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VOL. VIII. NO. 281.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 40

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 noblest 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, 25 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.

The Peace Feeling in Germany and the War Feeling in France—An Imaginary Battle—The Foes Contrasted—A Fish out of Water.

The American Civil War has been over for thirty years and cordiality again exists between the contestants. The Franco-Prussian War took place twenty-five years ago but the passions it engendered are still as violent as ever. The very boundary posts of the two nations express this hatred. In most instances the arms of the two nations will be placed on uprights a few feet apart each in its respective country, the line running between them, but this is not so in the frontier between France and Alsace. Here the posts are both pushed up exactly to the line, and not the edge of a knife blade could be placed on neutral territory.

In Germany the people speak of the war feeling as a national misfortune. They regard the annexation of Alsace Lorraine as a just action because the country originally belonged to Germany and is inhabited by a Germanic race. Now that justice has been done they would be glad to live in peace and quiet. But they know that they have bitter enemies and go on year by year sending their young men to the armies and bearing an enormous burden of taxation for the purpose of keeping up a military ornament. This they recognize as a great evil yet under existing conditions feel it to be necessary and bear it without complaint.

In France all is different. Here the people feel that as a result of the war France has received a national humiliation in being robbed of two of her fairest provinces, and they long to redeem the honor of the country. As soon as we crossed the border we noticed that more soldiers were on the streets than civilians and as we progressed the fact was made more impressive to us. Each town was a fortress filled to overflowing with troops, and in many places besides the towns were fortifications on the hill tops, and barracks full of soldiers. Their is an army here, camped on the road to Strassburg. West of the region filled with soldiers we took the road to Paris, the national route number thirty-four. This road also indicates the same thing. It is a highway recently built by the general government (the trees along its sides are only as yet half grown) and runs straight from Paris and as the crows flies directly towards Strassburg. For two days we travelled over this road, without the slightest deviation passing within a stones throw of villages or towns. As each hill top was ascended the road could be seen running as straight as an arrow over the next hill and the next hill toward Paris, while back of us was the same picture, over hill and down dale directly toward the army camped on the frontier.

Nor are these indications confined alone to the actions of the government.

Our first interview in France was with a harness maker who mended a broken strap. On being informed that we had been visiting Germany, he broke out in a torrent of expletives to which our limited knowledge of French was totally inadequate. Finding he was not making himself understood he seized an awl and exclaiming "The Germans! the Germans!" he began with great vigor to lay about him and soon had the floor strewn with the imaginary bodies of his foes.

Everwhere is the greatest precaution taken against spies and anything German is suspected. As the German language is generally better understood by the people than our limited supply of French, we used it frequently and often found ourselves objects of suspicion. At one time a crowd of soldiers tried in vain to direct us through the crooked streets of Toul. When told in German that we understood that language they became silent at once. A woman standing by, left the crowd just as we turned away when out of hearing of the soldiers, gave the required information.

At each inn a book is produced in which it is required to record our names, nationality, birth-place, destination, date of passport, and much other information. Every evening it is necessary to explain why it is that we, who represent ourselves as Americans and carry American passports, are traveling from Germany and speaking the German language.

In Germany the soldiers are straight, tall, manly looking fellows, clean and neat in appearance, and thoroughly military in bearing. In France they are smaller in stature, inclined to be round shouldered and appeared tired and jaded. Their clothing was evidently issued to them in a military manner, a suit for each man, regardless of size of either the garment or its prospective occupant. Fortifications in Germany are high and strong. They consist of a complicated arrangement of earthen embankments and moats, and are quite generally screened from public view. In France they are smaller and more simple. Trees are seldom planted about them and a public road will often run for some dis-

tance immediately behind the fortifications.

I had an interesting conversation with an educated Frenchman the other day. The contrast between the overcrowded districts where German blood prevails and the sparsely populated country inhabited by the French is very marked. In the course of the conversation this fact was mentioned, and I tried to ascertain the views of my new acquaintance on the subject. He said this was a matter which was carefully regulated. In each peasant family the property is willed entirely to one of the sons, usually the eldest, and on him alone rests the responsibility of marrying and maintaining the family name. The rest acquiesced to this arrangement as to an inviolable custom, and unless they acquire an independent competence, which is quite rare, they generally abstain from marrying. Those who do marry have small families, and thus the population of France is kept stationary and within the bounds of the food supply, while that of Germany is quite rapidly increasing. My informant pointed out that owing to their over-crowded condition the Germans worked harder for less pay and were obliged to emigrate in large numbers—a condition which France has, happily, avoided.

What he said was true. Rural France is much more thinly populated than rural Germany, and the people live better. In Germany the absence of horses in the fields is very conspicuous, but in France they are quite commonly used.

The present proprietors of France can sometimes afford reapers and binders, and American companies find it profitable to advertise their machinery here, but in Germany even the plows are extremely crude and inefficient. These things are only indications. There is a general tone to French life which is better than German and which can be mentioned but not described.

The crops we passed were generally very light and poor. Owing to the warm climate and hot sunshine, a drouth here soon has serious consequences. In many places the peasants were cradling the grain. Each man was followed by his wife who, in order to preserve every particle, gathered the grain from the cradle as he swings it behind him.

An American farmer who would follow his occupation for three months in France would be heartily glad to return home. Instead of the comfortable farm house and large barns to which he had been accustomed he would live in a little stone cottage with the dirty street of the village running where he would have his front yard, and the back of his neighbor's house in the place for his vegetable garden. His barn, instead of being across the road, would be under the same roof with the house, and the manure pile would be in the street where he would want his horse-block. But he would have no cause to complain about crowding, for his farm would be a mile or so out in the country, situated very conveniently for boys who might want to visit his apple orchard. In the morning instead of bidding his wife good-bye and starting to his mower and team, he would probably take a cradle and start out afoot. Nor would his wife remain at home to prepare him a warm meal, nor make some of her excellent doughnuts. She would buy a loaf of bread at the bakers, and with this and a flask of wine or coffee, accompany him to the field, where she would work by his side and share his simple lunch at noon. If he had hauling to do he would be provided with a large cart, with wheels six feet in diameter, heavy enough for three horses when loaded, yet provided with thills for but one. If necessary, other horses are harnessed on in single file and driven with a whip, as oxen are driven home. At first he might be reconciled to the change by noticing that his new place was so broad that he could not see the fences in any direction; but if he started across the country to find them he would soon be stopped by a neighbor, who would point to a row of stones as the boundary of his land. He could not pasture his cow in such a country. He would have to constantly keep her in the stable, or else use her as a horse, and would groom her as regularly as the sun rose in the morning. By the time evening came he would be glad to return home and eat some of his wife's baking powder biscuits, with butter and honey; but she would tell him, with some asperity, that she was too tired to bake biscuits. Baker's bread and potatoes or beans fried in oil would serve as his meal.

"THE GENTLEMAN TRAMP."

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.

Crop Report.

The Michigan crop report for September, issued by the secretary of state Tuesday, says:

For this report correspondents have secured from thrashers the results of 4,253 jobs, aggregating more than 63,000 acres of wheat thrashed in the state, the yield from which was 740,284 bushels, an average of 11.73 bushels per acre. In the southern counties more than 55,000 acres thrashed averaged 11.38 bushels per acre. In the central counties the average is 14.00 bushels, and in the northern counties 13.61 bushels.

"The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers since the August report was published is 885,198. Of this amount 438,000 bushels were marketed before August 1, but not reported until late in August, and 452,198 bushels in August. The amount of wheat reported marketed since the August report was published is 182,199 bushels more than reported for the same time in 1895, and the amount reported marketed in the twelve months ending with July, which is the wheat year for Michigan, is 9,683,173 bushels, or 1,587,636 bushels less than marketed in the same months of the previous year.

"Oats are estimated to yield in the state about 30 bushels, and barley 21 per acre. Beans promise 87 per cent, potatoes 79 per cent, winter apples 116 per cent, and late peaches 98 per cent of average crops.

"The mean temperature for the state for the month was 68.2 degrees, and the average rainfall in the state 4.08 inches.

The Chelsea Fair.

At a meeting held in Chelsea August 23d by the officers of the Chelsea Agricultural association and a number of farmers and citizens of Chelsea, it was decided to hold a fair this year. The opinion expressed by those present showed that there was a strong sentiment among the farmers and citizens of Chelsea that it would be unwise to let the fair go down, for the following reasons, viz.: First, that this year furnishes us with an abundance of fruit, vegetables and serials, and the season has been so favorable that we can make a good showing of exhibits—undoubtedly the best we ever had. Second, if we let this year go by without holding a fair, it is feared that it will go down, not to be again held, and then we would have no fair; and in the near future we might be forced to say we had no fair ground.

I would like to have the readers of this paper carefully consider the importance of keeping up the fair, and I hope everyone interested in Chelsea and the country around it, which is tributary to our village, will see that it is of vital importance to regard our fair and fair grounds as fixtures in our community. We have no place other than this for holding our sports, pastimes and public gatherings—such as we have held in the past. Our fairs have, with a few exceptions, been quite satisfactory. The management have in some instances been censured, and no doubt they should have been. But there are those who have been interested and influential in the management that have worked hard to make the fair a success, and they are worthy of credit, both in devotion to and judicious management of the enterprise.

Now, let every citizen who regards Chelsea as his market place take an interest in this fair, make an exhibit if possible, and if he hasn't anything in the way of stock or other products that he would like to compare with that of his neighbor, he can use his influence by saying something encouraging to it. Your approval and endorsement of the undertaking is of very great importance; much more so than your silence or disapproval. It is not required that you invest any money, but that you appropriate a little time, which will not be very valuable at the time of holding our fair.

