

Read Every advertisement. They will interest you.

# The Chelsea Standard.

Save Dollars by trading with men who advertise.

VOL. VIII. NO. 24.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 386

## REMNANT SALE

### THIS WEEK

#### Remnants of all Kinds

to be closed out this week at any price that will move them. Every remnant of dry goods from any department must be sold, if a low price will do it. We have placed on sale

Remnants of all kinds of dress goods to be closed out this week at one-fourth to one-half off regular prices.

Remnants of embroidery, laces and ribbons at one-fourth to one-half off regular prices.

Remnants of gingham, crashes, prints, outings, etc., very cheap.

Remember, one ticket on the bicycle with every 25c purchase. Don't fail to have some of these tickets.

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.



### THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

and it needs no label to tell that it's a ready-made suit. The way they don't fit, the lack of those indescribable qualities of elegance, dressiness, and perfection of fit, always present in our made-to-order models of high-class tailoring sum up the whole clothing case exhaustively and conclusively. If no other clothing is available, then a ready-made suit may be tolerated, but not otherwise. Our stock of summer suitings is a wonder in every way.

### J. G. WEBSTER.

Are you for

## Gold or Silver?

We take either, also greenbacks.

50 bars good soap \$1.00

1 lb good coffee .19c

2 packages yeast cake .50c

Best 30c tea in town.

Our prices are lowest.

Our goods are best.

### Coin

paid for eggs at

## CUMMINGS.

### THE GENTLEMAN TRAMP

The Bitter with the Sweet.—A Germanly Policeman.—Among the Laboring Classes.—Wages Paid.—English Prices.—British Farm Life.

When somebody invents a solid pneumatic tire or an atmosphere so sticky it will not leak through a hole, then, and then only, will touring wheels be pure and unadulterated bliss. The rear tire of my friend's wheel has an evil spirit which no amount of incantation can dispel. Were it not for that tire we would have been in London two days ago, as it is we are still many miles away.

The evil demon of this tire is no old foggy fairy-tale spirit, but an entirely up-to-date being who lies awake nights to devise new pieces of villainy.

The tacks of Great Britain are strewn profusely along the roads at as great distances as possible from repair shops, and seem to enter the tire just as readily as American ones. One time just before dinner as we were in the midst of a moor twenty miles in extent, our demon spied a tack and gleefully ran upon it. Its plans were frustrated however, as there was a house just over the hill, (the only dwelling for six miles) where dinner was procured and tire repaired.

At another time it waited until we were in the business center of Liverpool when it exploded with a report like a pistol. A large crowd immediately rushed together to see who was shot, and finding no one hurt kindly escorted us several blocks to a repair shop, while street arabs climbed upon the lamp post to see us go by.

But all these are trifles. Country and town here are patrolled by policemen and all laws strictly enforced, especially the lamp-law. We had no lamps and were hurrying to reach Chester before dark when, of course, down went that tire. All our efforts at repair were in vain and we started to ride in our rim. After miles of rough and slow progress in this manner we were stopped by a very robust policeman, who rushed into the center road, blocking the passage with a long pole.

"I beg your pardon sir" I said innocently, "Could you direct us to a good inn near here. We want a night's lodging."

"Well, sir, you needn't look any farther, sir. I'll attend to that."

Of course the threat was entirely lost on us. He called another policeman and the two consulted in undertones while watching us closely.

"Could you go with us at once?" my friend asked "We are very tired."

"I'll make you tired directly. I arrest you both for riding after dark without lights."

"Why, sir, you can't arrest us. We are outside the city limits. And you can't expect us to have lights when we have been left in this way. We are the victims of a foul conspiracy, sir. It's all the fault of that tire," and we told the story of our woes at great length and with much pathos. The policeman was noticeably moved.

"Well" he replied after much argument, "You know the law. I am to arrest whoever I see riding this late without a light. It's too dark to see well, though" he added complacently. He looked the other way while we mounted and rode off. The next morning we discovered that the tire was all right. It had merely been playing possum.

One day while making a temporary repair we took dinner at the home of a quarryman, who with his wife and three children lived in a small stone cottage. The living room which we entered occupied the entire ground floor, while there could be small space in the attic for sleeping apartments. The floor was formed of square slabs of stone, each one ornamented with a design done in chalk. The walls were entirely bare except for a few cheap oleographs and the furniture was of the most meagre description. A large fire place occupying one end of the room served alike for cooking and heating purposes. The dinner which seemed to us only a lunch, consisted of bread, butter, cheese and tea and after eating it we did not wonder that they found four meals a day quite necessary.

This man receives eighteen shillings per week and out of this amount paid for the rent, fuel, food and clothing of the entire family.

Wages as a rule are much lower than in America. Common laborers are paid four or five pence (8c or 10c) per hour ten hours constituting a day's work. In the coal mines the surface workers get about 8s 6d (87c per day) and in the shale mines they get four shillings (1.08). Among the lower levels where work is very dangerous high as five pounds (\$25) per week is sometimes paid. Women are often employed on the surface as shovelers. Their costume is of necessity somewhat masculine. It consists of corduroy trousers and a dress of coarse sack- ing scarcely reaching to the knees.

The wages of these women is about a pound a week.

A married man usually depends on his wife to aid in the support of the family. In the woolen factories of Scotland women are preferred and earn about a pound per week while men only get fourteen or sixteen shillings (\$3.50 or \$4.00). The new women are certainly getting a foothold here.

Prices average about the same as those of America although food products are higher than at home. Several articles which we at home regard as a necessity here become a luxury. Thus only the wealthy have meat more than once a day leather shoes, such as everybody wears in America are never worn here by the laboring class, heavy clogs with wooden soles being substituted. The price of meat and grain are governed by the New York market plus the price of transportation, while dairy products are higher as the supply is proportionately less. Clothing alone of the necessities of life is considerably cheaper. Under such conditions the laboring man in order to make both ends meet with his small income must be content with the barest necessities.

Farming land is chiefly owned by lords and rented out to small tenants who pay very high rates. The soil where cultivated is usually made very productive, although there are large tracts of waste land. Hay is the most important crop, followed in order by oats, wheat barley, and vegetables.

The hay crop, which is now being harvested, is very heavy in the north, but much impaired in the south by dry weather. Grain is harvested in nearly the same manner as it is in America, and is hauled on carts. If two or three horses are necessary they are harnessed tandem instead of in an evener. Hay is worth from sixteen to eighteen dollars per ton and is all sold in the home market.

Farm laborers seem to be the poorest paid class in the kingdom. Men during harvest receive three shillings (75c), per day while women who are extensively employed receive 2s 6d (62c). Board is never furnished.

It is surprising what small pay people in the agriculture regions are forced to labor for. We had noticed several times in the country women and boys scraping horse manure from the road and collecting it in small carts. Upon inquiry we found that they received for it 4s 6d (1.12) per ton and were able to collect about two tons per week. Comment on such a fact is entirely unnecessary.

### THE GENTLEMAN TRAMP.

### LABOR IN RUSSIA.

Its Condition Said to Be Better than in Western Europe or America.

There is much for Occidentals to learn in the school of Russian life, according to an article by Prof. A. Isaev, who compares labor conditions in America and Western Europe with those in Russia, much to the advantage of the latter. The Professor sums up the tendencies of capitalism toward self-aggrandizement at the expense of labor, as seen in foreign countries, and concludes that the Russian labor system (Artyel) affords an effective safeguard against the development of similar conditions in Russia. By this system, the laborer is equally workman, master and shareholder. For instance, suppose the order to build a house is given. An Artyel is at once formed of bricklayers, painters, carpenters etc.—as many as may be required—each of whom deposits in a common fund a certain and equal sum of money which represents his share. This sum may vary from 1 shilling upward, according to the cost of material, size of house, etc. An honorary manager is then elected from among the workmen by vote, and this manager is invested with the power to carry out all sales, purchases, etc. Of these he has to render an account to the general body. When the work is completed and paid for, the profits are equally divided and the workmen separate to form new Artyels. The result of this system is that the Russian workman sees that by being industrious and by practicing strict economy he will be able to save money, and then either to buy land, or set up in trade and employ Artyels on his own account. Finally, as the workmen, when so engaged, all live together at the common expense, all have a general interest in keeping expenses down as low as possible, as the profits will be then all the greater.

Besides this, every peasant who is a member of the Village Commune has an interest in a plot of land, originally reserved for his benefit by the State, and which it is forbidden him to dispose of. The Russian unemployed, therefore, can always fall back on this as a last resource, and hence it is impossible for him to be reduced to that state of utter penury and wretchedness which is only too often seen among the unemployed in other countries. The Russian Government has recently given, and is still giving, much study to the condition of labor in the country, and by the

introduction of new factory laws for the protection of workmen, systems of life insurance, etc., is doing very much to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

### A SPIRIT'S ADVICE.

Introduced Lord Dunraven to a Neat Little Income of \$200,000.

An interesting story is told of how Lord Dunraven, of Valkyrie yacht fame, is enjoying his present good fortune. When his father died many years ago he left the new Earl in possession of estates that were heavily mortgaged. One of these estates in Wales was called Dunraven and was then productive of little else than stones. The new Earl, to make ends meet, had to engage in various enterprises and at one time wrote for newspapers. He became deeply interested in spiritualism, as his father had been, and is said to have often sought advice from his father in the spiritland. In 1884 Lord Dunraven was in New York and one evening was in a certain hotel with a celebrated spiritualist. He had by this time determined on selling the Dunraven estate, but an incident then occurred that proved the turning point of his fortune. According to the story a rap was heard on the table, at which Lord Dunraven and the spiritualist were seated. The former seized a pencil and the spirit of the old Earl controlling the son caused the latter to write, "Don't sell." Upon inquiring the reason he was told, spiritualistically, that a fortune lay buried in the ground. Lord Dunraven on returning to England sank a shaft on the Dunraven property and came upon a rich deposit of coal, which now pays him \$200,000 a year.

If the story be true Lord Dunraven might have saved himself a lot of trouble by consulting the spirit of his father over the America cup affair.

### A Queer Little Republic.

East of Australia and north of New Caledonia is the Republic of Franceville, an island with an area of 85 miles. Its inhabitants number 650, of whom 40 are white and 510 natives. It was once a colony of France, but in 1870 it was declared independent, and its people at once adopted a republican constitution. It is governed by a President and a council of eight, elected by the people—black and white, men and women. Only white males hold office. The President elected recently is R. D. Folt, a native of Tennessee, and a relative of James H. Folt, one of the Presidents of our own republic.

### The Modern Samson.

During the past year Sandow has become a confirmed bicyclist. He did not at first give his approval to this form of exercise, thinking it developed the leg muscles only. He has increased his single finger lift from 600 pounds to 750, while the dumbbell that he raises with one hand weighs 255 pounds, an increase of 50 pounds over that of last year. His harness lift has been increased from 5,800 to 6,100 pounds.

### The Mikado to Visit Europe.

A Japanese newspaper announces that the Emperor, Mitsu-Hito, will visit Europe during the course of the year. He will travel in his own yacht, accompanied by a Japanese fleet. He will be the first Mikado who has ever traveled outside of his own country, and there have been Mikados of the present dynasty for over 2,500 years.

### BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Patents are issued by sixty-four governments in the world.

Ocean steamers of the first-class each consume from 180 to 220 tons of coal a day.

French tradesmen in New York have organized a French chamber of commerce.

The different countries of the world now use 13,400 different kinds of postage stamps.

At the Bombay Zoological Garden the skin of a serpent sixty-four feet in length is on exhibition.

The division of time into months and weeks is so old that its origin cannot possibly be ascertained.

Wheat that is grown in northern latitudes produces much more seed than grain grown further south.

In ancient times bones were collected from the battlefields, ground to powder and used to fertilize the land.

Scientists tell us that the wood duck, when her nest is a considerable distance from a stream, will tenderly carry her nestlings, one by one, in her bill to the water.

Massage treatment in Japan is administered almost entirely by blind persons. The reason is because in the blind the sense of touch is more delicate than in persons blessed with sight.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have risen out of the sea; nineteen disappeared, being submerged; the others remain, and ten are now inhabited.

Tomato plants have recently been grafted on potato plants, giving a crop of tomatoes above ground and of potatoes below. Potatoes grafted on tomatoes have produced flowers and tomatoes and a few tubers.

## All Tea Drinkers Say

That the uncolored Japan tea they are selling at the

### Bank Drug Store

Can't be matched in Chelsea for the money. Ask for a sample and see if their judgment is good.

## Fruit Jars

We guarantee every jar to be first-class in quality. Extra heavy caps and rubbers.

We use but one quality of drugs in preparing prescriptions and receipts, and that is the best.

Remember the Bank Drug Store when buying perfumes and all first-class toilet articles.

Drop in and try a glass of ice cream soda.

The prices we are making or

## Wall Paper Remnants

Are attracting the attention of our customers. Now is a good time to paper.

What is better than a good cup of coffee? We always try to give our customers the best that can be bought.

## Jewelry Silver Ware

19 lbs gran. sugar for \$1.00

5 lbs crackers for 25c

23 lbs brown sugar \$1.00

Full cream cheese 10c

Electric Kerosine oil 9c

12 lbs rolled oats for 25c

25 boxes matches for 25c

Ammonia 4c per pint

8-lb pail white fish 35c

Seedless raisins 6c per lb

10 cakes soap for 25c

Pure Spices and Extracts

Choice herring 10c per box

8 lbs clean rice for 25c

3 lbs apricots for 25c

7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c

Good machine oil 25c gal.

50 lbs sulphur for \$1.00

Good tea dust 8c per lb.

Try our 25c N.O. molasses

Kirkoline 20c per pkg.

Sugar corn 5c per can

Good tomatoes 7c per can

Best pumpkin 7c per can

27-oz bottle olives for 25c

6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.

## Glazier & Stimson.

GOLD RESERVE SAFE.

NEW YORK FINANCIERS SIGN SYNDICATE AGREEMENT.

Only Demand for Yellow Metal Comes from Those Who Would Hoard It—Frightful Railway Accident—Internal Revenue Slowly Increasing.

Quiet in Money Circles.

Representatives of the syndicate of sterling exchange bankers, formed to prevent the depletion of the treasury reserve, had a meeting at New York. J. Pierpont Morgan is quoted as saying: "The strength of the exchange market to-day is entirely natural. There are no bills against gold shipments and the supply of commercial exchange is moderate. The demand for exchange is not at all urgent, however."

National League.

Table with 2 columns: Team and Wins/Losses. Includes Cincinnati, Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston.

Western League.

Table with 2 columns: Team and Wins/Losses. Includes Indianapolis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report to the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30. It shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated \$146,830,615, an increase of \$3,584,537 over the receipts of the preceding fiscal year.

Die by Scores.

By a collision between trains on the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads near Atlantic City, N. J., Thursday evening, fully fifty persons lost their lives and the list may reach twice that number. An excursion train of fifteen cars packed to the doors with people from Bridgeton, Millville and other places was crossing the tracks of the Reading when a fast express crashed into it, at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour.

Noted Spotter Dead.

John E. Hartman, a spotter in the employ of the Pittsburg Consolidated Traction Company, whose employees have been threatening to strike, was found dead. He lived at Uniontown, Pa., but recently went to Pittsburg from Chicago. He had a novel way of watching employees on the cars. Instead of boarding the cars as a passenger and "wearing himself out," he would mount his wheel at night and ride alongside the car. The police think the spotter was murdered.

Must Not Assist Cuba.

President Cleveland has issued a warning proclamation concerning Cuba. He says neutrality laws shall not be violated by the citizens of the United States if the chief executive can prevent it. He calls on all to help the government maintain peace with Spain. Consul General Lee's report was unfavorable to the insurgents.

BREVITIES.

