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Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. VIII. NO. 280.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 39

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Every department in our store is full of new fall and winter goods. We respectfully invite you to inspect these goods, whether you intend purchasing or not.

Dress Goods Department.

In this department we have all the nobbiest styles shown this fall. While our assortment of foreign dress goods is very large and complete, we have made especial efforts in American made dress goods.

Ask to see our new goods at 25 (all wool) 35, 39, 50, and 59 cents.

We invite you to visit our

New Cloak Room.

If you can use a new cape or coat, we have them in large quantities and at a great reduction from last year's prices for the same quality of garments. We are showing capes and coats good enough quality and style for anyone at \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$9.00.

We also have some good style, serviceable garments that we will sell at \$2.00 and \$3.50, in all ladies' and children's sizes.

Ask to see the new short coats for children from 4 to 12 years of age.

Underwear Department.

Ask to see the new combination suits in jersey underwear.

We have the famous "Oneita" make of cotton or wool union or combination suits. We are selling a good fleece lined jersey combination suit at 75 cents.

We have a full assortment of ladies' bicycle pants in all sizes.

Our ladies' jersey underwear at 25, 35 and 40 cents is fully 25 per cent better than last year.

Hosiery Sale.

We shall open the fall season by having a hosiery sale. We offer

- Children's hose, worth 10 to 12 cents, for 3 for 25 cents.
- Children's hose, worth 15 cents, for 10 cents.
- Children's hose, worth 25 cents, for 15 and 19 cents.
- Ladies' hose, worth 15 cents, seamless hose, 10 cents.
- Ladies' hose, worth 25 cents, full seamless, German goods, 19 cents.
- Ladies' hose, worth 39 cents, excellent quality, 23 cents.

Clothing.

We are making some "special sale" prices on winter overcoats and suits for advance customers. We shall make some liberal concessions in price on suits and overcoats during this sale.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Remember, our shoe department for good shoes at low prices.

THE GENTLEMAN TRAMP

A Bicyclist's Peculiar Point of View—
Love for the Fatherland—The
Burden Bearers.

To understand the peculiar conditions of the German nation one must first turn to the army, as this is the keynote of the situation, literally, he would not have to turn, for the army is everywhere about him. Although the favorite newspaper epithet for Germany, the armed camp of Europe, is political exaggeration, the fact remains that every male German old enough to fight is either a trained soldier or in the process of becoming one. A garrison city can be distinguished from other towns immediately upon entering, as soldiers are so numerous that it appears as though every third man wears a uniform.

Yet on the whole the standing army of Germany is not so enormously predominant as most tourists would have us believe. The average traveller in going through Germany passes rapidly across the country by train, only stopping at cities large enough to have particular interest. Here he universally finds soldiers, and finding them in every place he visits he naturally concludes that soldiers are everywhere in Germany. He should remember that between these widely separated cities are hundreds of villages and miles of thickly populated country where not a soldier is to be seen, and yet which sends thousands of recruits to the army every year.

As a result of Germany's military system she could in case of war put into the field at once a fully equipped and trained army embracing every male German between the ages of twenty and thirty-seven. If these did not suffice she could call out the landsturm, embracing every male between the ages of seventeen to twenty and thirty-seven to forty seven. Thus the entire nation is one grand big fighting machine, with every possible resource used to its fullest capacity. Although the cost of such an enterprise is enormous it's small when compared to the vast result achieved.

The means used by the government to bring about its ends are very effective. At the age of twenty each male, unless physically or morally disabled, is drafted into the army, where he receives a thorough and practical military training. His army life lasts nominally three years yet as the number of the standing forces is limited by law, and the government considers it of the highest importance that every young man should have military experience, he is generally crowded out by recruits about six months sooner than his allotted time. After receiving a thorough training in actual service he is enrolled among the reserve. Here he is still a part of the regular army, although only called out for drill at stated intervals. The unity between the reserve and the standing army is maintained by having enrolled in each regiment a large number of these soldiers who in case of war can be recalled into regular service. At the age of twenty-seven he passes from the reserve to the Landwehr, a separately organized army where his periods of training are less frequent. He has now practically ended his military career, as unless an occasion arises which overtaxes the combined forces of the standing army and the reserve, the Landwehr is never called upon. After spending ten years here, he is numbered for still another ten years in the Landwehr, a force to be called upon in times of greatest national peril. The probability of its use is so slight that it has never been organized.

The burden of this vast organization presses very heavily on the people although it is made as light as possible.

The service of the young man is required before he has settled down in life and when he would otherwise be sowing his wild oats, and is made as short as is compatible with a thorough training. But the poor peasants, who not only lose the labor of their sons when it becomes the most efficient but are also taxed to support them while they are in the army feel the burden very keenly. One per cent on the valuation nearly actual is what they have to pay. A few make a great outcry and try and convey the impression that the whole nation is rebelling under the burden, but this is not so. The great majority perform their duties with willingness and with patriotism. After listening to our glowing description of America with its high wages and low taxes they reply:

"Ah, but America does not have the national need that the Fatherland has. You have no French neighbors."

An example of their patriotism was seen at Wees, where we arrived the day after a visit by the emperor. The city was still full of people who had come to get a glimpse of their chief. Street decorations were more abundant than anything ever seen in America. Each house was elaborately ornamented with national flags, armor pictures of the Kaiser, together with wreaths of evergreen. At every corner was built a triumphal

arch and along the sides of the streets were festooned ropes of evergreen by the mile. The way through which the Emperor was to pass was literally canopied with green, Chinese lanterns, and mottoes. For a long distance along the railroad by which the royal party reached the town, houses and villages were liberally decorated, the mottoes displayed were very expressive. "All hail to you, our Emperor!" was frequently repeated, in which was used the word "du" for you, so full of meaning to true Germans.

In riding through the country one cannot fail to be impressed with the hard life of the peasants. These poor people toil early and late to gain the scantiest living and meet the demands of the tax collector. Men and women alike are forced to work in the fields from the time they are old enough to handle the hoe until decrepit old age.

Think to what a life the child of a German peasant is destined. From the moment he can walk and talk he must perform some part in earning the family bread. At first he tends the smaller children, for the families are always large while father and mother are away all day at their work. Perhaps he will be relieved from this duty, but then he must spend his days following the geese, carefully picking up any feathers that may fall so that they may be sold for bedding. At about ten years of age he takes his place in the field where with the exception of the three years he is in the army he spends the rest of his life.

A rude cottage of whitewashed stone serves as his home. Before sunrise in the morning he eats a light meal of coffee and butterless bread, and then the whole family leave the village and go to the fields to spend the day. His dinner is a large chunk of coarse bread. Only when it is too dark to work may the mother of the family return home, and prepare a warm meal of potatoes and cabbage.

When he is married it is only to see his children live through the same merciless childhood that he has passed and his wife becomes old before she is thirty. She cannot make a home for him as she must work at his side from dawn until dark. She cannot even bake the black bread he eats for dinner, for when would she have the time? When at last he becomes too old to do even as much work as a child, can he then spend his old age in peace and comfort? Let him bethink himself if he has a roof over his head. When the struggle for bare existence is so fierce even the slightest additional burden is fiercely resented. His own grand children, if they offer him a home, will be sure to impress upon him the charity they are showing. He must sit alone all day by the fireless stove, waiting the returning footsteps of his children to recall him from the gloomy thoughts of the past and the memory of his wrongs.

For the last three days we have been in Alsaci Lorraine, the country which was transferred from France to Germany in 1870. The people are peculiar, differing quite widely in language and appearance from the other Germans. In place of the colorless shirt and straw hat worn by his countrymen in other parts of the land, the Alsatian at his work wears a peculiar white garment with a pleated bosom and high standing collar, and a broad black hat of nearly cow-boy pattern. In stature and physical health they are quite inferior to other Germans.

In the reign of Louis XIV this land was annexed to France under whose government it remained until the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The people were still German in blood and their language remained a German dialect, yet during the years they were under France their hearts became French. Now they are again under Germany and the government is doing everything in its power to regain the allegiance of the people. French monuments have all been removed and the French language is forbidden in the schools, but in spite of this the people still love France. Large numbers of soldiers brought into the country and an increase of fifty percent in the taxes do not aid the government in its ends. In gaining this information on such subjects we experienced no little difficulty. Some of the people when questioned regarding these matters suspect us of being German spies and reply guardedly that they are Alsacians and love Alsaci, others speak out boldly and tell of their desire to again come under the milder rule of la belle France.

Our Fair.

The time is fast drawing near to the 5th, 8th, and 9th of October, which is set apart for the Chelsea fair. Farmers, get a hustle on. Pull out the burrs from the calf's tail and the colt's mane. Scrub up the pigs, and a few lambs if possible, and sandpaper the old rooster's spurs and put him in the spring chicken coop. Get together the spring birds that the hawks haven't carried off or the campers eaten. Be ready on time.

And not alone the farmers, but men and women of all callings must unite to make a good fair. Some say we have nothing to bring. Why, everybody has something, if nothing more than their bringing up. It will be new to some.

While we have to thank the Chelsea ladies, merchants and business men for valued help in the past, this year we ask you to welcome our genial solicitor with a greenback in one hand and some free silver in the other to help to start, as we can't make a fair without some doing a lot of work and some furnishing the funds. Why, all you subscribe, will come back more than doubled long before the fair comes off. There is not a young lady who will attend the fair in the same dress that she wore last year, but a new one will be ordered, together with all the makings. It is the same with the young men. A new suit for himself, new shoes for his horse, new paint for his carriage, if not a new carriage. Why, there is nothing like a fair to make money circulate. It's the free circulation which brings health and if we can only once get started and a little ahead, all will go right. If something isn't done soon that beautiful park will slip from our ownership. Let me urge you all to forget the grievances of the past and put your shoulder to the load once again, and by so doing, help secure to you and your children's children a free park, which if let go now can never be secured to the people again. W. H. GLENN.

Call for Aid.

Gov. Rich issued the following proclamation last week.

To the People of the State of Michigan:

It again becomes my duty as your executive to call upon you for aid for those who have been afflicted. The village of Ontonagon has been destroyed by fire and 1,500 people are homeless, and in the most urgent need of assistance. "He gives twice who gives quickly," is certainly true in this instance, and it is hoped that your response will be prompt, as well as generous. The change from a thriving village filled with happy homes to a scene of desolation is something that must appeal to our sympathy and it is hoped that it will take such practical form as to lighten the burden of those afflicted people. The aid of the press is asked in bringing this matter before the people. Money or supplies sent to Hon. W. F. Sawyer, Ontonagon, will be promptly received for, and at once used to relieve the necessities of those in whose behalf this appeal is made.

Earthquakes Afar.

Earthquakes in any part of the earth are now noted in any other part by any person in charge of the delicate instrument known as the seismograph. This also makes a record on paper so as to show the hour and minute of the arrival of the vibrations, and their form and duration, so that they may be observed later by those not then present. Thus an earthquake in Algeria was made known to scientists in Paris while it was actually taking place, by the undulations of the delicate indicators; and within an hour of the time the late earthquake in Japan commenced, it had revealed itself in the instrument of the Roman College.

A Towel of Blotting Paper.

The most curious use to which paper is to be put is that suggested by the recent patenting of a blotting paper towel. It is a new style of bath towel, consisting of a full suit of heavy blotting paper. A person upon stepping out of his morning tub has only to array himself in one of these suits, and in a second he will be as dry as a bone.

"Move On."

A teacher giving lessons on physical force, when he had finished, asked: "Now, boys, can any of you tell me what force it is that moves people along the street?"

He was greatly surprised and the class highly amused at receiving from one of the boys the unexpected answer: "Please, sir, the police force."

Witting Himself For It.



"Yes, grandma, when I graduate, I intend following a literary career—write for money, you know."

"Why, Willie, my dear, you haven't done anything else since you've been at college."—Life.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star building, Chicago.

A Little Lower in Price.

That accounts for the large number of people that are buying their groceries at
BANK DRUG STORE.

FRUIT JARS.

We are selling the best jars made, put up in wooden cases.

Extra heavy caps and rubbers.

Pure Spices and Pure Cider Vinegar

These are in great demand just now.

Remember, we can guarantee ours.

We are Selling

- 19 lbs gran. sugar for \$1
- 8 lbs good rice for 25c
- Best herring 12c per box
- 12 lbs best oatmeal 25c
- N. O. molasses 25c gal
- Seedless raisins 6c per lb

Shears, Razors, Pocket Knives

We have received a fine assortment of these goods and can warrant them.

Our Prescription Department

is in the hands of competent pharmacists. We use nothing but pure drugs.

NEW

W P
A A
L P
L E
R For
Fall
Trade

We endeavor to convince every customer who enters our store that it is for their interest to come again.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

FATAL MIDNIGHT FIRE

THREE LIVES SACRIFICED AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Death Comes to Sleeping Men—Hawthorne Annexation Again Discussed—Bring a Pseudo Monarch to Terms—Mutiny on an American Ship.

Suffocated in Their Beds.
Three persons lost their lives in a fire that broke out at an early hour Thursday morning in John Lundin's saloon, at Minneapolis. They were: Henry Duhon, blacksmith; Gust Anderson, and A. F. Anderson, coal shoveler. They were sleeping on the third floor of the Lundin Building, which was a brick veneered structure. They had no opportunity to escape, as the flames had gained too great a headway when the alarm was given, and it is probable they were suffocated in bed. The saloon and the clothing establishment of A. G. Peterson were completely destroyed, entailing a loss of \$11,000, to cover which there is insurance amounting to \$7,000.

Will Hawaii Be Annexed?
The steamer Alameda, at San Francisco, from Honolulu Aug. 20, brings advice that Minister Willis has resumed his duties. It is rumored his recent visit to the United States was for the purpose of conferring with President Cleveland on an annexation policy. As a result of the conference, it is said, Willis was empowered to enter into negotiations for either annexation, a monarchical form of government, with Kalulani on the throne, or an American protectorate, the choice of form of government to be left to a vote of the people. Minister Willis made a formal call on the Government soon after his return to the city. Nothing definite will be known regarding Mr. Willis' instructions until the return of President Dole, who is on the island of Maui.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore .72 33	Brooklyn .50 56
Cincinnati .69 37	New York .51 57
Cleveland .64 40	Philadelphia .50 57
Chicago .62 42	Washington .41 63
Pittsburgh .58 47	St. Louis .33 73
Boston .58 48	Louisville .27 77

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

W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis .68 39	Kansas City .57 52
Indianapolis .65 41	Milwaukee .50 54
Detroit .63 46	Columbus .40 76
St. Paul .62 48	Grand Rapids .38 77

BREVITIES.

Charles Leonard, of Chicago, father of Lillian Russell, was stricken with paralysis in Detroit.

The State Bank Commissioners have declared the bank of National City, Cal., insolvent and placed C. M. Whittlesey, cashier, in charge. The directors have been ordered to make an assessment of 10 per cent. on the authorized capital of \$300,000.

The United States Minister to Turkey, Alexander W. Terrill, has notified the Turkish Government that the latter's answer to the demands of the United States for indemnity as a result of the burning of the American missions at Kharput and Marash is not satisfactory.

Heavy engagements of gold for import to this country were announced by various New York banking houses Thursday. Including the amounts previously reported, the gold on shipboard and engaged for the United States Government was \$9,450,000. In addition L. von Hoffman has a consignment of the amount of which is not definitely known.

The crew of the Portland brig Henry B. Cleaves mutinied in the harbor of St. John's, Porto Rico, attacked the captain, overpowered the mate and almost killed him and inflicted injuries on the steward which caused his death. The crew was arrested and the Spanish authorities wanted to string them up, but the Consul interfered and said he would send them to the States.

Auditor Baldwin, of the Treasury Department, has rejected the claim of the North American Commercial Company for \$283,725 for damages alleged to have been sustained by it by reason of the United States having prevented the company from taking any fur seals on the Pribilof Islands in Alaska during the year ended April 1, 1894. The claim is rejected not on its merits, but on the ground that the Auditor has no jurisdiction.

W. A. Faulk, who says he is from Valley Falls, Kan., has been arrested at Colorado Springs, Colo., on a charge of having written letters to W. S. Stratton, the millionaire mineowner, threatening him with death and the destruction of his property unless he should deposit \$1,200 in a certain cave at Divide, near Cripple Creek. Stratton turned the letters over to the authorities, who neatly trapped Faulk in his cabin near the cave.

The production of refined lead in this country during the first six months of 1894, as reported by Special Agent Kirchhoff, of the United States Geological Survey, was 130,695 net tons, against 105,970 for the first half of last year. Of this amount 109,592 tons was desilverized lead and 21,103 soft lead. The last item does not include ores and concentrates handled by the refining works. The apparent home consumption for the first half of this year was 106,932, against 241,392 for the year 1893.

While Sunday school excursionists from New London, Conn., were landing at Gale's Ferry Wednesday morning a heavy tramcar was let loose down an incline by a party of boys. The car dashed into the excursionists. One woman was killed, several persons were seriously injured and a dozen or more were thrown into the water.

The Spray, a thirteen-ton ketch from Boston, arrived at Apia, Samoa, a few days ago. She is navigated by Capt. Joshua Stoenbuck alone. He had no companion on the trip and will sail alone to the Solomon Islands.

EASTERN.

The house in which James G. Blaine was born and spent his boyhood, at West Brownsville, Pa., has been torn down.

Mrs. Harris M. Stephenson, wife of a wealthy Boston architect, jumped from the steamer Spaarndam and was drowned. She was returning from a tour of Europe and no motive for her suicide is known.