A motion was offered at the above meeting, that, after the expenses were paid, such as advertising, printing, and other incidentals, the balance of the receipts be equally divided between the exhibitors and the park association—the latter to be used in liquidating the mortgage indebtedness on the grounds. This motion was heartily endorsed by all present.

Sports Day association will have about \$220.00 to apply on the mortgage, and with the approval of the public to push the fair along, it would be conservative to say that we could clear \$300 or \$400 more this year; and after we get the debt largely reduced, or wiped out, we can make a few repairs, such as keeping the buildings up and, in the meantime, setting out a few shade trees, which would ornament the grounds and be useful as shade.

Ann Arbor does not hold a fair this year, and with the season being so favorable, makes our prospects bright for success.

Continued on Fourth Page.

IF

you are looking for a complete assortment of

School Books,
Tablets,
Drawing Pads,
Copy Books,
Pencils,
Pens,
Slates,

and everything used in school you will find them at the

BANK
DRUG
STORE

Try Our
Coffees

Ask for a sample of our new Japan teas. They are rich and fragrant and will suit you.

NEW
WALL
PAPER

We are receiving shipments of new wall paper for fall trade. Come in and look at them before buying.

FRUIT
JARS

We guarantee our jars to be first-class in every Extra heavy cups and rubbers.

- 19 lbs gran. sugar for \$1.00
- 5 lbs crackers for 25c
- 23 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
- Full cream cheese 10c
- Electric Kerosine oil 9c
- 12 lbs rolled oats for 25c
- 25 boxes matches for 25c
- Ammonia 4c per pint
- 8-lb pail white fish 35c
- Seedless raisins 6c per lb
- 10 cakes soap for 25c
- Pure Spices and Extracts
- Choice herring 12c per box
- 8 lbs clean rice for 25c
- 3 lbs apricots for 25c
- 7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
- Good machine oil 25c gal.
- Good tea dust 8c per lb.
- Try our 25c N.O. molasses
- Kirkoline 20c per pkg.
- Sugar corn 5c per can
- Good tomatoes 7c per can
- Best pumpkin 7c per can
- 27-oz bottle olives for 25c
- 6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.

Highest Market Price for Eggs.

Glazier & Stimson.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

NEW BATCH OF DEFENDANTS FOR FRAZEE MURDER.

Kansas Has Been Excited Over the Crime for Years—New Presidential Ticket in the Field—American Naval Commander Dying at Seattle.

Famous Kansas Murder. The famous Frazee murder case, which has been in the courts for several years, is on for trial again at Sedan, Kan. The defendants are J. W. Burgess, Theodore Cox, Mark McBoe, F. S. Olney and William Lickliter, a cattleman of more or less prominence in Elk and Chautauque Counties. Although several people have been tried for the murder of John Frazee, who was a rich cattleman, none has ever been convicted of the crime. Strong evidence, it is said, will be produced against the defendants in the present case by John New, who has been pardoned from the Kansas penitentiary on the promise that he turn State's evidence. Frazee was murdered several years ago, soon after he had imported a herd of Texas-fever cattle into Kansas. It has always been charged that his murder was instigated by neighboring cattlemen, whose interests had been jeopardized by the infected cattle.

Captain Newell Cannot Live. Capt. John Stark Newell, commander of the armored cruiser Detroit, now stationed in Chinese waters, is dying at Seattle, Wash. For twenty-four hours he has been unconscious, and Lieutenant Commander Taussig, of the monitor Monadnock, now at Port Angeles, has telegraphed to the department at Washington that Capt. Newell cannot live. Capt. Newell arrived in Seattle July 23 from China on his way to Washington to make a report on the Kiepsin (Central China) missionary massacres. His written report, the contents of which are not known, but which will be of international importance, is now in the hands of the authorities at Washington. In his delirium Capt. Newell has recalled the outrages against his countrymen, demanding reparation from China, and he daily reviews the horrible scene when fifteen Chinese were beheaded.

Palmer for President. John McAuley Palmer, of Illinois, is the nominee of the gold standard Democrats for President. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, is the nominee for Vice President. They were nominated Thursday afternoon at Indianapolis almost without opposition and amid scenes of great enthusiasm. There was but one ballot, Senator Palmer receiving 75 1/2 votes to 124 1/2 for Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin. Gen. Buckner was chosen by acclamation. In less than three hours the convention named its candidates, adopted its declaration of principles and adjourned sine die. Generals Palmer and Buckner will be formally notified of their nomination at Louisville Sept. 12, and the national committee is preparing for a vigorous campaign in every State of the Union.

National League. Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League: W. L. Baltimore . . . 34 Philadelphia . . . 54 60 Cincinnati . . . 42 Brooklyn . . . 53 60 Cleveland . . . 68 43 New York . . . 54 61 Chicago . . . 65 50 Washington . . . 45 65 Boston . . . 64 50 St. Louis . . . 35 70 Pittsburgh . . . 61 50 Louisville . . . 29 80

Western League. Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League: W. L. Minneapolis . . . 39 Kansas City . . . 62 54 Indianapolis . . . 68 40 Milwaukee . . . 54 66 St. Paul . . . 67 50 Columbus . . . 41 81 Detroit . . . 65 51 Grand Rapids . . . 33 83

Excavation on Panama Canal. The system of excavation by means of cable transfer, as practiced so successfully in the construction of the Chicago drainage canal, has been adopted in part by the French engineers prosecuting the Panama Canal work. United States Consul Viquain, at Panama, reports to the State Department that a set of the costly and heavy American conveying machinery has been purchased and installed on the line of the canal, but is prevented from exhibiting its real efficiency by incompetent Jamaica negro labor.

Cable Train Slides Down Incline. Four people were injured, one perhaps fatally, by an accident on the depot incline of the Ninth Street Cable Line, at Kansas City. The grip hook on a train half way up the incline broke and permitted the train to go backward at a rapid rate. The gripman became excited and did not set the brakes in time. The train was crowded, and a panic prevailed among the women and children. Several men jumped, and the injured are among these.

BREVITIES.

Very serious news has been received at Berlin, by way of Athens, to the effect that massacres have again been commenced in several places in Asia Minor, and that many Christians have been killed and wounded as a result of these recent outbreaks.

Fire late Wednesday night destroyed the immense five-story brick power foundry and implement factory of S. B. White & Bro., at Norfolk, Va., and the Union Stock Yards on the east side of Nebraska street. One hundred families, white and colored, residing in the fire district, have been made homeless by the conflagration. Twenty-five houses were destroyed in all and the total loss was \$200,000.

At the request of the administrative council of Egyptian railways, which is desirous of securing bids from Americans, United States Vice Consul General Washington, at Cairo, Egypt, has forwarded to the State Department specifications for furnishing and laying iron girders for the line to be built between Nag-Hamadi and Keneh.

Prof. Walter M. Jay, head master of St. John's military school of Salina, Kan., died of brain fever after a brief illness. Prof. Jay was born in Illinois in 1857, and formerly practiced law at Ottawa, Ill., and Van Buren, Ark.

EASTERN.

Max J. Becker, consulting engineer and real estate agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, died at Mackinac Island, where he had gone in search of recreation. He had a complication of diseases.

The new cruiser Brooklyn in her official trial showed an average speed of 21.92 knots. For seven knots she ran at a 23-knot gait, breaking all records for armored cruisers and earning a bonus of \$350,000 for her builders.

Vermont has declared for Josiah Grout, Republican, for Governor and for the Republican State ticket entire by a majority that equaled the prediction of the most confident Republican manager. The total vote cast was by far the largest in the history of the State. In every county great gains were made by the Republicans.

The little stone house on the Chambersburg road, near Gettysburg, Pa., which was burned to the ground Wednesday night, is the first prominent battle relic of the South to be destroyed by fire. After the first day's fighting at Gettysburg Gen. Lee established his headquarters in the old house. It stood about a quarter of a mile from the seminary, in front of Gen. Heath's division, and the position gave Gen. Lee a full view of Gettysburg, his own army and the Federal line of battle. During the succeeding two days the General took observations from the cupola of the seminary, which was occupied as a hospital.

Li Hung Chang, ambassador and envoy extraordinary of China, reached New York Friday and was given a royal welcome to the United States. The American Line steamship St. Louis, on which the distinguished traveler was a passenger, was boarded by Government officers from the cruiser Dolphin, who extended to the Chinese statesman, on behalf of President Cleveland, a welcome to the United States. The St. Louis slowly moved up the bay, surrounded by all kinds of gaily decorated craft, and with the Dolphin quite near her, the music of a tremendous chorus of steam whistles and a continual fusillade of giant firecrackers, etc. As the St. Louis neared the American fleet the salute in honor of the Chinese visitor was fired from the flagship New York, gun by gun, until twenty-one shots had been fired. The New York was the only warship to fire a salute, but the other ships dipped their colors as the St. Louis passed.

WESTERN.

The Sioux City, Iowa, National Bank did not open its doors Friday morning. A notice posted on the doors says the bank has suspended, owing to heavy withdrawals, and that depositors will be paid in full.

Harry Crawford, a farmer, 20 years old, of near Logansport, Ind., died of fright from a practical joke. He was induced to steal watermelons by two companions, and as they were leaving the field a third opened fire on the party with blank cartridges. Crawford ran four miles to his home, where he was shortly after seized with convulsions.

At Cleveland over 25,000 persons listened to speeches by Candidate Bryan, and the demonstrations in his honor were very enthusiastic. Two large meetings were held, the first in the Central Army, where 16,000 men and women were packed; the second in Music Hall, which held 8,000, and afterward the Democratic leader spoke to a crowd from the balcony of the Hollenden Hotel.

At Little Rock prosecuting Attorney Pemberton nolle prossed the cases of the State against ex-State Treasurer Woodruff and the Rev. S. H. Buchanan, ex-treasurer of the insane asylum. Both were indicted and given several trials for embezzling State funds. Woodruff was convicted last year and given one year in the penitentiary, but the Supreme Court reversed and remanded the case.