The Irish land bill passed its third reading in the house of commons Wednesday. Cox Bros. & Co. have completed arrangements for driving a tunnel through the Quaque Mountain to their mines at Beaver Meadow, Pa. The tunnel will be one and one-half miles in length and will give a natural drainage to all mines in the basin. It will take two years to complete the work, and from an engineering standpoint will compare with the famous Jeddo tunnel. At Huber's Garden, a summer resort on the electric line back of Newport, Ky., a faro game of considerable proportions has been in progress nightly. Late Tuesday night two men with revolvers drawn suddenly entered the room, and, in spite of the superior numbers of the players and proprietors, they emptied the pockets of players and the coffers of the proprietors and got away unharmed. Major William C. Moreland, ex-city attorney of Pittsburg, convicted of the embezzlement of city funds, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$26,000 and undergo three years' imprisonment in the Riverside penitentiary. While the shortage on which Moreland and House were convicted was only \$26,000, the amount of Moreland's fine, there was between \$200,000 and \$400,000 unaccounted for in the books of the city treasury. The J. B. Hoyt estate, at Stamford, Conn., involving \$4,000,000, after being in the courts for seven years, is to be settled. An agreement has been reached between the contending parties, and within one month the whole estate will be disposed of. This is the case in which Timothy H. Porter, one of the executors, has figured so prominently. W. B. Clarke & Co., one of the most prominent of the book-selling firms of Boston, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. W. B. Clarke organized the firm in 1874. No figures are given.

EASTERN.

The Grant memorial at New York city has at last been completed. Nonunion shoemakers, employed by Thomas E. Plant & Co. at Lynn, Mass., were assaulted by the striking employees, and aid was obtained from the police. Armenians are being employed. The Freeman's Journal of New York has information from a trustworthy source that the pope has given Cardinal Satolli his choice of returning to Rome or remaining in America, and that the apostolic delegate has elected to remain. At Albany, N. Y., Superintendent of Insurance J. F. Pierce reported to the Attorney General the East River Mutual Insurance Corporation, Long Island City, as an insolvent corporation. There is a deficit in the company's capital stock of \$115,188. Enos N. Barge, aged 21 years, and Barbara Herscher, slightly younger, were struck and instantly killed while crossing the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lancaster. The young woman's body was carried several hundred feet on the plot of the engine, finally being hurled under the wheels and literally torn into fragments. While Levi Sancomb and Nellie Bushy, aged respectively 18 and 16 years, of Chattanooga, N. Y., were returning to that village about 10 o'clock Saturday night, they were struck by an engine on the Central Vermont Railroad as they attempted to cross the track. Sancomb and Miss Bushy and the horse they were driving were instantly killed. Elizabeth Baldy, an angular, sharp-featured, middle-aged woman well known to the police of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, has been held to the criminal court at Baltimore, Md., on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, she advertised extensively for girls wanting employment. She admitted that she had received \$2 each from at least twelve victims for whom she secured no employment and who received a couple of papers in return for their money. The police believe that she has victimized hundreds of poor girls.

WESTERN.

Dr. J. C. Hearne has been awarded \$10,000 damages for libel against M. H. de Young of the San Francisco Chronicle. At San Francisco, the grand jury has presented accusations against Supervisors King, Scully, Benjamin, Hughes, Dunkirk, Morganstein and Wagner, asking their removal from office on the ground that they corruptly reduced the assessments of several large corporations. E. W. Hutchins, of the millinery firm of Osborne, Hutchins & Hunt, of Cincinnati, died in his berth in a sleeping-car on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton train, near Toledo. He had recently had a fall from a street car, and that may have been the cause of his death. Eleven men were hurt by falling walls while cleaning up the wreckage of the Diamond Match Company's building, at Chicago, about 4 o'clock Monday morning. At least a score were buried in the debris. All of the men escaped alive, but several received severe cuts and bruises. Dr. Vincent Lombard Harbut, the highest Mason in the State of Illinois, and for a long time house physician of the Grand Pacific and the Lehigh Hotels, Chicago, is dead. He passed away Friday morning at his home. Bright's disease, from which he had been suffering for some time, was the cause of death. Indications now are that the worst of the cloudbursts in Clear Creek and Bear Creek canyons, in Colorado, is known. Fears for the safety of several families of campers prove to have been unfounded. Seven bodies of the twenty-nine known to have been drowned are yet unrecovered, but large forces are working day and night. It is believed by the leaders of the Cleveland, O., strike at the Brown hoisting works that terms of settlement between the men and company will be agreed upon, and that work will be resumed at once. Propositions have been made which are likely to be accepted, but the locked out men refuse to give the terms of the settlement. A gang of forty convicts from the United States penitentiary were being worked on the prison farm on the Fort Leavenworth, Kan., reservation Tuesday afternoon when they became mutinous and made a futile break for liberty. The guards started shooting as soon as the prisoners ran, and nearly all the convicts dropped on the ground to avoid being killed. The following nominations were made by Missouri Republicans in State convention: For Governor, R. E. Lewis; Lieutenant Governor, A. C. Pettiford; Supreme Judge, Rudolph Herschel; Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, Geo. N. Stille; Secretary of State, Wm. P. Freeman; State Auditor, John G. Bishop; State Treasurer, J. F. Gemelich; Attorney General, John Kennish; Electors at Large, Jos. B. Upton, Col. John B. Hale; Judge of St. Louis Court of Appeals, R. E. Rombauer; Judge of Kansas City Court of Appeals, James S. Botsford. Rev. Joshua S. Smith has filed a petition in the circuit court at Independence, Mo., asking a divorce from his wife, Nannie Smith, whom the petitioner recites, he married at Stillwater, O. T., in April, 1893. The plaintiff alleges that his wife spread the report among his congregation at Stillwater that she was his common law wife. By this act he lost his position. At Oswego she spread similar reports, with a like result. In addition, he alleges, she one day smashed the windows in their house and threw his valuable theological library into the street. When he tried to pick up the volumes she threatened to shoot him, and the plaintiff was compelled to call in a policeman. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are becoming restive and trouble is feared. Sixty Ute and Pueblo Indians from Western Colorado have stirred up a commotion at the reservation by introducing "the corn dance," similar to the ghost dance, which causes the Indians to become wildly excited. The visiting Indians evaded Indian Agent Woodson and for two days gave their new dance in a secluded spot against his orders. Woodson finally cornered the Colorado Indians and sent them home. For teaching them the new dance, the Cheyenne and Arapahoes gave the visiting braves a fine herd of ponies recently purchased for the Indians for use in cultivating their farms. A flood at Springfield, O., Friday destroyed property in the city to the value of \$25,000 and crops in the county to the value of \$75,000. Buck Creek, which flows through the city, became a raging torrent and washed the ballasting from the Big Four Railroad at the High street

bridge for 100 feet, and also washed the outer abutments to the bridge. The Ohio Southern tracks were under water for miles and it was impossible to run trains. The Grand Opera House foundation sunk three inches, cracking the walls. Scores of families at the bottoms were rescued by boats and their gardens and household effects destroyed or carried away. Snyder Park is damaged to the amount of \$12,000. A cloudburst in Bear Creek canyon, just above Morrison, Colo., Friday night sent down a solid wall of water ten feet high, which not only did great damage to property, but caused the loss of fifteen to twenty lives. A party of campers, fifteen or eighteen in number, were living in a small house just below town. All but one are lost, but their names could not be learned. Viola Foster, a little Denver girl who was with this party, was saved. Searching parties are out on both sides of the stream looking for bodies of dead and injured. It is feared there has been more loss of life, as there were scores of people camping along both sides of the creek, both above and below the town. Wires were down in all directions, except the telephone line to Leadville. At Golden, Colo., three lives are known to be lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property is destroyed.

SOUTHERN.

A Chinaman named Ah Yen, who was in jail at El Paso, Texas, awaiting deportation to China for being unlawfully in this country, cut his throat with a razor and will die. He claimed that a Chinaman testified falsely against him, and he wanted to die and return to earth in the shape of a ghost to kill the false witness. At a campaign meeting at Florence, S. C., Judge Joseph H. Earle, candidate for the United States Senate to succeed J. L. M. Ivey, and Gov. John Gary Evans, who is a candidate for the same office, came to blows. Earle struck Evans first and Evans responded by a blow under the eye. They were quickly surrounded and separated. Several men had their hands on their pistols, but comparative quiet was restored and Gov. Evans attempted to continue his speech amid much disorder. It is reported that a race war has occurred about fifteen miles east of Jasper, Fla., in which six men were killed and seven seriously wounded. The tragedy is said to have taken place at Haggard's turpentine still, where many negroes are employed. It is reported that the colored men gave a party, and while it was in progress a number of white men intruded and the shooting resulted. A posse of white men left Jasper Sunday night for the scene of the tragedy and if the reports of the affair are found to be true, further trouble is expected.

WASHINGTON.

No answer has been received by the State Department at Washington from Edward P. T. Hammond, United States consul at Budapest, who has been asked to resign. State Department officials decline to discuss the published statements that charges have been filed against the consul, but merely say that his resignation has been asked for because "he was not acceptable to the Austrian government." Friends have intervened in Mr. Hammond's behalf, but the department recognizes the right of foreign governments to insist on the withdrawal of officials who may be obnoxious to them. An official list made up Saturday of the contributions of gold to the treasury from the New York banks shows a total of \$17,245,000 from fifty institutions. It is not likely that any material additions will be made to the list until a falling away of the surplus shall demand it. Gold to the amount of \$1,500,000 was turned into the sub-treasury Saturday. The gold reserve has risen to \$108,000,000. It was the talk of Wall street that the program undertaken by the local bankers meets with the approval of the bankers abroad, particularly in London. Conferences, it was said, were held in London for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to facilitate the carrying out of the policy determined upon here. It is said that the foreign bankers are prepared to furnish \$50,000,000 in sterling exchange and \$75,000,000 if necessary.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the London Chronicle says that the latest accounts received there are to the effect that forty prosperous villages around Van have been destroyed and every male over 8 years of age killed. The total killed is placed at 12,800. Several lives were lost in a cloudburst which occurred on Upper Geneva Lake, Switzerland Saturday. Much damage was also done to property by overflowing rivers. The town of Nuremberg was inundated in part, and many houses on the banks of swollen streams have been swept away. A large body of Mussulmans, supported by Turkish troops, engaged in pillaging the Adomanti district of the Island of Crete, has been attacked by a force of 1,500 insurgents. The latter drove the Mussulmans and the Turkish troops out of the district and inflicted serious loss upon them. The Harland & Wolff workman and Clarke shipbuilding shops at Belfast, and their contents have been almost wiped out by fire. The conflagration started in the establishment of Harland & Wolff and spread to that of the Workman & Clarke Company. The yards alone were damaged to the amount of \$1,500,000. At Lima, Peru, news has been received that the Indian savages are threatening the colony at Perene, where many Americans and English have been settled. The telegraph offices there have been abandoned and detailed news of the outbreak is anxiously awaited. Forces have been dispatched to the assistance of the colonists. The German third-class cruiser Itlia was lost in a typhoon on July 23, ten miles northward of the Shan Tung promontory, which is about seventy-five miles southwest of Chee Foo. Ten of the men were saved. All of the others, including the officers, perished. The Itlia was a small cruiser of 489 tons displacement. The number of men on board is unknown. Riots which broke out at Zurich Saturday, arising from the killing of a Swiss by Italians, were renewed Monday evening and continued all night long. An infuriated crowd attacked the Italian quarter and committed serious excesses. The police were finally overpowered by the rioters and arrested the disturbance was finally quelled. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury

and government leader in the House of Commons, replying to a question in the House, said that the time had not yet arrived to consider the matter of advising the queen to pardon the Irish prisoners convicted of treason, the suggestion having been made that her majesty grant a pardon to such convicts upon the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. United States Minister Buchanan and Mr. Zeballos are making preparations to welcome the visiting merchants from the United States at the legation at Buenos Ayres. Many business corporations are also ready to do honor to their northern visitors. The government will appoint one of the directors of the statistical board to wait upon the travelers and give them every aid in studying trade in Argentina. Their journey in the republic will be made on an official train. Colon, Colombia, dispatch: The Government is making provision to meet an unseen enemy. The mobilization of troops continues. A large number of soldiers have arrived at Bogota del Toro. The gunboat Cordova has resumed active service, and is landing munitions of war here. The Isthmian Press publishes the Colombia agreement that the personal subsidiary tax collected from British subjects shall not be used for military purposes, and that all nationalities will have to pay it. The collection is causing much friction. The court-martial of Guillermo Coll, Jose Delgado and Gonzales will be conducted at Havana Thursday. Coll is captain of the steamer Genoveva, and when captured was carrying Major Jorge Aguirre, a Cuban leader, presumably to Havana. The other two were with him on the boat. Coll claimed that he was forced, under penalty of death, to make the trip, and Jose Aguirre Santisteban, who says he is an American and lives in New York, confirmed this testimony, saying he was the person who intimidated Coll. He said he was en route to Havana at the time to surrender. No decision was rendered. When the Mariposa sailed from San Francisco for Australia Friday she had among her passengers two political refugees from England, who were ringleaders in the Johannesburg outbreak, and who left Paris three weeks ago at the instance of the British Government to make themselves inaccessible as valuable witnesses for an official inquiry into the origin of the uprising in South Africa. The men are now on their way to Australia. The other is Thomas H. Graham, an Englishman, upon whose calling card appears the address "209 West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, New York City." His destination is Brisbane. Sheridan P. Read, United States consul at Tien-Tsin, in a communication to the Department of State, says the commerce there is increasing very rapidly, and there is now in and around the foreign concessions marked activity in the construction of new warehouses, private residences and public improvements. The new German concessions will extend the mooring place of vessels on the front over a mile. Many new firms, mostly German, from other Chinese treaty ports, have established themselves at Tien-Tsin to be participants in the growing trade of the port. It is regrettable, says the consul, that there is no representative American firm with ample capital at its back established at Tien-Tsin, through which a large part of the trade should rightfully pass. The city, by its geographical position, is the point of accumulation and distribution of all merchandise destined for the United States. The jury in the Jameson South Africa case at London returned a verdict that all the defendants had been found guilty of the charge of violating the neutrality laws in invading the territory of the South African republic. Besides Dr. Jameson, the defendants were: Major Sir John Willoughby, Col. R. Grey, Col. H. F. White, Major R. White and Captain Henry F. Coventry. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without labor, Sir John Willoughby to ten months' imprisonment, Major R. White to seven months' imprisonment and Captain Henry F. Coventry, Col. R. Grey and Col. H. F. White to five months' imprisonment each. Lord Russell's remarks were distinctly hostile to the defendants. He began by pointing out that there was no doubt the prisoners had taken part in or abetted the proceedings at Pitsani and Mafeking, where the invading forces were mustered preparatory to entering the Transvaal. It was entirely unimportant, in the opinion of Lord Russell, whether the foreign enlistment act had been proclaimed at the places named in 1895. There was no doubt the expedition was of a military character, and whether it was aimed to overthrow the Transvaal government or to force a change of the laws in the interests of others, it was equally an expedition against a friendly State.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c; butter, choice creamery, 13c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; new potatoes, per bushel, 25c to 40c; brown corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$30 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 55c to 60c; corn, No. 1 white, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 63c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 31c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 31c to 32c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c; clover seed, \$4.05 to \$4.75. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58c to 60c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 31c to 32c; pork, mess, \$5.75 to \$6.25. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; butter, creamery, 11c to 16c; eggs, Western, 11c to 14c.

CITY TO SELL A ROAD.

CINCINNATI TO REALIZE ON UNUSUAL ASSETS. Owes an Extensive and Valuable Railway—Turkey Complains Bitterly to Greece—Death of a Former Famous Railroad Man. Railroad Owned by the City. A peculiar election is to be held in Cincinnati Monday. Cincinnati owns a large railway system, known as the Cincinnati Southern, now operated by the Queen and Crescent Company, running from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. It was built by the city soon after the war, when it was thought that the only other road by which the Southern trade could be reached, the Louisville and Nashville, was discriminating in favor of Louisville. It has proved an expensive piece of property, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company having offered to give \$10,000,000 for it, the proposition to sell the property for that sum will be submitted to the voters of the city, who are the real owners of the road.