Prof. Lamson's flying machine is a success. It floated through the air to a height of 500 feet at the New England Agricultural Society's fair in Old Orchard, Me., and when the ropes parted, settled slowly and gracefully to the earth.

The amount of money collected in New York State under the Raines liquor law still continues to swell. The returns from all counties up to Aug. 15 show the total to be \$10,801,095. Of this amount New York City has contributed \$4,905,189; Kings County, \$2,124,504, and Erie County, \$835,977.

As a result of a wager as to how many cigarettes he could smoke in half an hour, 14-year-old George F. Elwell, of Philadelphia, is dead. The boy was lighting his twentieth cigarette when the half hour was up. He was taken sick during the night and died next morning.

The funeral of Prof. Frederick William N. Crouch, who died at Portland, Me., took place at Baltimore Sunday. The service of the Protestant Episcopal church was read. After the burial a choir, standing at the grave, sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," the best-known of many ballads composed by the deceased.

The firm of R. J. Allen, Son & Co., Philadelphia, wholesale dealers in glass and china ware, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The failure was due to an execution being issued on judgment notes aggregating \$50,000. The liabilities will probably reach \$250,000. Stringency in the money market is given as the cause of the failure.

To make his office boy, William Harris, move faster than his own, James Hartley, a Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., printer, chased him with a lighted gasoline torch. The boy was burned and almost frightened to death. His parents sued and Mr. Hartley had to settle with them. The boy's mother has since told her neighbor that the fire cure was a success, as Willie was now a wide-awake, active boy. Hartley heard this. Tuesday he entered suit before Aid. Burns to recover the money paid the boy's parents. Instead of paying damages, he says, he ought to get something from them.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Harry Payne Whitney, oldest son of the former Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney, took place at noon Tuesday at the Breakers, the Vanderbilt summer residence. Although the wedding has been awaited with great interest it was in a way a disappointment to the exclusive set in Newport society, owing to its simplicity. This was necessarily so on account of the state of Mr. Vanderbilt's health, his physician thinking it unwise for him to undergo anything but the quietest ceremony. Therefore, outside of the immediate bridal party, only about fifty persons were present.

WESTERN.

Hicksville, Ohio, capitalists have formed an organization for the purpose of opening up oil fields.

A masked burglar shot and killed Thos. Curlin, saloon-keeper at Lake Elmo, Minn., and robbed his place of \$200.

Miss Bernice Stringer, a well-known young lady of Elgin, fatally shot herself by accident while handling a revolver.

Ray Sewell, who for the last month has been confined in the jail in Sturgis, S. D., on the charge of cattle-rustling, made a desperate effort to escape and was killed.

The Stoneman House, in the Yosemite Valley, near Wawona, Cal., was burned with all its contents. The Stoneman was built in 1886 at a cost of \$40,000, and belonged to the State of California.

In Kansas City, Kan., a thief entered the branch of the American National Bank during the momentary absence of the cashier, and prying open a desk secured a large sum in currency and made his escape.

The stage coach between Grande and Arapahoe, in Day County, Ok., was held up by four highwaymen Monday morning and the four occupants ordered to stand and deliver. Mrs. Amy Childs, of Philadelphia, refused to dismount and was shot dead.

John C. Merine, a portrait painter of wide reputation, died at Kansas City, Mo., aged 75. Among his canvases are portraits of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he was related, Henry Clay and other old-time statesmen. He had lived in Kansas City since 1869.

The directors of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association issue a circular to the members showing that the cut this year has been curtailed more than 20 per cent., and that the saw mills are idle, while the importation of Canadian lumber has doubled.

The steamer Al-Ki arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Alaska Sunday evening. Capt. Patterson said he had brought about seventy-five miners from Cook's Inlet. They had only tales of hardship to tell, and came back empty-handed, cursing the country. One man has \$5 in gold dust, which he said cost him \$500.

Milton Davis, switch light attendant on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad at Love's Station, Mo., was instantly killed by a south-bound freight Saturday night. In company with two women on a tricycle he was en route to attend a campmeeting at Ashturn. The women escaped by jumping.

Howe & Bodenschatz, doing business at No. 143 West Randolph street, Chicago, under the title of the Haymarket Produce Bank, filed a deed of voluntary assignment Monday morning in the County Court, naming Charles L. Boyd as assignee. The assignment was enforced by the action of the Continental National Bank in refusing to make further advances for the assigned bank.

Fire destroyed the entire village of Ontonagon, Mich., Tuesday afternoon, with a loss of \$1,500,000, including the immense manufacturing plant maintained there by the Diamond Match Company. There is also ample reason to fear that there was terrible loss of life, as the meager reports received indicated such a swiftness of the destruction that little time for escape was afforded and none for saving property.

Petroleum is to enter Chicago for the first time in pipes. Michael and John Cudahy have said so, and they have ordered 170 miles of six-inch pipes to make good the assertion. It has just leaked out that the Cudahys have bought the entire

plant of the Northern Indiana Oil Company in Adams and Wells Counties, Indiana, and they purpose building the pipe line from the wells there to Chicago. The investment, aside from the purchase price, it is said, will be in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. The course of the new pipe line is a secret, but it is figured that from the fields in Indiana to Fort Wayne and thence to Chicago, parallel with the Pennsylvania system, will be the probable route.

The body of Bill Doolin, outlaw and highwayman, on whose head were Government rewards aggregating \$5,000, lies in a rough casket at Rhodes' undertaking establishment in Guthrie, Ok. Tuesday evening it was placed in a large show window and for three hours was viewed by thousands. It was near 1 o'clock Tuesday morning when Doolin was killed. He was surrounded by Deputy Marshal Heck Thomas' posse of marshals at Lawson. One pal was with Doolin, but he escaped. Doolin was in the act of mounting a fine horse which he had stolen from a farm when a volley of shots rang out. Doolin fired once with his Winchester, but the work of Thomas' men was rapid, and when Doolin was laid out in a wagon ten minutes later and started at a rapid pace for Guthrie it was found that his breast was covered with holes. Twenty-seven shots were lodged in the breast.

For the production of the great American play, "In Mizoura," which reopened McVicker's Chicago Theater, Augustus Thomas, the author, carefully and specially selected a cast which includes people particularly and eminently fitted for the parts to which they have been assigned, and by Mr. Thomas. This means a great deal towards the success of the production because Mr. Thomas is looked upon as the prince of stage managers, and would naturally stage his own productions with unusual care. "In Mizoura," although a great success, has been played but a limited number of times and is consequently still comparatively new. The play itself is such a great success because it is so simple, natural and lifelike. The scenes are laid in Bowling Green, Missouri, and the plot is founded upon the famous Jim Cummings express robbery of several years ago. The young sheriff, Jim Radburn, has for years been in love with Kate Vernon, the daughter of a neighbor, and unknown to her has placed in her father's hands a sufficient sum of money to have her well educated. The girl returns to her humble home imbued with false ideas of culture, and ignoring Radburn's devotion, accepts the attentions of a spruce city visitor. The latter is discovered to be a train robber, and a mob of citizens try to capture him. For the girl's sake, Radburn allows him to escape by lending him a horse, but the animal is recognized in the town to which he flees, and its rider being shot down, every one learns of Radburn's duplicity, and the mob turn their anger upon him. But when they learn the true story of his love, Radburn is quickly restored to the position he has so long honored, and the girl realizes at last his real worth.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Morrill, of Kansas, has appointed A. P. Riddle State Superintendent of Insurance.

It is unofficially announced that President Cleveland and the entire Cabinet, with the exception of Hoke Smith, will support the gold Democratic nominee and do what is possible to elect him.

Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has resigned his portfolio and will return to his Atlanta law practice. The resignation is said to result from a difference with the President's financial views.

President Cleveland announced Monday at Buzzard's Bay the appointment of David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, to the Secretaryship of the Interior, recently resigned by Hoke Smith. Mr. Francis will probably assume office at once. President Cleveland and ex-Gov. Francis have long been close personal friends, and it is an open secret that when the President made up his mind to resign he was anxious to have him in it. He would have made him one of his official family had it not been for the bitter opposition of Charles H. Jones, Harry Salmon, and other influential Missouri politicians, who secured and forwarded to Mr. Cleveland a monster petition protesting against the selection of Francis.

Governor John C. Black, Cook; Lieutenant Governor, Chester A. Babcock; Adams; Secretary of State, Charles S. Wiley; Auditor, Henry W. Brink; Washington; Treasurer, Edward Ridgely; Sangamon; Attorney General, William S. Forman; State; Trustees State University, Charles E. Babcock; Cook; August Nicholas, Peoria; S. H. Bussey; Coles; Presidential Electors-at-large, Edward C. Hegler, La Salle; Rudolph Brand, Cook; for delegates at large to Indianapolis convention, John M. Palmer, John C. Black, William S. Forman, John P. Hopkins, Ben T. Cable, H. S. Robbins, C. A. Ewing, Roger C. Sullivan; for alternates, Robert Hamill, F. J. Dvorak, Henry P. W. S. Wilson, Ben Warren, E. Phelps, William Steinwilde, Charles Dunham. The foregoing ticket was nominated Tuesday afternoon by the Illinois State convention of the National (gold standard) Democratic party. The convention was composed of upward of 1,000 delegates, representing 92 of the 102 counties in the State. The platform was in line with time-honored principles of Democracy.

FOREIGN.

Customs officers found \$2,000 cartridges and other munitions of war in a consignment of hay shipped to R. E. Caldwell, an American, in Port Barrios, from a Cincinnati firm. Caldwell has been arrested.

The State Department has received a cable message that the Sultan of Zanzibar died at 11 a. m. Tuesday morning. The cable message adds: "Said Ali holds the palace; sailors and marines landed; rioting feared."

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Athens says there is reason to fear a renewal of the massacres in Crete by the insurgents. The Turkish garrisons scattered throughout Crete are being withdrawn to the large towns.

Chili is contemplating a revision of her tariff laws, which, when effected, will have an important bearing on a number of American products, principally cotton, which Chili will place on the free list with the hope that the introduction of the raw product from the United States will encourage the manufacture of the finished product in Chili.

Santa Ana, Cuba, dispatch: In speaking of the attitude of the United States toward Cuba and the possibility of President Cleveland recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents Gen. Gomez said: "I have forbidden the discussion of the subject in my camp. For weeks men fairly held their breaths waiting for word from Washington. It was a waste of time. Long ago I realized that we must fight this war alone and unaided. I have no doubt of the sympathy of the American people as a whole. In fact, I have the best evidence of their good will. Many Americans are fighting in my ranks, and good, true men they are. The chief of our artillery is an American from Boston, and no braver man lives."

Havana dispatch: A correspondent in Santiago de Cuba communicates details of a widespread destruction of foreign property by the insurgents in the district. In the great Cauto coffee zone more than thirty plantations, including the magnificent estates of Aurora, Dolores and Hiamatia, were destroyed, and the owners driven to Santiago for refuge. The proprietors of the majority of these properties, it is said, are Frenchmen. Great celebrations will take place in Havana on the arrival of the new re-enforcements from Spain. The municipal authorities and the local patriotic Spanish societies are arranging an enthusiastic reception to Gen. Rey, who succeeds Brigadier General Bosch in command of the operation around Manzanillo.

It is now definitely known that the new purchaser of the fast steamer Unique intends her for the use of the Cubans. He is a Mobile merchant named McGonigle, who is famous as the owner of the steamers Three Friends. The Unique will leave Detroit for Mobile as soon as some necessary repairs are made.

Five men named Lesperano (two brothers), Boisseau, Gouillard and Forden, all of St. Pierre, Montmagny, Que., went fishing Aug. 18 near Grosbo Island. The body of one of the Lesperano brothers has been found. The other four have not been heard from and are believed to have been lost during a storm.

The Labrador cod fishery, in which 30,000 Newfoundlanders are engaged every year, is a complete failure, according to latest reports, the Labrador coast having been blockaded with ice until the end of July. Business-men are very apprehensive concerning the commercial situation likely to result; as widespread destitution among the fishing classes is inevitable.

The American Bar Association elected the following officers: President, James M. Wolworth, Omaha; Secretary, John Hinkley, Baltimore; Treasurer, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; Executive Committee, Alfred Hemenway, Boston; Charles Claffin Allen, St. Louis; William W. Howe, New Orleans. A vice president for every State in the Union and a local council for each State were also chosen.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Political events of the week had no definite influence upon business prospects, for the phenomenal variations in sterling exchange and the beginning of imports of gold may be fairly attributed to the accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports, exports from New York for the last two weeks having been 20 per cent. larger and imports here 21 per cent. smaller than last year. The rapid movement of grain and the unusually early marketing of cotton tend strongly to aid the banking syndicate which has undertaken to regulate foreign exchange. Speculation has advanced wheat over 1 cent during the week, corn a small fraction and cotton 1/2 cents, the principal motive power being reports of injury to growing crops. The unfavorable accounts respecting wheat are in some measure discredited by the continued heavy movement from the farms. Western receipts having been 10,007,137 bushels in the two weeks, against 6,750,363 bushels last year. With prices 8 cents lower than last year, such a movement cannot be interpreted as a sign of deficient yield. The Atlantic exports for the same weeks have been (four included) 4,892,000 bushels, against 2,965,233 bushels last year, and while the increase is encouraging, it scarcely corresponds with current accounts of deficient yield in some foreign countries. The movement of corn continued heavy, although the price is still so low that one wonders why the product is put into corn instead of into hogs. The iron and steel manufacture is the only continued depression to report, and Bessemer pig has sold at \$10.40 at Pittsburgh, while Southern-iron is offered at prices equivalent to \$10 at New York, and nearly all finished products are being sold below the current quotations. There is rapid curtailment of production, the Illinois Steel Company having only seven of its seventeen furnaces at work, but in spite of this the supply of finished products appear to greatly exceed the demand.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 10c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 15c; new potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$40 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 50c to 58c; corn, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 29c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, 32c to 34c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, 32c to 34c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 56c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 31c to 33c; pork, mess, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, Western, 13c to 16c.

San Francisco—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, Western, 13c to 16c.

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THE FIELD OF BATTLE

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

The Veterans of the Rebellion Tell of Whistling Bullets, Bright Bayonets, Bursting Bombs, Bloody Battles, Camp Fire, Festive Days, Etc., Etc.

War Time Journalism.

Just before the siege Atlanta leaped into prominence as a newspaper center. The real population of the city at that time was not over 15,000, but the refugees, Confederate workmen and their families swelled it to about 25,000. Johnston's army of 50,000 men a few miles away temporarily added a large element which was of great importance from a business, and especially from a newspaper, point of view.

The newspapers flourished in those red days.

Atlanta had six morning dailies and one afternoon paper when Sherman's guns were booming on the banks of the Chattahoochee, seven miles westward. The Intelligencer, Southern Confederacy, Gate City Guardian, Revue, Appeal and Register were all good papers, when the fact is considered that they were published in a small inland city, about to undergo one of the fiercest sieges of the war. The Commonwealth was a bright afternoon paper and the Appeal and Register attracted a good deal of attention because the former hailed from Memphis and the latter from Knoxville, Tenn.

They were all four-page sheets, with five or six columns to the page, when they could get paper of the right size, but it was a common thing to see them issue half sheets of brown wrapping paper, and sometimes they were printed on cheap wall paper. Their telegraphic news service was very limited, and two columns of telegrams in an issue always attracted attention. These telegrams were never padded, and the result of a great battle was often told in four or five printed lines.

In the local columns of these war newspapers there was very little news, but the editorial pages were always well filled. Howell Cobb and L. Q. C. Lamar frequently wrote the Register's editorials, and Henry Watterson was for several months on the staff of the Southern Confederacy, which achieved great success under the management of Col. Geo. W. Adams, who afterward made a reputation as a dashing officer in Forrest's cavalry.

At that time Watterson was a slim, pale-faced young man, and he was anything but an enthusiastic worker. It is quite likely that he saw the handwriting on the wall and knew that the cause of the South was doomed. But there were twenty writers on the Southern Confederacy, and among them were some who felt hopeful and confident to the last. One of these was an old gentleman named Cardozo, whose financial articles would make interesting reading just now. Cardozo had a scheme for making Confederate money as good as gold, and the surrender at Appomattox found him still explaining it to the public.

Very little space was then devoted to miscellaneous reading matter, but the poets were well represented, and some very promising short story writers came to the front. War editorials, however, were the chief stock in trade of these newspapers, and they owed their existence to the fact that the Confederate leaders needed their aid in shaping public opinion.

Fifty cents a copy for a newspaper did not profit its owners at a time when Confederate money was almost worthless, and advertising did not yield much. Material and labor cost a great deal, and each office had numerous editors and compositors whose services were not really needed. Some of these journalists never wrote a line and were not expected to do anything. They were men of some means or influence who connected themselves with newspapers in order to evade the conscript law, which exempted newspaper proprietors and their employees.

Once when the printers on the Commonwealth struck for higher wages there was some trouble and considerable fun. The business manager at once discharged the printers and notified the conscript officer, who immediately ordered them to the camp of instruction. The printers were not slow to retaliate. They made a point that the proprietors, business manager and editors of the paper were idle in consequence of the strike and were therefore not exempt from military duty. The authorities held a similar view, and the result was a fresh batch of conscripts. This did not suit either side and a compromise was effected. The editors and printers resumed work and the army lost more than a score of able-bodied men.