Part of the Equitable Power Company's plant, four and one-half miles east of Alton, Ill., was blown up shortly before 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. It is known three persons lost their lives. The works took fire and the big store house was in imminent danger for a time. The shock of the explosion was felt for twenty miles and East Alton and Upper Alton buildings were damaged. In Alton many fancied that the shock was caused by an earthquake. A second explosion of less intensity followed the first.

A. H. Eddy, of Hartford, Wash., an ex-member of the Washington State Legislature, has returned from Alaska, where he reports having discovered two great petroleum wells in the mountains not far back from the coast and within about one hundred miles from Juneau. He brought samples of crude oil, which he proposes to have tested. There is a flow of two hundred or three hundred barrels daily, Eddy alleges, from each well, and he thinks it not improbable that that section may rival the great oil fields of Pennsylvania.

The fastest passenger train service record in the West was broken by the Union Pacific Overland Limited Monday night. The regular schedule time of the train is over fifty miles an hour, including stops—the fastest regular train across the continent. This was improved upon. The train was delayed one hour when Grand Island, Neb., was reached, 150 miles from Omaha. With sixteen coaches, the time was fully made up before the train reached Omaha. The officials are now figuring just what time the train can make across the continent.

At Lima, Ohio, Detective Wiles, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, arrested Joseph Blatcher, who was rear brakeman of the local freight on that road when the north-bound passenger train crashed into it on the siding at Milton some time ago. He claimed he closed and locked the switch, but the Superintendent thought differently. Blatcher was discharged, but was closely watched and it is said he threatened to get even with the company. Since his discharge three attempts have been made to wreck passenger trains at Milton Station.

James O'Connell, of Chicago, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, is in Cleveland, Ohio, to confer with the locked-out men of the Brown Hoisting Company as to a line of action. The adverse decision by Judge Stone in the injunction proceedings brought to compel the Brown company to re-employ its old men has disorganized all their plans. O'Connell will press upon that organization the necessity of aiding the men in their distress. One of the committee said: "We have not many more than 200 men now on our books. Of the 800 who were locked-out on May 25, about 600 have left town or secured other situations."

Joseph H. C. Swan, of Wichita, Kan., widely known for his correct forecast of the St. Louis cyclone and other meteorological phenomena, makes the following prediction: The winter of 1896-97 will be very long and cold, with much snow in all localities where snow is a factor. Blizzards will be numerous, highways and railroads will be blocked, all to be followed by much rainfall and high water most of the year. Do not be in haste to sow in spring crops. Plant large and late varieties of corn. Wet weather will be your trouble. Provide good shelter for self and stock and do not forget the suffering, hungry and poor of our land.

The first accident on the Pike's Peak Cog-Wheel Railroad since it was opened five years ago occurred Sunday, and but for the safety brakes used on all the cars for this line a trainload of passengers would have been hurled down the mountain to destruction. Coming down the mountain on both sides of the engine broke apart rendering the compressed air brakes applied the automatic brakes in the passenger coach and soon stopped that. The engineer and fireman were compelled to abandon the engine, which was beyond control, and it went down the twenty-five per cent. grade at a terrific rate of speed for nearly a mile. Then it struck a curve, jumped the track, and shot through the air for fully 150 feet, going clear over a bowlder fifteen feet high upon the mountain side above the track. It plowed immense holes in the mountain and the engine exploded, hurling iron and steel in all directions.

China has thrown down the gauntlet to the big coal miners of the United States. The American bark Colorado, which has arrived at San Francisco, brought a mixed sample cargo of anthracite and manufactured coal, mined and made in the Tonquin district. It was consigned to a San Francisco coal-dealing firm, which promises to push the Chinese fuel on the coast market at prices greatly below those which Pennsylvania and Welsh coal of the same character is now bringing. Examining experts have pronounced the Tonquin coal beds almost inexhaustible. The Chinese article is in the market to stay, it is said. Tonquin, since the Tonquin war, has been under the control of the French, and it is French capital that is now developing the mines, but the land is still populated by Chinese as before, and it is the cheap Chinese labor that is employed in the mines; hence the extremely low cost of production which enables the French owners of the Tonquin mines to undersell the coal producers of other countries where labor is better paid. The coal from the Orient is said to be of the finest quality, fully equal to the best Pennsylvania or Welsh coal.

WASHINGTON.

As a result of the recent meeting of the army retiring board, these officers have been retired: Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry; Maj. Alexander S. B. Keyes, Third Cavalry; Maj. John G. Turnbull, First Artillery; Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Horace B. Carson, Second Infantry; Capt. John J. Haden, Eighth Infantry, and Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Ninth Cavalry.

Dr. Argyie Mackey, a prominent young physician of Washington, while mentally deranged from disappointment in a love affair, shot himself in the Baltimore City Hospital Wednesday and died Friday morning. Members of his family, physicians and nurses of the hospital were near the bedside. He was conscious to the last and calmly noted each change that took place in his condition as the end drew near. To the doctors he explained most minutely the character of his wound and the causes that were leading to his demise. He even tried to feel his own fluttering pulse. He repeatedly felt the tips of his fingers, and noted the slowly decreasing power of circulation and the peculiar sensations of approaching death. Early in the night his body began to swell, and he readily explained the swelling was due to the escape of air from the left lung, which the bullet had punctured. His nerve was wonderful, and he was as calm as if he had been one of the professors of the hospital delivering a clinic lecture at the bedside of a dying patient. Dr. Mackey had a large practice among women. A brother, Crandall Mackey, is a prominent lawyer of Detroit, Mich.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish warship Isla de Cuba has been ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands immediately.

Premier Ito, of Japan, who is also Minister for the Interior and Secretary of the Cabinet, has resigned.

The British battleships Ramilies and Trafalgar, flagship of the British Mediterranean squadrons, and twelve other British warships have started for the Levant.

The Tartar has proved herself the champion for another year in the interlake races between the sloops on White Bear Lake and Lake Minnetonka. She beat the Alfrida easily by 7 minutes and 24 seconds.

The Italian Legation in Rio de Janeiro has appealed to the police for protection, a dispatch from there reports, and has cabled to Rome for advice as to what to do on account of the anti-Italian riots. Excited crowds fill the streets shouting: "Down with Italy; viva Menelik."

A dispatch received at Paris from Constantinople says the Sultan has sanctioned the scheme of the powers for the settlement of the Cretan question. A dispatch from Athens giving an account of the recent troubles in Crete says that the Moslems plundered the offices of the British vice consulate at Heraklion.

An anti-Christian outbreak has occurred in Shantung, China. The rioters are members of a society originally formed for the purpose of mutual protection against bandits, but it is said now it has become the bandit organization itself. Four thousand soldiers have been dispatched against the insurgents.

A well-known Italian of Washington received a letter from Rome stating that Baron Fava, ambassador from Italy to the United States, has been recalled. The letter was written by a clerk in the Italian foreign office. The cause, the writer stated, was a general dissatisfaction with the Baron's actions on the part of the Italians in the United States as well as in Italy.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Constantinople says that on Thursday it was estimated that from 3,000 to 5,000 persons were killed in the riots in the different portions of the city. All Europeans en route for Europe have been turned back by the cordons of troops occupying the public places, the wharves and bridges. The whole trouble could be stopped in an hour if the Government

desired, but the members of the mob pretend to have received permission to loot, burn and destroy the Armenian quarters for a certain period of time. It is feared there will be serious trouble in the provinces. A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that passengers just arrived on the steamships from Constantinople describe in a vivid and graphic fashion the scenes in the harbor at the time of their departure. Several Armenians seeking refuge on board the foreign steamers were pursued by Moslem fanatics and students from the Mohammedan schools in boats. In every instance the Armenians were killed outright by the zealots. One Armenian almost reached the Italian steamship when he was struck on the head by an anchor. He sank into the waters of the Golden Horn and was never seen again.

An official dispatch received from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that a revolutionary outbreak has occurred there and that a state of siege has been proclaimed. Next to Cuba the Philippine Islands are the chief colonial possession of Spain. The same greedy, tyrannical methods of government that have forced Cubans to revolt repeatedly have at last spurred the Philippine Islanders to revolution. This rebellion is the one thing which, more than all others, Spain has feared for more than a year past. It is the best possible news for Cuba, since it means that Spain's troops must be divided between two rebellious provinces instead of being concentrated on one. The Philippines are a group of large and small islands, more than 100 in number, lying directly southeast of the Chinese coast and north of New Guinea. The seat of the Spanish government of the islands is at Manila, in the southwestern part of the great island of Luzon, 41,000 square miles in extent. Manila has a population of 270,000. The islands altogether have 7,000,000 population, or nearly twice that of Cuba, on about 113,000 square miles of territory. The islands have been a very valuable colony for Spain, producing great quantities of sugar, hemp, tobacco, coffee and coconuts. The news of the rebellion in the Philippines will inspire the Cuban patriots to make still greater sacrifices for their liberty, as it so greatly enhances the prospects of their ultimate success.

IN GENERAL.

Fathers Goyer and Lacoate, Roman Catholic missionaries, who have arrived in Quebec from Labrador, state that disease and hunger are rapidly exterminating the scattered Indian tribes of that country. Government aid will be absolutely necessary to the existence of these wretched people this winter.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Clearing-house certificates have not been issued, but instead gold is coming lither largely on the swiftest steamers, about \$10,000,000 being already received. Higher lending rates bring it, notwithstanding foreign events which disturb London markets and growing confidence in the monetary future of the country help. Liabilities in failures for three weeks were \$20,632,285, against \$6,518,366 last year and \$8,214,470 in 1894. The stoppage of Hilton, Hughes & Co. is not included in these figures. The stoppage of works also continues, including among other iron works the Illinois Steel plant at Hammond, Ind., and the Lakeside mill works there. Disruption of the tinplate association results from inability of many concerns to go on paying wages demanded, and will presumably be followed by the stoppage of some others. Iron works are getting light new business, many contracts having been deferred 'until after the election,' and there is so little doing that quotations are almost nominal."