INDIANA POPULISTS.

The State convention of Populists of Indiana at Indianapolis adopted a platform almost identical with the St. Louis utterances. The ticket nominated is as follows: Governor, Thomas Wadsworth, Davless County; Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Hanna, Montgomery; State Auditor, N. M. Jennings, Johnston; Secretary of State, S. M. Holcomb, Gibson; State Treasurer, F. S. Robinson, Putnam; Attorney General, D. H. Fernandez, Madison; Supreme Court Reporter, I. N. Force, Martin; Statistician, J. S. McKee, Clark; Superintendent Public Instruction, J. B. Freeman, Howard. The faction that favored the endorsement of the Democratic ticket gave as a reason that the Populist party would not be able to maintain a State committee, or even pay the secretary. They argued that the great majority of the Populists are in favor of free silver and when the Democrats have declared for it and have a prospect of success it would be folly to carry on a Populist campaign.

ROBERT GARRETT IS DEAD.

Robert Garrett, formerly president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, died at his cottage in Deer Park, Md., Wednesday morning. Mr. Garrett had been a hopeless mental invalid for many years. Robert Garrett was the son of John Work Garrett, who founded the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, and was president of the railroad of the same name for more than a quarter of a century. Robert Garrett was born in Baltimore in April, 1847. He was identified with many of the commercial and artistic undertakings in Baltimore, and was one of the most benevolent and philanthropic citizens of the Maryland metropolis. Ten or twelve years ago he erected in Baltimore one of the most magnificent residences in the country. Mr. Garrett retained the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad till 1878, when he was compelled to resign because of mental incapacity.

SULTAN FEELS AGGRIEVED.

As a result of a Cabinet council the Turkish Government made a formal complaint to the Government of Greece regarding the alleged shipment of arms and ammunition from Greece to the island of Crete, for the use of the insurgents there, and relative to the appearance of armed bands in Macedonia, pointing out the danger therefrom to the peace of Europe and adding that Greece would be held responsible for it. The Turkish Government also announced that it had decided to grant limited concessions to the Cretans, and that they will be allowed representation. The powers, it is stated, have decided to send a collective note to Greece declaring that the Government of the latter country must suppress the matters complained of by the Turkish Government, adding that otherwise the Sultan of Turkey will be left to restore order in Crete.

NEWS NUGGETS.

A number of deputy sheriffs are still in pursuit of the outlaws who held up and robbed the stage near Lacro, Oklahoma. It is stated that two of the registered letters stolen were very valuable. A dispatch from Ilfracombe, the well-known bathing place on the north coast of Devonshire, Eng., announces that half the business portion of that port was burned, involving a loss estimated to amount to \$500,000. There was no loss of life. Collector Milnes' report of the season's operations of the Canadian sealing fleet in Japanese waters shows an average of 643 skins to each of the twenty-eight schooners at work, making a total of 18,004 skins. There is also the catch of eight American schooners, totaling 3,808 skins, and of seven Kokodate sealers with 2,417 skins. The catch of the other American craft make up a total of 25,524 skins. An investigation into the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer Colombia has been commenced before Captain W. S. Birmingham, United States supervising inspector for the San Francisco district. The officers were unanimous in declaring that the night was foggy and that a bewildering series of fog whistles disguised the source of real danger until the vessel was upon the rocks and beyond all help. The warning whistles, it was thought, sounded from passing vessels and not from fog stations upon the rocks. General R. E. Colston, who was an officer in the Confederate army and at one time commanded the Stonewall Brigade, died at the Soldiers' Home at Richmond, Va. He was in his 71st year. General Colston served six years in the Egyptian army and received the decoration of the knight commander of the Turkish Order of Osmanli for distinguished services. Seven bodies of the twenty-nine persons known to have been drowned in the Clear Creek and Bear Creek canyons, Colorado, in the cloudburst of last Friday, are yet unrecovered, but a large force is at work on the ruins of the cabin inundated.

AT MITCHELL, S. D., CHAMPION BROS.

large department store was discovered on fire Wednesday morning. The damage to the building is estimated at \$5,000, and the stock of goods, valued at \$40,000, is practically a total loss from fire and water. The insurance on the building is \$17,000; on the stock, \$25,000.

TERRORS IN THE TOILET.

The Whole Gang of Chicago Robbers Now Under Arrest. After five months of terror, caused by a series of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in any city, Chicago now rests easily, for the perpetrators are in custody. For some time the police have had out their drag net and have arrested every suspicious character they have found in the city limits. More than a hundred have been hauled into the cells, but it is now almost certain that only ten men have been implicated in the robberies. These ten are Red Sullivan and John Orme, the leaders of the gang who have become famous as "the long and the short men." Thomas McGowan, Michael Monahan, James Dempsey, Barney Hunt, Alfred alias "Slippy" Burke, Joseph Gordon, Jesse Thames and John McLane. The police are still looking for Jesse Thames. The others are under arrest.

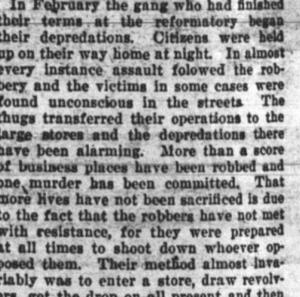


"RED" SULLIVAN, long and the short men, Thomas McGowan, Michael Monahan, James Dempsey, Barney Hunt, Alfred alias "Slippy" Burke, Joseph Gordon, Jesse Thames and John McLane. The police are still looking for Jesse Thames. The others are under arrest.

All of the prisoners are under 22 years of age, but are old in crime. Some of them were waifs and bootblacks who never knew a home; others are the vicious children of respected parents. It was while confined in the Pontiac reformatory last year that a criminal organization was formed among them, at the instigation of Orme, who is 21 years old. An oath bound each member of the society to the other by a pledge of death. Any one who betrayed another member of the society was to be put to death. If arrested and put on the witness stand and he told the truth there, he was to be shot in the court room. If he was put in a police sweat box and betrayed his comrades a bullet was to end his existence at the first opportunity. On the other hand, if one of them was captured and remained loyal, every effort was to be made for his release. Money was to be used and this failing, it was arranged that the others



CHIEF OF POLICE BADENOCH. were to go into whatever court room their associate might be in with their pistols, stand off the bailiffs, shoot down the police who might resist them, and fly with the rescued one. In the event rescue in a court room was not favorable, they had another scheme for rescue. That was to follow the train on which their convicted associate would be held up when it was in the country and take him off. That is the kind of young fellows the police department has been fighting against all spring and summer. Chief Badenoch says that in his lifetime and with the knowledge which he has of once famous Chicago criminals, he has never met with a more bloodthirsty or better organized band of thieves than the one which Orme put together. In February the gang who had finished their terms at the reformatory began their depredations. Citizens were held up on their way home at night. In almost every instance assault followed the robbery and the victims in some cases were found unconscious in the streets. The thugs transferred their operations to the large stores and the depredations there have been alarming. More than a score of business places have been robbed and one murder has been committed. That more lives have not been sacrificed is due to the fact that the robbers have not met with resistance, for they were prepared at all times to shoot down whoever opposed them. Their method almost invariably was to enter a store, draw revolvers, get the drop on all present and then grab the money box and escape before the frightened proprietors, employes or customers could regain their senses sufficiently to act. Sometimes two men did the robbing, sometimes three, four or five, but in nearly every case a tall man and a short man took a leading part, and fully half the robberies were committed by these two without assistance. The tall man was very thin. The short man had a red face covered with blotches and pimples. For weeks the police seemed dumfounded. Almost in their sight the robbers operated as boldly as if no police officer existed. The activity displayed by the gang was something surprising and the detectives



NEVER KNEW WHERE THEY WERE GOING TO OPERATE NEXT. One night they would do a job in the center of the city and a few hours later they would complete another ten miles away. This they kept up for weeks. Finally about two weeks ago Red Sullivan was captured while drunk and from him was obtained information which led to the arrest of the others. Orme, Dempsey and Monahan were the last to be arrested. They were captured in Detroit, where they had laid plans for similar work. Orme, who leader, in a good dresser and would be taken for a student. There is nothing about him to suggest a criminal and on this account he succeeded so well.



NEVER KNEW WHERE THEY WERE GOING TO OPERATE NEXT. One night they would do a job in the center of the city and a few hours later they would complete another ten miles away. This they kept up for weeks. Finally about two weeks ago Red Sullivan was captured while drunk and from him was obtained information which led to the arrest of the others. Orme, Dempsey and Monahan were the last to be arrested. They were captured in Detroit, where they had laid plans for similar work. Orme, who leader, in a good dresser and would be taken for a student. There is nothing about him to suggest a criminal and on this account he succeeded so well.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Cheboygan Lumber Fire Entails Loss of \$110,000—Baroda Saloon Wiped Out of Existence—Large Increase in Amount of State Cash on Hand.

Big Lumber Fire.

Only twelve piles of lumber remain of a stock of 5,000,000 feet of the finest lumber in northern Michigan that was piled on the Whitehall mill docks at Cheboygan Saturday morning.

Finances of the State.

The report of State Treasurer Wilkinson for the year ending June 30 last shows a large increase in the amount of cash on hand over the report of the previous year.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes General fund, Specific tax fund, Agricultural college interest, etc.

The bonded indebtedness still remains at \$10,922 80. The trust funds which have been expended and which are now represented by a debt are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Agricultural college, Normal school, Primary school, etc.

Crusaders Raid a Saloon.

Thursday night the back door of the only saloon in Baroda was broken into by crusaders, who were bent on destroying the place.

Short State Items.

The citizens of Tawas City are mad because the Council voted to each of its members and the Mayor the sum of \$50 for the time and used in the city's service during their term of office.

William E. Johnson has been arrested at Columbiaville, Lapeer County, on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault upon Mrs. James Deline, an old lady of that vicinity, last winter.

J. B. Lanckton, an old itinerant preacher, died at Bancroft, at the advanced age of 91. He was born at Springfield, Mass., in 1805.

The official peach yellow commission has made their annual inspection of orchards in the lake shore fruit belt, and found but few traces of the dreaded pest.

Allegan County maintained ninety-six inmates in the poorhouse and extended temporary relief to 1,430 persons during the last fiscal year at a total expense of \$10,712.

At Decatur, at the coroner's inquest on the body of John Linderman, which was found by the roadside, the jury found that the deceased came to his death by poison self-administered.

The daily shipment of celery from Kalamazoo is eighty tons, an unprecedented amount for this time of the year.

Tramps at Benton Harbor scorned to work a nickel-in-the-slot machine by means of counterfeit coins or anything of that kind, but just carried off the machine bodily, and after securing its contents throw it into the river.

While Ernie Clark, a young fish about twenty years of age, was engaged in loading wheat for Melie Setterling, near Elsie, the team became frightened and tipped the load over, throwing him violently to the ground and breaking his arm.

Ogemaw County is the banner plum raising county in that section of Michigan, and strange to say, the growers have never been annoyed by the pest which makes the lives of most plum raisers burdensome to them—the curculio.

The body of 15-year-old Albert Wilk was found at the bottom of a well on his father's farm near Muskegon. It seems that the lad and his 8-year-old sister were playing around the well, when he threw a ribbon from her hair in the well.

While Mrs. Jane Foster, aged 75, and Mrs. Henry Thompson, aged 34, the latter accompanied by her five children, were riding through the country in search of huckleberries near Manton, their horse became frightened and ran away, throwing all from the vehicle.

About a year and a half ago a large plate glass window, reaching down to the floor, was put in a prominent hotel in Lansing. Since that time three persons have walked into the glass, thinking it was open to the outside air, and have broken it.

The combine formed by the basket manufacturers of Western Michigan to force up the prices on fruit packages has been broken by the action of one firm in dropping the prices from \$30 to \$24 per thousand.

As wheat thrashing progresses it is evident that a considerable portion of the cereal in southwestern Michigan will be of inferior quality. The first grain thrashed in the vicinity of Decatur was generally plump and hard and slightly exceeded sixty pounds in weight to the measured bushel.

A fearful electrical storm occurred at Marshall Thursday night, during which several barns were struck by the electric current and burned to the ground, with all their contents, inflicting a loss of several thousand dollars.

The report of State Treasurer Wilkinson for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, shows that the cash on hand in the State treasury on the date given was \$12,422.48. The general fund, which now has a balance of \$470,537.21, was last year overdrawn \$128,000.

When the Keeley institute was located in Ypsilanti some of the stock was sold to the citizens of that place. Lorenzo D. Coombs bought a \$2,000 slice. He claimed afterward to have discovered that the company had fraudulently increased its stock from \$50,000 to \$250,000, and that false representations regarding the value had been made in order to effect the sale.

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of the Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Recite Experiences of a Thrilling Nature.

Every war has its ideal hero, and the conflict between the States was no exception to the general rule, for there was not only one, but many heroes, writes a Confederate soldier in the New York Sun.

There were, however, two, one wearing the blue and the other the gray, around whom clustered a halo of chivalrous daring and romance, which will ever cling to the names of Custer and Stuart. It is of the former of these two that we propose to relate a characteristic incident.

The night of Sunday, April 2, 1865, will never be forgotten by any ex-Confederate who was encamped in front of Fort Harrison, on the north side of the James River, eight miles from Richmond, Va.

For several days before a heavy cannonading heard in the direction of Petersburg had indicated that something unusual would soon break the monotony which had reigned supreme in the Confederate camp on the north side for nearly four months.

About sunset on the day of which we are writing orders were issued to cook three days' rations, and be in readiness to march at midnight. Orders were also given for the strictest silence, as a whole corps lay in front of us only a quarter of a mile distant, and for it to have been apprised of our departure would have meant disaster to the small force of only 8,000 men in their front.

Silently but quickly at the appointed hour the line was formed and the march taken up in the direction of Drewry's bluff, about two miles distant. This point was soon reached, and here a pontoon bridge was laid, and the troops marched over by twos to the south side.

Day was now at hand and of course sleep was out of the question. Also, it was now become a question of speed between the two detachments of the Union and Confederate armies respectively, the former straining every nerve to prevent the Confederates from overtaking the main army under Lee, and the latter using their utmost endeavors to do so.

The race was kept up without intermission for three days and nights. Our troops never slept over two hours at a time during that period. Their rations were exhausted and they devoured everything eatable, which came in their way, without so much as subjecting it to the suspicion of fire.

But in spite of every exertion the boys in blue gained upon and at last overtook us about 11 o'clock a. m. on April 6. It was not the infantry, however, but a detachment of cavalry under Gen. Custer.

Preparations were at once made to receive the charge which we knew would follow. The battle began by a vigorous shelling of our wagon train, to which no reply could be given, as we were without artillery. The Confederate infantry was massed behind a hill which completely shut it out from the Federal commander. A heavy skirmish line was thrown out on the hill in order to deceive him and allure him into the trap.

As everyone knows, Gen. Custer never would "take a dare." He at once formed his lines for a charge and on they came. How gallily the trumpet sang. How merrily the boys rode to their death as they came on at a swift trot, amid the booming of cannon, the rattling of sabers, and the heavy thud of their horses' feet.

Arriving at the top of the hill they were met by an appalling infantry fire, and many a gallant trooper "bit the dust." The action was short, sharp and decisive, and Gen. Custer soon recalled his troops. It was in vain to throw a small body of cavalry against a solid mass of veteran infantry.

But the end was near—only a matter of a few hours—for at 5 p. m. the Union infantry arrived, the battle of Sailor's Creek followed, and Gen. Sheridan took 8,000 prisoners.

So much as background to the picture; so much as a setting for the incident we now give, and which ever after endeared the memory of Gen. Custer to every one who was a witness to it.

The morning after the battle the prisoners were ordered to fall in line. Soon Gen. Custer and his staff appeared on the scene, and this was the signal for an outburst of uproarious applause. The sky was fairly darkened with caps thrown in the air, the band played "Yankee Doodle," and altogether it was a sight to sadden the captive Confederates, more especially as they beheld eighteen of their battle flags, which had been torn with shot and shell on a hundred battlefields, now adorning the train of the conqueror.