During the first two or three weeks of the siege the newspapers either suspended or moved southward. The Appeal retreated before the Federals until it was finally captured in Alabama, its whole outfit having been reduced to a small job press and a few pounds of type. The Intelligencer continued to issue a little sheet containing a column summary of the news until the day before the city fell.

Before the bombardment commenced the Atlanta papers ridiculed the idea of a siege and predicted that Sherman would never cross the Chattahoochee. When the Federals crossed the river the Confederate editors declared that they were rushing into a trap set for their destruction. Then came the siege, and with it more editorial predictions to the effect that the city could never be taken. Even when the exhausted Confederates marched out, it was claimed by the editors that the invaders would find the place a second Moscow and would soon be forced into a disastrous retreat. They were jubilantly making these pre-

dictions when Sherman laid the town in ashes and started to the sea.

Only a few of Atlanta's war journalists are now living. Henry Watterson is among the two or three survivors who have stuck to journalism; the others are real estate agents, insurance men or retired capitalists. Not one of the old papers is now in existence, and instead of supporting seven flourishing dailies this city of over 100,000 inhabitants is satisfied with one morning paper, the Constitution, and two afternoon papers, the Journal and Commercial.

A great newspaper center was destroyed when Sherman turned Atlanta into a pillar of fire by night and a cloud by day to guide his marching legions. Wallace Putnam Reed, in the Chicago Times-Herald.

Grant Pursued by Bears.
"General Grant was a great lover of trout fishing," said a guide, "and the greatest of all his outings was at Kane, McKane County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1860. I received a letter late in July of that year, requesting that I get everything ready for a two weeks' fishing tour on the Oswayo Creek."

"The first day's fishing along Oswayo Creek was successful, and we returned with a number of trout. It was a difficult place to reach, and the country simply abounded with wild game. The General was fond of seeing deer go through the woods, and was not a bit afraid of bears."

"General Grant was an expert fisherman, and could whip a stream with any of the pot-fishers. He would never fish for trout with bait. But if it so happened that he had lost all his flies, he would put on whatever he could find, and continue to whip the stream. The two of us in five days' fishing caught 712 trout, all good-sized ones. We ate some of them, and the rest were packed in ice to be sent to friends."

"I shall never forget our return from Sharon Center to Kane. We had everything on the spring wagon, including the lead trout. After traveling about four miles, we passed through an exceptionally heavy woodland, and when we were about 200 yards from the woods, two bears made their appearance. They trotted along after us at a gait that showed us that they were gaining on the horse. They evidently had scented the fish, and were wishing for a good meal."

"We did not feel much afraid until we came to discover that our guns and revolvers were left behind at Habershteen's house. The bears were gradually gaining on us, and it was time to be thinking about doing something."

"What's to be done in a case of this kind?" queried the General.

"The only thing I know of is to drive so fast that they can't catch up," I replied. But the faster we drove the more rapidly the bears ran.

"I know how to get away from them," exclaimed Grant. "We will throw trout to the ground, a few feet apart, and as the bears stop to pick them up we will gain so much by every fish."

"Well, that looked like a great scheme. We began throwing the fish out, two or three at a time. The bears began to pick them up, but I'll be confounded if they didn't start to give the trout the go-by and hasten their steps to catch up to the wagon. All the time we kept choice trout into the road to coax them bears to quit the chase."

"We concluded that the old horse would have to hurry. The whip was applied. We lost the bears, and in the village related the story of the bears following us to several farmers, who got guns and started after them."

"Do you know what those confounded bears were doing when they found them?" They stopped at the end of the trout trail, and for a distance of a mile and a half back, had eaten nearly all the trout. They evidently wanted bigger game, and when they saw they could not get it, they were content to eat the trout. The bears were overtaken and killed."

"At the village we looked to see how many trout we had left. To our surprise we had only 250 trout out of the 700."—New York Press.

Double-Quick.
An ancient resident of Willowby, whose conduct in one of the battles of the civil war had brought him under suspicion of cowardice, was naturally indisposed to admit that he had played any but a manly part.

"I didn't run away and stay till 'twas all over, no such thing," he always affirmed. "I retreated in good order, that was all. 'Twas a time for retreating, if ever there was one, and accordingly I used my judgment and retreated."

This statement was regarded as more or less satisfactory up to the day when a military gentleman came to visit a cousin in Willowby, and in the course of a conversation held at the village store one evening heard the oft-repeated explanation.

"Well, my friend," he said, looking steadily at the hero of the retreat, "you say you retreated in good order, but I should like to ask one thing: About how fast did you go?"

"Well," said the other man, surprised into telling the unadorned truth, "if I'd been at home and going after the doctor, I reckon folks would have thought somebody was pretty sick."

Why It Took So Long.
Henry Ward Beecher, in his famous speech at Manchester, England, in which he talked for an hour against a howling mob of rebel sympathizers before he gained their attention, was interrupted by a man in the audience, who shouted: "Why didn't you whip the Confederates in sixty days, as you said you would?" "Because," replied Beecher, "we found we had Americans to fight instead of Englishmen."

From rough calculations lately made by the contributors to the Zoological Record it appears that over 300,000 species of animals have been described by naturalists up to the present date.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

FORMALLY ACCEPTS THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

In His Very Long Letter He Criticizes the Democratic Doctrine and Its Supporters—Gold Standard, Protection and Reciprocity Supported.

Written by McKinley.

Wm. McKinley's letter formally accepting the Republican presidential nomination has been issued. Republicans consider it a strong presentation of the principal issues of the pending campaign. It is devoted principally to the discussion of what he considers the three great questions of the campaign—protection, money, and reciprocity.

About one-third of the message is devoted to a consideration of the free silver question. He announces that he is unalterably opposed to any such policy. He says that the Republican position in the pending campaign is no "new departure," but that its position to maintain gold and silver coin at a parity has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. He says it has inaugurated no new policy. It will, he declares, keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put the United States on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

He says that the farmers and laborers would suffer most by the adoption of free silver. The silver question, in his judgment, is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. He considers the declaration of the Democratic and People's parties for unlimited, irredeemable paper money as the most serious menace to our financial standing and credit that could be conceived. He condemns as "in the highest degree reprehensible" all efforts to array "class against class, the classes against the masses, section against section, labor against capital, the poor against the rich, or interest against interest."

He considers protection as an issue of supreme importance, and observes that while "the peril of free silver is a menace to be feared, we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade." The one he would avert, the other correct. He recommends the immediate restoration by Congress of the reciprocity sections of the tariff law of 1890, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation, he declares, should be strictly observed. This, he explains, is to "afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure."

He discusses foreign immigration briefly. He commends legislation that will prevent the coming here of all who "make war upon our institutions," or profit by public disquiet and turmoil. He favors liberal pensions for the soldiers and sailors, and expresses gratification that old sectional issues are passing away.

VILAS AND BRAGG RULE.
Wisconsin Gold Convention Chooses Presidential Electors.

The Wisconsin gold Democracy was marshaled in the Pabst Theater at Milwaukee Wednesday under the joint leadership of Gen. Bragg and Senator William F. Vilas and the State organization of the "National Democratic Party" came into being.

Senator Vilas was chosen permanent chairman and delivered a carefully prepared address. Gen. Bragg also made an address, speaking without notes. He was vitriolic and peppy, and he was enthusiastically cheered. A solid gold platform was adopted. A full electoral ticket was chosen, an organization arranged for and all the business transacted necessary to insure a gold campaign in the State. Not more than 200 delegates were present from outside the city.

The convention was called to order shortly before noon, with 229 delegates in the theater. John H. Brennan, of Stevens Point, was the temporary chairman. No State ticket was nominated by the convention. The question of following the lead of Illinois and going into the fight from national ticket down was the only thing that came near causing a brush in the proceedings, as there were several present who wanted things arranged that way. A resolution was finally adopted leaving the matter of a State ticket to the discretion of the State Central Committee, which was given power either to name candidates and have them duly placed on the official ballot or to call a State nominating convention. The platform is rather long, but it deals with just one subject, and that is the financial issue. There is no mention of any other issue being present in the campaign.

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SPRAGUE FOR GOVERNOR.

Michigan Gold Democrats Make a Fight All Along the Line.

The gold standard Democratic State convention was held at Lansing Wednesday. There were about 150 delegates present when the convention was called to order by Thomas A. Wilson, of Jackson, the provisional chairman. The resolutions read in part: "We renounce the late Chicago convention as undemocratic in its representation, arbitrary and dishonorable in its methods, revolutionary in its platform and populist in its nominations. We refuse to support its candidates or obey its mandates."

The present national administration is endorsed, the maintenance of the existing gold standard demanded and the free and unlimited coinage of silver opposed.

A full State ticket was nominated as follows:

Governor, Rufus T. Sprague, Greenville; Lieutenant Governor, A. B. Eldridge, Marquette; Secretary of State, S. L. Boyce, St. Clair; State Treasurer, Wilder D. Stevens, Kent; Auditor General, Irving W. Conkey, Berrien; Land Commissioner, A. M. Tinker, Jackson; Attorney General, Cyrus E. Lathrop, Detroit; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William Heap, Muskegon; Member of State Board of Education, John S. Taggart, Shiawassee.

The following were named as presidential electors:

At large, John S. Farr of Kent and Samuel T. Douglas of Wayne; First District, R. W. Gillette, Wayne; Second District, John Strong, Monroe; Third District, H. H. Hamilton, Eaton; Fourth District, John E. Barnes, Berrien; Fifth District, John W. Champion, Kent; Sixth District, Joseph T. Ticus, Livingston; Seventh District, W. T. Mitchell, St. Clair; Eighth District, John Moore, Saginaw; Ninth District, Alex. D. Mann, Muskegon; Tenth District, C. J. Palethorpe, Wayne; Eleventh District, Edward W. Hudnut, Mecosta; Twelfth District, A. L. Sawyer, Menominee.

MICHIGAN SILVER MEN

Name Charles R. Sligh as the Head of Their State Ticket.

The Michigan silver men in convention at Bay City late Wednesday night agreed upon a State ticket. It was announced in the Democratic convention shortly after 11 o'clock that Justin R. Whiting had withdrawn from the field in favor of Charles R. Sligh of Grand Rapids for Governor, who was thereupon nominated by acclamation. Mr. Whiting was then nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. For Treasurer, Otto E. Karste of Ironwood, a Democrat, was named; for Auditor General, Arthur E. Cole of Livingston County, a Populist; for Attorney General, Alfred J. Murphy of Detroit, a Democrat; for Land Commissioner, Martin G. Loenecker of Jackson, a Populist; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David E. Haskins of Milldale, a Democrat.

When the Democrats met Wednesday morning the Conference Committee reported that after a lengthy discussion of the claims of all parties to the agreement it had decided to recommend a union ticket, and first, that the ticket be headed by the word Democratic. Not a voice was raised in opposition to the report. The Conference Committee was instructed to report the action of the convention to the other parties, and the gathering then took a recess.

When the afternoon session opened the sergeant-at-arms announced that the People's party and Union Silver conventions were at the door. An order to admit them was given and as they entered the spacious auditorium the new arrivals were given an enthusiastic greeting. T. E. Tarsney, Dr. Nichols and Mr. Wilson of Jackson were appointed a committee on permanent organization and order of business. Nominating and seconding speeches were limited to five minutes. Mr. Watkins of Ionia nominated Mr. Sligh, who was seconded by a half-dozen speakers. When the Sixth District was reached T. R. Shields of Livingston nominated Solomon R. Bignall of Fowlerville. O'Brien J. Atkinson of Port Huron nominated Mr. Whiting. Then followed a score of supporters for both Mr. Whiting and Mr. Sligh. Mr. Bignall's name being withdrawn in favor of Mr. Whiting.

IOWA GOLD DEMOCRATS

Select Their Electoral Ticket and Cheer Cleveland's Name.

With cheers for President Cleveland, gold and "true democracy," as they see it, the Iowa gold Democratic State convention was called to order at the Des Moines Grand Opera House Wednesday morning by Henry Vollmer, State chairman. More than 700 delegates were present, ninety-three counties being represented. Each wore a badge of gold silk, and each mounted his chair and cheered with a will. Temporary Chairman Markley's speech, in which he arraigned Gen. Weaver, Tillman, Gov. Altgeld and the silver Democracy generally. He applauded the administration of Grover Cleveland, and declared that democracy, as an organization, had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The electors at-large, W. W. Witmer of Des Moines and J. E. E. Markley of Mason City, and all of the district electors were nominated with the understanding that they would enter upon a vigorous canvass which should last until election day. The platform was written by Henry Vollmer of Davenport and W. W. Baldwin of Burlington. It recognizes the value of party organization, but denies the right of the majority of a convention to adopt a platform at variance with the cardinal principles of the party. It denounces various undemocratic planks in the Chicago platform and adheres to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party. The convention gave no attention to split issues, and the fight this fall will be along national lines.

Opposed to Any Ratio.
The gold Democrats of Rhode Island Wednesday repudiated the Chicago convention and passed this resolution: "We insist upon the maintenance of the present gold standard of money and oppose the free and independent coinage of silver at any ratio."

Political Points.
A. W. Files is the Populist nominee for Governor of Arkansas.

Utah Populists and Democrats will have but one electoral ticket.

Oklahoma Populists endorsed the nomination of Bryan and Watson.

Bourke Cockran, New York's great Democratic orator, has declined to support Bryan.

The new Populist National Committee is now in charge of the affairs of the party.

GOLD TICKET NAMED.

ILLINOIS ANTI-SILVER DEMOCRATS CHOOSE BLACK.

Named for Governor by Acclamation—Platform Declares for Gold and Praises Cleveland's Administration—Babcock, Briuk, Wiley, Foran and Others Complete the Ticket.

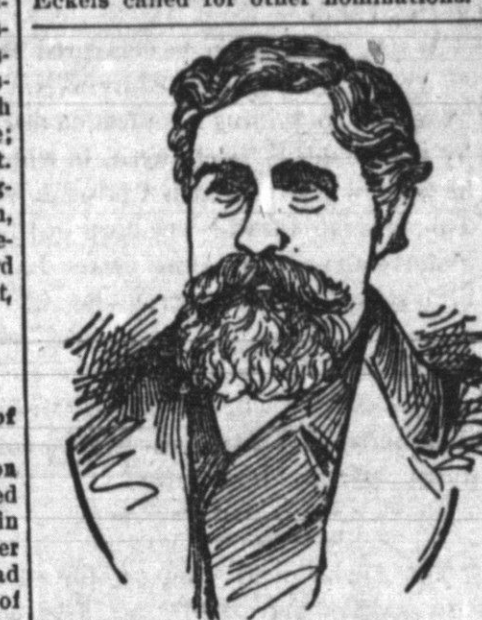
The Ticket.

For Governor.....John C. Black
For Lieutenant Governor.....Chester A. Babcock
For Secretary of State.....Charles S. Wiley
For Auditor.....Henry W. Brink
For Treasurer.....Edward Ridgely
For Attorney General.....Wm. S. Foran
For University Trustees—Albert Elmer, C. E. Babcock, August B. House.

The above ticket was nominated in Chicago Tuesday by the gold Democratic State convention of Illinois. The convention adopted a platform which in effect declares against everything enunciated in the platform of the silver wing of the Democracy. It declares for an "honest" money standard, and lauds the administration of President Cleveland.

Senator Palmer spoke twice. He spoke early in the day, while the various committees were at work, and he delivered a speech in nominating Gen. Black.

Black Nominated by Acclamation.
After Mr. Palmer had finished Mr. Eckels called for other nominations. A



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

delegate from Cook County moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, and Mr. Black was nominated by a viva voce vote. There was the usual cheering. The committee on resolutions was ready to report. Chester A. Babcock, the chairman of the committee, read the report.

Franz O'Neill, of Champaign County, moved that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote. This was done, and then the convention proceeded with the other nominations, all of which were by acclamation.

SPRING WHEAT CROP REPORT.

Yield in Three States Is 90,000,000 Bushels Less Than That of 1895.

The annual spring wheat crop report, prepared by the Minneapolis Journal, covers the States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, and these three States are estimated to have raised this year 108,000,000 bushels, against 195,000,000 bushels last year and 120,000,000 in 1894. The acreage used is 9,500,000, about 1,500,000 more than is allowed by the Agricultural Bureau in Washington.

The crop is not of the best quality, and it is yet a question whether a considerable acreage in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota matures because of possible frost injury. No allowance has been made for frost, however, in this computation. The late wheat is filling nicely, and promises a good yield if it is not injured. The State yields are as follows: Minnesota, 44,500,000; North Dakota, 36,000,000; South Dakota, 27,500,000. The estimated averages are: Minnesota, 12.8; North Dakota, 10.8; South Dakota, 9.4. The crop is very spotted, ranging in yield from two to thirty bushels. Corn, oats, barley and flax are generally favorably reported upon.

BRYAN FILES DENIAL.

Declares He Was Never in the Employment of Mine Owners.

William J. Bryan, for the first time since Senator John M. Thurston, as alleged, declared that he (Bryan) was in the employ of mine owners, has made an official denial, coupled with a challenge to the National Republican Committee to come out in the open and accuse him or foreever be silent. Mr. Bryan's attention had been called to the controversy between Senators Thurston and Stewart, and he determined to settle the matter if possible. He therefore demands an open charge, which he says he will refute with details of his private life and his financial affairs or silence.



The Andree balloon will not tie up to the North Pole this year.—Boston Traveler.

Nansen did not discover the North Pole, but he believes that he knows the route.—Peoria Herald.

Perhaps Dr. Nansen didn't reach latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes, but there isn't any one who can prove it.—St. Louis Star.