Ex-President Barillas, of Guatemala, while stopping a few hours in Chicago Friday, telegraphed to New York to have the Cunarder Lucania held five hours to await his coming. The reply was not just what he expected, for he was informed the fast mail ship could be held for no one, and that if he was not in New York by 9 o'clock Saturday morning he would have to wait or swim. Hence he journeyed leisurely to the Atlantic seaport and waited for the next boat for London, his destination. Gen. Barillas was making a pleasure trip with his son, Alphonse Barillas, and his private secretary, A. Ribas, who acted as interpreter. He refused to talk politics. From his secretary it was learned that the General most probably will not accept the presidency of Guatemala again, as his private business requires his entire attention. It was intimated also he might eventually become a citizen of the United States, as he is highly pleased with this, his first visit to this country, and, while holding the office of President of Guatemala, the relations between the two Governments were most cordial.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 50c to 51c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$30 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 50c to 52c; corn, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 50c to 60c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 18c to 19c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$2.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 33c to 34c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 64c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.45. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 3, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 23c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 33c to 34c; pork, mess, \$5.25 to \$6.00. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$2.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 62c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, Western, 12c to 16c.

JAPANESE IN TERROR.

ALARMED BY A SECOND SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

Occurs in the District Which Was Stricken Last June—Veterans in Line at St. Paul—Canadian Banks to Be Given Their Own Medicine.

Another Big Earthquake in Japan. Much alarm is felt at Yokohama over a meager report of a great earthquake which occurred in the northeast province of the main island of Japan on Monday evening. The town of Rukogo has been destroyed and several other towns severely damaged. Many persons are reported to have been killed by the earthquake, and a still larger number injured, while a multitude have suffered severe losses by damage to property. The provinces visited by the earthquake are the same as those devastated by the terrible earthquake and tidal wave of June 15 last, when a large number of towns were wiped out and the estimated loss of life was 30,000. The provinces of Rekuzen and Rikuchu, along the coast from the island of Honshu northward, were the principal sufferers. The recollection of the havoc to human life wrought by that convulsion causes grave anxiety as to what further reports may show of the results of Monday's earthquake. On the same day a typhoon caused extensive damage in Southern Japan.

Moore's Agree to Get Out.

William H. and James H. Moore have agreed to withdraw from the management of the Diamond Match Company, and their resignations are in the hands of George M. Pullman at Chicago. William H. Moore is a member of the Board of Directors, but his brother, while an officer, is not a director. A clear field is left for installing Messrs. Armour and Pullman in the reorganized directory. There is every prospect that the New York Biscuit Company affairs will be adjusted with as little difficulty as those of Diamond Match. Resignations from the directory of the Biscuit company are expected to follow those from the Match directory.

Veterans' Annual Grand Parade.

In recent years it has been thought necessary to shorten the length of the grand parade of the old soldiers, and this year's parade at St. Paul Wednesday exceeded two miles by a trifle, and as it was over smooth streets and easy walking no ill effects were anticipated from the tramp. There is nothing that goes ahead of this event, and to it many of the "vets" looked forward through the entire year, saving their strength for this return to the days when as comrades they carried muskets and touched elbows and found themselves not so stiff after a short march as now.

Seattle Banks to Retain.

Seattle (Wash.) banks will retain on Canadian banks for discounting the money of the United States. The matter has been discussed informally by the clearing-house, and final action will be taken at once. The Canadians have been making a discount of 10 per cent. on American money, and the proposed action of the local banks, which will undoubtedly be taken, will be a discount of 2 per cent. on paper, while 50-cent pieces will be received for 40 cents and 25-cent pieces for 20 cents. The banks will give ten days' notice to their customers of the new rule.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The steamer Laurada, of Cuban filibustering fame, struck a reef Monday night while entering the harbor of Port Antonio, Jamaica. It is suspected the vessel was wrecked purposely through Spanish bribery.

A special dispatch received at London from Rome says it is rumored there that King Humbert will announce his abdication after the marriage of the Prince of Naples, the heir apparent, to Princess Helene of Montenegro.

Drinking water in the public school buildings of Chicago must be filtered. Failure to comply with the orders will result in the closing of the schools by authority of the department of health. The enforcement of this important sanitary measure was decided upon by Commissioner Kerr.

Action Controller Bowers, in a decision rendered Wednesday, holds that a transfer from the volunteer service to the regular army, although in the form of a new enlistment for the remainder of the unexpired volunteer term of enlistment, is not such an enlistment as to entitle the soldier so transferred to veteran bounty. The service in the two branches of the army is held to be a continuous service.

Mouthner von Markow, a millionaire brewer of Vienna, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He left a letter attributing his suicide to attacks of the anti-Semitic newspapers, which have accused him of defrauding the authorities in payments of octroi taxes. There is no doubt that the charges were untrue, for Herr von Markow, although possessed of great riches, was of an estimable character and occupied a high social position in Vienna.

According to United States Consul Johnson, at Antwerp, there is no truth in the story which so excited American meat packers to the effect that broken-down English omnibus horses are killed and packed at Antwerp as canned beef under American labels. The Consul reports to the State Department that he has made most careful inquiry and finds that while the English omnibus hacks do come to Antwerp in large numbers, they are slaughtered and sold for fresh meat and are not packed.

Joseph H. C. Swan, of Wichita, Kan., who foretold the St. Louis cyclone, predicts that the winter of 1896-97 will be very long and cold, with much snow. A dispatch received at Havana from Matanzas says that the town of Bolondron, in that province, was attacked at night by insurgents under Dominguez, Inglesito, Dantin and Valdes.

Five persons were burned to death in a fire in the Commercial Hotel at Van Kleeck Hill, Ont., Wednesday night. The dead: Mary Louise Yarnau, Christie Villeneuve, Josephine Deschamps, Mrs. T. Finn, Miss K. McLeod.

In London official circles it is believed the Marquis of Salisbury has determined to pursue his own course at Constantinople in future, and that he has given the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, precise and significant instructions, with greater powers, to command naval aid in enforcing the demands of Great Britain.

A MUSIC-LOVING RABBIT.

He Forgot All His Fears When a Little Girl Whistled.

Alice was acquiring a habit of whistling while working on the prairie just outside of her sod house. She could whistle very sweetly, too, which was something of an excuse for the habit. One day, while in the midst of her whistling and picking up corn cobs, she happened to glance towards the cornfield that was only a few rods from the house, and was very much amused to discover a jack rabbit peeping at her from behind a cornstalk. She stopped her work, and at the same time her whistling, to watch the funny looking little fellow; and he, just as soon as the whistling had ceased, became so terrified at having attracted her attention, and bounding away, quickly disappeared from view.

Alice again began to whistle, merely as an experiment, and presently the long ears peeped at her from behind another cornstalk. She went on whistling, and the foolish little animal became so reckless that he hopped from behind the cornstalk into full view. She then whistled her sweetest, and he came a few feet nearer. She suddenly stopped, and after a few moments of dazed indecision, the timid creature began hopping back to the cornfield as fast as he could go. Suddenly, though, she began with some sweet bird notes, and when he heard the whistling again, the little animal stopped on the instant, as though she had transfixed him with a spear.

The amused experimenter continued these sweet notes with variations, and the fascinated animal, by degrees, came nearer and nearer until within a few feet of the charmer, and there he sat upon his haunches, literally "all ears," gazing at the whistler entranced, his long ears sticking straight up in the air, as if he wished to catch every note.

Alice kept up the whistling until she was out of breath, and when she stopped the funny little creature again looked dazed, and seemed quite undecided as to what he should do; then, coming back to his senses, he was seized with a sudden panic, and casting around him a terrified glance, made long, hesitating leaps for the cornfield, where he dashed into the shelter of the shady stalks and quickly vanished once more from her sight.

After that, whenever Alice felt lonesome and wanted to see the jack rabbit, all she had to do was to whistle for him; and it was not long before he began to listen for her summons, while he peered cautiously from behind a cornstalk on the very edge of the field. —St. Nicholas.

Was Ostrich.

The stock illustration of what a fool will do is the habit which ostriches have of sticking the head into the sand, leaving the body exposed; but the author of "The Gold Diggings of Cape Horn" says that this habit does not seem foolish to one who studies the ostrich in its desert home. On the contrary, it is nature's wise provision for the safety of the bird in a region where hiding-places are scarce.

The male ostrich hatches out the eggs, looks after the brood, keeps his eyes open for men, beasts and birds, and sounds a loud snorting, warning call when he sees an enemy. The brood, when warned, fade out of sight. Each chick equates motionless, its head in the sand, and its body so near in color to that of the sand and scant herbage as to deceive even an experienced hunter.

Its body looks like a gray desert bush, and the gauchos—the cow-boys of the pampas—when searching for young ostriches examine every bush within many rods of the spot where a brood disappears. Often what seemed a bush is found to be in part or wholly a young ostrich. With its head up the bird would be at once detected; with its head in the sand, it often escapes even the keen-eyed fox.

Extraordinary Drinks.

