, and fighting means killing," he once said. On another occasion, he declared: "The way to whip 'em is to get there first with the most men."

Once when discussing with a graduate of West Point the question of how to fight cavalry to greatest advantage, he remarked: "I would give more for fifteen minutes of bugle than for three days of tactics."

A Frenchman claims to have discovered a method of successfully converting petroleum oil into a hard mass, which is not explosive and is absolutely smokeless and odorless. The inventor states that his new fuel costs about \$10 per ton, and that one ton equals thirty tons of coal.

The "five nations of Europe" own 2,310 war ships, mounting 88,200 guns, all ready for immediate service.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for May 10.

Golden Text—"The publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner."—Luke 18: 13.

The Lesson of Prayer is the subject this week, Luke 18: 9-17.

Prayer. What more important subject could be mentioned? To pray well is to live well. It is the secret of the universe. Why should not more time and thought be given to this greatest consideration, learning how to pray? In prayer everything depends upon the motive or spirit. There is a kind of benefit which comes from the mere form of prayer. "Verily," says our Lord, "they have their reward." But to pray to the highest ends the heart must take hold upon God himself, and thy father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. (Matt. 6: 4.) Let prayer be on this higher plane. Learn to talk with God and to God, not with and to men. Give prayer its true, higher ranges of desire. Link the soul with God, and be lifted up and strengthened. How many a time one has come away from a service more impressed and comforted by the prayer, even, than by the sermon. The discourse may have been excellent and may have been studiously prepared. But the preparation necessary for the offering of acceptable petitions goes further back. It takes hold upon all the life. It represents indeed the soul's fellowship with God. The only way to learn to pray well is to be much with God. We fell our heart life when we pray.

Lesson Hints.

The whole chapter is about prayer. It begins with the parable of the importunate widow and closes with the incident of the importunate blind man, Bartimaeus. Both got what they sought. Seek and ye shall find.

The verse preceding the lesson contains the strange query, "Nevertheless, when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" We shall understand it better if we say, following the Greek more literally, this faith, e. g., faith in prayer, faith that God will do what he has promised, faith to fulfill our part in the conditions.

The especial direction of this parable, however, is toward those who trusted in themselves that they were righteous, and "despised others." It is this last part that vilifies in large measure the whole, the despising others, setting oneself above others. This and the thought of righteousness as in ourselves, rather than as imputed of God. How, in the first place, can one who trusts in himself pray to any being outside of himself? How, in the second place, can one pray acceptably who counts others about him, using the word literally, good for nothing?

Add this particularly is to be noted, the publican makes a plea, as it were, out of what the Pharisee throws away. "Even as this publican," says the latter with contempt and spurning. "Yes," says the publican, "that is myself. I am a sinner and unworthy, a castaway. But God in heaven, just because of this, have mercy on me and help me."

This was, after all, the best prayer he could offer. For what is prayer but bringing our emptiness to God's fullness, our uncleanliness to his completeness, our sin to his sinlessness? "God be merciful," he says, "to me a sinner." To whom else can God be merciful? Mercy-seated in the word, the root referring to the corner of the ark. Where does God sit in mercy except where he can save confessed sinners? In short, the Pharisee asked justice, his just deserts, nothing more; and he got what he asked. The publican asked for mercy; and mercy he received.

There seems to be little connection between the last part of the selected scripture, the incident of the children, and the first part, the parable of the Pharisee and the publican. It may afford, however, something of a side-light on the spirit which should characterize those that come to God in prayer. Behold Christ plucking up the little children that gathered about his feet. Thus does he give himself most fully to the simple hearted and sincere. Come to Christ always in the similitude of a child.

Illustrations.

One of the lessons of prayer is patience. Some one represents a child with a dissected man, the father standing by to see it put together. The pieces, not at once fitting, the petulant child breaks off a corner here and a corner there, and some pieces quite in two to force them into place. In the end the whole is awry, marred and confused, and the child crying. Then the father gravely reproves the child for two things; 1, for not leaving the parts as they had been wisely planned; 2, for not appealing to the father who knew the adjustment from the beginning. In a word, patience was needed, patience to do and keep on doing, patience to ask and keep on asking, patience to wait and keep on waiting.