Mr. Frost—Do you think they will ever reach the North Pole? Idler—Oh, yes; they're getting there by degrees.—Boston Post.

We gather from Dr. Nansen's observations that there is very little political excitement at the North Pole.—Atlanta Constitution.

The kind of Arctic explorer the world is longing for is one who will get plumb up against the North Pole and cut his name on it.—Boston Traveler.

If a fellow were at the North Pole and started to go east, where would he get to?—New York Recorder. The South Pole, sonny, if he went far enough.—Boston Globe.

Dr. Nansen's ship that has had so cold an experience in Arctic seas will have a warm reception before she ties up in the quiet dock from which she started.—Boston Globe.

When Nansen met Jackson in a place where he thought he was sole monarch of all the ice he surveyed the great coldness there had been between them was completely forgotten.—Boston Traveler.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

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

Lesson for September 6.

Golden Text—"Blessed are they that dwell in thy house: they will be still praising thee."—Ps. 84:4.

This lesson is found in I. Chron. 22: 6-16, and has for its subject "David's Love for God's House." David's last years, after the rebellion had come to an end by the death of Absalom, were not free from trouble. Shortly after his return from Mahanaim to Jerusalem, a new rebellion broke out, headed by Sheba the Bichrite, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, who for a time drew after him a large following. Amasa, to whom David had promised the command of the army in place of Joab (II. Sam. 19:13), was ordered to put down the rebellion, but was treacherously murdered by Joab, who thus added one more to his long list of crimes. Joab then pursued and captured Sheba, who was executed. Then followed the numbering of the people, which, probably on account of the victorious spirit in which it was undertaken by king and people, was punished by a plague (24:1-17). The remainder of David's life was probably passed in seclusion. He was gathering materials for the temple, as he had been for years; now, however, by purchase and exchange rather than by conquest. Notwithstanding the impression of gloom that is produced by the narrative of David's later years, the kingdom must have been increasing in outward prosperity, for when Solomon took the throne it was at the zenith of its glory. The cherished desire of David's heart, the building of a temple to the Lord, which had been denied him but promised to his son, forms the subject of this lesson. The interview here recorded is taken from Chronicles because it does not appear in II. Samuel.

Explanatory.
"It was in my mind to build an house," the aged king speaks regretfully of the most cherished plan of his whole life, which had not been accomplished. Soon after his establishment in Jerusalem, it will be remembered, he had proposed this plan to Nathan (Lesson 4). Even the Lord's message given through Nathan on that occasion, however, does not seem to have put it out of his mind, for the further message quoted in verse eight was presumably subsequent to that.

"Because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight," in necessary warfare. If there be any reference here to Uriah or other victims of David's personal animity, it is not indicated. The reason assigned is simply that military renown is not a good recommendation for temple builders. If the Hebrew religion had been one which abhorred the shedding of blood, like some Asiatic religions, this would easily be understood; but since the very foundation principle of Old Testament worship is sacrifice, since the temple itself is but a magnified and glorified altar, the explanation is not so simple.

"Who shall be the man of rest," the name Solomon means "peaceful." "He shall be my son, and I will be his father," a promise of special care and guidance.—"I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever;" on the contrary Solomon's house reigned over the nation only a few years; over a fragment of the nation only three centuries. The everlasting rule of Christ over a spiritual kingdom which is in a sense the successor of Israel, must be taken as the fulfillment of the promise.

"Build the house of the Lord thy God, as he hath said of thee;" the prophecy is a motive for the performance.

"And give thee charge concerning Israel;" guidance and instruction to enable Solomon to rule wisely.

Prosperity is conditioned on obedience to divine commands. This thought, which runs through the earlier books of the Old Testament, is the principal subject of the book of Job, the problem of which is the suffering of the righteous and the prosperity of the wicked.

"In my trouble," or "my affliction." Apparently David refers to the troublous times of his reign, broken by wars foreign and domestic, and by dissension in his own household.—"A hundred thousand talents of gold, and a thousand thousand talents of silver;" there can be no doubt that the numbers in the books of Chronicles are used loosely, to indicate large quantities. This tendency appears again and again. For illustration it will

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & 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, SEPT. 3, 1896.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Lima.
Adena and Lizzie Strieter each have a new bicycle.

Several from here went to the Farmers picnic at Whitmore Lake, Saturday.
Rev. A. B. Storms from Detroit spent part of Monday and Tuesday here.

Fred and Eda Stabler have been visiting relatives in Lansing. They made the trip on their wheels.

Fred Nelhouse celebrated his 50th birthday last Saturday. The carpenter and masons that are building his new house presented him with a chair.

Waterloo.
Jessie Foster had the misfortune to have one of his horses die, last Friday.
Dillon Rowe is giving the barns in the vicinity of Waterloo a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Fred Croman is entertaining her sister Miss Josie Houson of Napoleon this week.

Mrs. Minnie Moehn and son Russell of Detroit are visiting her father, Jacob Rummel.

Mrs. M. Rockwell of Ann Arbor is spending some time with her cousin, Mr. S. A. Collins.

Clyde Quigley will teach the fall term of school in the Parma district, beginning Monday.

Cooper and Foster have the drier now in full operation, and expect to run three machines this week.

Prof. F. R. Gorton and wife returned to their home in Ypsilanti Tuesday, after spending two weeks with Mr. Gorton's parents.

Sylvan.
Mr. James Beckwith is still suffering with the hay fever.

Our fall term of school will begin Monday next with Miss Parks as teacher.

Mr. E. Burston Kellogg returns to Chelsea next week for his third year's work in school.

There will be services both morning and evening at our church Sunday, September 6th. The pastor will speak in the morning on "The dream of Pilate's wife."

Miss Cora Beckwith is attempting to take the kinks out of a brand new bicycle. Whether Miss Cora or the infernal machine will come out victor remains to be seen.

The Ladies Aid Society of Sylvan meets at the home of Mrs. C. T. Conklin next Thursday, Sept. 10th. The gentlemen are also invited to take tea with the ladies on that occasion.

Miss Mamie Fletcher one of the most able and accomplished teachers of this county, returned to Negansee last Tuesday, where she begins her second year's work in the public schools of that city.

Miss E. Richards of Jackson accompanied by a young man whose name we cannot recall, took a spin on their bicycles last Sunday and paid a flying visit to Mr. C. T. Conklin, attending the morning service at the Union church with our worthy president and his accomplished wife. Come again.

The Christians of our community have addressed a petition to Bishop Nide, protesting against the proposed attempt to freeze out the Christian Union which has been the first successful Christian organization in the place for years. It certainly looks unfair, to say the least, that any denomination should attempt to plant its church in a small community where live evangelical services are being held regularly and under a definite organization.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

It is reported that the boys who enjoyed destroying a melon patch one night last week did not enjoy the paying \$5.00 to keep them out of jail. You got off easy this time boys, better not try again—\$5.00 would have bought a lot of melons.—Pinckney Dispatch.

The proprietor of the creamery at Manchester has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and the farmers who have been supplying the institution with milk since it started a short time ago will lose considerable money. The farmers are now attempting to organize a creamery to run on the co-operative plan.

A recent ride through the country disclosed to us the fact that a few farmers at least, take pride in keeping the weeds cut along the roadside and from the fence corners. If others would do likewise the appearance of the country would be benefited and a lot of noxious seeds would be destroyed.—Manchester Enterprise.

At the Sunday morning services in the M. E. church, Rev. Camden M. Coburn reported that during his five years' pastorate he had received into the church 248 on probation and 493 by letter. After making this report he received 7 more letters, 3 on probation and took 27 into full connection 3 of them being over 60 years of age, a grand total of 778 in all.—Ann Arbor Argus.

A Jackson man has found kerosene very effective in getting rid of mosquitoes. After a series of tests he says that everybody should pour a little coal oil in rain barrels, stagnant pools and wherever water had collected. A teaspoonful is sufficient for a barrel of water. The diminution in the number of mosquitoes was easily noticeable and in a short time may be gotten rid of.

W. A. Harrington has favored The News with a copy of the Elmyra (N.Y.) Telegram containing a confession made by "Messiah" Schweinfurth, in which he acknowledges that he is a false christ. This miserable fraud was born in this vicinity and attended the Grass Lake high school. His father, who was a cooper at Francisco, was a good respectable citizen and a native of Germany. Next week the bogus Messiah's confession will appear in these columns.—Grass Lake News.

Democratic Caucus.
The Democratic caucus for the Township of Sylvan will be held at Town Hall on Tuesday, September 8, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention which meets in Ann Arbor on Thursday, September 10th, 1896, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices.
All persons who endorse the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform are cordially invited to participate.
J. S. Gorman chairman.

If the party who was seen stealing a crock of butter from our spring will either return the same or pay for it, we will drop the matter. If not they will have to stand the consequences.
Peter Easterle.

FARMERS ATTENTION!—Auction at the George H. Mitchell farm 1 mile south of Lima Center, Thursday, Sept. 10th.
C. R. Smith.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star building, Chicago.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.
So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at Glazier & Stimson's, Drug Store.

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

To Edward McKune, Township Clerk of the Township of Sylvan:
Please to take notice that on the 15 day of July, 1896, I found running at large in the highways of said township, one mare, about 15 or 16 years of age, color black, with star in forehead. That I do not know the owner thereof, and that the said mare is now on my farm in the said township of Sylvan. You will please enter this notice upon your books and send a copy thereof to the County Clerk as provided by the Sec. L, 2064 of the compiled laws of the State of Michigan.
Dated July, 22, 1896.
Yours, etc.,
ABNER SPENCER,
Residing in the Township of Sylvan.

Biliousness
Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., in 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Few Pointers on Lumber, Coal, Lime.
People who used to buy Tile and Lumber of the old time 500 per center, 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, 50 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 Wheat, Wool, or Mortgage) was pocketed with ease.

Water Lime the very best, in bushel bags 29 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 Balloon with our under buy, undersell prices.

M. C. R. R. Excursions.
Seventh Day Adventist camp meeting at Owosso, September 16 to October 5th. One fare for round trip.

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.

Labor Day celebrations at Detroit and Kalamazoo, September 7th. A rate of one and one-half cents per mile in each direction. Sale of tickets September 7, good to return September 8th.

Notice.
Bids will be received for the purchase and removal of the windmill and pump situated on Main street near the railroad. Bids opened Sept. 23, 1896.
JOHN B. COLE,
Village Clerk.

For Sale Cheap—Two fruit evaporators. Inquire at this office.

All farm stock and tools 20 acres of corn, 4 acres of potatoes will be sold at auction, Sept. 10th at the Geo. H. Mitchell farm 1 mile south of Lima Center.
C. R. Smith.

The Record of remarkable cures effected enables us truthfully to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominent in the public eye today. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.
Free Pills.
Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but give tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Glazier & Stimson, Druggists.

Stove-wise people concede the supremacy of the "Jewels." These stoves and ranges generate the most heat from the smallest amount of fuel—they last longest and cost least for repairs—they are so attractively modeled as to be ornaments in the most sumptuously furnished homes—and withal they cost no more than ordinary stoves. Look for this celebrated trademark—

JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES
DETROIT STOVE WORKS
LARGEST STOVE PLANT IN THE WORLD

Jewel Stoves are sold by
HOAG & HOLMES.



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 a ready-made suit may be tolerated, but not otherwise. Our stock of summer suitings is a wonder in every way.

J. G. WEBSTER.



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.

W. J. KNAPP.

Saturday, Sept. 5,

I will begin selling

LARD

at 6c per pound

or in 25 pound lots at 5c per lb, cash only.

This is all steam rendered lard, No. 1, quality. Every pound is warranted. Money paid back if not found as represented.

ADAM EPPLER.

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.

TELLS OUR STORY

Perhaps better than we can.

He says the AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS "is as easily fitted as rolling off a log, stays just where you put it and holds the rupture square to its place, and does it without the least inconvenience to the wearer."—G. H. Wittman, Pana, Ill. Note the strong points—easy to fit, retains the hernia, easy to wear. Every ruptured person wants this kind of truss. Would like to have you see them.

Use Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder for the toilet, we have it, you will say it fine. Call and get a free sample.

R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Do You FEEL SICK?

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

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

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

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

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

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.

ADVERTISING PAY

DOES

... If you doubt it ...

TRY THE Chelsea Standard

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.

EDWARD ROOKE.

J. J. RAFTREY

is to buy your Clothing from

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.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Oysters "ripe."

School will open next Monday.

The next celebration of German-American day will be held at Dexter.

Chelsea will hold the only fair in Washtenaw county this year. Don't miss it.

Born, on Wednesday August 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foster of Grass Lake, a son.

Chas. Stapish and family have moved back to the farm, after spending nearly two years in the village.

C.M. Andrews, a former resident of Chelsea, died at his home in Hersey, Wednesday, September 2nd.

Supt. L. A. McDiarmid requests all High School students to call at his office Friday and Saturday afternoons for the purpose of classification.

The friends of Geo. H. Purchase of Detroit will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed assistant assessor of that city, with a salary of \$1,800.

Charles McLean, of Ohio, was taken before Justice Turnbull Monday, charged with larceny. He is now taking a ten days' vacation at the hotel de Judson at Ann Arbor.

The Detroit conference begins its next session at Flint on Wednesday of next week. Bishop C. H. Fowler will preside. Rev. C. L. Adams will leave on Tuesday, to attend.

The B. Y. P. U. will hold a box social at the home of Wm. Gray, three miles south of town, on Wednesday, Sept. 9th. Conveyances will be at the Baptist church at seven o'clock.

The Union services of the three churches which have been held Sunday evenings during the months of July and August closed last Sunday. A little relief is thus given the pastors though they take no vacations.

Married on Wednesday, September 2, 1896, Miss Agnes Masson of Jackson to Dr. J. C. Blimeyer. Miss Masson has many friends in Chelsea who will join The Standard in extending congratulations to the happy couple.

The debate between Chas. S. Townsend and Thos. S. Barkworth which was to have been held at Recreation Park yesterday, was held at the town hall, and a large crowd listened to the arguments as presented by these two able speakers.

Charles Van Orden and Barbara Kalmbach were married on Wednesday evening, September 2, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Kalmbach, Rev. C. L. Adams officiating. After the wedding ceremony a supper was furnished the guests and all enjoyed a merry time.

School will open next Monday with the following corps of teachers in charge. Superintendent, L. A. McDiarmid; high school, Misses S. Pearl Field and Carrie McClaskie; eighth grade, Miss Florence Bachman; seventh grade, Miss Hasner; sixth grade, Miss Mattie Stapish; fifth grade, Miss Elizabeth Depew; fourth grade, Miss Dora Harrington; third grade, Miss Mary Van Tyne; second grade, Miss Emmelia Newberger; first grade, Miss Leella Townsend.

The Standard acknowledges the receipt of a free pass to the meet of the Three Rivers Cycling club on Sept. 7. The occasion will be one of the most noteworthy meets of the season, as many of the best riders have signified their intention of being present. This club is in control of the fastest one-half mile track in Michigan. The Standard assures the meet of the Three Rivers Cycling Club will be a success in every particular.

The Epworth League desires to call the attention of the public and particularly that portion whose interests center in wheels—not those in their heads—to a wheel program to be given in connection with the monthly business meeting in the church parlors, Friday evening, September 4th. Those who are to handle the subject will endeavor not to tire the audience nor to wrench from their old-time prejudices, those who spoke in such unkind terms of the craze that the wheelman's wheels were punctured. They will handle upon them no burdens of their own, but will lighten the minds taxed with business cares. At the close light refreshments will be the oil which will lubricate the wheels of conversation. At half past seven the bells will be rung for those who desire to repair to the parlors.

Born on Thursday, August 27, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eder, a son.

The Congregational society at this place has extended a call to Rev. John S. Edmunds of Oxford, to accept the pastorate of that church.

There will be no preaching service at the Congregational church next Sunday, September 6th. Sunday school and C. E. Society will meet as usual.

Mrs. B. McKune of Lyndon, died Wednesday, September 2nd, after a long illness, of a cancer. The funeral will be held at St. Marys church, Friday at 10 o'clock.

At the silver meeting at the Town Hall last evening, addressed by J. Nelson Lewis a silver club of about thirty-five members was organized. Mark Lowry was elected president; John Beisel, secretary; A. C. Pierce, treasurer.

Lovers of good fiction will be interested in the October number of De-mores's Magazine. In addition to a delightful installment of Robert Louis Stevenson's last novel, it contains a strong story by Gilbert Parker—"The Lone Corvette"—which is one of the best he has written.

The democrat, peoples and silver parties in state convention at Bay city last week, fused and named a ticket as follows: for governor, Charles R. Sligh, silver, of Kent; for lieutenant-governor, Justin R. Whiting, Dem., of St. Clair, for state treasurer, Otto E. Karst, Dem., of Gogebic; for auditor-general, A. E. Cole, Pop., of Livingston; for attorney-general, Alfred J. Murphy of Wayne. The nomination for secretary of state was left vacant.

The sound money democrats held a state convention at Lansing last week and nominated the following: For governor, Rufus F. Sprague of Mont-calm; for lieutenant governor, A. B. Eldrege of Marquette; for secretary S. L. Boice of St. Clair; for state treasurer, Wilder D. Stevens of Kent; for auditor-general, Irving W. Conkey of Berrien; for state land commissioner, A. M. Tinker, of Jackson; for attorney-general, Cyrus E. Lohrop of Wayne; for superintendent of public instruction, Wm. Heap of Muskegon; for member of the board of education, John S. Taggart of Shiawassee.