Of the many extraordinary drinks regularly consumed the blood of live horses may be considered the most so. Marco Polo and Carpini were the first to tell the world of the practice of the Tartars and Mongols opening the vein in their horses' necks, taking a drink, and closing the wound again. As far as can be seen this has been the practice from time immemorial. There is a wine habitually consumed in China which is made from the flesh of lambs reduced to paste with milk, or bruised into pulp with rice, and then fermented. It is extremely strong and nutritious, and powerfully stimulating to the physical organism. The Laplanders drink a great deal of smoked snow water, and one of the national drinks of the Tongquese is arack flavored with chicken's blood. The list would scarcely be completed without the mention of absinthe, which may be called the national spirituous drink of France. It is a horrible compound of alcohol, anise, coriander, fennel, wormwood, indigo and sulphate of copper. It is strong, nasty and a moral and physical poison. —Boston Traveler.

How London Tower Was Built.

The Tower of London was built at various periods. The White Tower was built in the time of William the Conqueror. Grandulph, Bishop of Rochester, was the architect, and began it about 1080. In 1096 William Rufus commenced another castellated building, known as the Tower of St. Thomas, under which is the "Traitor's Gate." Henry I. completed it.

Kentucky's Big Silver Mine.

What is believed to be the celebrated Swift silver mine, in Rock Castle County, Ky., was rediscovered a few days ago.

It is awfully old-fashioned to believe that you are all right, and that other people are very wicked.

PALMER AND BUCKNER

BLUE AND GRAY PUT FORTH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Anti-Silver Democrats Adopt a Platform and Name Candidates for President and Vice-President—Chosen on First Ballot.

Palmer for President.

John M. Palmer, United States Senator from Illinois, was nominated for President of the United States by the anti-silver Democrats at Indianapolis, and Gen. B. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice-President. The nomination of Senator Palmer, who received 70 1/2 votes on the motion of Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, his only competitor, who received 124 1/2 votes. Gen. Buckner was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation, for no other candidate was placed before the convention. The nominating and seconding speeches were numerous, and enthusiasm ran high from the moment the reading clerk began to call the roll of the States until the Chairman duly announced that the convention was at an end.

The Gold Democratic national convention at Indianapolis was called to order by Senator Palmer of Illinois at 12:29 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Bishop John Hazen White, of the diocese of Indiana, pronounced an invocation and ex-Congressman Outwater of Ohio read the call under which the convention was assembled. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New York was introduced as temporary chairman and made a long address defining the views of the gold Democrats. Promptly at 11 o'clock the doors leading to Tomlinson Hall were opened, but admission was confined under strict orders to ticket holders. They arrived rather slowly at first. A band was located in the upper gallery at the rear of the hall. Tomlinson Hall, in which the convention was held, is situated at Market and Delaware streets, in the center of the city, within easy reach of all the hotels. It is



JOHN M. PALMER.

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

were the names of the various States of the Union, ornamented with a shield and flags, making a very handsome appearance. The ceiling was trimmed with red, white and blue bunting in canopy shape. In calling the convention to order Senator Palmer struck a responsive chord. The calling of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leaders answered for their respective States. Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming were the only States whose names passed unanswered. Of the Territories Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory had no delegates present. Temporary organization was then effected, with ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New York as chairman and John R. Wilson of Indiana as secretary. Mr. Flower was loudly cheered as he took the gavel from Senator Palmer, and in a speech which was liberally applauded throughout he addressed the convention. After the roll of States had been called for the members of the committees on resolutions and credentials, national committeemen and vice presidents a recess for two hours was taken at 2 o'clock. When the convention reassembled Del-

disaster from the country and ruin for their party; that the Chicago platform attacks sound financial policy and that delegates to that convention abandoned for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists; that delegates to the Indianapolis convention cannot support candidates of the Chicago convention nor be bound by its acts, liberal policy toward American shipping is demanded; and an economical administration of government; international arbitration, and a liberal pension policy are favored; all efforts to touch the Supreme Court are condemned, and the gold standard is approved. The platform expresses opposition to free and unlimited coinage of silver and compulsory purchase of bullion; denounces the present system of paper currency as a constant source of injury, and demands currency reform, and commends the fidelity, patriotism and courage of Cleveland's administration. The platform was adopted unanimously. A motion to take a recess was cried down. Breckinridge of Kentucky moved to nominate a candidate on the platform. The motion carried, and a roll call was



EXTERIOR OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION HALL.

capable of seating comfortably about 4,000 people, and is admirably adapted for the purpose of a large public meeting. The interior and exterior of the building were handsomely draped with bunting in the national colors, interspersed with the stars and stripes and other patriotic and appropriate devices. The rear of the stage was ornamented with life-sized portraits of Jefferson, Jackson and Joseph McDonald on the one side, and Cleveland, Tilden and Hendricks on the other. In the center and over the head of the chairman was a large eagle with shield and flags. The rear of the stage was curtained off with red, white and blue bunting. To the right and left of the stage bunting was arranged to represent a sunburst with curtains made of immense national banners. Fan-shaped curtains of the same material extended from the right to the left of the stage overhead. The stage itself was raised some four feet above the general level of the floor so as

ordered. Carroll of Kentucky, withdrew Watterston's name, and a telegram was received from President Cleveland announcing his positive declination. Palmer's Name Presented. Palmer's name was presented by the Michigan delegation, as he had refused to allow the Illinois delegates to put him in nomination. His name was greeted with an outburst of cheers that caused him to retire to a lobby in confusion. John E. Hartridge of Louisiana, after regretting the refusal of President Cleveland to allow his name to be presented, seconded Gen. Palmer's nomination. Georgia did the same. Then the States, one after another, fell into line. Senator Palmer was nominated on the first ballot, and the choice was at once made unanimous on motion of Gen. Bragg. The nomination of the Vice President was then taken up, and the Chairman instructed the reading clerk to call the roll. That young man took in the situation and

delegate Brennan of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported 324 delegates present, representing forty-one States and three Territories, which was greeted with ringing cheers. Pending permanent organization, Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, son of Edward Everett, made a brief speech. Delegate Roberts of Missouri then reported that the Committee on Permanent Organization had decided on Senator Caffrey of Louisiana for chairman. It also recommended that the national committee be empowered to call future conventions. The adoption of this latter portion of the report, looking to a permanent party, was accompanied by deafening applause. Caffrey Made Chairman. In assuming the chair Senator Caffrey made a speech outlining the policy and purpose of the "National Democrats." Among other things he said: "When our people recover from the debauch of populism and anarchy they will discard the men who have led their orgy. If we go to McKinley those men will be the recognized exponents of democracy. When the fumes of the debauch are dissipated and sober reason resumes her sway, our flock will turn toward its fold only to find it destroyed. We therefore stand fast. We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally forth to support of Government and law, for the honor of their country and for the maintenance and preservation of their creed, its memories and its glories." John P. Irish of California, who has quite a reputation as an orator, fully justified it with a brief speech prior to adjournment of the convention to 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Chairman Caffrey called the convention to order at 11:35 Thursday morning. The Platform Committee was not ready to report, so the crowd called on Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge for a speech. He was escorted forward amid mingled hisses and cheers, and made a brief address. Mr. Ochs, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the national convention expression that the national convention of William es grief at the untimely death of a rising E. Russell. It was carried by New York, vote. T. De Witt Warner of Indiana, Lehman of Missouri, Bynum of Indiana, Eckels of Illinois addressed the convention. A motion to take a recess at 1:45 was voted down. Senator Vilas then appeared and read the report of the Resolutions Committee, the report of the Resolutions Committee. The platform declares that the convention met that Democrats may unite to avert



PERMANENT CHAIRMAN CAFFREY.

to give the officers and the distinguished citizens and guests who occupied the platform with them a conspicuous position for observation. The front of the stage was handsomely ornamented with palms, ferns and smilax. A conspicuous feature of all these decorations was the gliding of all the picture frames and shields and staves which ornamented the hall. An immense vase containing golden rods, rested at the right hand of the presiding officer. Gold was everywhere on all the ornaments on which it could be appropriately placed. On the walls on the upper and lower galleries were golden wreaths, within which

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GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

promptly called out "Kentucky." This raised a cheer for Gen. Buckner, and his name rose from all parts of the hall. Wm. B. Browden made the nominating speech, and the instant he closed his address a delegate sprung up and moved to nominate Gen. Buckner by acclamation. It received a dozen roars and was carried with a great roar.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Released Jail Inmates at Ontonagon Do Noble Work of Rescue—\$400,000 Blaze in the Business Part of the "Soo"—After Derelict Corporations.

Three Lives Were Lost at Ontonagon. The remains of Mrs. Park, a German woman, and of two unidentified men have been found in the ruins of Ontonagon. The wife of Sheriff Corbett was in charge of the jail when the fire invaded the city. The village marshal refused to take charge of the prisoners, two of them being the notorious Duncan Beveridge and James Redpath, who are awaiting trial for the murder of a woman six years ago, and for which crime their testimony secured conviction and sentence to life imprisonment of a man whose innocence has since been shown. So Mrs. Corbett released them all, and in return Beveridge and Redpath conducted her and an aged woman named Emmons to places of safety. Then they hurried back to the village and were foremost, at the peril of their own lives, in the work of rescuing belated victims. Several times their clothes were on fire and their faces blistered and hair singed by the heat. Upon Sheriff Corbett's return the day following they reported to him, but were told there was no place to keep them and to shift for themselves, only keeping ready for call when wanted. This they promised to do. The news of the fire caught Pat Nester in bed at Baraga. In less than two hours he had his tug loaded down with supplies and was steaming for Ontonagon. At Houghton and Hancock not a tug could be found that would try to go out, but the Colton steamed right through the high seas and made the eighty-six-mile run to Ontonagon in seven hours with a heavy load. These, with the supplies from Rockland, were the first relief to come in. Since then supplies are coming in by the carload. A relief store has been started. Books are kept, and every man is known and a record made of his dependents, what he needs and what he gets.

Sault Ste. Marie Burns.