Gen. Custer seemed to realize this, and with a delicacy of feeling and magnanimity of spirit which only true chivalry can appreciate, as soon as the applause had subsided and the band ceased, he turned to its leader and said, "Give the boys (meaning the prisoners) Dixie."

Years afterward, when the chivalrous Custer rode gallantly to his death in his last charge, it sent a thrill of pain throughout the length and breadth of our land, for in his death one of the most daring and unselfish of men had perished, nor can it be doubted, had he been spared, he would have been one of the most potential factors in bringing about that golden era:

When heroes of the blue and gray Shall each to each due homage pay, And scorn with all their martial souls, The cowards, base and venal ghouls, Who shunned the conflict they had bred, And lived but to malign the dead.

A Tribute that Means Something. There could be no surer sign that the old wounds are healed and the old bitterness is passing away than the references of Southern newspapers to President Lincoln, incident to his last birthday. That he should be loved and held in esteem by those whose beliefs he expressed and whom he led to victory is not surprising, but that his memory should be honored by those whom he strenuously opposed, and who owed to him the downfall of their dearest hopes, is not alone a remarkable testimony to his greatness; it is quite as much a token of the honesty and magnitude of the Southern people.

In thus recognizing the purity of Lincoln's character they honor themselves. A writer in the Atlanta Constitution says: Much of misapprehension on the part of the South regarding the character and career of this great man has been removed by the facts of dispassionate history. Lincoln has been shown to be a genuinely great man, with a lofty soul and an honest heart. Gentle and tender as a woman, he had also the rugged virtues of a Roman tribune. No act of cruelty stains his fair fame. With opportunity to be a tyrant, he stood for liberty, and fought with the lance of a knight in a fair and open field.

Why should we of the South begrudge him the meed of his fair fame? When Northern men can build a monument to Lee, and their orators praise his genius and character with unstinted eulogy, it is time for bitter and narrowminded partisans to be relegated to the rear. The brave and true recognize worth and sublimity of character everywhere, and are willing to crown the hero with his merited honors, even though his sword was drawn in the battle against them.

The Vicksburg Commercial Herald in an editorial said: Long ago the Southern people became acquainted with some of his elements of greatness, that caused general acknowledgment that his death, so deeply mourned in the North, was profoundly calamitous to the South. And now there is growing up in all minds of all sections, or rather without regard to section, a recognition in Abraham Lincoln of a grand character, a great and a good man. Such development and growth of change in the estimate of a man by his enemies is wonderful and awe-inspiring. It suggests the thought that the hand of Divinity shaped such a character for the great work to which he was so strangely called.

Coming out of the deepest obscurity and of the humblest origin, his walk through life has been tracked and marked in its every stage and step. The whole of his life's record has been laid bare, and it is the simplest truth to say that no other character of history has come out of such a crucible so absolutely unalloyed. He has been shown to have been equal at all times to the occasion and its demands, standing successfully the severest tests to which mortal man could be subjected.

Elevation from the lowest and humblest station to the rulership over a mighty nation failed to turn his head or swerve his principles. Ever true to duty, honest and just toward all in triumph or adversity and trial, Lincoln stood unshaken and settled in his fidelity to right and fixity of purpose. The strifes and contentions of personal motives, the envy and rivalries of his co-workers and lieutenants, did not reach or involve him. With such an adversary, is it strange that the South failed?

A Soldier's Fright. Col. Johnston, of the Union Veteran Legion, tells of an incident during the war that nearly frightened him to death. It was at Ship's Island. He was detailed to "lay out" a man who had recently died, and together with two others he carried the body to a deadhouse. As they entered the house they were just placing the body at one end when they heard a slight noise.

The room was very dark and close. Col. Johnston, then a mere boy, lighted his lantern and peered into the further corner, where two other "laid out" corpses were resting. He observed one of the forms move.

Almost frozen with terror he watched and saw the shroud rise, and from under the white sheet a face appeared. A grizzled head loomed in the yellow light of the lantern and ponderous jaws opened in a wide yawn. It was too much for the young boy, and with a scream he ran from the deadhouse into the night.

As he ran he fell over a tent guy holding up a hospital tent, and he thought surely some ghost had grabbed him. It was his worst fright of the war—Buffalo News.

A Double-Headed Turtle. L. E. Hudson tells about a freak turtle he found on the shores of Lake Ontario among a lot of newly hatched turtles. This turtle was just emerging from its shell. There were two heads and necks to it and each head was apparently independent of the other, and each seemed to have contrary ideas of the proper way to go. Both heads would be asleep, when one would wake up and start the body off according to its own ideas. That would rouse the other head and then there would be a mix-up of motions. It died after a while.

DEATH TO SEVENTEEN.

Awful Havoc Wrought by the Storm in Pennsylvania.

One of the most terrible results of the Pennsylvania storm Monday night was the drowning of a number of coal miners in the Painter's Run district, just over the Washington County line. The boarding house which they occupied was blown down and swept away, and of the sixteen miners sleeping in it fifteen are believed to have been drowned. They were all foreigners, mostly Italians, and were employed in the mines of Col. W. P. Bend and the Ridgeway-Bishop Coal Company.

The boarding house was a little mining settlement called Ceel, on the line of the eight-mile branch of the Panhandle road, which leaves the Chartiers division at Bridgeville. The branch runs over to McDonald and Ceel is located midway between the two points. The fatality occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the small stream, Painter's Run, which empties into Chartiers creek, was suddenly swollen into a raging torrent by a cloudburst. The stream had been very high on account of the rain, but little damage had been done before the rush of water which carried away the tenement house.

A great deal of mining and oil property was damaged in the district along the run. The water rose some places to a depth of eighteen feet. The loss in the district will amount to thousands of dollars. Many narrow escapes are reported from the valley through which Painter's Run courses, and it is not unlikely that some others have perished. Several houses in the valley were swept away.

The full extent of the damage wrought by the hurricane in Pittsburg and vicinity Monday night was not known until daylight, when wreck and ruin were apparent on all sides. Steeples were blown from churches and adjoining buildings crushed, houses were unroofed, trees broken off and in some cases torn up by the roots, while the havoc caused by the heavy rainfall of last week was repeated. Summed up, with many outlying districts to hear from, the result in Pittsburg was two lives lost, thirty-six persons injured, many, it is feared, fatally, and property damaged to the amount of \$100,000.

MAUD IS MARRIED.

Daughter of the House of Wales Wedded to Charles of Denmark.

Princess Maud, third daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was married at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday to Prince Charles, second son of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, London. So far as the general public of London is concerned, the wedding did not attract as much attention as had been bestowed upon other royal marriages of recent years.

Princess Maud's procession entered the chapel the choir sang the hymn "Paradise." The archbishop of Canterbury met the bride and bridegroom at the altar and there performed the marriage service, at the conclusion of which he delivered a short address.

COLORADO FLOOD VICTIMS.

Twenty-nine Persons Known to Have Been Drowned.

The cloudbursts in the foothills west of Denver Friday night, resulting in floods in which twenty-nine people are known to have perished, was followed Saturday afternoon by another terrible storm, the like of which has seldom been seen. At Morrison, seventeen miles from Denver, in the foothills, where twenty-two persons were drowned in the flood Friday night, people were terror-stricken when they saw the second storm approaching. Hall began to fall soon after 1 o'clock. The storm kept on with steadily increasing force till nearly 4 o'clock, when a black cloud of unusual density began to gather in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, a few miles from Morrison. Then the cloud burst, and in an instant a wall of water came down the gulch fully six feet deep. Everything in its path was carried away. The raging torrent carried along with it houses, barns and debris of all kinds. Morrison is indeed a stricken city. The dead number twenty-nine. Numerous parties from Denver, camping out at Evergreen, Idlewild, Idedale and other places in the mountains near Morrison are safe. Many hairbreadth escapes and thrilling rescues are reported.

Damaging floods have also swept down the valleys in some of the Eastern States. The general conditions throughout the Monongahela valley is critical. In many places the rains were the heaviest known in twenty-five years. The Ohio valley will experience a flood its entire length. Reports from West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio show all the tributaries of the Ohio river overflowing their banks. The damage to railroads and other property is general and very great. The wheat and crops that were in shock are generally ruined. The loss on highway bridges and the railroads is the heaviest ever known in the Ohio valley.

Two young people who move in the best society of Buffalo and Chicago gave first names to a topic by running off on their bicycles to a minister's house and getting married. The bride is Miss Katherine Hamlin, the second daughter of William Hamlin, who is a partner with his father, Cicero J. Hamlin, in the manufacture of glucose and in breeding trotting horses.

Garret A. Hobart, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, will spend four weeks at Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, N. Y., where he now is.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for Aug. 9. Golden Text.—"The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?"—Ps. 27: 1.

The lesson this week is found in 2 Sam. 10: 8-19. The last lesson was an episode in the personal history of David. The preceding chapter, chapter 9, gave a general summary of the wars of David during a part of his reign preceding his great sin. In 8: 12 the Ammonites are mentioned among those conquered by David. The present lesson describes in detail that war. It arose through the insult offered by the king of the Ammonites to David's messengers. Ammon and Israel had always been enemies, since the days when the Ammonites and the Moabites had refused their aid to the Israelites on their way into Canaan. Saul had punished them severely some thirty or forty years before this time, but a new king was now on the throne, Hannu, perhaps a grandson of the Nabash whom Saul defeated. The father of this new king had showed some courtesy to David the exact nature of which is not stated. David sent a congratulatory message to Hannu, but the Ammonite king, true to his own crafty nature, was persuaded by his courtiers that the motive of the embassy was unfriendly, and sent the messengers back in a ridiculous plight, which amounted to an open insult to their master. The Ammonites seemed to be aching for a fight, and accomplished their desire. When they learned that David resented the insult, they prepared to meet him by adding to their own army a large force of Syrian mercenaries from several cities in the neighborhood of Damascus. These troops were concentrated in for the defense of Medeba, one of the Ammonite cities. David sent Joab with an army to avenge the insult and reduce Ammon to subjection. The lesson describes the campaign.

Suggestions for Study. 1. Read chapter 10. 2. Read the parallel account in 1 Chron. 19, noticing the points of difference, viz.: Chronicles names the price Hannu paid for his Syrian mercenaries; names the city where the troops were assembled, Medeba; the names of the countries from which the mercenaries were obtained are given as Mesopotamia, Maachah and Zobah, instead of Beth-rehob, Zoba, Maachah and Tobas in 2 Sam. (R. V.); Chronicles puts the number of chariots alone at 32,000 (1 Chron. 19: 7) which is probably an error in the text.

Learn what you can about the Ammonites; their traditional origin (Gen. 19: 38) their close relation to the Moabites (Jud. 10: 6; 2 Chron. 30: 1; Zeph. 2: 8, etc.), their early history (Deut. 2: 20; Num. 21: 24; Dent. 3: 16; Dent. 23: 4); their character (1 Sam. 11: 2; Am. 1: 13; Jer. 41: 6; 7; Jud. 7: 11, 12). Of course the position of the country of Ammon upon the map should be fixed in mind, though the boundaries of their territory are somewhat uncertain. To the east of the northern part of the Dead Sea, however, north of Moab and extending eastward into the desert, was their home. Their capital, Rabbah, lies on the eastern border of Gilead; and Medeba, referred to in the lesson though not by name, is within the territory assigned to Reuben, some twenty miles east of the Dead Sea.

Lesson Outline. 1. Joab defeats the Ammonites at Medeba, vs. 8-14. 2. A second victory at Helam, vs. 15-19. Explanatory. 3. "The children of Ammon;" or sons of Ammon.—"At the entering in of the gate." Although the city is not here named, it seems plain that it was Medeba, a city in the territory of Reuben; in a plain northeast of the Dead Sea. Medeba was twenty miles southwest from Rabbah, the Ammonite capital. It is named in the parallel account in Chronicles as the assembling place of the armies.

4. "The front of the battle was against him before and behind." The Ammonite army was divided, the native soldiers being posted in front of Medeba, the Syrian mercenaries "in the field" at a distance, prepared to attack Joab's rear. But Joab met this stratagem by dividing his own army, sending part of it under Abishai against the Ammonites, and himself attacking the Syrian forces.

5. "Be of good courage, and let us play show ourselves strong."—"For the city of our God." Joab's pious expressions would sound a little better if we did not remember his cruel murder of Abner, and the curse which David had pronounced upon him for that act; but he was undoubtedly a good general, whatever we may say of his personal character. Both David and the Lord knew how to use such men for good purposes.

6. It appears that the Syrian contingent was by far the strongest part of the Ammonite army and its defeat settled the battle. 7. The Syrians smarted under their defeat, for the northern warriors were famous for their valor. 8. "Hadrager;" should be Hadrager; he was king of Zobah, one of the cities which sent mercenaries. See 8: 3. "Beyond the river;" that is, beyond the Euphrates; to the northeast of Damascus. This time there was to be a supreme effort to put down this Israelite general and check the growing power of the previously insignificant kingdom. "Helam;" Location not known.

9. "When it was told David;" This second campaign was too important to be left to Joab, so David himself marched to the seat of war with his whole army. 10. "Seven hundred chariots..." and forty thousand horsemen." Chronicles reads "seven thousand chariots and forty thousand footmen." Neither of these seems reasonable, and since they do not agree, we can only conjecture what the original figures were. Perhaps the present discrepancy is due to textual errors. 11. "Make peace with Israel and served them;" as vassals, according to terms of a treaty, rather than as a vanquished people. Damascus, on the other hand, was completely reduced and made a province of David's empire, according to 8: 6.

Next Lesson—David's Confession and Forgiveness—Psalms 32: 1-11. A boy is awfully young when anything his mother says scares him.



PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND PRINCESS MAUD

**THE CHELSEA STANDARD**

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.  
**BY C. T. HOOVER.**  
 Terms—\$1.00 per year; 6 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, AUG. 6, 1896.

**NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.**

**Uxbridge.**  
 Charles Hudson is buying chickens for Tom Berry of Stockbridge.

William Clark and George May took a pleasure trip to Ann Arbor Monday.

Mrs. F. S. May and daughter Josie spent Sunday with James Durkee of Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Palmer spent the latter part of the week with friends in Williamston.

Bulls and Senord are doing a lovely business trading horses just at present—Livingston Herald. They have retired from the business. Hudson & Budd have taken their place.

**Waterloo.**  
 Mr. and Mrs. O. Gorton spent Thursday in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bauer spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Moeckle.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hubbard returned to their home in Detroit Saturday.

Mrs. Lynn Gorton entertained the Misses Clara and Lyda Staebler of Ann Arbor last week.

A large number from here went to Jackson Wednesday to see Buffalo Bills Wild West show.

Mrs. Chas. Beeman is spending the week with her son Don who is slowly improving from his sickness.

Mrs. J. Howlett, Mrs. F. Croman and Emery Rowe were appointed delegates to Adrian E. P. convention.

About ten of Lima's young people spent Sunday here attending the missionally service held in the Lutheran church, both forenoon and afternoon. A large crowd was at both sessions.

**Sylvan.**  
 Mrs. Wales Riggs of Ohio is the guest of Mrs. Cyrus Updike.

Miss Cora Beckwith is visiting her brother Claude of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, formerly of this vicinity were the guests of Mr. C. T. Conklin last week.

Many of our Sylvan friends attended the union meeting at the Franco Union church last Sunday evening.

Professor Fredric C. Irwin and Mr. Max Irwin of Sharon were the guests of Mr. E. Burson Kellogg last Sunday.

A union picnic of the Sunday-schools of this vicinity will soon be held at Cavanaugh. Watch this column for exact date.

Next Sunday there will be the usual services at the Sylvan church. In the evening the pastor promises another "Chalk Talk."

We regret to learn that Mr. Ed. Ward has determined to leave Sylvan and enter into business at Homer, Calhoun county, yet we wish him all possible success in his new venture.