Inquiry among the officials of the County Fair Society elicits the fact that there will probably be no fair this fall. The committee appointed to solicit funds for fixing the track met with very slight encouragement and consequently we are to have no fair. The Democrat does not want to unjustly criticize, but would respectfully suggest that horse racing is not the only industry in Washtenaw County. The present management voted out of office a management that put weeks and months of hard work into the preparation. At a corresponding date before last year's fair their premium list and most of their advertising matter was out and the business men had been solicited for a fund to guarantee all premiums. So far this year not a thing has been done to indicate that we have a society. It might be a good idea for the farmers of Washtenaw county to wake up and elect a management of their own, for they will hardly approve of dropping the whole thing because the horse racers cannot have everything they want.—Ann Arbor Democrat. Come to Chelsea and both the farmers and the racers will be taken care of.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!—Fair auction at the Geo. H. Mitchell farm 1 mile south of Lima Center, Thursday, September 10th. C. R. Smith.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. James Bacon was in Detroit last week.

O.E. Butterfield of Ann Arbor was a Chelsea visitor yesterday.

Harvey Seney of Jackson was a Chelsea visitor yesterday.

Mrs. Geo. Irwin and daughter were Ann Arbor visitors last week.

Marguerite Bacon left Chelsea last Friday to visit friends in Detroit.

Misses Frances and Thureza Wallace have been visiting friends in Sharon.

Archie Bacon was in Ann Arbor and in Chelsea on business this week.

B. E. Sparks of South Haven spent Sunday with his mother at this place.

Miss Annetta Kingsley of Manchester is the guest of Mrs. A. K. Calkin.

Mrs. and Mrs. C. S. Winans and Mrs. M. Winans are visiting relatives at Lansing.

J. H. Gogdon spent Friday in Detroit.

Geo. Irwin is visiting friends at Leslie.

A. W. Wilkinson is taking a trip up the lakes.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks spent Saturday last in Detroit.

Miss Eva Cross has been the guest of Jackson friends.

Mrs. Lewis Hindelang is visiting friends in Durand.

Miss Linna Lighthall is the guest of friends in Saline.

Sheriff Judson of Ann Arbor was in Chelsea Wednesday.

Leigh Brainard of Jackson spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. A. S. Congdon is the guest of her daughter in Saline.

Hilton Girdwood has been visiting his father at this place.

G. P. Glazier is visiting New York and other eastern cities.

Miss Nellie Maroney is spending a short time in Cleveland.

Miss Nellie Bacon has been an Ann Arbor visitor this week.

Miss Hepburn of Detroit is the guest of Mrs. C. Wines.

S. C. Stimson is spending this week with relatives in Buffalo.

Jay Wood of Ann Arbor was a Chelsea visitor this week.

Miss Pearl M. Davis is the guest of relatives in South Lyons.

Hon. Chas. Smith of Jackson was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

Bert Holmes of Ann Arbor, called on Chelsea friends yesterday.

Arthur Judson of Ann Arbor is the guest of Orrin Riemenschneider.

Rev. W. P. Considine has been entertaining his father from Detroit.

Walter Hook of London, Eng., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacon.

E. H. Wapples of Ann Arbor was a caller at the Standard office yesterday.

A. E. Walker has returned to Detroit after spending a few days with his wife at this place.

Miss Margaret Blosser of Manchester was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Freeman this week.

The Misses Florence and Adele Hurley returned to Detroit last Friday, after a week's visit with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Warren left for Chicago Saturday night.

Howard and Arthur Armstrong spent last week in Parma.

Andrew Hewes of Jackson spent part of this week in town.

Frank Mellenkamp of Niles spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. W. W. Yerbe of Leslie spent Sunday with friends here.

George and Austin Keenan have been visiting relatives at Parma.

Miss Flora Harrington has been an Ann Arbor visitor this week.

Mrs. Wm. Wood spent last week with her mother in Mt. Pleasant.

Will Schatz has returned home after spending several weeks in Toledo.

Prof. L. A. McDiarmid has returned from his summer vacation.

Dr. C. O. Reilly of Adrian spent the latter part of last week with friends here.

Mrs. C. E. Clark has been spending the past week with friends in Ypsilanti.

Mrs. A. N. Morton has been the guest of friends in Ann Arbor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Welch and M. Burton are visiting relatives in St. Louis.

Miss Mary Hawley of Jackson has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. Hawley.

Miss Clara Krause of Ann Arbor is being entertained by Miss Ida Schumacher.

Mrs. A. E. Cummer of Strathroy, Ont., is the guest of her son, O. E. Cummer.

Mrs. Thos. McNamara is entertaining her sister, Mrs. H. Hoag of Oxford, Ind.

Miss Rita Wilson of Grass Lake is the guest of Miss Mary Alber a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stimson attended the wedding of a friend in Jackson this week.

Misses Lucy Farrell and Mabel Monaghan have returned to their homes in Chicago after spending some time here.

All farm stock and tools, 20 acres of corn, 4 acres of potatoes will be sold at auction September 10th at the Geo. H. Mitchell farm 1 mile south of Lima Center. C. R. Smith.

For Paradise of Tea Growing Seek Tropical Climes.

TWO
CUPS
IN
ONE

NEVER

BOIL

CEYLON
...TEA...

The water should be freshly boiled, and the quantity of tea HALF what you use in case of China and Japan.

This is because of its

**STRENGTH,
FLAVOR,
AROMA AND
PURITY**

TEA PEOPLE ARE WE.

The choicest grades, the greatest variety, the best values are awaiting your inspection and trial at this store. We offer

- Choicest garden grown, protected plant, Ceylon tea, at 75c cents.
- Choicest garden grown, pan fired, Japan tea at 50 cents.
- Choicest garden grown, sun dried, Japan tea, 50 cents.
- Choicest plantation grown, pan fired, Japan tea, 30 cents.
- Good plantation grown, pan fired Japan tea, 25 cents.
- Extra choice gunpowder tea, 50 cents.
- Tansui Oolong English breakfast tea, 65 cents.
- Congou English breakfast tea, 65 cents.
- Good English breakfast tea, 50 cents.

The very best—the very cleanest and a saving of money besides. This is what our customers get and this is why we expect to have your tea trade.

FREE.—Ask for samples of our teas, they are cheerfully given.—FREE.

Freeman's Table Supply House.

Perfect Fitting Perfect Shape Trimmed Well Made Well At Popular Prices

Dutchess Trousers

STYLE, MATERIAL
AND FINISH
JUST RIGHT



Every
Pair Warranted

THEY MEET THE WANTS OF ALL.

WARRANTY

You may buy a pair of DUTCHESS WOOL TROUSERS at

\$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 or \$5

AND WEAR THEM TWO MONTHS. FOR EVERY SUSPENDER BUTTON THAT COMES OFF WE WILL PAY YOU TEN CENTS. IF THEY RIP AT THE WAISTBAND WE WILL PAY YOU FIFTY CENTS. IF THEY RIP IN THE SEAT OR ELSEWHERE WE WILL PAY YOU ONE DOLLAR, OR GIVE YOU A NEW PAIR.

Best in the World Try a Pair

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.

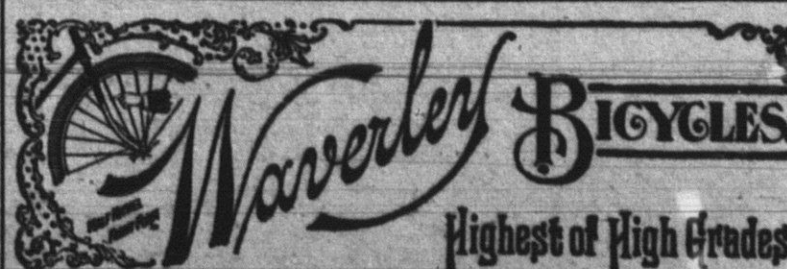
See our Monarch high grade Bicycle.

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

Made by
Indiana Bicycle Co
Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. KNAPP, Agent.



CHAPTER XX.

"Halloo, there—boy! Look alive there, mates! Up she goes!" And the gigantic crane, and the strong iron chain, and the huge hook began to do their work again, in the great loft of a many-storied building, one of those giant warehouses of which Londoners are excessively proud. There was bustle in the crowded and cumbered yard, always a busy spot, above which were inscribed the words, "Crump, Marsh & Caxton, Importers."

Mr. Marsh moved about the cumbered yard, giving orders personally now and then, but not as a rule interfering in the general management of the place.

"A letter, sir," said one of the messengers, coming up to his employer with a note in his hand.

"Heyday!" exclaimed Mr. Marsh, arching his eyebrows. "What's this?" There must have been something unusual in the aspect of this particular letter to have elicited a start and an exclamation of surprise from so experienced a man of business as Mr. Ephraim Marsh. This pink envelope, highly scented, was directed, in an unmistakably feminine hand, to

"Ephraim Marsh, Esquire,
"Creek Lane,
"City of London."

He opened it with visible reluctance, glanced at its contents, and exclaimed: "Heyday!" again and more emphatically than before. To all appearance he was not satisfied with this cursory inspection of the missive, for he made haste to enter a compartment of the glazed counting house sacred to himself, and pulling out his gold-rimmed spectacles, proceeded in a leisurely way to read the epistle.

Heedfully he put away the letter and its envelope in an inner pocket of his coat. When he emerged from his own glazed den Mr. Marsh was a changed man. His brow was dark, his eyes were bright, his hand, like a doctor's, was firm, and he walked with a springy step.

"Home, James; and drive fast, will you?" said the merchant, shortly. And the carriage dashed off quickly in the direction of Daggar Court, E. C.

The houses in Daggar Court are all old. All are solidly built, good seasoned oak timbers mingling with such brickwork as now moves the regretful envy of conscientious contractors. The rooms which Mr. Marsh inhabited—a first-floor set of apartments—were approached by a staircase, up which, according to the old saying, a coach-and-six might have been driven, so broad and easy were the shallow steps in blackened oak, while the balusters were heavy with grapes and apples and rose-clusters, carved by forgotten chisels of those who must have loved their handiwork long ago in the dim past.

As soon as he reached the big low drawing room, with its ceiling embellished with mythology, like an after-taste of the Renaissance, Mr. Marsh once more inspected the pink letter that had reached him at his place of business. The letter ran thus:

"Sir—I do not know whether you are aware that your ward, Miss Violet Mowbray, is the lawful possessor of seventy thousand pounds sterling, of which she is deprived by fraud. Also, I have to tell you that an unprincipled man, who knows of this circumstance, is trying to win her to become his wife, to possess himself of the money."

"A TRUE FRIEND."

"The thing is only an anonymous letter," contemptuously remarked Mr. Marsh, pursing up his lips and knitting his brows; "and yet old Gen. Yorke, it was thought, would have made his niece his heiress—and Violet was her only child; yet I have seen his will with no mention of the name of Mowbray in it, and bequeathing what he had to leave to more distant kinsfolk. He was reputed rich, but report plays strange tricks with the sum total of the savings of these old Indian generals. His will was duly proved. But there may have been a codicil; or there may have been a trust deed."

Again Mr. Marsh looked frowningly at the pink paper, and again he shook his head. He was a conscientious man. His guardianship of Violet Mowbray was one of his most sacred duties in his eyes. He looked at his watch. Then he rang the bell. The oldest little man servant—a year or two older than his master—came presently into the room in answer to the ring.

"Juniper," said Mr. Marsh, in a tone of assumed indifference, "I shall not sleep here to-night. I am going out of town, and I want you to pack my portmanteau, since I have just time to catch the 1:40 express." And in a few minutes more he was in his cab, bound for the terminus.

CHAPTER XXI.

"We are sorry to lose you, dear Miss Mowbray," the countess had said, with her sweetest smile and in her most dulcet accents, when her young guest left Thorsdale to return to Woodburn Parsonage. "One comfort is that we shall be near neighbors still."

Much to Violet's relief, Sir Richard had not been present at Thorsdale on the occasion of her departure. Don she had not seen since the memorable day of their betrothal.

The carriage from Thorsdale Park, with its coroneted panels and high-stepping grays, which had brought Miss Mowbray back to the Parsonage, had but just driven off, when another and humbler vehicle drew up at the garden gate, and Don, springing from the dog cart, briskly ascended the well-known road with some books under his arm.

"Is Mr. Langton at home?" asked the young man of the housemaid, who came, all smiles, to open the door.

"Sure, yes, Mr. Don," answered the hand maiden.

Don came in, bright and frank as ever. He could scarcely repress a start and an exclamation of surprise as he caught sight of Violet, whom he believed to be still at Thorsdale.

"I have brought the books, Mr. Langton, which you were kind enough to lend me," said Don, after a few words had been exchanged.

A clanging of the door bell, violently pulled, here interrupted.

"Mr. Marsh!" announced the flurried housemaid, and in, with almost alarming suddenness, bolted the bachelor uncle of the clergyman's wife.

"Uncle—Uncle Marsh—so very glad to see you," exclaimed Mrs. Langton, coming forward with both hands outstretched.

"Very glad, Charlotte, I'm sure. How d'ye do, Langton? Not forgotten me, Miss Violet? Bless me! how you've grown, and how the time does run. I've run down from London," Mr. Marsh said, "just to spend a day or two with you here, Langton, in your Yorkshire home—if you can put me up, Niece Charlotte—and to renew my acquaintance with my ward, Miss Violet here."

"We are only too delighted, my dear sir," said the rector, with his best smile of welcome. Mr. Marsh was staring at Don, who had been the rector and his wife, and who had taken the opportunity of exchanging a few words in a low voice with Miss Mowbray.

Mr. Marsh was a little too far from the two young people to allow anything of what either said to reach his ears. All he knew was that a very handsome young man was talking to a lovely girl. Following the direction of Mr. Marsh's eyes, the rector saw on whom his gaze was fixed, and at once proceeded to introduce

"Mr. Don, his young friend."

"The merchant made a stiff bow. Then Mrs. Langton slipped away to busy herself in household cares, and Don about the same time took his leave.

"Who is that young gentleman?" asked the merchant, abruptly, when Violet had quitted the conservatory.

"I scarcely know," answered the rector, smiling, "whether the verdict of the world would accord to Don, my young friend, and pet pupil, the rank of gentleman. And yet hereabouts you would not find a living soul who does not hold as a canon of faith that Don is of gentle birth. And yet, a few weeks ago the lad was a jet-hunter."

"A what?" asked Mr. Marsh, in a tone of amazement.

"A fine set of fellows, some of them, are our Yorkshire jet seekers of the coast," explained the rector; "bold men and, for that matter, courageous boys and women, who earn a tolerable livelihood by much toil and some peril. It is a romantic industry, with its certain risks and its possible prizes, the like of which hardly exists in the prosaic England of to-day. It was by a band under the command of a remarkable man, old Captain Obadiah Jenson, that Don was found, years ago, a richly dressed and beautiful child, lost or deserted on the sea beach. Among them he grew up, a young hero, and I found it a pleasure to teach a boy who outstripped the best and brightest of my former pupils. Don has lately become a clerk in our grand neighbor, Lord Thorsdale's, land office."

Mr. Marsh pursed up his lips again sourly. "Ah, well," he remarked, "you know best, I dare say, Langton, about this protegee of yours. As for me, it will do me good to let me ramble about as I like while I stay here, in my own independent way, as becomes a crusty old bachelor uncle like myself. I suppose I can find a fly when I want one at the neat little village inn I noticed down below."

"Wished to see me, sir?" said Superintendent Swann, waving his fleshy hand toward a spare rush-bottomed chair.

"Not exactly," Mr. Marsh began, with some embarrassment. "The truth is, I have a duty to discharge, and what I wished was to engage, with the permission of his superiors, the services of a detective, to be properly remunerated, of course, for his trouble. Here is my card. It bears my London address, as you see. I am just now on a visit to my nephew, or rather my niece's husband, at Woodburn—Mr. Langton, the rector, whose name you probably know."

"Permission is always given," said the chief policeman, blandly, "for private inquiries for proper objects, and by parties of known respectability. For the moment we have no detective, I am sorry to say. But I was myself a member of the London detective force, and came here direct from Scotland Yard."

Mr. Marsh resolved to put his trust in Superintendent Swann. He therefore mentioned his position, as guardian to the daughter of the late Major Mowbray, and went on to speak of the anonymous letter which he had received.

"Allow me to see the letter, sir?" said the chief of the Daneborough police, interrogatively. "Any idea of your own, sir, as to the identity of the writer? And you don't know of any sum—seventy thousand pounds—whereby—likely to have come from any quarter to the young lady in question?" was the next query.

"I can scarcely say," answered Mr. Marsh, hesitatingly. "Both the major and Mrs. Mowbray had wealthy relatives, the latter particularly. Her uncle, Gen. Yorke, who left her nothing by his will, may very possibly have bequeathed, or left in trust, a part of his considerable fortune for the benefit of his niece's only child."

"A woman wrote this, of course?"

"A woman did write it, no doubt," agreed Mr. Marsh.

"A queer hand, too—disguised, I should say."

"To me," ventured Mr. Marsh, "who am accustomed to correspondence from abroad, it appears like the penmanship of a foreigner, used to speak, but not to write the English language."

"It's a disguised hand, or my name is not Robert Swann. But we may get a clew to the business, I'm thinking, through finding out who it is who is making up to the young lady for the sake of her money."