A gasoline stove exploded in a restaurant on Water street, Sault Ste. Marie, Thursday afternoon and started the most extensive conflagration in the history of the city. A north gale prevailed at the time and it was but a few moments until a long row of wooden buildings were licked up by the flames. Prenzlaier Brothers' three-story brick store came next, and from there the fire crossed the street and consumed the Metzger Block, the "Soo" National Bank Block, in which was located the postoffice and the custom house, the Perry and Chippewa Hotels and other smaller buildings are total losses, together with nearly everything they contained. The "Soo" new building, Smith Block and "Soo" Savings Bank Block were also considerably damaged by fire and water. Everything moveable from these buildings was taken out. Among the heaviest losers are the Soo National Bank, Prenzlaier Brothers, general merchants; Hynea & McKenna, tailors; J. F. Malone, liquors; R. D. Perry, hotel; Mrs. H. P. Smith, hotel; Ross Brothers, liquors; E. S. J. Sutton, McDonald & Chapman, J. W. Pine, lawyers; the Bell Telephone Company; James Strachan, machine shop, and the Minnesota Steamship Company supply store. The loss is estimated at about \$400,000. Insurance will reach about half that amount. The fire department of the Canadian Soo and troops from Fort Brady rendered efficient service. The city firemen and citizens worked like Trojans, and it was by a very narrow margin that the balance of the business section escaped destruction. A falling wall injured two soldiers, but it is thought not seriously.

Corporations Must Pay.

The last Legislature made it the duty of the Attorney General to proceed against the directors of all corporations failing to make annual reports to the Secretary of State, and to collect a fine of \$5 per day for each secular day after March 1 during the pendency of such neglect. Attorney General Maynard, in accordance with this requirement, is sending out bills to each delinquent corporation, the amount assessed to each being \$805, and the aggregate amount due being between \$800,000 and \$900,000. This is an entirely new thing in Michigan, and as the Attorney General declares that he proposes to collect every dollar of the penalties the directors of the delinquent concerns are greatly agitated.

Short State Items.

Bronson's cemetery is so full of weeds and brush that visitors do not dare to penetrate the wilds any great distance for fear of getting lost. Citizens of Au Sable who have not paid their poll tax and have not the ready money to do so, will be compelled to work it out on the streets of the city, repairing sidewalks, etc. Fire destroyed a million feet of lumber at Cheboygan belonging to Mr. Chariton, of Toronto, and the Spry Lumber Company, of Chicago. The loss is about \$200,000; fully insured. Manistee County fruit growers have found a new outlet for their fruit which is paying them better than the old scheme of sending it to Milwaukee. They now send it by special steamer to the Upper Peninsula. A little white girl, about 3 years of age, wandered to the home of David Grey, an Indian of the Sarnia reserve, near Port Huron, and up to the present time no claimant for it has appeared or any alarm given that such a child is missing. The little child could not tell her name or give any intelligible information whatever as to where she came from. The Grey family has become quite attached to the child, which also seems well contented with its new surroundings, and they will retain control of the little waif unless its proper guardian puts in an appearance. A fire occurred at Ithaca Thursday afternoon in the elevator of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. The building was under the management of A. S. Barber & Co., who had a large amount of grain stored there. About 2,000 bushels of grain belonging to outside parties were also stored in the building. The damage is as follows: To the building, \$500; insurance, \$1,400. A. S. Barber & Co.'s loss is nearly \$2,000; insurance, \$1,500. It is not known whether there is any insurance of the grain owned by the outside parties or not. The origin of the fire is unknown. Hillsdale and Antrim Counties have given up local lighting. An electric lighting plant will be put in at Moronec, Lenawee County. St. Mary's Hospital, Saginaw, celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. The Adrian Knights Templar band has concluded a pleasant four days' encampment at Devil's Lake. Gov. Rich has reappointed George H. Durand, of Flint, member of the State Board of Examiners. Cholera infantum is causing a great deal of sickness among children at Standish. Several deaths have occurred. Branch County gardeners are harvesting a fine second crop of raspberries, the result of heavy rains and hot weather. As near as can be ascertained, 2,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$20,000, were destroyed in the Cheboygan Lumber Company's dock fire. Charles Burris, of Davison, was attacked by tramps near Whiting, Ind., robbed, beaten insensible and thrown from a rapidly moving train. He will die. There was an echo of the Hayward will case in the Probate Court at Muskegon Saturday, when costs aggregating \$1,000, arising from the recent suit, were taxed against the estate. The prohibitionists of Genesee County held their convention at Flint Monday and nominated a county ticket headed by Joseph Eames for Probate Judge and William Swinler for Sheriff. A. P. Crell's electric mail car came to grief at Ionia, Saturday. It took and delivered mail at twelve stations all right, but on nearing the next station it fell through the trestle, the rails spreading. Muskegon sportsmen will sow wild rice seed along the Muskegon River in an effort to coax back the wild duck that of late have been giving the river the go-by on account of the poor feeding facilities. The farmers of Lexington Township, Sanilac County, want someone to locate a canning factory at Crosswell. They will see that it is supplied with the raw material and will also give a bonus to the right man. The residence of Fred E. Dolph, a hard-working painter of Battle Creek, was burned Sunday afternoon. It was just beyond the water hydrants and out of the city limits. Loss, \$1,200, and no insurance. On Aug. 15 Bert Wildsmith, a 17-year-old boy, of Kalamazoo, was taken to the police station with several naughty boys, but was released at once. He did not go home and hasn't been heard from since. His parents are frantic. At Detroit Frank Beaubien, aged 40, a member of an old French family and recently heir to a large sum of money, shot and mortally wounded his wife Sunday morning in a drunken frenzy. He then attempted to kill his two children and blew his own brains out. Joseph C. Foley, of Ypsilanti, is said to be on the track of millions. He has organized a company to develop a gold mine in the Rainy Lake region, Minnesota. The mine is now down 200 feet. Less than \$150,000 has been spent so far, but a yearly income of over \$300,000 is assured. The fruit men of northern Oceana County have sent a representative to Minneapolis and St. Paul and will hereafter ship their fruit to him, and he will dispose of it in a market that is not glutted, as are those of Milwaukee and Chicago. The growers expect to make a much better thing out of their crop in this way. 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. An old Indian by the name of Nobba, near Munising, is changing color to a perfect white. The skin on his hands is already white, and white spots are appearing on his face and breast. Nobba is very bald. It is a disgrace for a redskin to be without hair on the top of his head, so he has never been known to remove his cap. Henry Kuhn Sr., of Port Huron, placed the muzzle of a revolver between his teeth and shot himself dead. He was slightly deranged and had attempted suicide before. For many years Mr. Kuhn, who was about 64, had been in the leather business. The only motive known for the suicide was a cancer-like sore on Mr. Kuhn's face, which caused him much pain. While a crew were thrashing Tuesday afternoon on the farm of Herbert Lossing, near Sanilac Center, the boiler exploded, killing three men and severely injuring two others. The dead are: George Casterlon, Darius Lossing, Lansoh Lossing. The injured: James Davis, George Tallman. Casterlon and the two injured men were standing on the stack, fully 100 feet away from the boiler, when it exploded. A Covert Township fruit grower has a horse which seems to know more than some men. The horse's duty is to haul peaches from the orchard to the packing house, and instead of requiring a man to drive him, he attends to the matter unaided. He walks through the orchard where the men are at work picking the fruit from the trees, and wherever he sees some baskets that are filled, he stops, waits till the baskets are loaded into the wagon, and then moves on, and when the wagon is full, goes to the packing house, where it is unloaded. At Ionia the United States signal service officers captured Frank and George Kingston, counterfeiters. They captured the most important arrest in years. The two men arrested are natives of Ionia, and have previously borne a good reputation. Frank is 25 years old and George 30, the former being the artist who made the plates. They had \$7,200 in \$2 bills, all ready to float, and paper enough to make \$1,000,000 more. The plates from which the bills were printed are made of box-wood and the bills are all treasury notes of the series of 1890, containing a medalion portrait of Alexander Hamilton, and so clever that none but an expert can detect them. Dr. Frank Bourne, for two years assistant to Dr. Darling at the University Medical College, has been appointed full professor in the Southern Medical College at Atlanta, Ga. When Pine Grove avenue, in Port Huron, was paved, a few years ago, some of the largest property owners escaped paying their assessments through legal technicalities. Now the paving is worn out. The City Council voted to close up the street and pave Stone street, which runs parallel, unless the recalcitrant residents will pay the tax they dodged several years ago.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for September 13.

Golden Text—"The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer."—II. Sam., 22:2. David's gratitude to God is the subject of this lesson, which is found in II. Sam., 22:40-51. The psalm of which the lesson forms a part probably belongs to the earlier years of David's reign. The introductory verse indicates this: "David spake unto the Lord the words of this song in the day that the Lord had delivered him out of the hand of all his enemies, and out of the hand of Saul." It may have been written at the time named in II. Sam., 7:1: "And it came to pass, when the king sat in his house, and the Lord had given him rest round about from all his enemies," etc.; 22:51 seems to indicate that the prophecy of Nathan was still fresh in the writer's mind. But though written early in David's life, the compiler of the book has placed the psalm together with other miscellaneous matter at the close of the book, and hence it comes late in the series of lessons upon David. However, it fits sums up one side of David's character, and is therefore not inappropriately placed. Just why the committee which selected the lesson began in the middle of a paragraph is not clear. The lesson should have begun at verse 38.

Explanatory.