Another lesson of prayer is submission. Drummond represents a ship captain crossing the great ocean with his craft, three times appealed to on the way. Once a small boy wants him to stop the great ship to get his ball that has rolled into the deep. He refuses. Another time a little girl thinks her doll has fallen into the brine. He goes below, and finding it in the engine room, quietly her mourning by restoring the plaything to her. At last a man falls overboard, and the great engine is reversed while the lifeboat is sent to his rescue. At the wharf the captain brings the boy another ball. In each prayer or appeal was answered, but differently, according to the circumstances of the case. Trust the wisdom of God.

Next Lesson—"Parable of the Pounds." Luke 19: 11-27.

It Unites All Graces.

Love is like the diamond—pure, white. Other graces shine like the precious stones of nature, each with its own hue of brilliance, the diamond uniting all colors with one beautiful and simple white. Love uniting all graces is the fulfilling of the law; the beauty of holiness, the image of God.

George S. Kling, the oldest living ironmaster, is now 80 years of age, and is hale and hearty, thoroughly enjoying his home in Johnstown, Pa.









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## The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

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### HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

Cream of tartar should always be mixed with flour, soda with milk. An ounce of good gelatin is always sufficient to a quart of liquid for any dessert.

A pinch of salt added to the white of eggs will make them beat up quicker and lighter.

Three ounces of sugar are sufficient to every quart of milk for custards of any kind.

White meat game should be very well cooked, while dark meats should be served rare.

Never use too much flavoring of any kind in baking, especially cinnamon or almond extract.

Keep the soup kettle always tightly covered lest the aroma of the soup escape with the steam.

All fresh fruit should be mixed with sugar before filling in pies. A little butter increases the delicacy.

A good Smyrna rug will stand hard wear for ten years—longer than the best carpet will present a respectable appearance.

Bread, rolls or biscuits, if washed with butter immediately after baking, will shine nicely and will be softer than if not washed.

Woodwork and floors are now stained with a color called forest green. It harmonizes with draperies and coverings of almost any color.

According to a wholesale furniture dealer, the best furniture polish is made of one-third alcohol and two-thirds sweet oil. Apply it with a soft cloth and rub with another cloth.

A piece of horse radish root put into a jar of pickles will keep the vinegar from losing its strength and the pickles will not be as liable to become soft or moldy. This is especially good for tomato pickles.

Prick the crust on every pie to let the steam escape. When using fresh fruit insert in center of top crust a small round tube of tin or strong paper, through which steam will escape as through a chimney.

## THE DEATH PENALTY.

We Lead in Crimes for Which It May Be Inflicted.  
It will astonish most of our readers to be told that this country leads all nations in the list of crimes for which the death penalty must be inflicted, but such is said to be the case. There are sixty-two offenses now within the capital code. But this number will probably soon be decreased, for a bill has been introduced into Congress, and has, in fact, been passed by the lower house, providing for the striking of the death penalty from the list of those punishable by death. In Russia the death penalty is never inflicted except for treason, while in China it is imposed for only eleven offenses. Compared with these countries the number of crimes punishable by hanging, shooting or the electric chair seems enormous.

Under the military code of the United States twenty-five offenses are capital. Among these are striking or disobeying a superior officer, mutiny, sleeping on post, causing a false alarm in camp, cowardice before the enemy, disclosing a watchword, relieving a foe with money or food, desertion or persuading another to desert and doing violence to any person bringing provisions into camp while in "foreign parts." Under the naval code twenty-two crimes are punishable by death, including absence from post, willful injury of a ship, setting fire to property not in possession of an enemy or pirate, striking the flag to a foe without proper authority, shooting for quarter through cowardice, failing to inform a superior officer of the receipt of a letter from an enemy and failure to encourage inferior officers in a sea fight.