A look of pain crossed Mr. Marsh's face as a remembrance of Don, handsome and young, rose up before him. He somewhat constrainedly replied that he had not yet been long enough at Woodburn to have been able to keep an eye on his ward and her supposed admirer, but should certainly do so, and would call in the course of a day or two to consult the superintendent again. Then he put something which chinked golden in the policeman's ready palm and went on his way.

Left alone, Superintendent Swann contemplated with evident satisfaction the four golden sovereigns. Then he opened the door that led into the outer station and called out.

"Send for Barnum; I want him," and in less than a quarter of an hour Constable Barnum was in the inner office.

Not a prepossessing man to look at was Constable Barnum. He was a lean little fellow, and he had a brown, hairy face, and restless, rat-like eyes of a shifty color, that seemed brown in one light and black in another. That he had been a thief was known; that he was by birth an American was suspected.

"I have sent for you, Barnum," said the superintendent, condescendingly, "to talk to you over a new job—no sworn information, but a mere private inquiry matter—to which I have not time, with all the borough business on my shoulders, to devote sufficient attention."

As the head policeman told his tale the shifty, rat-like eyes of Constable Barnum darkened and brightened alternately, changing color as swiftly as the chameleon of the poets. Holding the letter up between his eyes and the light, he sought to glean such intelligence as the water mark on the texture might furnish him, then surveyed keenly the envelope, with its postmarks, and then meekly folded his thin brown hands and waited.

"What do you say to that, Barnum?" the chief designed to ask.

"I should call it, sir, as your practical mind, I feel sure, has already done, a tough job," modestly responded the rat-eyed policeman.

(To be continued.)

BURIAL OF POPE PIUS IX.

Waited Up in a Temporary Tomb Until Put in the Crypt.

Few saw the scene which followed, when the good Pope's body had lain four days in state, and was then placed in its coffin at night, to be hoisted high and swung noiselessly into the temporary tomb above the small door on the east side—that is, to the left of the Chapel of the Choir. It was for a long time the custom that each pope should lie there until his successor died, when his body was removed to the monument prepared for it in the meantime, and the pope just dead was laid in the same place.

The church was almost dark, and only in the Chapel of the Choir and that of the Holy Sacrament, which are opposite each other, a number of big wax candles shed a yellow light. In the niche over the door a mason was still at work, with a tallow dip, clearly visible from below. The triple coffin stood before the altar in the Chapel of the Choir. Opposite, where the body still lay, the Noble Guards and the Swiss Guards, in their breastplates, kept watch with drawn swords and halberds.

The Noble Guards carried the bier on their shoulders in solemn procession, with chanting choir, robed bishops, and trumping soldiers, round by the Confession and across the church, and lifted the body into the coffin. The Pope had been very much beloved by all who were near him, and more than one gray-haired prelate shed tears of genuine grief that night.

In the coffin, in accordance with an ancient custom, a bag was placed containing ninety-three medals, one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze for each of the thirty-one years during which Pope Pius had reigned; and a history of the pontificate, written on parchment, was also deposited at the feet of the body.

When the leaden coffin was soldered, six seals were placed upon it, five by cardinals and one by the archbishop of the Chapter of St. Peter's. During the whole ceremony the prothonotary apostolic, the chancellor of the Apostolic Chamber, and the notary of the Chapter of St. Peter's were busy, pen in hand, writing down the detailed protocol of the proceedings.

The last absolution was pronounced, and the coffin in its outer case of elm was slowly moved out, and raised in slings, and gently swung into the niche. The masons bricked up the opening in the presence of cardinals and guards, and long before midnight the marble slab, carved to represent the side of a sarcophagus, was in its place with its simple inscription, "Pius IX., P. M."—Century.

Growth in Shipbuilding.

Some idea of the growth of shipping interests on the great lakes may be formed from the fact that, excluding warships, Cleveland is now the second greatest shipbuilding port in the world, the Clyde being the first. Most people will be surprised at the statement that Cleveland has a water commerce of 10,000,000 net tons, while New York has not more than 12,000,000. The ore deposits of the Lake Superior region are responsible for this enormous development of lake traffic.

Modern Degeneracy.

She-it seems strange that men are no longer willing to do deadly combat for the love of a woman.

He—Ain't it queer, though? Especially when women have so much more money of their own these days.—Indianapolis Journal.

Among the treasures of the Vatican at Rome is a pear valued at \$100,000.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Jackson Excursionists Have a Narrow Escape from a Frightful Disaster—Big Lumber Firm in Temporary Trouble.

The passengers on the steamer Manitou at Clark's Lake, near Jackson, narrowly escaped disaster Thursday night. The stopcock on the dome of the boiler blew out, and three persons were scalded—Robert Tawse, aged 10, of Owosso, very badly; Mrs. Jewell, severely; and Engineer Hinckley, slightly. Tawse and the engineer jumped overboard, as did the pilot, Arthur Richardson. There were 100 passengers on the boat, and when the explosion came there was a fearful time, especially among the women and children. The Badgley brothers, who own the boat, say the boiler was carrying ninety pounds pressure only, and that the government inspector tested it at 150 three weeks ago. Those jumping overboard were rescued, and the boat was towed to shore by another boat.

Blood-Red Trail.

Joe Coln-baski, who sleeps in an adjoining building, was awakened by robbers in Baumgardt & Co.'s clothing store at Frankfort, and ran for help. Upon his return he found two men leaving the back door, carrying huge bundles of clothing. He fired at them. One dropped his bundle, leaving a trail of blood, and both fled to the woods. The Sheriff arrested two vicious-looking tramps. One of them gave the name of Bryan. He accounted for a wound in his face by declaring he had been clubbed in a fight, but it looked more like a bullet wound. A portion of his ear was torn away. The other man gave his name as Rush, hailing from Quincy, Ill. When the men were searched, gold spectacles, etc., were found done up in a handkerchief, which the men claim came to them by express.

Train Crew Heavily Armed.

As a sequence of the attempted train wrecking near Boyne Falls the pay car, when it came through Friday, had an extra car attached, filled with armed men. As the fast through train just after dark was rounding a curve north of town, a heavy stone came crashing through the window of the cab, shattering it and frightening the engineer badly. Railway officials, with a number of detectives, have been attempting to unravel the mystery, both of the train wrecking, stone throwing and the theft of the handcar, but as yet there are no developments. United States Marshal Pratt and some of his deputies have also been investigating.

Big Fortune as Security.

Merrill & King, the big Saginaw lumbering firm, who asked for an extension of time from their creditors, are said to have assets of \$2,200,000 and liabilities of \$900,000. The lumber, logs and book accounts amount to nearly \$750,000. Thomas Merrill, it is said, offers to secure all creditors with his entire individual estate, estimated at nearly \$1,000,000. The firm owns an immense plant at Duluth, a lumber yard at Toledo and thousands of acres of pine lands in Michigan, Canada and the West. Their trouble arose from the failure of purchasers to take and pay for lumber cut under contract.

Short State Items.

Old settlers in this State cannot recall the time when mosquitoes have been as numerous and as bloodthirsty as they are this season.

In a Baraga saw mill one day last week two men, with one gang saw, cut 450,000 feet of lumber, which, it is claimed, breaks the record for a single day's work in this line.

George Gifford, while helping load some cars at Ridgway, on Monday, was caught between two logs in such a manner that three ribs, his shoulder blade and collarbone were broken.

It seems that Mrs. Cuckler, who arrested Carl Slineck for stealing \$116 and took him to Bay City, is a pretty clever detective. Carl says she induced him to accompany her by promising to help him out of the county.

The Jackson Crown Paper Company, of Jackson, has filed mortgages aggregating \$81,774.75, with C. E. Townsend, as trustee. The firm comprises George M. Smalley and Jacob D. Smalley. Mary S. Smalley and Elizabeth M. Smalley are preferred creditors of the first mortgage, amounting to \$19,745.00. The company handled paper and manufactured brooms. The assets cannot be ascertained, but it is understood they will not reach the indebtedness. The firm has been running about three years. Twenty-five different firms are named as creditors, four being in Michigan.

Farmer Kilpane, who is believed to be the leader of an organized band of thieves near Stanton, made another lucky escape Thursday. The Sheriff heard he was to be at the house of his brother about eight miles away during the night and surrounded the place with deputies. At daylight Kilpane came out of the barn and, being ordered to halt, he broke for the woods. The whole posse emptied their revolvers after him, without effect. Mrs. Goatman, who kept house for the suspect, has been arrested as a receiver of stolen property, much plunder having been found in the house.

J. W. Fleming, secretary of the Michigan Maple Company, was drowned Sunday afternoon while paddling a small canoe across the bay at Traverse City with T. L. Ludgate, manager of the Traverse City Lumber Company. The families of the two men were in another boat, the party being on their way to a grove near the shore for a picnic. Fleming drowned before the eyes of his wife, and was saved after great efforts by McCorney, who was rowing the boat with the women. Fleming was well known in lumber circles and was active in that business. He was 38 years old.

Manistique bicycle riders are becoming so numerous and noisy that the Council will pass an ordinance to keep them off the sidewalks and compel them to carry lanterns after dark.

Mrs. Jennie Murphy, the female bandit who robbed Dwight Mackey's house near Jasper, is serving a ninety-day sentence in the Adrian jail. She says her husband is a traveling horse trader and she follows him about with a horse and buggy, selling a polishing compound. The articles stolen from the Mackey house were found in her trunk, and she says that she did the job alone.

Dealers are paying but 25 cents per bushel for plums at Inlay City. Potatoes on low ground in the vicinity of Ridgway are rotting very badly. George Brown, the Inlay City farmer who went suddenly insane a few weeks ago, died Sunday night.

William Wanemaker killed three large tiger cats near Wales, St. Clair County. He refused \$80 for their pelts.

There are 15,000,000 feet of logs in transit from Canada to Cheboygan, and 30,000,000 more coming this season.

At Central Lake, Antrim County, Eugene Shay was run over by a car in a mill and so badly injured that he died in a few minutes.

C. F. Matthias, a contractor and builder, of Adrian, was struck by a runaway horse Tuesday, and had his collarbone badly fractured.

The 18-month-old child of John Flowers, of Jackson, died Tuesday morning from the effects of being accidentally scalded the day before.

The wheat crop near Bay City is double what it was last year, and farmers fear they will glut the market and still further depress prices.

John R. Craig, of Cheboygan, missed \$30 he had in his trouser's pocket, and as the trousers were gone also, he thinks some one came in an open window and stole the whole outfit during the night.

D. C. Miller, the Jackson ex-convict, who was bound over for stealing \$10 from a Mr. Klegger, appears to be a philanthropist. He says he took the money so Klegger would not spend or lose it.

While bathing in the St. Joseph River at Benton Harbor, George Godding, aged 12 years, and Martin Flannigan, aged 16, were swept off a sandbar by a swift current and both were drowned in sight of friends.

At Kalamazoo Frank B. Doyens' son set fire to the drippings from a whisky barrel in his saloon. The barrel exploded, knocking out the front of the store and throwing kegs against the ceiling. No one was hurt.

Philip Burton, aged 15, an apprentice in Wheeler's shipyard, at Bay City, got to scuffling on a scaffold with one MacDonald. Both fell fourteen feet. Burton was killed, but MacDonald was only slightly hurt.

The ladies in Manistique are at the head of the movement for the establishment of an industrial school in that city. The prospects for the institution are bright, and the ladies are enthusiastic over their probable success.

Robert Whyte, the 20-year-old son of Deputy Sheriff Whyte, of Saginaw, picked up a strange looking metal object which he proceeded to investigate, the result being an explosion and the mutilation of three fingers and the palm of the hand.

The annual tristate band tournament held at Adrian attracted twenty-two bands and several thousand people. The parade, besides civic, military and fraternal organizations, included fifty handsome floats. The next place of meeting will be either Monroe, Mich., or Lima, Ohio.

At Grand Haven Ray Coates, slayer of Enos Lawrence, at Holland, was, Saturday afternoon, found guilty of murder in the first degree. Mrs. Lawrence will soon be tried as an accessory. It will be remembered that Coates slew Lawrence in bed and threw the body into the river. Then Coates ran away with and married Mrs. Lawrence, who is his own sister, the guilty couple being captured near Kalkaska. Coates confessed the murder, but claimed self-defense.

The large sawmill, shingle and salt plant of R. G. Peters, at Eastlake, operated by the Michigan Trust Company, shut down, throwing about 550 men out of employment. The company on Saturday announced a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, and the Polish laborers, constituting 30 or 40 per cent. of the entire force, refused to go to work. Under the reduction common laborers would get from 90 cents to \$1, some running as low as 75 cents. Supt. Carey says the company can better afford to lie idle than to run under present prices and sluggish markets.

The general depression in the lumber trade has greatly depreciated the value of medium grade lumber. High grade stock is much sought after, but would-be purchasers are not willing to pay even a fair price for it. "The almost exclusive demand for high-grade lumber," said a prominent Bay City lumberman, "is without precedence in the history of the trade. Despite this fact, however, there is no increase in the prices offered for such stock, and the amount on hand, compared to all inferior grade, is proportionately so low that the dealers are reluctant about disposing of it until there is a decided increase in the prices offered."

Some startling statements were made before the State Board of Equalization by the representatives of the counties relative to the depreciation of property since the last equalization was made in 1891. The representatives from the agricultural counties say that farm property has decreased in value fully 50 per cent. The Upper Peninsula representatives assert that there has been a great slump in the value of mining stock, occasioned by the development of the Mesaba range, and that many of the copper mines are inactive. Marquette County was equalized in 1891 at \$23,000,000, but it is asserted that the valuation of the county is now less than \$10,000,000. Thomas B. Dunstan and Prosecuting Attorney Streator, of Houghton County, asked that the valuation of Houghton County be reduced nearly one-half on account of the depreciation of mining stocks and the destruction of the timber in the county. The county was considered in 1891 the richest in the State, and its valuation was fixed at \$40,000,000. It was stated that the loss to the county from the depreciation of mining stocks alone would amount to over \$11,000,000. The startling statement was made that the celebrated Calumet and Hecla copper mine would be exhausted in ten years. Keweenaw and other mining counties are also claimed to be in a sorry plight on account of the slump in mining stocks.

Nehemiah Henry Smith, father of Mrs. Lucy Thurman, the well-known temperance lecturer and worker in the colored cause, died at Jackson Tuesday of old age, being nearly 84 years old.

George Bryde, claiming to be a deputy game and fish warden, with headquarters at Detroit, is alleged to have tried to blackmail fishermen in the vicinity of Caseville by offering upon payment of \$10 each not to prosecute them because their nets were not of the kind prescribed by law. He also hired a horse and failed to return it, and is now under arrest on a charge of horse stealing.

SHELLED A PALACE.

BRITISH GUNBOATS BOMBARD ZANZIBAR.

Snarling Sultan Said Khalid and His Followers Driven Out by Storm of Missiles and Fire—His Gunboat Hunt—Fugitives Hemmed In.

Ultimatum Backed by Force.

The palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded by the British Thursday morning and at noon was a mass of smoking ruins. The snarling chieftain, Said Khalid, and the commander of his forces, Said Sales, succeeded in escaping to the German consulate, where they sought refuge and remain under the protection of the German flag.

Said Khalid seized the palace and proclaimed himself sultan on the death of Sultan Hamed Bin Thaid Bin Said, and had been strongly re-enforced and bravely refused to surrender. Said Khalid had with him at that time about 2,500 well armed and well disciplined men, including 600 Askaris, who have been trained under British officers, plenty of ammunition and a number of field guns and other pieces of artillery which were trained on the British warships. The latter were: The flagship St. George, the third-class cruiser Philomen, the third-class cruiser Ragoon and the first-class gunboats Sparrow and Thrush.

Wednesday cabled instructions from London announced an ultimatum to Said Khalid. He was ordered to hand down his flag and surrender with his force no later than 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

It is understood that Said Khalid received re-enforcements from the slave dealers who flocked to his support, as the formal holding of the British flag over Zanzibar would mean the liberation of about 250,000 slaves and a deathblow to slavery in that part of East Africa.

Shortly before 9 o'clock a naval officer was sent to the palace with another message for Said Khalid, asking him if he was prepared to surrender. Said Khalid replied that he would die sooner than surrender.

Warships Begin to Fire.

At 9 o'clock the Thrush and Sparrow and two gunboats opened fire with their heaviest guns and ten minutes later they had sent a storm of shell and shot into the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion among its defenders, while dismounting some of the guns ashore and putting to flight the gunners handling the pieces. The fire of the warships was admirably directed and smoke was soon seen to be issuing from several parts of the palace.

Said's followers answered the fire of the warships with great persistence and gallantry and did not stop firing until, in response to the flagship's signal of "Cease firing," the guns of the warships stopped showering shot and shell ashore. The losses of the enemy are not known, but must have been heavy, especially among the defenders of the palace proper.

During the bombardment the Sultan's armed steamer Glasgow opened fire on the British warships, but a few well-aimed shells from the heavy guns of the Ragoon and a shot or two from the four-inch guns of the Sparrow crashed through and through her, silenced her fire in short order and ultimately sank her in her moorings. Soon after the palace caught fire and the walls and roof were sent flying here and there by the shells of the warships. Said Khalid and Said Sales, the latter being the commander of the usurping Sultan's army, escaped with a number of their leading followers through the back part of the palace and hurriedly made their way to the German consulate, where they asked for protection, which was accorded them.

Admiral Rawson, in order to prevent the escape of Said Khalid and his followers to the mainland of Africa, where their presence would undoubtedly have caused trouble with the slave leaders and their adherents, sent detachments of marines, bluejackets and local Zanzibaris to occupy all the roads and avenues of escape, thus hemming in the enemy pretty effectually, although many escaped to the mainland and islands in dows.