"Thou hast also given me the necks of mine enemies;" read as in revised version, "thou hast also made mine enemies turn their backs unto me." "Even unto the Lord;" the heathen nations in their perplexity are represented as crying for help to Jehovah, the God of the Hebrews. "From the strivings of my people;" these had not been less harassing to David than his foreign wars.—"Thou hast kept me to be head of the heathen;" how dimly the dominion of David over unbelieving nations round about him foreshadows the universal rule of Christ; yet how truly. The future tenses in this and the following verses should be past tenses, as in the preceding; "scattered away," "submitted themselves," "scattered away," etc. David is still speaking of what has already happened, as a cause for gratitude. "And they shall be afraid out of their close places;" rather, as in revised version, "and shall come trembling out of their close places." "The God of the rock of my salvation;" by a slight change of the pointing of the original reads, "My God, the rock of my salvation," which seems better. "To David and to his seed, for evermore;" apparently a reference to the promise given by Nathan.

Suggestions for Study.

Of course no one will think of studying the lesson without the rest of the psalm. To aid in following the progress of thought we give a division of the chapter, quoted from Kirkpatrick: Verses 2-4, introductory invocation of Jehovah; 5-7, the psalmist's perils, his cry for help; 8-16, the manifestation of Jehovah, for the deliverance of David's enemies; 17-21, Jehovah's deliverance of his servant for his faithfulness; 22-25, the integrity of David's life and its reward; 26-28, the law of God's dealings with men; 29-31, God's faithfulness attested by the psalmist's experience; 32-37, the praise of Jehovah the giver of victory; 38-43, David's destruction of his enemies; 44-46, the establishment of David's dominion; 47-51, concluding thanksgiving and doxology.

Teaching Hints.

It will be helpful to recall some of the particular instances of deliverance of which David speaks. He probably refers to Saul as well as other enemies of his earlier years. Look up the story of Saul's persecution of David and notice how God's providence is shown in it all. Gratitude to God for help in war is not peculiar to the Hebrew people. It is found in many ancient nations. The Assyrian kings, in narrating the victories of a campaign, nearly always begin "by the help of Asshur my lord, of Ishtar my lady, (etc.), I subdued my enemies," etc. But how different is the spirit of David from that of the fierce warriors of Nineveh. The difference appears more clearly in the earlier verses of the chapter. Notice the personal nature of David's gratitude (vs. 5-7, 17-21); its reference to its own character, "thy gentleness hath made me great," (vs. 36). David's God was very much more than a mere military expert whose aid was to be invoked before going into battle, and who was to be thanked for victories. The effect of gratitude upon character. This is a topic that can be brought home to all. The habit of recalling at frequent intervals the things which we owe to God is one of the conditions of a happy life. The picture of David presented in the Scriptures is that of a man who thanked God as naturally as he breathed. In the morning there was praise for the morning sun and fresh air and refreshed body; at noon, gratitude for sustaining power; at evening, thanks for guidance during the day. Not only the great events of life seem divinely ordered, but all things. How one-sided is the life of a Christian who is always asking and never returning thanks. Yet the proportion of thanksgiving to petition in ordinary public prayers in religious meetings is very small. It is to be feared that most of us are inclined to take to ourselves the credit for the ordinary results of our labors, forgetting that for the original endowment of talents and for all development of them we are indebted to God. David was a great fighter, and did many things by his own prowess; but he says: "Thou hast girded me with strength to battle." He was in his earlier years an able statesman, and established a large kingdom; but he says, "Thou hast kept me to be the head of the nations." This matter of gratitude is too often left out of the religious education of children and young people. They learn naturally enough to ask, but not to return thanks. This must be due to a defect in the example of older people. This lesson should be used to call attention to the privilege of prayer, and the duty of gratitude. Next Lesson—"Destructive Vices."—Prov. 16: 22-33.

On the death of a person in Madrid.

It is the general custom to close for nine days one of the outer doors of that person's late residence.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD
An independent local newspaper published every Thursday morning from the office in the basement of the Standard Building, 200 Main St., Chelsea, Mich., at 10 cents per copy.
BY O. T. HOOVER.
Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 5 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 30 cents.
Advertising rates:—One cent per line for first insertion, and 1/2 cent for each subsequent insertion.
Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.
CHLSEA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1896.

From Chelsea Mail.
(Continued from First Page.)

The management desires me to say to the public that great care will be exercised in the expense outlay.

Instead of saying, "Chelsea cannot have a fair," let us put our shoulder to the wheel, and have it a successful one, too; and, in the end, have our grounds paid for, and then the net receipts can be divided among the people and there will be no charge to the agricultural society for the grounds.

Many have expressed unusual interest in this fall's fair, both in this town and out, arrangements having been made to use part of the net proceeds to apply on debt on the grounds meets the approval of all. Success will crown our efforts, if they are put forth, and there is every reason to believe they will be met, our fair grounds clear of incumbrances and a few improvements in the way of ornamenting the park, the society would have a home—one they could refer to with pride and a good deal of satisfaction.
B. PARKER.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Waterloo.

The evaporator here caught fire Friday. Damage \$50.

The village school began Monday with Miss Melissa Treat for teacher.

Chas. Runciman attends Chelsea school and drives from home every morning.

Mrs. Richard Oster and Miss Laura Owen of Detroit are spending the week with Mrs. Straus.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henry Gorton attended the Chapman McCall wedding in Chelsea Thursday.

We are to have a new school house in the spring is what was decided at the school meeting, Monday evening.

Sylvan.

Mrs. O. Parker is suffering with neuralgia.

Mrs. Cross has been on the sick list for several days.

Beans in this vicinity are averaging up at about a half a crop.

Mr. James Beckwith, who has been quite ill is now convalescent.

Austin Grey formerly of our school, is now attending school at Chelsea.

Mr. Jane Knoll was the lucky bidder and will be our new mail carrier.

Next Sunday, September 13th, there will be only a morning service at our church. The pastor's subject will be: The duty of the church in the community. The evening service will be at Francisco.

If the Christian men of Sylvan are interested in their church services, let them show it by assisting the pastor in obtaining the names of the "toughs" who make it a practice to hang around the church grounds and disturb the services. It does seem to us that the time has come when patience ceases to be a virtue, and when it would be criminal longer to delay prosecuting, to the full extent of the law, those who are benefit of all common decency and manliness and who can neither be shamed or insulted by public rebukes. Who will help to put an end to such outrages on the moral spirit of our community?

Last Monday evening a lively time was had at our annual school meeting. It seems strange that personal ill-will and prejudice should make some people so far forget the interests of the pupils, as to insist on measures which endanger the morals of our children and fix the standard of excellence in teaching at pugilistic proclivities. Mr. Chris. Forner was elected director, but because of factional wranglings and personal animosities, his election was protested against, and what the outcome will be no one can guess. In the meantime no teachers can be engaged, the school remains closed; and our neighboring communities are again reminded of Sylvan's consuming interest in the education of her children.

Undilla.

Mrs. Frank May is visiting relatives in Wayne.

Mrs. Eugene May of Stockbridge spent last week at E. C. May's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson of White Oak spent Sunday at E. C. May's.

Mrs. Mary May has been very sick for some time back but is better at present.

At the school meeting Monday evening Z. A. Hartson was re-elected treasurer.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

City Clerk Mills of Ann Arbor paid for over 4,000 sparrows during the month of August.

Fredric W. Cleveland, aged 73 years an Ypsilanti pioneer, died Friday after a three years illness. Deceased was born in Connecticut.

Parties are in the city endeavoring to arrange for the opening of a beet sugar factory here if they receive proper encouragement.—Washtenaw Times.

Saturday evening a drunken man and a bicycle took a tumble near the old skating rink building. Result—broken wheel and a badly used up guzzler.—Fowlerville Observer.

A surgeon from Ann Arbor came up and made an examination of Emmet Merrinane's injuries on Tuesday last. He expressed the opinion, we are informed, that Emmet cannot recover, there is a dislocation of the spine and the lower part of his person is consequently paralyzed. It is reluctantly believed that he cannot survive.—Grass Lake News.

"Railroad Jack, the hammock rider," was in the city last night, the center of an inquiring crowd. He is a young man of considerable education and great native shrewdness and is acting the tramp because he enjoys it. His mode of travel is as his name indicates. He hitches hammock under a freight train and goes where he will.—Ann Arbor Democrat

Poor Commissioner Mason says that the county house has only 36 inmates at present which is the lowest number in many years. The ordinary summer number is 75 and in the winter there are usually over 100 inmates. Of the 36 one is insane and one imbecile, several are weak-minded, and nearly all of them are very old. There is only one child.—Ann Arbor Argus.

The trouble of the Greenwood Avenue M. E. Church society of Jackson to secure the property occupied by the saloon of J. Nissen, for the purpose of erecting a church thereon, has been settled, Mr. Nissen accepting \$300 for his lease. The property on which the saloon is located is held in trust for the church but the saloon keeper refused to give up the unexpired portion of his lease, and the matter has been in the courts.



All There.
"Who are all these?" asked the visitor.
"Oh! That album?" said the languid young man. "That is a collection of photographs of the only girls I ever loved."—Collier's Weekly.

TIED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed **STRENGTH.**

Pay the printer!

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.,
31 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. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

The best Marblehead Kelly Island Lime, 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 \$9.00 per thousand of The Glazier Stove Co. 500 per center 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 center, \$40.00 for the same thing many a time before we punctured his Balloon with our under buy, undersell prices.

M. C. E. R. Excursions.

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

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.

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.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Notice.

Beginning, September 21st I will run my rider mill every day in the week.
John G. Wagner.

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 giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box, old by Glazier & Stimson, Druggists.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best.
This month we will make special prices on

HAMMOCKS

to close, also a fine line of

GRANITE IRON WARE

Furniture at special prices for August.

W. J. KNAPP.



If your clothes look like the above "cut" it is your own fault; we can't cut them "RIGHT."

16 to 1 we can please you.....

J. G. WEBSTER.

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.

JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES
DETROIT STOVE WORKS
LARGEST STOVE PLANT IN THE WORLD
Jewel Stoves are sold by
HOAG & HOLMES.