The death penalty is applicable at all times in such cases, though ordinarily it is not inflicted except in war. But there are seventeen offenses that are capital under the civil laws of the United States. Among these are the scuttling or burning of a vessel at sea, robbery on the high seas, robbery on shore by the crew of a piratical vessel, detention of negroes on a foreign shore, burning a dwelling house within a fort, laying violent hands on the captain of a ship, treason, any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, on the high seas, under color of commission from a foreign state or on pretense of such authority. From a comparison of the criminal laws of foreign countries with those of the United States it appears that we have undoubtedly the bloodiest code in the world. We also have the greatest number of murders in proportion to population, while the administration of justice for such crimes is the most uncertain. While the population of the United States within the last decade has increased about 20 per cent, the number of homicidal crimes has increased more than 400 per cent. During a period of peace and prosperity they increased from one in 35,000 in 1882 to one in 10,000 in 1891.

## THE LAWS OF WAR.

Some of the Things Which an Enemy Must Not Do.

The "laws of war" as at present formulated by civilized nations forbid the use of poison against the enemy; murder by treachery, such as assuming the uniform or displaying the flag of a foe; the murder of those who have surrendered, whether upon conditions or at discretion; declarations that no quarter will be given to an enemy; the use of such arms or projectiles as will cause unnecessary pain or suffering to the enemy; the abuse of a flag of truce to gain information concerning an enemy's position; all unnecessary destruction of property, whether public or private.

They also declare that only fortified places shall be besieged, open cities or villages not to be subject to siege or bombardment; that public buildings of whatever character, whether belonging to the church or state, shall be spared; that plundering by private soldiers or their officers shall be considered inadmissible; that prisoners shall be treated with common humanity; that the personal effects and private property of prisoners, excepting their arms and ammunition, shall be respected; that the population of an enemy's country shall be considered to be exempt from participation in the war unless by hostile acts they provoke the ill-will of the enemy; that personal and family honor, and the religious convictions of an invaded people, shall be respected by the invaders, and that all pillage by regular troops or their followers shall be strictly forbidden.

### And Who Wouldn't Smile?

A minister in charge of a country congregation not long ago received a call to a pulpit in Louisville, Ky., and, as is the correct thing in ecclesiastical circles, he took time to deliberate, saying that he must pray for light. In the course of a few days, says an exchange, the minister's youngest son came to the city on a visit, and one day met one of the principal pillars of the church of which his father had been asked to take charge. The pillar smiled benevolently, and asked:

"Well, Johnnie, has your father decided yet whether he will come with us?"

"Well, sir," answered Johnnie, "I believe paw is still praying for light, but most of the things are packed."

And then the pillar smiled the smile of a pillar who has had experience in inviting ministers to leave poor for better charges.

**Insured for Seven Millions.**  
King Humbert of Italy is the most heavily insured man in the world. The amount of insurance he carries is over \$7,000,000. The late Cesar Alexander III. was insured for \$5,000,000. The Prince of Wales carries different policies on his life to the amount of \$3,250,000.

## DODGING HIS CONSTITUENTS.

A Game of Hide-and-Seek Played by a Congressman.  
Most people suppose it is great fun to be a Congressman, to draw \$5,000 a year salary, stationary at \$125 a session, clerk hire at \$100 a month, and mileage at 10 cents a mile with a railroad pass in your pocket, writes a Washington correspondent. But there are members of Congress who often pause to wonder if the game is worth the candle. For instance, Mr. Meredith, a Congressman from Virginia, is a great doubt whether he cares to continue a statesman or whether he would do better to end his troubles by stepping down and out. He represents the district which lies immediately across the Potomac river from Washington, and about one-third of the population of his district is trying to get a job under the government in Washington. Mr. Meredith lives in Brentsville, Va., being one of the few men who can be Congressmen and stay at home, too. He comes into Washington every morning by train and goes home in the evening. In the morning he has his man drive him to the station, but not always to the same one. Sometimes he goes to Brentsville, sometimes to Smithville, sometimes to Jenkins. Arriving in Washington, he executes another flank movement by leaving the train, sometimes at the navy yard and sometimes jumping off while it is in motion at Maryland avenue, several squares from the station. The crowd of white and colored men and women wait for him in vain at the depot. During the day Mr. Meredith secludes himself in the cloak-room and doorkeepers with cards hunt for him in vain. His luncheon is brought in. When he leaves the capitol it is still another flank movement through one of the numerous basements or terrace exits, where he has a closed carriage waiting to convey him rapidly to the train. Despite all these expedients and artifices Mr. Meredith is sore pressed by needy place hunters, and he has not yet decided if life is worth living.