A dispatch received at London from Admiral Rawson, dated Zanzibar, 2:45 p. m. Thursday, says: "I issued an ultimatum at 7 o'clock this morning calling upon the usurper to hand down his flag and surrender to me, and directing his followers to pile their arms and leave the palace before 9 o'clock, or otherwise would be bombarded. Instead of complying, he commenced increasing his gun positions, and his corvette trained her guns on my squadron. I opened fire at 9:30, and the corvette was sunk, all the guns were silenced and the usurpers yielded to the German consul. Hamoud has been appointed sultan. The enemy's loss was heavy. Only a petty officer of the gunboat Thrush was wounded."

Before the bombardment all foreign residents had sought safety either on the British boats or at their respective legations.

CONGRESS IS SLOW TO ACT.

No Arrangements for Representation at Paris Exposition.

The French Government is rapidly perfecting the details for the international exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 commemorating the birth of the centenary and in this connection has asked the Commissioner General who will represent the United States, and for such information available as to the participation of this country. To this Acting Secretary Rockhill has replied that the Commissioner General has not been named as the American Congress took no step at its recent session to provide for American representation at the exposition. He expressed the belief, however, that an approaching session of Congress would bring about an acceptance of the invitation of the French republic.

For ten days an old-fashioned meeting has been going on near Pawnee, with hundreds of Indians in attendance. The religious fervor has been high, and the Indians said that all night, becoming so exhausted that they have to be hauled from the camp grounds. The squaws in many instances faint and do not regain consciousness for days.

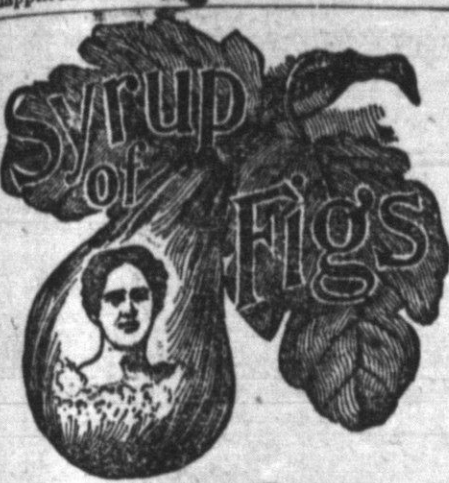
Elijah Jones, residing south of Brown, Ind., committed suicide by putting the muzzle of the rifle to his head and charging it with his toe. Family trouble caused him to commit the deed.

CANT HELP TELLING.

No village so small.
No city so large.
From the Atlantic to the Pacific,
names known for all that is truthful,
all that is reliable, are attached to the
most thankful letters.
They come to Lydia E. Pinkham, and



tell the one story of physical salvation
gained through the aid of her Vegeta-
ble Compound.
The horrors born of displacement
or ulceration of the womb:
Backache, bearing-down, dizziness,
fear of coming calamity, distrust of
best friends.
All, all—sorrows and sufferings of
the past. The famed "Vegetable
Compound" bearing the illustrious
name, Pinkham, has brought them out
of the valley of suffering to that of
happiness and usefulness.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the
transient nature of the many phys-
ical ills which various pleasant efforts
rightly directed. There is comfort in
the knowledge that so many forms of
sickness are not due to any actual dis-
ease, but simply to a constipated con-
dition of the system, which the pleasant
family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt-
ly removes. That is why it is the only
remedy with millions of families, and is
everywhere esteemed so highly by all
who value good health. Its beneficial
effects are due to the fact, that it is the
one remedy which promotes internal
cleansing, but it is in need of a laxative,
which one should have the best, and with
the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of
Figs stands highest and is most largely
used and gives most general satisfaction.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R. CHICAGO ST. LOUIS



NEW DAY TRAIN
DAYLIGHT SPECIAL
Chicago 10.35 am Ar St. Louis 7.04 pm

Free Reclining Chair Cars. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
POPULAR SPECIAL
NIGHT TRAIN
Chicago 9.00 pm Ar St. Louis 7.24 am

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subject of color. It is a valuable
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the subject. It is illustrated with
many beautiful pictures and is
bound in a handsome cover. It is
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of 50 cents. Address: W. J. CARLTON,
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cured. Cheap and best cure. FREE TRI-
AL. State case. Dr. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

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TAKE OFF THE HORSE'S SHOES.

They May Be Removed When the
Animal Is Put to Bed.
Horses need no longer go to bed with
their shoes on. A man who believes
that a good horse should be treated just
as kindly as a good man has invented a
horseshoe which is adjusted to the ani-
mal's foot without nails.

The shoes are put on and removed at
the pleasure of the owner, and the
horses upon whom they have been tried
seem to exhibit a great appreciation
of them, doing their work better and in
a number of ways indicating that life
is more satisfactory without a hoof full
of nails. This shoe is drawn over the
hoof and buckled on, no nails being
driven anywhere into the foot for any
purpose. If the inventor, who is an ex-
perienced horseman, is correct the un-
fortunate animal has been for centuries
rewarded for his faithful service to
man by the most exquisite torture,
caused by the sharp nails, and he has
not the voice to complain. He consid-
ers the present method of horseshoeing



ADJUSTABLE SHOES FOR HORSES.

nothing less than barbarous. The
equine hoof is naturally adapted to its
purpose.

Though to all appearances it is mere-
ly a hornlike lump at the extremity of
the leg, it is in reality as carefully con-
structed as the foot of a human being.
It has bones, flesh, blood and sensitive
nerves; it has a heel called a frog, es-
pecially designed to bear upon the
ground, and the Creator never intended
that it should be driven full of nails,
cut, burned, hammered and pared.

There is little room, says the inventor,
for nails in a horse's hoof, despite all
opinions to the contrary, and gauging
or concaving the sole is highly injuri-
ous. He states that the laying on of
hot irons to make the old fashioned
shoe fit, as practiced by blacksmiths,
deteriorates the life substance and is
the main cause of brittle or contracted
hoofs. Cutting and scraping make the
frog tender, rendering it liable to
bruises, blisters and soreness.

All these difficulties are expected to
be obviated by the adoption of the nail-
less shoe. No operation of any kind is
performed on the hoof, but instead of
making the foot fit the shoe, as careless
horseshoers sometimes do, the shoe is
designed to fit the foot.

The part of the new shoe which rests
upon the ground resembles an ordinary
horseshoe, being of the same shape and
material. A hinge in front permits it
to spread apart in adjusting to the
hoof in order to allow the frog to per-
form its natural office of a heel. A
plate covers the entire bottom of the
foot, so that the animal stands flatly
upon a smooth surface, the frog sus-
taining part of the weight and forming
a cushion to lessen the jar to the equine
anatomy. Sometimes a small pad of
leather or rubber is placed between the
shoe and the foot for the same purpose.
The "upper" is of leather, provided
with a strap and buckle, simply for
holding the whole arrangement in place.

With a set of these iron and leather
"brogans" upon his feet the wearer is
protected, as the inventor says, from
all the troubles of horseflesh caused by
cobblestones and inequalities in the
road.—New York Herald.

Current Condensations.

A ton of good coal is said to yield
about 8,000 feet of purified gas.

The girl pupils of the Osborne, Kan.,
High School have two excellent base-
ball teams.

Women are forbidden to enter saloons
at Astoria, Ore., by a city ordinance
passed a few days ago.

Russia has decided to create a smaller
monetary unit than the rouble. It
will be a silver coin worth 50 kopecks,
or about a quarter of a dollar, and called
a rub.

Many of the leading men of France
have become teetotallers. The reason
for this is they claim they cannot attain
the success in business they desire, and
drink. Among them are President
Faure and his Cabinet, Alphonse Dau-
det and other writers.

W. J. CARLTON,
10 Spruce St., New York.

Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands
cured. Cheap and best cure. FREE TRI-
AL. State case. Dr. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

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IT IS GONE FOREVER.

ONTONAGON WIPED OFF THE
EARTH BY FIRE.

Glory of the Little Town Made
Famous by Matches Is No More—
Eighteen Hundred People Are Home-
less, Impoverished, and Hungry.

Sawdust Town's Fate.
Another sawdust town has gone where
so many have preceded it. Ontonagon,
Mich., the oldest settlement on Lake Su-
perior between the Soo and Bayfield, is
no more, and its 1,800 homeless and hun-
gry inhabitants are depending for food
and shelter upon charity.

The story of its destruction in a few
brief hours Tuesday afternoon is pitifully
like the stories from a score of other lum-
bering towns in the Northwest which have
been wiped from the earth in a few hours.
Smoldering forest fires had burned in the
swamp south of the Diamond Match
Company's big mills for two weeks. At
noon the wind freshened. At 1 the first
mill caught fire. The automatic sprink-
lers deluged the whole interior with water,
but the gale from the southwest drove the
flames into the lumber along the river,
where 60,000,000 feet of pine lumber was
stacked in piles as high as a three-story
building. Then it was a race for life. So
quickly did the flames spread that the fire-
men were compelled to abandon their ap-



HARBOR AT ONTONAGON.

paratus and flee for their lives. Blazing
shingles and firebrands were carried hun-
dreds of feet high by the irresistible cur-
rent of hot air, to fall a quarter and half
mile farther on and fire the buildings that
they alighted upon. The people fled in all
directions, and families were divided. By
5 o'clock the destruction of the village
was complete, and not a soul remained in
the town proper. Prior to abandoning his
post at the railway depot the operator had
sent out an appeal for aid. The relief
train managed to get within about a mile
of the doomed village. The train picked
up all the people found beside the track
and took them to Rockland, where they
were made as comfortable for the night
as the limited accommodations of the ham-
let would permit.

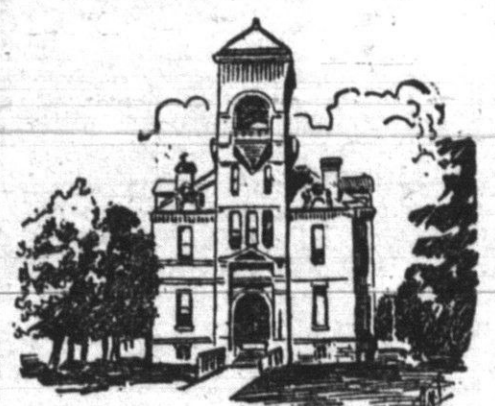
As soon as daylight came the train
crew of the St. Paul Railway, aided by
citizens, loaded into a box car all the
clothing and provisions that could be col-
lected and set out for Ontonagon.

The work of relief was begun imme-
diately. Word was received by the rail-
way officials at Houghton that cars of
supplies including tents and lumber for
temporary sheds were already on the way
from Marinette, Green Bay, Iron Moun-
tain and places farther south.

There is little hope that the town will
ever recover from the blow. The timber
in that vicinity has been gone for years
and the Diamond Match Company can save
thousands of dollars by building its mills
closer to its untouched forests. The cop-
per mines having been worked out or
abandoned years ago, the match com-
pany's plant was the mainstay.

The village will, of course, be rebuilt,
but there is little likelihood of its being
so large or so prosperous. It is well
known that many families who had ac-
cumulated wealth in former years re-
mained only because of old associations,
and now that these are removed they will
doubtless move away.

The total loss will reach \$2,500,000, of
which the Diamond Match Company sus-
tains \$1,000,000, with insurance of about



COURTHOUSE AT ONTONAGON.

half. Besides the Diamond Match Com-
pany other large losers are:
Sargent, Jennings & Gilkey, of
Ontonagon, lumber \$100,000
Louis Reidering, of Marquette,
lumber on dock 25,000
James Norton, of Ewing, lumber
on dock 10,000
D. J. Norton, of Ewing, lumber
on dock 10,000
William McFarlan, of Bruce's
Crossing, lumber on dock 10,000
Lowe House, four-story hotel 10,000
Centennial Hotel 5,000
Paul House 5,000
John Hawley's big store, total
loss 20,000
Bank of Ontonagon 5,000
Postoffice, court house, jail and
school house 50,000
James Mercer's large warehouse,
dock and coal sheds 50,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot.
Government breakwater and water-
works.

Five hundred residences.
The county buildings, business blocks,
merchandise stocks and dwellings were
fairly covered by insurance. The heaviest
losser among insurance companies is the
Milwaukee Mechanics, which held about
\$35,000 worth of risks on village property
and lumber.

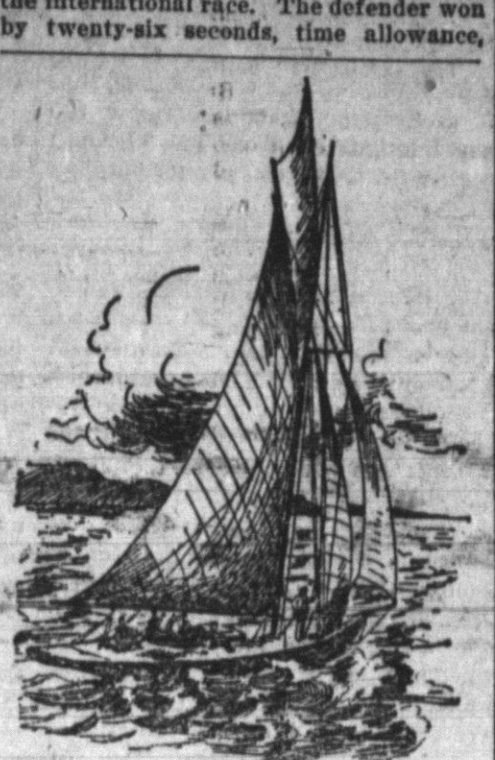
Other heavy underwriters were: Lon-
don and Liverpool and Globe, \$10,000;
Hartford, \$8,000; Northern, \$7,000; New
York Underwriters, Phoenix of Hart-
ford, Phenix of Brooklyn, Hanover and
Hartford, each \$5,000; Columbia Fire
Lloyds, \$7,500; Phoenix of London, \$4,000.

Only two Michigan companies—the De-
troit Fire and Marine and Grand Rapids
—were involved. Each lost \$2,000.

Among the losses was the superb coin
collection of Manager Comstock of the
Diamond Match Company. This collection
was valued at nearly \$30,000 and was
insured for \$20,000. It was regarded as
one of the finest in this country.

CANADA WINS BY A FLUKE.

Mistake of Captain Barber Costs the
Yankee the Race.
The Canadian yacht the Canada defeated
the challenger the Vencador and won
the international race. The defender won
by twenty-six seconds, time allowance.



CHALLENGE YACHT VENCADOR.

after as pretty a yacht race as was ever
sailed on Lake Erie. It was a hard race
for the Yankee yacht to lose, for she had
the race well won, but lost in a most un-
fortunate way. The course was five
miles straight away to leeward and re-
turn and repeat. On the second turn
Capt. Barber could not make out the
stake boat. There were three boats in
line flying the American flag and there
was nothing to indicate which of these
was the real boat. The stake boat had two
masts. Anchored below her was another
small boat with two masts and an Ameri-
can flag flying from one of them. The
Vencador was headed properly for the
right boat, but as she neared it her cap-
tain seemed perplexed and undecided what
to do. Finally he pulled away for the
furthestmost one and rounded them all.
His error cost his boat the race, for he lost
nearly three minutes hunting for the right
boat. Had he turned the boat properly



INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE TROPHY.

the Vencador would have won the race by
about one and a half minutes instead of
losing it by a little less than half a min-
ute.

MET IN MILWAUKEE.

National Convention of Republican
League Clubs.

The convention of the National League
of Republican Clubs met in Exposition
Hall, Milwaukee. The attendance of dele-
gates at the opening session was not so
large as expected, but more came in dur-
ing the day and evening. There was also
a slight feeling of disappointment at the
absence of certain speakers of national
reputation, whom the National Committee
had declined to send, on the ground that
they were needed elsewhere. Ex-Senator
Ingalls of Kansas was asked to deliver
an address, but could not attend, nor was
Senator Allison able to be present. The
big hall in the Exposition Building was
handsomely decorated with the national
colors. The background was yellow,
while peering out from among the flags
were large designs of twenty-dollar gold
pieces. There were only a few spectators
in the galleries. The delegates were slow
in arriving, and it was an hour after the
appointed time when they began to take
their seats.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, president of the
National League, called the convention
to order, and Rev. W. A. Huntsberger in-
voked the divine blessing upon the as-
sembly. President McAlpin presented
Mayor Ranscheuberger, who, in behalf
of the city, welcomed the visiting dele-
gates. Mayor Ranscheuberger said it
was with pleasure that, as chief executive
of the city, he extended a cordial welcome
to Milwaukee. He extended the freedom
of the city, and said that he had the latch
key with him. He paid a high compliment
to the large delegations present, and said
that the organization showed that there
was great activity all along the line.

When he finished the delegates cheered
him and gave a rousing cheer for the city
of Milwaukee. S. A. Harper, of Madison,
Wis., president of the Wisconsin State
League, welcomed the delegates on behalf
of the Wisconsin Republicans. Irving M.
Bean, chairman of the Milwaukee Reception
Committee, responded on behalf of the
citizens' committee.

The Secretary read dispatches from
McKinley, Hobart, Depew and others re-
gretting their inability to attend the con-
vention.

PYTHIANS INCREASE.

Members of the Order at Cleveland,
Hear Pleading News.

The reports of the officers of the Grand
Lodge, Knights of Pythias, as read be-
fore the encampment in Cleveland show
a remarkable growth and development of
the order. That of Supreme Chancellor
Walter B. Richie was listened to with
special interest and was praised for its
patriotic utterances on the Americanism
of the order.