**COUNTY AND VICINITY.**

Henry Muth had a sail boat on Whitmore Lake until Sunday evening when it broke from its moorings in the storm and he now has a sail boat somewhere in Whitmore Lake.

Mark Gregory sent us up a specimen of his production, in the shape of an egg, marked "6x8."—Stockbridge Sun. After such a feat Mark ought to join a dime museum.—Grass Lake News.

There is a certain man in Ontonagon who will hereafter be an out-and-out gold man. He swallowed a silver dollar, and it gave him so much trouble that he had to go to the hospital at Ann Arbor to be relieved of it, and now he has no use for the silver standard.—Detroit Free Press.

Last Sunday night, although the heavens were black with clouds, the street lamps were not lighted and in the storm and darkness people had to grope their way home from church the best way they could. Our citizens have erected lamps and pay for oil and a lamplighter and desire and should have better service when storms rage, whether it is the time of the full moon or not. The lamplighters of this village have in the past and still seem to think if there be a moon, although obscured by clouds as black as Erebus, they are excused from lighting the lamps. This should be corrected by the authorities.—Grass Lake News.

Ben. Kief killed a young copperhead snake in his yard this morning and hadn't drank anything stronger than city water, either.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

City Clerk Mills lives in an odor—not of sanctity, but of dead sparrow heads these days. The city pays a bounty of two cents each for sparrow heads and the way in which those sparrow heads are coming in now-a-days is appalling to the smell. Glen says he believes that some of them must be three months old. The reason of this unusual number of sparrow heads being brought in is that the boys want to go to Buffalo Bill's Wild West show and are earning enough money in this way to do so.—Ann Arbor Argus.

A story has gone abroad of an Elk Rapids lady school teacher, who having an inordinate dread of contagious diseases, sent a little girl home because she said her mother was sick and had symptoms most alarming. The next day the child presented herself at the school with her finger in her mouth and bonnet swinging by the string and said: "We've got a baby at our house, but mamma told me to tell you it isn't catching." The teacher let her stay.—Eaton Rapids Herald.

A vile chump invaded this town a few days ago and taking advantage of the unsuspecting and childish innocence of our people, swindled them right and left with a new-fangled lamp burner. The unfeeling scoundrel represented that by its use wicks wouldn't need trimming, and while it gave twice the light of the old burner, it saved half or more of the oil. As our people study a self-sacrificing economy in all directions to enable them to give more for missionary purposes and charity generally, they took kindly and we may even say confidently to the deceitful palaver of this unconscionable scallawag. But it is a credit to the noblest aspirations of human nature that—although sucked in—our people were actuated by the noblest motives in resolving to consecrate whatever they might save in oil by this device, to extending right precept in heathen lands. Well to make a long story short, the goods they paid for never came, they have been swindled.—Grass Lake News.

Miss Cora Robinson and Mr. Glen Trowbridge of Ann Arbor are guests of Miss Ettie Hepfer to-day.

Miss Frances Neuberger who has been spending the past two weeks visiting friends in Ann Arbor and Toledo has returned home.

It doesn't look well to us to see able bodied men discussing politics on the street during working hours, when they ought to be engaged in some lucrative employment. There is plenty of time to attend to the welfare of our needy nation in the long summer days after 6 o'clock. We have no doubt that much of the corner debates with which the campaign air is laden, have their origin in a love of argument rather than in spirit of patriotism.—Ex

A great German educator once said that children learn nothing so well as that done in the spirit of play. Perhaps it was with this idea in mind that led Mr. Wm. R. George to found what is known as the George Junior Republic. This so called Republic was organized by Mr. George, an enthusiastic young philanthropist of New York. Its citizens are made up of children from the tenement district of our great metropolis. These children are allowed to govern themselves while in the Republic. At its inception the plan was looked upon with grave doubts, as to the feasibility of the plan but every year since its establishment the law making capacity and civic pride of the little citizens has increased. At first it was thought a smart thing to be placed in the jail, but it has come to be looked upon as a deep disgrace. In the legislature of the Republic no cut and dried questions are debated, but only such questions as have to do with the welfare of the little Republic. The only power that Mr. George exercises is that of the veto which by right of being president. This Republic is situated on a farm and the children are given opportunity to do work that will enable them to buy clothes for the winter when they shall return to the city. Perhaps at this time of the year when Sunday school picnics are the go, it would be possible to incorporate some of these ideas into the day's outing, and more of the duties of good citizenship taught than they could be told in a dozen wishey-washey red lemonade Sunday school picnic orations.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two fruit evaporators. Inquire at this office.

**M. C. B. R. Excursions.**  
 Seventh Day Adventist camp meeting at Owosso, September 16 to October 5th. One fare for round trip. Camp meeting Hazlett Park, Mich., August 1-31. A rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Dates of sale, July 30 and 31, August 6, 13, 20 and 27. Good until September 1. Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., at Louisville, K. Y., September 8-10. One fare for the round trip.

Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids September 7-11. One fare for the round trip, plus 50 cents for admission coupon.

Republican League national convention at Milwaukee, Wis., August 25-27. One fare for round trip.

**Take Notice.**  
 I am now running my cider mill by steam every Tuesday and Friday. John G. Wagner

FOR SALE OR RENT—House and two lots on south Main street. Will sell at a bargain if taken at once, or will rent part or whole to small family. H. Frey.

For sale at half price—A lot of first class water tanks. Inquire of A. Steger.

For the remainder of the summer I will sell all straw hats at half price for cash only. Mrs. Staffan.

For Sale—A fine building lot. Inquire at this office.

**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.

**Dog Owners, Take Warning.**  
 I shall shoot every dog found running at large contrary to law. RUSH GREEN, Marshal. August 4, 1896.

**NERVOUS** Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

**A Few Pointers on Lumber, Coal, Lime.**  
 People who used to buy Tile and Lumber of the old time 500 per center's, and mortgage their farm to pay the bill, will be glad to learn that The Glazier Stove Co. have made a big hole in the old time prices, by not charging for the holes in the Tile.

The best Marblehead Kelly Island Lime, 59 cents per barrel of the Glazier Stove Co.

The Glazier Stove Co. will make prices on Coal this season that will make the old time 500 per center kick worse than ever, and make him think of the "Kold Winters" of the past, KOLD, extremely Kold for the people who helped him pocket a cool five thousand dollars profit on KOAL each season.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling good Roof Boards at \$7.50 per thousand.

Shingles all grades at prices which make the old time 500 per center kick and long for a return of the good old days, when 500 per cent (payable in What, Wool, or Mortgage) was pocketed with ease.

Water Lime the very best, in bushel bags 19 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

You would never have been compelled to place that mortgage upon your farm if you had always been able to buy Lumber, Tile, Coal and Builder's supplies at the rate of profit at which The Glazier Stove Co. are now selling this line of goods.

Good Bevel Siding \$8.00 per thousand of The Glazier Stove Co. 500 per centers old time price, \$40.00 for the same stock.

Tile at right prices of the Glazier Stove Co., no charge for the holes.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling first class White Pine Barn Boards at \$10.00 per thousand, you paid 500 per centers, \$40.00 for the same thing many a time before we punctured his Baloon with our under buy, underall prices.

**Much in Little**  
 Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

**Hood's Pills**  
 chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
 STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, s.s. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Washington, made on the 29th day of July A. D. 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Charles A. Helmrich, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to the said probate court, at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 29th day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said court on the 29th day of October and on the 29th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, July 29th, A. D. 1896. J. WILLARD BARRETT, Judge of Probate

**TRUE ECONOMY**

is to buy your Clothing from

**J. J. RAFTREY**

Largest stock, and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Special Prices**

on holiday dress suits, business suits, and overcoats.

**Pants Pants Pants**

\$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and up

I solicit a call.

**CENTRAL MEAT MARKET**

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

All kinds of Sausages.

Give me a call.

**ADAM EPPLER.**

**THE PINGREE SHOE FOR MEN FOR \$3.00**

Three Silver Dollars Vignette of Mayor Pingree stamped on sole.

**THE PINGREE SHOE For Women**

FOR \$2.50 AND \$3.00, Silver Coin.

**The Pingree Shoe**

For Boys and Girls FROM \$1.50 TO \$2.50, Silver Coin.

All the latest styles of lasts and patterns. Our line is "up-to-date."

**Pingree NEVERSLIP**

The above stamp is moulded in the rubber of all our "Never slip" winter and bicycle shoes.

**Pingree and Smith Detroit**

For sale by

**H. S. Holmes Mer. Co.**

**To Compound Prescriptions**

It takes time. It requires experience and a complete knowledge of drugs. It requires the druggist to have a large variety of drugs—fresh drugs. He must give the best possible work and for compensation he must be reasonable. With the above facts, remember we're careful. Have you seen our new perfume, Peau D'Espagne, the latest thing out. It is very fine and very lasting, it costs a little more than ordinary perfumes, but it's so lasting that it is really cheaper in the end.

**R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.**

**ADVERTISING DOES PAY**

... If you doubt it ...

**TRY THE Chelsea Standard**

**Do You FEEL SICK?**

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

**TAKE RIPANS TABULES**

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.

**ONE EASY TO TAKE GIVES QUICK TO ACT RELIEF.**

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

**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.**

Subscribe for the **STANDARD**

Go to the **Star Bakery**

Quality, quantity and low price.

By combining the three, my customers get the benefit.

★ I am now selling fresh wheat, graham and rye bread

**3 Loaves for 6c.**

My supply of fresh cookies, pies, rolls, biscuits, ice cream, etc., require no recommendation. All orders will receive prompt attention and will be delivered to any part of the village.

Terms strictly cash.

**GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES**

The World's Best

This month we will make special prices on

**HAMMOCKS**

to close, also a fine line of

**GRANITE IRON WARE**

Furniture at special prices for August.

**EDWARD ROOKE. W.J. KNAPP.**

**PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.**

If this item is crossed with a blue mark, it shows that the person to whom it is addressed is in arrears for the same. Please call and settle as soon as possible.

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

Born, July 31, 1896 to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kuhl, a daughter.

About fifty from this place took in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show at Ann Arbor Monday.

The "Brief" is a newsy little sheet now printed at Stockbridge. Long may it flourish.

Misses Florence Bachman, Mary Nagus and Mabel Fletcher are possessors of new bicycles.

Thomas McNamara, who was taken to Ann Arbor several weeks ago, was taken to the asylum at Pontiac Monday.

Rev. Wm. H. Walker closes his labors in Chelsea next Sunday. In consequence of this fact the union evening service will be held in the Congregational church, Rev. Walker will preach.

Next Saturday evening the Ladies Society of the German Lutheran church will give an ice cream and bouquet social for the benefit of the church at the residence of Mrs. Frey on South street.

As far as Chelsea is concerned the saloon is at least out of politics. Monday morning a new sign was spread abroad over Tommy McNamara's place which read as follows: No politics. Just in the saloon business for medical purposes only.

According to announcement the young men of Y. M. C. A. of Detroit and Ann Arbor were on hand Sunday and held two services, one for men only at the M. E. church in the afternoon and another in the evening in the Congregational church. The services were interesting and helpful.

Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Leeson were guests of Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Adams over Sunday. Mr. Leeson preached at the M. E. church in the morning. He was graduated from Albion college in June and was married to Miss Belle Baird of Holly recently. They go to Boston in the fall where he continues his studies in Boston University School of Theology.

A prominent physician claims that the board-like throat environments worn by women are responsible for the prevalence of headaches and earaches and eyeaches, causing a mild form of strangulation. He says that more than one case of congested blood at the base of the brain has been traced to the collar band. It is also the cause of red noses, bad skins and other forms of repressed circulation. Which will my lady adhere to, health or fashion?—Ann Arbor Argus.

Miss Matilda Mutchel, sister of Eugene Mutchel in this city, has been secured by the Detroit High school to take entire charge of the instruction in mathematics, her duties to begin in the coming September. She has been teaching at Flint for some time past with great success, but the call just received is a decidedly better position. She will teach algebra alone. Her many warm personal friends in this city will be delighted to learn of her advancement.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Miss Fannie Paine died at her home on Sunday afternoon in this village after a long and unsuccessful battle with that fearful disease consumption. In a few days she would have been twenty-seven years old. For several years she has lived in Jackson and in Chicago, but came home some weeks ago hoping that rest would give her permanent benefit. Her funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at the house conducted by Rev. C. L. Adams. The burial was in the Oak Grove Cemetery.

No matter what position he takes on the tariff or the financial question, a certain youth of this place has sternly ruined his chances of political preferment even to the extent of pound master. Since the gymnasium has been closed the boys have looked after the tennis rackets and recently this youth brought these weapons of the "love" game down to the grounds and left them out in the rain, with the result that they can no longer be used. And now there is talk of establishing the old law with an amendment, so it will read: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and a gut for a gut." At least the youth in question seems to fear the rackets will be restrung with his.

**Pinogee Gets There.**

Word reaches us just as we are going to press that Hazen S. Pingree was nominated for governor on the fourth



ballot, he receiving 413 votes. What's the matter with Pingree? He's all right.

The "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember a time when there were as many fire, untamed, misquitos around as at the present time.

Gilbert, the only son of Mandus and Bertha Merker, was born in Williamston, Mich., February 11th, 1895 died after a severe illness of about a week, July 29, 1896.

Rev. Barber, rector of the Episcopal church at Dexter, wishes to meet those interested in the service at Chelsea at the Chelsea House, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Important business will be presented.

The strike of the cigar makers in the factory of Jas. S. Gorman is still on, and promises to continue for some time, as neither side seems disposed to give in. The trouble is caused by low rate of wages paid, which the men claim is lower than is paid anywhere else in the United States.

In this time of frequent showers it is well to understand umbrella flirtations which has been envolved by an ingenious exchange: To leave your umbrella in the hall means, "I don't want it any more." To purchase an umbrella indicates, "I am not smart but honest." To trail your umbrella on the sidewalk means, "that the man behind you thirsts for your blood." To lend an umbrella indicates "I am a fool." To put a cotton umbrella beside a silk one means "exchange is no robbery." To urge one to take an umbrella, saying, "Oh do take it, I'd rather you would than not," indicates that you are lying. To return an umbrella means—never mind what it means; one never does that.

The market opens up on grain with considerable inquiry and prices tending upward. Wheat now brings 60c for new or old, red or white that is in milling condition. There is much soft damaged wheat from the late heavy rains. Rye 26c, oats 16c for old. New oats are not yet in market but will open at about 15c for such as are got without damage. Beans are quiet and nothing doing. The last sales were at 60c. Potatoes 20c, onions 25c, pears 25 to 50c, apples meet with very little sale. Chickens 6c, eggs 9c, butter 10c for choice. Huckleberries have nearly stopped coming in at 2c per quart. Business starts up freely for the time of the year though the arrivals of grain are yet light. This is caused by farmers being very busy and a disposition to hold for higher prices. The wheat is coming out very short to the acre and but for the great depression in trade would bring much higher prices. A good fall trade is expected in spite of the low prices. The demand for wheat is supplied and no considerable advance is looked for before the Holidays.

Mrs. Margaret Keusch Neckel, who has been very ill for sometime, peacefully gave up her spirit and entered into eternal rest on Saturday, August 1, 1896. Mrs. Neckel was an estimable young woman of 23 years of age, who was born and lived her entire life in Chelsea, and was well and favorably known to all. About a year ago she was united in marriage to Mr. Anthony Neckel, and soon the fatal disease, from which she died, made its appearance. Everything that love and skill could do was done for her, but allefforts were unavailing. Her funeral was held from St. Mary's church on Tuesday, August 4th, and was one of the largest ever seen in town. Her pastor, the Rev. W. P. Conidine officiated at the high mass of Requiem, and the choir rendered beautiful music. A most fervent and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Rielly of Adrian. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, the gifts of loving relatives and friends, who sincerely admired Mrs. Neckel for her many admirable qualities. The remains were tenderly laid away in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Chelsea.

**PERSONAL.**

Miss Ella Morton spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks spent Monday in Jackson.