**On the Ocean Wave.**  
A well-known admiral has asserted that, even with a moderate gale and sea, an armor-plated cruiser, if going against the wind, will find herself in conditions similar to those of a storm—at least, the crew will have that impression.

The movements of the stern of the ship are violent and exceedingly disagreeable. The waves, pushed by the advancing prow, sweep continually over the ship from bow to stern. All windows and portholes must be closed, and air reaches the lower decks, when the heat increases unbearably, only through the artificial ventilators.

With the exception of the specially protected command bridge, all the uncovered portions of the ship are impassable; thus the whole crew must bear as well as they can the inferno of the closed decks.

In such a ship no one can feel comfortable; and when there is a storm, in which a sailing ship would feel comparatively at ease, the crew of an armor-plated ship imagines itself to be in a heavy hurricane, which threatens destruction at every minute.

The long, narrow fore part of the ship—which is not borne lightly by the water, and is rendered extremely heavy by the ram and the armored deck, and the cannon and torpedoes—forces the ship in a high sea to pitching and rolling which are of a kind that cannot be described.

### Japanese Launches.

It is customary among most civilized nations, when launching or christening a vessel, to break a bottle of champagne or other wine over her bows. The Japanese, with their usual thrifty notions, do not believe in this unnecessary waste. When they christen a vessel, instead of breaking a bottle they liberate a number of pigeons. At the christening of the Yamashiro, the largest and most powerful battle ship ever constructed for the Japanese navy, which took place a shore time ago at the Elswick ship yard, on the Tyne, this unusual sight was seen. Mme. Kato, the wife of a member of the Japanese embassy, christened the vessel and let loose the pigeons at the same time. It would be interesting to know what the origin, meaning and intention of the custom was.

### The Workings of Heredity.

A German woman, a drunkard and thief, born in 1740, has had 884 known descendants up to date, according to Pellman of Bonn, who has been able to trace the career of 700 of them. Of these 106 was born out of wedlock, 208 were professional beggars, 181 prostitutes, 76, including 7 murderers, got into jail; in 75 years these persons have cost the state more than 5,000,000 marks. Prof. Pellman has gathered these statistics to prove the injurious effects of alcohol, but a writer in the Lancet points out that they seem to show that it does not diminish fecundity, and that the proportion of children reaching maturity is far above the average.

### A Yankee "Jingo."

The English language is capable of many queer twists and turns. An American and an Englishman were once discussing the history of their respective countries. The American boasted that his people had repeatedly beaten the English in war.

"What! The English beaten? I would have you understand, sir, that the English are the cream of all the fighters in the world!" answered the Englishman.

"Whipped cream, then, I guess!" said the Yankee.

### Brains of the World.

If the entire population of the world is considered to be 1,400,000,000 the brains of this number of human beings would weigh 1,022,712 tons, or as much as ninety-six ironclads of the ordinary size.

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### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**CONGREGATIONAL**—Rev. W. H. Walker pastor. Preaching Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12. Christian Endeavor prayer meetings, Sundays at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Pastor and family at home Tuesday afternoon and evening. Pastor's Bible class at the parsonage Friday evening at eight.

**BAPTIST**—Rev. J. H. Girdwood, pastor. Preaching, Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; B. Y. P. U. prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Covenant meetings on the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in each month. B. Y. P. U. business meetings Monday evening before date for Covenant meeting.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL**—Rev. C. L. Adams pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; Epworth League prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sundays. Business meeting of Epworth League the first Friday evening of each month. Prayer meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.

**CATHOLIC**—St. Mary's—Pastor, Rev. William P. Considine. Services on Sunday—First Mass at 8:00 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 10:30 a. m. Evening prayers with congregational singing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school after high mass. Mass on week days at 8 a. m.

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