The report of R. L. C. White, supreme
keeper of records and seals, showed that
in 1894 there were three subordinate
lodges and seventy-eight members, and in
1895 6,494 subordinate lodges, and 404,
530 members. States in which the great-
est gains were made were: Ohio, 3,969;
Illinois, 3,317; Iowa, 2,265; Massachu-
setts, 1,919; Missouri, 1,612; North Caro-
lina, 1,404; Maine, 1,314; Texas, 1,219.
There was a loss of 2,087 in Kansas and
4,106 in Pennsylvania. There were gains
in thirty-eight States and territories and
a loss in sixteen.

The report of Maj. Gen. James R. Car-
nahan, commanding the uniform rank,
showed that the revenues had been suffi-
cient to meet all the expenses of the man-
agement.

Disheveled Drafts.

When the stomach dishevels the drafts
made upon it by the rest of the system, it is
necessarily because its fund of strength is
very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach
Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the
shape of pure, rich blood, containing the
elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a
sequence of the new vigor afforded the stom-
ach, the bowels perform their functions regu-
larly, and the liver works like clock work.
Malaria has no effect upon a system thus
re-enforced.

Every sin suffered to remain in the
heart raises a family.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

True nobility shows itself in doing
good.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the
bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn
gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Re-
newer to prevent baldness and grayness.

My doctor said I would die, but Pico's
Cure for Consumption cured me.—Annex
Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '96.

When Robbins' Electric Balm was first made in 1893
it cost 50 cents a box. It is precisely the same ingredi-
ents and quality now and does not cost half. Buy it of
your grocer and preserve your clothes. If he hasn't it,
he will get it.

Act in time and there will be no
haste.

Good

Blood is what gives strong nerves, vigor, vitality.
Good blood and good health come by taking

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic.

PISOLS CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

ORE EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

RADWAY'S PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver,
Bowel, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous System, Loss of
Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Cough, Indigestion,
Grippe, Rheumatism, Fever, Intoxication of the
Bowel, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal
Organs. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury,
minerals or deleterious drugs.

OBSERVE

The following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the
digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness
of the blood in the head, aidity of the stomach, nau-
sea, heartburn, disgust of food, fulness or weight in
the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of
the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a
lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising,
sudden drops or veils before the sight, tinnitus and dull
pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness
of the skin and eyes, salt in the sweat, chills and
sudden flashes of heat burning in the flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the sys-
tem of all the above named disorders.
Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
RADWAY & CO., New York.



DEAR MR. RADWAY, YOUR PILLS ARE THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED.

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and advice as to Patentability of Inven-
tions. Send for INVENTOR'S GUIDE, or HOW TO GET A
PATENT. Patrick & Farrell, Washington, D.C.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

late Principal Examiner of Patents Bureau.

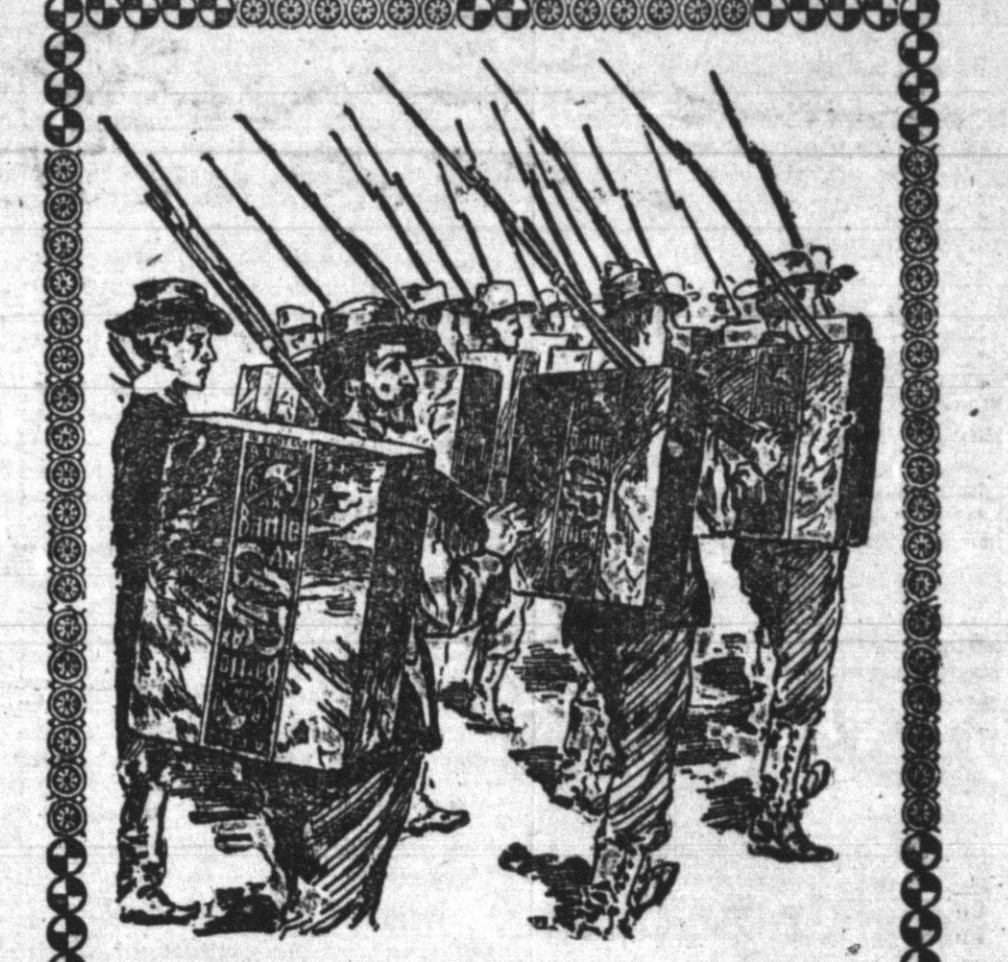
3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, city, alone.

GET A MOVE ON you and come to the garden road
of the South. Fayette County,
West Tennessee, where Northern farmers are locat-
ing in its rich soil. Write Southern Home-
sackers' Land Co., Sumerville, Fa. to Co. Tenn.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Price 10 cents. Sold by all druggists.

C. N. U. No. 36-96

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



"The Old Soldier's Favorite."

Battle Ax

PLUG

A little bit of pension goes a long
way if you chew "Battle Ax."
The biggest piece of really high-
grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents;
almost twice as large as the other
fellow's inferior brand.

"Contains More Flesh Form-
ing Matter Than Beef."

That is what an eminent physician
says of good cocoa. The Cocoa
made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.,
Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

See that Imitations are not palmed off on you.

"The More You Say the Less
People Remember." One
Word With You,

SAPOLIO

WHERE
do you get your laundry work
done?
At the
Chelsea Steam Laundry
of course.
WHY NOT?
Real Estate!

Eight houses and lots
for sale. Good build-
ing 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. ROGUES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
Wm. MARTIN, Agent.

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The modern stand-
ard Family Medi-
cine: Cures the
common every-day
ills of humanity.

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Now is the time
to get a good

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FREE! FREE!
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THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and
effective remedy for diseases of the
throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral. As an emergency medi-
cine, for the cure of
Croup, Sore Throat,
Lung Fever and
Whooping Cough,
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
cannot be equaled.
E. M. BRAWLEY,
D. D., Dis. Sec. of
the American Bap-
tist Publishing Society, Petersburg,
Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent
colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley
also adds: To all ministers suffering
from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Awarded Medal at World's Fair.
AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

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 meet-
ings, Sundays at 6:30 p. m. Prayer
meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Pas-
tor and family at home Tuesday after-
noon 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 Cove-
nant meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. C. L. Ad-
ams 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 meet-
ings 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. Even-
ing prayers with congregational sing-
ing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sun-
day school after high mass. Mass on
week days at 8 a. m.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL—Rev. G. Eisen,
pastor. Preaching every Sunday alter-
nating morning and afternoon. Sun-
day-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.

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

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon
mials. Now permanently located on
Park street across from the Methodist
church. Calls at all hours promptly at-
tended to.

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

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.

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

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.

LONGEVITY ACROSS THE OCEAN

The Centenarians of Some Old World
Countries.
A German statistician has studied the
census returns of Europe to learn a few
things about the centenarians of the Old
World. He has found, for instance, that
high civilization does not favor the
greatest length of life. The German
empire, with 55,000,000 population, has
but 79 subjects who are more than 100
years old. France, with fewer than
40,000,000, has 213 persons who have
passed their hundredth birthdays. En-
gland has 146; Ireland, 578; Scotland,
46; Denmark, 2; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 10,
and Norway, with 2,000,000 inhabitants,
23. Switzerland does not boast a single
centenarian, but Spain, with about
18,000,000 population, has 401.
The most amazing figures found by
the German statistician came from that
troublesome and turbulent region
known as the Balkan peninsula. Ser-
bia has 575 persons who are more than
100 years old; Roumania, 1,084, and Bul-
garia, 5,883. In other words, Bulgaria
has a centenarian to every 1,000 inhab-
itants, and thus holds the international
record for old inhabitants. In 1892
alone, there died in Bulgaria 350 per-
sons of more than 100 years. In the
Balkan peninsula, moreover, a person is
not regarded as on the verge of the
grave the moment he becomes a cen-
tenarian. For instance, in Serbia there
were in 1890 some 290 persons between
106 and 115 years, 123 between 115 and
125, and 18 between 125 and 135. Three
were between 135 and 140.

THE PREACHER APOLOGIZED.

And the Suit for \$25,000 Has Been
Withdrawn.
Some months ago Rev. Dr. Pullman,
a prominent Methodist divine, of
Bridgeport, Conn., from the pulpit de-
nounced the well known actress, Mlle.
Jane May, reflecting on her character.
She promptly instituted a suit for slan-
der and placed the amount at \$25,000.

The other day the reverend gen-
tleman publicly apologized and Mlle. May
withdrew the suit, severely scoring the
preacher, however, as follows:
"Your retraction of the reckless and
unchristian charges against my moral
character has been submitted to me and is
accepted. I have been made aware of
the fact that since the utterance of
those awful words against me (a wife
and mother) afflictions have befallen
the sacred circle of your home, and, out
of a spirit of charity, which you did not
see fit to extend to me, I do not desire
to add more to your burden by the an-
noyance which a continuance of my
suit would naturally cause you and
yours. Therefore I accept your retraction
as sufficient. But I feel that I can,
without impropriety, suggest that it is
my hope that the course I have pursued
in this matter may, at least, be the
means of deterring clergymen who
think less in the pulpit of the gospel of
Christ than of notoriety and self-ag-
grandizement from making unprovoked
and malicious attacks upon actresses
of whom they know absolutely nothing."

Ambitious Philadelphia Boys.
All of a sudden the bright, small boy
in a part of West Philadelphia has de-
veloped a wonderful desire to run er-
rands for the neighbors "free for noth-
ing," and generous housekeepers have
been marveling at the solicitation of
contracts for the privilege of running
after purchases. Numbers of the
youngsters have made compacts that
they shall be the privileged ones for a
certain period. The mystery is ex-
plained by a scheme of some of the
storekeepers, who give each boy a card
indicating the amount of the purchase,
and when the boy becomes the posses-
sor of the tickets aggregating a certain
amount he is made the recipient of a
percentage of all that has been bought
through his agency. A corps of am-
bitious young drug and grocery brok-
ers is thus being developed.

A Smart Young Woman.
All France is talking of Mlle. Jeanne
Benaben. She received the college de-
gree of bachelor of arts two years ago,
when she was 16. She then became pro-
fessor of philosophy in a woman's col-
lege at Lyons, and this year was a can-
didate at the Sorbonne for the degree
of licentiate in philosophy. The exam-
iners, though not prepared for a prodigy,
were amazed at the extent of her erudition
and her serene composure in dealing
with the vexed problems of
Descartes, Kant and Comte. She was
third on the list of 200 candidates, all
of them older than herself, and is now a
lecturer on science of mind in the Col-
lege of Rouen.

Rhartoun Is Gone.
Khartoun, where Gordon died and
toward which the Anglo-Egyptian ex-
pedition up the Nile is supposed to be
advancing, is now a mass of ruins.
About the only habitable house of any
size is the governor's palace. Gordon
was speared to death on the grand
staircase of this building. The Khalifa
now uses it as a harem.

Yale's Graduate Courses.
The annual prospectus for Yale's
graduate courses gives the number of
courses in the graduate department as
177, an increase of thirty during the
year. Ten instructors have been added
to the department. Most of the new
courses are along the lines of history,
philosophy, literature and science.

World's Oldest Professor.
Hong Wo Sing is at 96 probably the
oldest professor actively engaged in
educational work in the world. He
occupies the chair of physiology in the
School for the Sons of the Empire at
Peking, which is the most ancient uni-
versity in existence.

There are some women who can't
speak to a man without getting a ten-
der note in their voices.

ANTIQUITY OF TEA

A Pretty, Romantic Story Told of Its
First Use as a Beverage.
The antiquity of tea as a beverage
is a favorite subject of discussion by
confirmed tea-drinkers. China claims
the origin of the use of tea as a drink.
Of course there are various stories
connected with it, among which, per-
haps, the following is quite as interest-
ing and believable as any. As the tale
runs, one of the daughters of a reign-
ing sovereign was hopelessly enamored
of a young nobleman whose caste did
not permit him to aspire to her hand;
but they exchanged glances, and oc-
casionally he gathered a few blossoms
and took means to have them conveyed
to her.

One day the princess met her ad-
mirer in the grounds of the palace, and
as the attention of her attendants was
attracted in another direction, the
young man tried to put a few flowers
into her hand, but all that she could
grasp was a little twig with green
leaves.

This she treasured, and when she
reached her apartments she placed the
twig in a goblet of water, here to re-
main for some hours, the object of her
tenderest care. Toward evening she
was seized with a sentimental attack,
during which she drank the water in
which the twig had been kept. It had
a most agreeable taste, and then she
ate the leaves and stalk.

The flavor pleased her greatly, and
every day, in memory of her admirer,
she had bunches of the tea brought
to her, and ate them, or put them in
water and drank the infusion.

The ladies of the court observed her,
and were moved to try it themselves,
and did so with such pleasing results
that the practice spread throughout the
kingdom, and one of the great indus-
tries of China was thus established.

It is claimed that the date of the sen-
timental origin of tea-drinking was
nearly 3,000 years before Christ.

Beware of the Tight Collar.
"Headaches, eyenches? Don't won-
der. You are undergoing a mild form
of strangulation. Look here," and the
physician, who in a twinkling had
sighted the foundation of his patient's
trouble, gave a vicious tweak at her
board-like throat environment. "This
fashion," he continued, "has put more
of your sex upon the all list than any
other of your dress absurdities. There
hasn't a woman come into my office
for over a year whose neck wasn't
confined in this tortuous way. I have
traced more than one case of congest-
ed blood at the base of the brain to this
collar fad."

"It is responsible for red noses, bad
skins and other forms of repressed cir-
culation."

"Now, I cannot insert my finger be-
tween your collar and your throat, and
yet you wonder why you are having
so much trouble with your head and
eyes."

"Rip up your high collars, my mis-
guided young lady, and tell your dress-
maker not to put another bit of blind-
ing about your throat. When you do
this, I'll vouch for the headache's de-
parture."

The shirt waist girl is a trig little
body to look at, from her neatly belted
waist to her spick and span linen chok-
er. It is half an inch higher, if pos-
sible, this stiffly starched collar, than
the one she wore last year. It has
crept up just as close as it could at the
lobes of her ears, and she wears it in
sublime indifference to its discomfort.
But the time of reckoning is coming.
When the drop in throat stock arrives,
and it is only a question of time before
it is heralded in Evedom, oh! what a
walling there will be over departed
throat beauty! The high collar will
have left its traces in criss-cross lines,
discolored skin and ugly neck circles.
Then there will be a grand hustle for
massage, for cream baths and like
remedies. And the woman who has
bravely gone about during the high
collar period in waists with old-fash-
ioned, turned-away throats, will thank
her lucky stars that she had the good
sense to keep out of the movement.
New Orleans Picayune.

Easy to Identify.
Some time ago an amorous young man
sent a letter to a German lady and this
postscript was added: "That my dar-
ling will make no mistake remember
that I will wear a light pair of trousers
and a dark cutaway coat. In my right
hand I will carry a small cane, and in
my left a cigar. Yours, ever, Adolphe."
The father replied courteously, stating
that his daughter had given him au-
thority to represent her at the appoint-
ed place, at the time agreed on. His
postscript was as follows: "Dot mine
son may make no mistakes. I will de-
dressed in mine shirt sleeves. I will
year in mine right hand a club; in my
left hand I will year a six-shooter. You
will recognize me by de vey I bats you
on de head a goople times twice mid
de club. Valt for me at de corner, as
I have somedings important to inform
you mit. Your frent, Heinrich Muller."
—Detroit Journal.

Once Whales Had Legs.
The more remote ancestors of whales
undoubtedly had legs. The sperm
whale possesses a rudimentary thigh-
bone, while the Greenland whale has a
rudimentary thigh-bone and tibia.
There seems to be no question that the
progenitors of modern whales were
land animals, but their descendants
took to the sea and ceased to require
legs. These remarks apply to hind
legs; the fore legs of whales are re-
presented by their flippers. The ancestors
of all marine mammals were land ani-
mals. The intermediate condition may
be observed in the seals, which live on
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