H. L. Wood spent the first of the week in Detroit.

H. I. Davis spent Sunday with friends in Ypsilanti.

Miss Bertha Schumacher is visiting friends in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Winans spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

Frank Melenkamp of Nineveh spent Sunday with friends here.

Martin Conway is spending this week with friends in Toledo.

Miss Ella Craig is entertaining Miss Nellie Shotwell of Leslie.

Mrs. E. J. Stimson of Albion has been visiting relatives at this place.

Miss Mabel Ives of Stockbridge has been visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. Geo. H. Kempf and Miss Kate Maerer spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. J. F. Hepfer and daughter Helen are visiting relatives in Cadillac.

Miss Mattie V. Stimson has returned home after spending a month in Buffalo.

Jas. Bachman and J. G. Hoover were Ann Arbor visitors the first of the week.

Miss Ella Breitenbach has gone to Kansas City to spend some time with her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bachman are entertaining Mr. Bachman's mother of Sharon.

I. E. and J. C. Watkins of Napoleon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Beckwith.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kenyon of Howell have been entertained by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stimson.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert H. Gay of Stockbridge spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett.

Miss Jo Hoppe left for New York City Monday where she will spend a month visiting relatives.

Mrs. E. G. Hoag and children who have been spending some time here have returned to their home in Detroit.

Mrs. L. C. Stewart and Miss Sophia Schleicher of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. J. Schumacher.

Mrs. Walch is entertaining a friend from Saline.

Elmer Hammond of Jackson was in town last week.

Wm. Schatz is visiting friends in Toledo this week.

Roy Glover of Saline spent Sunday with friends here.

Miss Adah Prudden is visiting friends in Ypsilanti.

Mrs. A. Miles of Albion is the guest of Mrs. John Raftrey.

Miss Amanda Wacker was an Ann Arbor visitor Monday.

C. S. Durand of Saginaw called on Chelsea friends Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Barr of Saline spent Sunday with Mrs. A. Congdon.

Orrin Riemenschneider has been spending a short time in Ann Arbor.

Miss Frances Wallace has been entertaining Miss Nettie Snyder of Jackson.

Mrs. J. R. Gates entertained last week Mrs. S. S. Taylor of Bortontown, N. J.

Miss Dora Schnaitman is spending several weeks with relatives in Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Schnaitman spent Sunday with relatives in Ann Arbor.

Miss Edith Bross of Dexter has been the guest of Miss Minnie Kantlehner this week.

Mrs. Abbie Eastman of Jackson is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Speer.

Mrs. G. Stedman of Ann Arbor has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hammond.

Mrs. H. M. Twamley has returned from Detroit where she has been visiting relatives.

Mr. Clarence Cummings and Miss Anna Simpson of Jackson were Chelsea visitors Sunday.

Charles Leeson of Manchester was in town Monday and stopped at the parsonage of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Chas. Coffin of Pen Yan and Mrs. Edwin Earle of Earle Station, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. L. Babcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Rielly of Lyndon had as guests this week, the Rev. Dr. Rielly of Adrian and his brother George B. Rielly, of Chicago.

Why don't you pay the printer?

**AUGUST BARGAINS**



**Straw Hats one-half off.**

All summer clothing marked down from 25 to 33-3 per cent. Every hat is new, all clothing is new. Ladies' colored shirt waists that sold at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00, reduced to 25c and 50c. All this season's purchases. Ladies' ready made 75c and \$1.00 light colored cotton dresses reduced to 50c. Every one new this season.

**Look at our 5c Table.**

Indigo prints, shirting prints, satines, duckings, dimities. In fact about everything left in this summer's wash goods is now on the 5 cent table.

**Prices that Talk.**

Ladies' fast black seamless hose that have been retailing everywhere at 15c, we have 100 dozen of them and while they last you can get three pair for 25c. Not over one-half dozen sold to one customer. Ladies' fast black fine hose guaranteed to wear equal to any 25c hose sold. We have 60 dozen while these last, you can have two pairs for 25c. Hammocks at less than cost to manufacture. If you ever intend buying a hammock, now is your chance. Bargains all over the store in every department that mean the saving of dollars and cents to you. Don't miss them.

**W. P. SCHENK & CO.**

- If you need
- Hammocks
- Lawn Chairs
- Fruit Cans
- Jelly Cans
- Glassware
- Crockery

- Granite Iron Preserving Kettles.
- Baby Carriages, Croquet, etc.
- We are making some low prices.

**Hoag & Holmes.**

See our Monarch high grade Bicycle.

**We Can't Help Keeping Ahead.**

We satisfy the people, that's what tells the tale. Whatever you want to buy, buy it of the leaders in the business, men who have the facilities and low prices. Compare quality with quality, price with price and you will be convinced that the place to buy your bread, cakes and confectionary is at Neckel Bros. Our ice cream speaks for itself. As to what is in it, compare it with any other made in Chelsea and you will have no other.

Bread, two loaves for 5c.

**NECKEL BROS.**



Are Built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World.

Experienced Riders select the Waverley because they have learned to know the difference between a wheel that is actually high grade and one that is simply claimed to be. Some others may be as good but the Waverley is the highest of all high grades. Scorebar (height) \$85.00, Belle 26 and 28 inch \$75.00 and \$85.00.

Made by Indiana Bicycle Co Indianapolis, Ind. **W. J. KNAPP, Agent.**

**CAPACITY TO SATISFY**

IS OUR

**STRENGTH**

We firmly believe the buying public is not satisfied with cheap and inferior estabes at any price. The daily number of buyers who visit our establishment testify to the growing popularity of

**Freeman's Table Supply House**

People who want strictly first-class goods come to us.

For coffees and teas of the choicest quality, spices of absolute purity, the largest assortment of canned goods, fresh baked goods, the finest cheese, dried beef, bacon and hams.

Try

**Freeman's Table Supply House.**



CHAPTER X.

"But, Algernon—"

"I will have it so, or else I shall have to obey the commonest rules of prudence; to think exclusively of my own health and to act accordingly. Of course you can forward my wishes or thwart them, as you please. I have not lived so long in the world without being keenly alive to the amount—the sickening amount—of heartless selfishness that prevails. I have no right, of course, also, to expect to find an exception in your ladyship's case. But—"

"Algernon, dear Algernon—"

"But I have the right, and shall enforce it, to demand consideration not merely for the wishes, but for the welfare of an ailing and suffering—perhaps dying—husband. I shall make arrangements for a protracted stay at Davos or at St. Moritz, unless you choose to exert yourself, as duty dictates. My health has brought me to Yorkshire, as before long it may probably take me to the Upper Engadine or elsewhere. I hear good reports of the Rocky Mountains, and of wonderful cures effected among log-cabins high up in Colorado, but if I consent to stay here, I must protest against being moped to death."

This last speech, emphatically enunciated from amid the downy pillows and wadded wraps of his gouty chair by the Right Honorable the Earl of Thorsdale, did strike his perturbed countenance as being supremely unjust and vexatiously provoking. Lady Thorsdale, however, could not afford to be provoked. Her lord was in very truth, a lord to her. He was a masterful invalid, but at any rate he believed in himself, and in the ailments of which he complained so querulously.

Lord Thorsdale rode his present hobby very hard. His wife, Constance, had been a daughter of the late Sir Richard Mortmain, and was a sister of the reigning Sir Richard. She had a hard time of it. She was handsome—most of the Mortmains had been handsome—and frivolous, and had still some pretensions to take rank as a professional beauty in London drawing rooms. Nor was she unfit to hold her own, had she but an ordinary husband to deal with. But she was quite incompetent to resist the energetic will of her earl, who carried all before him by dint of a fluent discourse, a resolute selfishness, and the magician's wand that ready money supplies. Only last June he had hurried his wife off to the Engadine for two months' residence among the snow-showers, cow-sheds and general discomforts of that enchanting region, leaving little Lord Thirk and little Lady Flora at home. The year before he had chosen to wait the entire family in his steam yacht, the "Hecla," first to Iceland, and later to the glacial coast of Greenland itself; and what the countess had endured from midges, the glare of the Arctic summer sun, solitude, and the terror of the Arctic icebergs, and ice floes, even her lady correspondents only partially knew. Now, at the end of June, this impetuous earl had abruptly rushed down to Thorsdale, declaring that no place was worse than London for his tormenting gout; and, once in Yorkshire, had proclaimed that it was designed to kill him by mental depression and physical isolation, because the low lonely mansion did not swarm with visitors.

"But if you will leave London so early, you can't—indeed you can't—bring London along with you," pleaded the countess, half crying as she spoke.

"I don't know that!" snapped the earl from among his cushions. "There are people to be had always who are sick of the worry and racket of that precious season which to you seems like a Mecca to the Moslem. In my state of health I must consider myself shamefully neglected as I am. Either this place must be enlivened—and you need to like that sort of thing—or else the sooner I send for Schultz the courier, and pack up for the Engadine, the better."

"Ah, well! I think I can manage it," said Lady Thorsdale to herself; and then she began to write. Her pen flew fast across the perfumed and coroneted paper.

Presently, when the pretty perfumed notes lay strewn in heaps upon the ivory table, the countess conceived a bright idea. She had heard through the tattle of servants—for there was little of fraternal intercourse kept up between herself and the baronet—that Sir Richard Mortmain was at Helston, hard by, and that he seemed disposed to stay there. Now, Lady Thorsdale was not on very intimate terms with her brother. There had been some unpleasantness in their father's lifetime about the marriage portion of the countess expectant. Richard's signature was required for the raising of the necessary sum, and Richard would sign nothing without being handsomely paid for it. And then his dubious reputation, and the queer things that were whispered concerning him and his associates, had caused a coldness to exist between the present master of Mortmain and his sister ennobled. Now, however, she thought her of her brother, of his tact, of his social resources, and of what she had seen him do when he chose to make himself agreeable. So she penned him the sweetest of little sisterly notes, congratulating herself on having him as a neighbor, warmly inviting him to Thorsdale, and entreating him to be charitable enough to do his best to brighten up the old house, and aid to enliven poor dear Algernon in the blues. And she signed herself his "ever affectionate sister, Constance Thorsdale," and she sent off the letter by a mounted groom.

Sir Richard Mortmain, when he read his sister's charming little epistle, smiled as Mephistopheles or Talleyrand might have done. "Conny wants something!" he remarked, grimly, "so do I. This will help me with the Woodburn Parsonage people better than she dreams of."

genuine sympathy in his voice. "A pity, Don, my poor fellow! All your work, all your peril for nothing! I never arraign the Fates, but it does seem to me as if, in your case, destiny had been a little over-hard with you jet hunters."

"That, dear Mr. Langton," replied Don, cheerfully, "is too classical, too pagan a standpoint, as my foster-father, Captain Jenson, would say, from which to regard our late mishap. I, for one, find no fault with fickle fortune because our grand jet maise at Dutchman's Bay has collapsed. Brittle, friable sandstone will break up, and props give way, and a gradual landslip demolish what a sudden landslide first suggested. Anyhow, we have come out of it, if not much enriched, at any rate without serious accident to life and limb."

"And that, Mr. Don, is chiefly due to your courage and your unselfish readiness to face any risk and undertake any labor for your comrades' sake," interrupted Mrs. Langton warmly.

"Yes, Mr. Don, we heard of what you did, and trembled for you, I am sure, before you had got clear of that dreadful underground place, with the two poor fellows who were trapped there when the roof gave way," exclaimed Violet Mowbray, with a sort of shy enthusiasm that brought tears to her eyes, and caused the mantling blood to rise to her soft cheek. "And we were all so glad to hear that no harm came of it."

"Harm seldom comes, Miss Mowbray, I believe, from merely doing one's duty," answered Don, gravely. He was always serious, and almost bashful in manner, when he spoke to Violet, although his heart throbbed wildly as his ear drank in the welcome words of praise that fell from her lips. "At any rate," he added, "there is an end of jet hunting for the moment; so, Mr. Langton, I have ventured up here, with my books, to crave a lesson if you can kindly spare me the time for one, and are at leisure."

"Of course, Don, my boy, I have only too much," replied the clergyman, genially; "and it is a pleasure to me to resume my old task of tuition with a pupil whom not even hero worship can spoil. So, if you like, we will adjourn to my study."

It is strange by what invisible links our fortunes are bound to those of one another. At first sight it might have appeared as if no proceedings on the part of Sir Richard Mortmain, of Mortmain Park, could conceivably influence the future weal or woe of so comparatively humble a person as Obadiah's adopted son and the rector's favorite pupil. So, at all events, it would have seemed to the baronet himself, as, on his black horse, but unattended by a groom, he rode slowly along, deep in thought, while, amid the well-stored book shelves at Woodburn Parsonage, Don and Mr. Langton were busy with the lore of a by-gone day. Sir Richard, it has been mentioned, was absorbed in thought, as, with slackened reins and downcast eyes, he rode on, so that when a carriage, coming along at a brisk pace, between the high banks that lined the road, suddenly overtook him, he did not hear or heed the sound of wheels, and was only apprised of their approach when his horse violently started and swerved, in a manner that would have unseated many a careless rider. Sir Richard, however, was too practiced a horseman to be easily discomposed, so that he merely gathered up his loosened reins, and, recognizing the occupants of the barouche, took off his hat with a smile of amiable insincerity.

"So glad!" he said, rising close up to the open carriage, the liveried driver of which had now pulled up his horses at a word from his noble mistress. The equipage, indeed, was that of the Countess of Thorsdale, and beside her ladyship lounged, wrapped in plaids and shawls, the listless form of the earl himself. "I did not hear your wheels, Constance, until you overtook me," explained the baronet; "our Yorkshire roads are solitary hereabouts. Well, Thorsdale, this fine day has tempted you out early, I see."

"The more fool I!" peevishly retorted Sir Richard's noble brother-in-law. "This treacherous climate is worse, absolutely worse, than that of the Riviera itself, with its dust and its marrow-piercing mizzle. I feel there is rain coming on—humidity in the atmosphere—and it racks my gout and unstrains my nerves. I have told Sharpe, my secretary, to write for details as to two places, one in the Carpathians, the other in the Rocky Mountains, of which I have heard good accounts."

The countess made haste to express her wifely hopes that her ailing lord might yet be reconciled to Yorkshire and England, and to paint a rose-colored picture of the forthcoming gayeties at Thorsdale Park. "You, Richard, have hitherto been a sad truant," she said, playfully shaking her gloved forefinger at her brother. "We have been here a week in our exile, and have seen you but once at Thorsdale. I must insist now that you come home with us, and stay to luncheon."

"I'm sure it would be a charity on your part," chimed in his lordship, more graciously than usual.

"So you see, my dear Richard, that you have fallen into our hands, and that we will take no denial," said the countess, with her prettiest manner and with her falsest smile.

"A wfully kind of both of you; but, unfortunately, I have an appointment with a friend," rejoined Sir Richard, almost dryly. "Before long, depend upon it, I shall look you up at Thorsdale, and so often that you will vote me a bore. But to-day my time is not my own." There was a brief leave-taking, and the carriage rolled off.

"You are always talking nonsense, my dear, and always making mountains out of mole hills!" growled the earl, as he shifted uneasily among his downy cushions. Meanwhile, Sir Richard, turning his head to ascertain by ocular evidence that the barouche, with its liveried servants and high-stepping grays, was out of sight, wheeled his own horse, rode back for a short distance, and then struck into a cart-track that branched off from the macadamised road, and led into the

wild and lonely moorland. "Let me see," he murmured, pulling out of the breast pocket of his coat a scratch map, roughly penciled, such as hunting men often carry. "Yes, this must be the way and presently some shepherds will be at hand to direct me."

The friend with whom, as the voracious baronet had informed his titled sister, he had an appointment, certainly did live in a dreary and inaccessible part of the country, and it was not for a considerable time that Sir Richard could congratulate himself on drawing near to his destination.

"Robinson Crusoe's house, you mean, measter? Yes, yes—red-headed jet hunter chap—we call him Robinson!" bawled a lad from behind a loose stone wall, as he leaned upon his spade.

"You call him Robinson, my boy, because he lives all alone?" suggested the baronet, rolling in his horse.

"Yes; and a main queer customer he is, from foreign parts," replied the boy. "Anyhow, you've lived, down in the hollow there. You're sure to hear the barking of his dogs once they nose ye!"

For a moment the baronet lingered. The stony hill sides looked singularly barren and grim; the hollow between precipitous banks, toward which the lad had pointed with a grimy finger, anything but a cheerful resort. Nor was what he knew and what he heard respecting the recluse for whom he was inquiring of a remarkably reassuring nature. But the boy, uninquiring as becomes a rustic, had returned to his digging among the potato beds, and was whistling shrilly as he delved, so that Sir Richard was ashamed to question him further. He therefore rode on. The bridle track which led down into the darkling hollow was a steep one, while here and there a bank of yellow flowered broom, or some great stone that had slipped down from the hill side, seemed to bar the path. Above, the hawks wheeled, soaring, and now and again there was a rustling amid the tall bracken fern, as if a startled hare had brushed by, but of human habitation there was for some time no sign. A wider or more desolate spot than that secluded hollow could not readily be found, and Sir Richard, as he carefully descended the steep and rugged path, began to doubt whether his latest informant had not willfully deceived him, when at last the deep, hoarse barking of a dog reached his ears. Almost instantly the warning note was taken up by another canine voice, and yet another, as though Cerberus, with his triple head and savage bay, were aroused to guard the shadowy frontiers of Pluto's sable realm. Guided partly by the fierce barking of the dogs, Sir Richard pressed on, and came in sight of a mean hovel, compared with which the wigwag of a Pawnee or the kraal of a Zulu are types of symmetrical architecture.

Chained to the walls of the hut, and sheltered either by a fragment of shattered woodwork or by some mat or morsel of frowsy tarpaulin propped by a rickety pole, were no less than four lean, fierce dogs, all barking furiously in chorus, and striving to get free, as if to tear the intruder from their domain. A wreath of two or three blue wood smoke rising above the low chimney seemed to give token that the proprietor of this delectable villa residence was to be found at home. For a while Sir Richard hesitated, but then, rallying his courage, he rode nearer to the hut, and, dismounting, passed his horse's bridle over the blackened stump of a sturdy old willow tree that stood hard by. As he approached the door, the two dogs that were tethered nearest sprang savagely toward him, straining their chains and half choking themselves in the effort to reach him with their glittering fangs. With the butt-end of his riding whip he knocked at the door.

(To be continued.)

VISIONS WHICH WARNED.

Two Instances Where Dreams of Horses and Fire Came True.

Dreams, like girls, "are queer," and dreams wherein horses figure largely take rank among the queerest. It is usual to head this column with a little horse talk—a sort of bait to tempt the wary horseman into the discussions of minor subjects, and this time I shall give a few dreams, not of "fair women," but of horses, told one day between tents. In the year eighteen ninety something a gentleman entered a promising pacer for a race to come off some time during the summer. He was speeding the horse on the last of the snow, and wrote to his wife, who was visiting in a distant town, that his prospects for a race horse were rosy. That night the lady, although not especially an admirer of horses, dreamed that she was sitting in the stand watching the finish of the race wherein her husband's horse was to take part. Replying to the letter, she said that his horse would win the race, the last heat several lengths ahead of a gray horse, the only other one she saw in her dream, and that the judge announced the time 2:20 1/4. The letter caused a good deal of amusement in the family during the months previous to the race, and finally when the day came five horses started, among them being a dark gray. The dream came true in every respect, the race being won in three heats, and at the finish the gray was the only one in it; the rest just coming into the stretch; time, 2:20 1/4. The dream I can vouch for, as I saw the letter weeks before the race took place.

Another gentleman who was sleeping at an inn beside the track where his horses were stabled dreamed that he saw the window of a stall containing a valuable young horse being stealthily opened from the outside. Then fire flashed and fell among the straw, revealing the horses in a state of terror, pawing and snorting loudly. The dream was so vivid that he awoke and fancied that he could in reality hear the horse striking the walls of his cell. He partially dressed and ran out, and not a moment too soon. Some miscreant had thrown a cloth burning and soaked with oil in through the window. This had ignited the straw and in a few seconds more the horse must have perished, though fortunately as it was he was but slightly injured. —Trotter and Pacer.

The horn of the rhinoceros does not grow from the bone, but is a mere excrescence of the skin, like the hair and nails. It can be separated from the skin by the use of a sharp knife

BRYAN AND WATSON

These Are the Candidates of the People's Party.

WILD SCENE ENACTED

Nebraskan Carries the Convention with a Whoop.

"Boy Orator of the Platte" Is Named for President by More than Two-Thirds Majority at the Populist National Convention—His Refusal to Run Without Sewall for a Mate Is Ignored—Great Confusion Attends the Calling of the Roll.

W. J. Bryan was nominated at St. Louis Saturday afternoon by the Populists as their candidate for President of the United States.

Only two other candidates were nominated to contest the field against Bryan. One was Seymour F. Norton, a lawyer from Chicago, and the other was Gen. Coxe. The general name was withdrawn before the balloting was begun. Eugene V. Debs would have been a candidate had he not sent a message to the convention declining to accept the nomination. The voting was all one way, and when the result was announced bedlam broke loose and pandemonium reigned for fifteen or twenty minutes. The Texas, Arkansas and Maine middle-of-the-road men, with their guidons together, took no part in the demonstration.

The middle-of-the-road men finally massed about their standard on the left of the hall, about 300 in number, and made a counter demonstration. They cheered and yelled and pushed and fought for ten minutes. The sergeants at arms were powerless to restore order, and after rapping for five minutes, Chairman Allen declared Mr. Bryan the nominee of the convention.

At the first session Friday the anti-Sewall people moved to change the rules and make the nomination of candidate for Vice-President the first order of business, preceding the nomination for President. It was generally understood this was a test vote on the Sewall proposition, and on it the anti-Sewall people were victorious by 100 majority.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform as agreed to by the majority of the committee. Marked applause was given to the pronouncement for free coinage of silver, against interest-bearing bonds, the denunciation of the position of the present administration on the bond question; the income tax provision, and the Cuban plank. The platform was adopted as a whole after the minority reports of Delegates Kirby of Texas and Coxe of Ohio had been rejected.

The convention met for its evening session at 6:30 o'clock and speeches nominating candidates for Vice-President were declared to be in order. Half a dozen candidates were put up. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia had the greatest number of friends. No fewer than two dozen speeches were made in his behalf. The other candidates named were Sewall, Skinner of North Carolina, Burkitt of Mississippi, Mimms of Tennessee and Even Page of Virginia. All the candidates save Sewall were from the South, there being a tacit understanding that a straight-out Populist from that section should be placed upon the ticket.

When the roll was called Arkansas started off with twenty-five votes for Watson. Mr. Patterson of Colorado cast the forty-five votes of his State for Sewall amid a round of applause from the Bryan men. Indiana gave her thirty votes to Watson. Kansas gave her thirty-eight-two of her ninety-five votes. Louisiana gave the bulk of her vote to Watson, Maryland divided her vote between Sewall and Watson. North Carolina cast her ninety-five votes for Skinner. Tennessee voted for Mimms and Texas for Burkitt. This split up the large delegations. Before the roll call was completed, however, Texas changed her vote to Watson and there were other changes in favor of the Georgian. Col. Burkitt of Mississippi went to the stand and withdrew his name. Then Mimms withdrew his name. The Georgian already had votes enough to nominate, but the vote of Tennessee was finally transferred to his column. Some one made the motion to make the nomination unanimous and it was carried with a whoop.

Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9:35 o'clock Saturday morning. After the invocation the chairman announced that the first thing in order was the selection of members of the national committee and the committees to notify the candidates for President and Vice-President. Several resolutions were presented and referred without reading or debate.

Weaver Names Bryan.

The chairman then called for the nominations of President and Vice-President, and Judge Green of Nebraska took the stage to place Mr. Bryan in nomination. A Texas delegate interrupted with a point of order that the States must be called in alphabetical order for nominations. Judge Green was driven off the stage by the Texan's point of order. When Alabama was called Gov. Kolb yielded to Gen. Weaver of Iowa, but Col. Gaither of Alabama got to the platform first and interjected a speech about joining the cotton fields of the South with the wheat fields of the West. At the conclusion of his remarks Gen. Weaver came forward and formally placed Mr. Bryan in nomination.

Gen. Weaver in his opening remarks asked the convention not to applaud, and the delegates listened to him without much demonstration. But when he concluded by naming "that splendid young statesman, William J. Bryan," the convention broke loose. Cheer followed cheer. The delegates jumped to their chairs, and flags, handkerchiefs, coats, hats and State guidons were waved in wild confusion. The enthusiasm that followed Gen. Weaver's speech was something terrific. Miss Miffler Roberts led the cheering in the Colorado delegation. While the demonstration was at its height thousands of copies of the "Bryan Silver Match" were flung high in air and fell in clouds on the frantic delegates. When quiet was restored Gen. Field of Virginia, who was Gen. Weaver's rival mate in 1892, hobbled forward on

his crutch, and, after a brief speech, moved to suspend the rules and make Bryan's nomination unanimous. The convention rose almost on a mass and cheered, but above the chorus of cheers came the sharp cries of the Texas men, "No," "no," they yelled. Chairman Allen declared the motion carried, but, yielding to the protest, decided to allow a call of States on the motion. The Texas men wildly protested. The Nebraska having asserted that he positively would not accept the nomination if Sewall was rejected, Robert Schilling of Wisconsin attempted to secure a recess until Bryan could be heard from, but he was howled down. The greatest confusion prevailed, and Bryan's nomination was seconded by orators from nearly every State, and at last, after six hours of speech-making, the roll call on the ballot was reached. When Alabama, the first State, was called she divided her vote between Bryan and Norton. Arkansas gave her twenty-five votes for Bryan; Colorado, Connecticut and Delaware voted solidly for Bryan. Georgia gave five of her sixty-one votes for Norton of Illinois. As the roll call proceeded it became apparent that Bryan would be nominated before it was completed. At its conclusion the tally clerk had figured the totals, and without further delay Chairman Allen announced the official vote as: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 21; Donnelly, 1. It was then 4:22. Someone made a motion to adjourn. The chairman put the motion and declared the convention adjourned sine die.

The Vote by States.

Following is the vote by States, the totals being those announced to the convention:

State	Bryan	Norton
Alabama	281-4	14-4
Arkansas	25	25
California	24	24
Colorado	45	45
Connecticut	25	25
Delaware	3	3
Florida	8	8
Georgia	56	5
Idaho	7	7
Illinois	20	15
Indiana	30	30
Iowa	27	1
Kansas	92	1
Kentucky	30	10-2
Louisiana	30	30
Maine	3	5
Maryland	3	5
Massachusetts	21	15
Michigan	19	11
Minnesota	49	4
Mississippi	12	6
Missouri	6	23
Montana	11	3
Nebraska	57	1
Nevada	7	1
New Hampshire	4	1
New Jersey	19	1
New York	34-4	9-4
North Carolina	70	23
North Dakota	12	1
Ohio	15	1
Oregon	9-0	7-9
Pennsylvania	55	1
Rhode Island	1	1
South Carolina	17	1
South Dakota	17	1
Tennessee	67	10
Texas	103	1
Utah	3	1
Vermont	3	1
Virginia	50	8
Washington	19	6
West Virginia	8-4-5	1-1-5
Wisconsin	57-8	2-1-8
Wyoming	6	1
Arizona	6	1
Indian Territory	6	1
New Mexico	6	1
District of Columbia	6	1
Oklahoma	6	1
Alaska	6	1
Totals	1,047	331

Temperature Needed to Hatch Eggs.

Artificial incubation is a very ancient practice, as early as the time of Herodotus, 400 years before the Christian era, being so well known in Egypt that, as he says, 10,000,000 of chickens were annually hatched in the ovens used by the dwellers in the valley of the Nile. As they had no thermometers by the aid of which the heat could be kept uniform, it becomes a matter of interest to know what means they employed. The incubation temperature is about that of the body of the living fowl, from 100 to 103 degrees Fahrenheit, and even with watchfulness and delicate appliances for regulating the heat it is sometimes no easy matter to maintain the temperature at or near the same point. The Egyptians did it solely by the touch. By placing the hand in the oven and feeling the eggs, they determined whether they were too cool or too hot, and so knew whether to increase or to diminish the heat. It is a marvelous illustration of the extent to which the education of the senses can be carried, but there was money in it for them, and hence the training.

The Ancients and Soap.

Whether soap, made of the ingredients now used, was known to the ancients much before the Christian era is questionable. The term most used by the Romans to designate a cleansing substance means fuller's earth, which is known to have been employed, not only in their baths, but also in washing clothing. The Hebrew word translated "soap" in several places in the Scriptures is merely a general expression for any cleansing substance, and the Jews, Greeks and Romans are known to have scrubbed themselves with sand and clay, often also employing soda and certain roots that make a white lather. Pliny mentions soap as known in his time, and his statement is confirmed by the discovery at Pompeii of a soap boiler's establishment with a considerable quantity of soap in a fairly good state of preservation.

The Postoffice System.

Few persons realize what a big thing is our postoffice system. At the close of the fiscal year of 1894 the number of postoffices was 60,905, while the number of miles included in the postal routes was 454,740. The salaries of the postmasters were \$15,862,021, and \$41,179,054 were paid to companies or individuals for the transportation of the mails. The revenue of the department was \$75,080,470, and its expenditures amounted to the enormous sum of \$84,324,414. And yet this tremendous institution, reaching, as it does, every neighborhood in this country, is but one department of our great Government.

It is a peculiarity of Ashanti that the common names, seven in number, correspond to the days of the week. "Kwasi," indicates a man born on Sunday, "Kudjoo" on Monday, "Kwabina" on Tuesday, "Kwaku" on Wednesday, "Yao" on Thursday, "Kofi" on Friday, and "Kwamina" on Saturday. These are all accented on the final syllable.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Brief History of Its Inception and Subsequent Growth.

The recent events at St. Louis of interest some account of the origin of the People's party. The party had its inception at a meeting held at St. Louis in December, 1890. In 1897 the farmers' movement began in this country with the organization of a range, or patrons of the organization, was not a political organization, but spread with the most astonishing rapidity through the western and southern portions of the country. The popularity of this movement caused the organization of a large number of similar associations of all them grew numerically and secured some political power.

An effort was made to unite all various organizations, and a convention was held in St. Louis in 1890 a committee was elected and the name of the "People's Alliance and Industrial Union" adopted. This was followed by a convention called to meet at Ocala, Fla., Dec. 2, 1890. The convention was composed of 163 delegates, representing thirty-five States and territories, and dependent political action was dependent upon.

A platform was adopted which embodied the following principles: (1) abolition of national banks and the establishment of sub-treasuries to issue money to the people at 2 per cent interest with an increase of the circulation of paper currency; (2) laws to suppress gambling in agricultural products; (3) uniform coinage of silver; (4) prohibiting the ownership of land and restricting ownership to actual use; (5) restricting tariff; (6) government control of railroads and telegraph lines, and (7) direct vote of the people for President, Vice-President and United States Senators.

This convention was followed by other, held in Cincinnati on May 19, 1891, at which were 1,418 delegates from the States and territories. At this meeting the Ocala platform was reaffirmed and the name of the "People's party" given to the organization. A third national convention was held in St. Louis on the 22d of February, 1892, at which a little of an important character was the first nominating convention was held at Omaha July 4, 1892, composed of 1,100 delegates. No great change was made in the platform, but the income tax and postal savings banks were demanded.

In the election that followed the People's party polled for Gen. Weaver, candidate for President, 1,055,484 votes, and he received 22 electoral votes, carried the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota and vote in Oregon. The party received most votes enough to carry Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. There have been no elections since then to test the voting strength of the party as a national organization, but the congressional election in 1894 the vote cast for the congressional candidates of the party aggregated 1,310,297, which shows a gain of 254,973 in two years.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

Members of the Electoral College Chosen by the States.

While the people elect a President their votes they do not vote direct for a candidate. The work is done through electoral college. In other words, the State puts up a ticket of presidential electors and these cast the vote which finally decides who shall be President and Vice-President.

This ticket is made up so as to give an elector for each United States Senator and one for each member of Congress. The college, therefore, this year will contain 447 electors. The successful candidates for President and Vice-President will be required to secure not less than 224. The college by States is as follows:

State	Electors	Total	
Alabama	11	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	8	Nevada	3
California	9	New Hampshire	3
Colorado	4	New Jersey	7
Connecticut	6	New York	36
Delaware	3	North Carolina	12
Florida	4	North Dakota	3
Georgia	13	Ohio	21
Idaho	3	Oregon	3
Illinois	24	Pennsylvania	24
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	3
Iowa	13	South Carolina	7
Kansas	10	South Dakota	3
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	10
Louisiana	8	Texas	34
Maine	4	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	5
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	6
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Montana	3	Total	447

Necessary to choice, 224.

While the territories took part in the nomination of candidates they have no vote in the electoral college.

Gold and Silver of the United States.

According to the statistics of the United States mint the total product of silver in the United States in 1890 was \$150,000,000 while the value of gold produced that year was \$45,000,000. In 1870 the silver product increased to \$16,000,000, and the gold product to \$50,000,000. In 1873, when the coinage law was repealed, the product of gold was \$36,000,000, while the product of silver reached \$37,750,000. The following statement shows the comparative product of the metals for subsequent years:

Year	Gold	Silver
1880	\$36,000,000	\$30,000,000
1885	\$1,800,000	\$1,000,000
1890	\$2,845,000	\$70,485,000
1892	\$3,041,000	\$21,000,000
1894	\$3,500,000	\$10,000,000
1895	47,000,000	60,000,000

J. Israel Tarte, the new minister of public works, whose exposure of fraudulent ways in which government contracts were manipulated by Canada led to the retirement of Sir Hector Langevin from the Dominion cabinet and the imprisonment of Thomas McCreary, now making a thorough investigation of the evidence Sir Charles Tupper and late ministers left behind them when they vacated the treasury benches.

Gen. Josiah Siegfried died at Potomac, Pa., aged 66, from kidney trouble and nervous prostration. Gen. Siegfried was one of the prominent military and philanthropists in the State. He was the leading Republican politician in Schuylkill County.

Rev. Dr. Halsey W. Knapp, a well-known Baptist, died at his home in Brooklyn, aged 77 years.

CHAPTER XI.

"It was a pity, too!" said the rector,



Get your  
**Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,**  
Waists, etc., done up in a bundle and bring them to us! Our plant is as near perfect as money and brains can make it. Finest machinery, perfect sanitary system, expert help, purest washing material and prompt attention to business mean but one thing—**Best Work.** If you care for this, try the

**Chelsea Steam Laundry.**

**Real Estate!**

Eight houses and lots for sale. Good building lots at \$100, \$150, \$200 and \$300. Two houses and lots to exchange for small farms. Terms easy.

**B. PARKER**

Geo. H. Foster,  
**AUCTIONEER**

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, June 21, 1896.

TRAINS EAST:

No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:10 a. m.  
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:02 a. m.  
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:35 a. m.  
No. 2—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:

No. 3—Express and Mail 9:12 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.  
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:35 p. m.  
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt  
W. M. MARTIN, Agent.

Scientific American Agency for  
**PATENTS**  
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to  
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York  
Closest Bureau for securing patents in America.  
Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the  
**Scientific American**

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$5.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

**R-I-P-A-N-S**  
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

**Absolutely Free!**

Now is the time to get a good

**WATCH**



**FREE! FREE!**

This Splendid 1896

**YANKEEWATCH**

Made on honor. Guaranteed a good timekeeper.

Mention this paper and we will send you 5 sample copies of the  
**DETROIT JOURNAL, SEMI-WEEKLY,** containing full instructions how to get this watch. Act quick.  
Address, **DETROIT JOURNAL CO.,** Detroit, Mich.

**Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.**

Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of



**AYER'S**

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

**AYER'S Cathartic Pills**  
Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.  
To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

**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 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 9:30 a. m. Evening prayers with congregational singing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school after high mass. Mass on week days at 8 a. m.

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

**GEO. W. TURNBULL**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
Pensions and patents obtained. None but legal fees charged.  
Money placed and loaned on good security.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

**W. S. HAMILTON**  
Veterinary Surgeon  
males. Now permanently located on Park street across from the Methodist church. Calls at all hours promptly attended to.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

**R. McCOLGAN.**  
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur  
Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.  
Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

**J. C. TWITCHELL**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office in Hatch & Durand Block.  
Residence on Main Street, two doors south of South Street.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

**W. A. CONLAN,**  
DENTIST.  
Office over Glazier's Drug store.

**H. H. AVERY,**  
DENTIST  
All kinds of dental work done in a careful and thorough manner. Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anesthetics used in extracting. Permanently located.  
Office over Kempf Bros.' Bank

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

**E. J. PHELPS,**  
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,  
Office in Hatch & Durand Block.  
Night calls answered from office.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

**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. SCHNEITMAN, Sec.

**"STAY HOME, YOUNG MAN!"**

An Alaskan's Advice to Gold-Seekers in That Territory.

The warning of an old resident of Alaska to all who may be tempted to seek their fortunes in the gold fields of that region should be heeded. He declares, says a San Francisco paper, that nearly half of the men there now are destitute and unable to secure employment. All the established mines accessible from the coast are fully stocked with miners, and prospecting and developing are all that is left. As for employment in other vocations, there is none to be had.

There is no doubt that much truth exists in the accounts of rich discoveries that have been made there, but the hardships which accompany the industry are too severe for any except those sufficiently equipped. Provisions are necessarily very dear, and no work of any kind is possible during the greater part of the year. The mines which have secured rich returns are owned by wealthy corporations enjoying every facility which a poor man is denied.

The recent reduction in steamer rates to Alaska, coupled with the fabulous stories of rich discoveries, has resulted in crowding the boats engaged on the run. Hundreds with barely sufficient to pay their passage are going north. They do not realize that the conditions are wholly different from those in new mining camps elsewhere. The extreme cold imposes limitations which prohibit an ordinary mining boom. An evidence of the severity of the cold is shown in the fact that in panwashing for gold the quicksilver will not act as it does in a milder climate, but permits all the float gold to escape, retaining none but coarse gold.

Alaska has great possibilities for wealthy investors, but not for men who depend on their daily labor or who want to take the chances of making a valuable discovery in prospecting. It is one thing to find a rich deposit in that remote and difficult region and another to obtain a purchaser. As for depending on what may be secured by pan-washing in the glacial moraines, considering the very short season during which that may be done, it should appall the hardest spirit. Besides the richest deposits are far inland, to which no one dare penetrate unless he amply provided with money and provisions.

**The Discipline of Children.**

"About the worst thing parents can do is to discuss the failings of children before them," says a writer in the Washington Star. "The next worst thing is for one parent to attempt to punish the child and the other parent to protest against it. Either action will damage the respect of the child for one or the other of its parents, and if there is one thing more than another that parents want to preserve it is their dignity before their children. A child who gets the idea that one parent is at variance with the other on the question of discipline will make both unhappy and render itself decidedly objectionable by playing off one parent against the other. If you want to have any harmony in the family, get together on the question of disciplining the children—at least in their presence—and if you want to quarrel on methods do it in the privacy of your own apartments, where you can have it out without lowering yourself in the eyes of the children."

**Bound to Be in the Swim.**

This is a London story which seems fresh and sounds improbable, and is likely enough to be true. A young man who had lived quietly and simply in the country came into a little money, and like a fool rushed off at once to town to throw it away. Knowing nobody, the process was at first slow, and even difficult. But he heard in restaurants he frequented young men who had money, if not brains or breeding, boasting of the money they had spent at dinners. He heard one say: "I had a great dinner last night, and it cost me \$20." So the next day this young Moses Primrose appeared at an expensive restaurant, and calling a waiter explained pompously: "See here, I want an expensive dinner like the rest of the bloods. Bring me \$20 worth of ham and eggs."

**Stronger than Hemp.**

Given an equal number of strands to make up the rope, and each of the same circumference, it may be readily shown that wire, twisted into rope form, will make a rope so strong as to admit of no comparison even with the best white hemp rope. Twisted hempen cords will sustain 8,740 pounds, if the rope be one inch thick, but one-eighth of an inch in diameter of iron will sustain more than one inch in circumference of hemp rope. No rope, whatever its material, could bear comparison with an inch rope made of piano steel wire, such a rope being able to bear not less than 268,000 pounds, or nearly 120 tons, before it could be torn by a dead weight.

**Healthfulness of Powder Workers.**

Apart from the dangers of explosion, which, by the way, are less frequent than is generally supposed, gunpowder mills are exceedingly healthful places. Such a thing as a workman dying from consumption is unheard of, the explanation being that the constant breathing into the lungs of dust containing charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre is beneficial to them. Even horses employed in gunpowder mills are found to be fatter and sleeker than those from the same stable worked elsewhere.

**Domestics in London.**

It is estimated that there are 240,000 women domestic servants in London and that 10,000 of them are always out of situations or changing their places.

**POPULAR SCIENCE.**

An evidence of the striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is found in the fact that recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment showed no variations exceeding two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

Laudenbach reports having removed the greater portion of a dog's spleen, and at the end of six months there was a complete regeneration of the entire organ. The removal caused profound disturbance of digestion and impaired nutrition, but notwithstanding this fact, the entire organ was reproduced.

A writer in the Revue des Sciences Naturelles makes the following calculations in regard to the work done by the honey bee: When the weather is fine a worker can visit from forty to eighty flowers in six or ten trips, and collect a grain of nectar. If it visits 200 or 400 flowers, it will gather five grains. Under favorable circumstances it will take a fortnight to obtain fifteen grains. It would, therefore, take it several years to manufacture a pound of honey, which will fill about 8,000 cells.

It was formerly believed that the hairs composing the fur of the ermine, which is brown in summer and white in winter, could not change their hue, and that the difference in color between the summer and winter coats of the animal arose solely from the fact that at the beginning of winter the summer fur is shed and a new coat of snowy whiteness takes its place. Lately, however, experiments have shown that if an ermine wearing its warm-weather coat is subjected to a lowering of temperature, its brown fur will quickly become white without shedding of the hair. It remains true, however, that the ordinary winter dress of the ermine is put on only when the summer one falls off.

**POINTS ABOUT PERSONS.**

The favorite hobby of Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe is to array himself in military attire and drive a tramcar.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, intends to take part in the conference of jurists to be held at Saratoga.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is ambidextrous. He can shave with a razor in each hand, and write with two pens at the same time.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee has undertaken a crusade against books with uncut leaves, which he pronounces "a senseless and snobbish fad."

It is said the President Kruger of the Transvaal republic has been offered a large sum to come to America to lecture on South African affairs.

Unlike his predecessors, the young Czar of Russia walks almost daily in the streets of St. Petersburg. Sometimes he is attended by no one but his wife. On other occasions he goes alone.

Sightseers of Victor Hugo's old home pay a franc in order to see one of the famous author's teeth. It is elegantly mounted in a plush-lined case, carefully covered with a crystal shade. An inscription on the case informs the visitor that "This is a tooth drawn from the jaw of Victor Hugo by the dentist on Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1871, at Vlanden."

**Has the Sultan a Double?**

The latest recruit to the ranks of royal bicyclists is the Ameer of Afghanistan. The Sultan of Turkey refuses to try the democratic "bike," although his physicians have been extolling its merits to him for six months. A weekly pilgrimage to the mosque, barely a quarter of a mile from the palace, is the sole exercise of the Sultan during these distressful days. Even then it is by no means certain that his majesty does not travel more in the imagination of his subjects than in fact, for Abdul has adopted the trick that Napoleon III. found to answer so well. He has discovered a man who looks exactly like him, and who attends most, if not all, of the public functions. The people imagine that they are gazing on the Sultan going to his devotion, while in reality Abdul is at home in the Yildiz. If the "double" should be assassinated on one of these devotional pilgrimages the Turks would not be shocked at Abdul for shrinking his prayers. They would regard it as a miraculous preservation.

**Spare the Dog.**

"One day," says a Chicago theatrical man, "I sat in the office of a New York theatrical agent. He was looking for attractions for a vaudeville show, and word to that effect had gone out. To him came a tough-looking little man in checkered clothes, once rooferous, but now subdued by wear of time. The man was accompanied by a dog of somewhat superior appearance. The visitor said he did a tramp act and was assisted therein by the animal. They gave an exhibition of their talents, which was not half bad. "What are your terms?" asked the agent.

"Sixty dollars a week."  
"I'll give you \$16."

The imitation tramp bent a sad, reproachful eye on the agent and backed out of the room, followed by the dog. At once he returned, carefully shutting the door to exclude his partner, who remained in the hall.

"I'll take it," he said; "where's the contract? I'll have to go you; it's a clean case of push, but for heaven's sake don't mention the price where the dog can hear you."

**A Big Load for a Single Team.**

One of the largest loads of cedar ties ever hauled by a single team of horses is reported from Rapid River, in Michigan. It consisted of 810 cedar ties, loaded on a rack 31 feet long, with stakes 13 feet high. The load was founded on top three feet over the stakes.

**The Paper You Want**

One that gives all the Local and Neighborhood News in a readable manner; is well printed, and that you can read without hurting your eyesight. Then you want

**The Chelsea Standard**

If you can't rake together more than 25 cents, subscribe for three months. Office in basement of Turnbull & Wilkinson Block.

**Headache Destroys Health**

Resulting in poor memory, irritability, nervousness and intellectual exhaustion. It induces other forms of disease, such as epilepsy, heart disease, apoplexy, insanity, etc.

**Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.**



Mrs. Chas. A. Myers, 201 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Ind., writes Oct. 7, 1896: "I suffered terribly with severe headaches, dizziness, backache and nervousness, gradually growing worse until my life was despaired of, and I tried what we would, I found no relief until I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine. I have taken five bottles and believe I am a well woman, and I have taken great comfort in recommending all of my friends to use Nervine. You may publish this letter if you wish, and I hope it may be the means of saving some other sick mother's life, as it did mine."

On sale by all druggists. Book on Heart and Nerves sent FREE. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

**Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.**

**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 R. J. & G. D. BECKWITH.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

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

**Why don't you pay the printer?**

**WANTED—AN IDEA** Who can think thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,250 prize offer.

**Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTER CURES RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS, AND DRUGGISTS, ONLY 25c.** Every woman needs Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

**Bicycle Repairing**

Remember we have a brazer and are prepared to mend your wheel even if your tubing bursts apart. We will shortly have a vulcanizer and even if your outer casing is ripped a foot it will pay you to come and see us before going to the expense of sending for a new one. Remember, too, we sharpen lawn mowers and repair most anything broken except threshing engines.

**HILL & WELCH.**  
Basement under laundry.

**THE COAST LINE TO MACKINAC**

TAKE THE



**TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY OHIO**

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service insuring the highest degree of

**COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.**

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

**Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac**

PETOSKEY, "THE 800," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and returns, including meals and berths. From Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$12; from Detroit, \$12.50.

EVERY EVENING

**Between Detroit and Cleveland**

Connecting at Cleveland with Harriet Train for all points East, South and Southwest and 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. SCHWARTZ, 200 E. DETROIT, near

**The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.**

**PATENTS**

Patents and Reissues secured. Trade marks registered, and all other patent cases in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.

We are special model or sketch of invention and secure full examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge.

Most of us directly across from the Patent Office in attention is especially called to my services had long established facilities for making prompt preliminary searches for the most vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patents, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time. Rejected cases a specialty. Free moderate and exclusive attention given a patent business. Book of information and advice, and special references sent without charge upon request. J. R. LITTLE, Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Cases, Washington, D. C. Onposite U. S. Patent Office.

Why don't you pay the printer?