Jewel Stoves and Ranges are built to give the greatest satisfaction at the least expense for fuel and repairs. They embody all the latest and best features in stove construction and ornamentation. Their unmatched merit has made them famous for over 30 years, and has created the largest stove plant in the world.

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.
LIGHT, COOL, EASY TO WEAR.
No pressure on Hips or Back. No understraps. Never moves.
Manufactured at 290 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.
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.
EASY TO TAKE
ONE GIVES RELIEF.
QUICK TO ACT
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 ...

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 **TRUE ECONOMY**
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.

is to buy your Clothing from
J. J. RAFTREY
Largest stock, and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Special Prices
on holiday dress suits, business suits, and overcoats.
Pants Pants Pants
\$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and up
I solicit a call.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The W. R. C. meeting will be held at G. A. H. hall at 2:30 o'clock, Friday afternoon.

Monday evening the I. D. Y. Club surprised Miss Conlan at her rooms on Jackson street.

An arc light has been placed on Middle street west, near the residence of Lewis Winans.

The Stove Works started up Monday with a large number of hands employed. The foundry will be started in a few days.

There will be a special review of Columbian Hive No. 248, at Macombes Hall Tuesday evening, September 15. Every lady requested to be present.

Prof. Hagadorn the well known eye specialist, can be consulted free of charge at the Boyd House, Chelsea Tuesday September 15. One day only.

Standard readers will be pleased to learn that the marriage of Miss May Judson to Mr. John Schlee of Ann Arbor will be solemnized this evening.

The meeting of the Vermont Cemetery Society, will be held at the cemetery at 3 p. m., Friday, September 15th. All who are interested should be there.

The next teachers examination for Washtenaw county will be a special examination for third grade certificates to be held at Manchester, Friday, September 18.

George Millsbaugh and C. H. Merker claim to be the champion corn-cutting team of this vicinity. Tuesday they went out and worked up an appetite by cutting six acres of the fodder.

James Taylor of Chelsea has been prominently mentioned as the candidate for sheriff on the sound money democratic ticket, which there seems to be a good chance of placing in the field.

If you are going to do any extra advertising during the fair, now is the time to prepare for it. Business cards, address cards, hand bills, etc., can be had at the Standard office at very reasonable rates.

James Ackerson made a parachute leap from the street sprinkler when it overturned on Main street Tuesday afternoon. The damage was soon repaired and the genial Jim was at his post again Wednesday morning.

The total enrollment of the Chelsea schools is 350, divided as follows: High school, 96; 7th grade, 56; 6th grade, 39; 5th grade, 24; 4th grade, 21; 3d grade, 41; 2d grade, 33; 1st grade, 40. The enrollment at this same time last year was 347.

At the recent teachers examination held at Ann Arbor the following Chelsea teachers were granted second grade certificates: Edith Foster, Inna Smith, D. C. Marion, Nellie Lowry. Third grade certificates were granted to the following: Lucy Leach, Edith Noyes, Dorrit Hoppe.

The following are the delegates from Sylvan who are in attendance at the democratic convention in session at Ann Arbor today: J. S. Gorman, F. H. Sweetland, George Staffan, Henry Spear, Ed. McKune, Martin Merkel, Henry Frey, J. P. Foster, J. J. Raftrey, Hiram Lighthall, C. Hummel, C. E. Whitaker, and Herman Schauble.

An interesting and pleasant home wedding was that of Miss Frankie McCall of Chelsea to Mr. Dewitt C. Chapman of Detroit at the home of Mrs. Francis Beach, this afternoon, Rev. Thomas Holmes officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are dear mutes, which makes the marriage an unusually interesting one. The bride has been a faithful employe of The Standard for the past five years, and the happy couple have the best wishes of The Standard for a long and happy life.

The people of Chelsea will have an opportunity to hear Sidney E. Pilson, the sweet singer, impersonator of Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson; and hear the mad ravings of John McCullough. Mr. Pilson has had ten years of experience as an actor in all parts of the world. The dark side of stage life will be thoroughly criticized and exposed. He will appear at the Town Hall, Friday, September 11th, under the management of Mr. G. R. Monks. Admission, adults 25 cents, children, 15 cents.

The News has received a communication complaining that some of the boys gather in the fields under the trees and while the time away playing cards. The News hopes the boys will discontinue the practice. It is too much like they do in Chelsea.—Grass Lake News.

An esteemed subscriber, says the Portland Review, so erred his friendly relations with this office this week because we charged him fifty cents for a card of thanks. The fact that he was a subscriber, he said, ought to have been taken into consideration and no charge should have been made. Our friend is only one of a well meaning number of newspaper patrons who believe that the dollar they pay the printer every year entitles them not only to 52 copies of the paper, but all the trimmings as well. When they get into trouble they come to the editor with the plea they are on the subscription list, and that no mention of the difficulty should be made. If they have three or four lines of advertising they want it printed free because they take the paper. The fact is the advertising columns of the paper are our stock in trade. If we give space to every man who is a subscriber, with what regularity would we be likely to meet our obligations? A merchant is not expected to hand down his goods to every man who patronized him. Why should it be expected of the printer?

PERSONAL.

T. Drislane has been at Chicago this week.

F. M. Hooker is visiting relatives in Detroit.

L. P. Vogel is visiting relatives at Saginaw.

Howard Conk is visiting friends at Reed City.

Miss Mabel Gillam spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. T. Wilkinson spent Sunday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. H. L. Wood was a Detroit visitor Monday.

L. Tichenor is spending this week at Grand Rapids.

Dr. Northrop of Monroe was in town Wednesday.

Miss Hattie McCarter visited friends in Dexter Sunday.

Eric Zincke is attending business college at Detroit.

Rev. C. L. Adams is at Flint attending conference.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Hoover spent Sunday at Detroit.

Miss Sophia Schatz spent last week with Jackson friends.

Miss Ella McCover of Cleveland is visiting relatives here.

Guy Lighthall is spending some time at New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Fletcher spent the past week at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Vogel spent the first of the week at Pittsburg.

Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit spent Sunday with her parents here.

Miss Minnie Kief of Detroit is the guest of her aunt Mrs. C. Klein.

Miss Alice Lazelle of Manchester is the guest of Mrs. L. T. Freeman.

Hon. D. A. Hammond of Ann Arbor was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

Max and Faye Moon of South Lyon spent Sunday with friends here.

F. N. Morion of Detroit was the guest of his parents here last week.

Mrs. O. S. Watkins and son of Grass Lake visited friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Maroney and Mrs. C. Lewick are visiting Niagara Falls.

Miss Mame Seigler of Pinckney spent last week with Miss Tress Conlan.

Major L. H. Ives and wife of Mason are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker.

Mrs. Theo. Murphy of Toledo has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Freer.

Mrs. M. Olds of South Haven is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. E. Sparks.

Misses Nettie Hoover and Fannie Warner spent the first of the week at Detroit.

Misses Nellie Connors and Lizzie Conklin of Dexter were Chelsea visitors Tuesday.

Miss Millicent Avery of Howell was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Avery Sunday.

George H. Kempf has returned from New York, where he had been spending several weeks.

Nate Bowen and Miss Leora Laird have returned to Ypsilanti to resume their studies at the Normal.

Miss Minnie U. Davis has returned home from a visit with Grand Rapids and Olivet friends.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Godfrey of Saline were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lighthall Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sweetland have been spending the past week with friends at Detroit.

Miss Beale Grant has returned from Detroit, where she had been visiting friends for several months.

Miss Erma B. Sparks who has been spending several months in South Haven, has returned to her home at this place.

Special.

In view of the fact that the Congregationalists have no pastor and that next Sunday, 13th instant, will be "Conference Sunday" and our M. E. pastor will be absent, I have obtained the use of the Congregational church for that day, both morning and evening. This has been done to give me an opportunity to call the attention of this community to certain fundamental gospel truths that wisdom, prudence, righteousness and patriotism have especial use for at this very hour.

My topic in the morning will be, "The Only Safe and True Leader." Text, John xxi-25: Follow thou me.

In the evening I will discuss the labor question. Text, Luke x-7: The laborer is worthy of his hire.

Men and women (old and young), citizens and strangers, capitalists and laborers, christians, infidels and politicians are all earnestly invited.

Seats free. THOMAS HOLMES.

Washtenaw Mutual Insurance.

The board of directors of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Co., met at Secy Child's office last Thursday and Friday. Fifteen losses by lightning were adjusted aggregating \$3,000.

The board also ordered an assessment of \$3.00 per \$1,000, to be collected in October. This will be somewhat higher than last year, which was \$2.46 including the Rockwell loss, which was left optional with the stockholders.

The entire number of losses this year have been 70, of which 38 were from lightning. The greatest loss this year was that of George Hughs, of Superior, a barn struck by lightning which cost the company \$1,439.93. The barn was filled full of hay and grain.

The total amount of losses for the year ordered paid, was \$14,475.39. Besides there are some three or four lightning losses that have not been adjusted, amounting to about \$250. This makes a

total of 41 fires as a result of lightning. The losses this year were the highest of any year since 1890, which amounted to \$3.90. The company seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate as regards loss by lightning.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of the township of Sylvan will meet at the Town Hall, in the village of Chelsea, on Saturday, September 12th, 1896, at 3 p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention, to be held in Ann Arbor on the 17th day of September, 1896, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the caucus. COMMITTEE.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Diamondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the result was almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was the pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Glaziers drug store.

Great Cures proved by voluntary statements of thousands of men and women show that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does possess power to purify the blood and cure disease. **Hood's PILLS** are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

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

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY
Now ready.
LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES.
MRS. STAFFAN

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

Imports into North America { 1894 1895
5,379,542 9,283,144

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.
Tansul Oolong English breakfast tea, 65 cents.
Congon 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.

This Trade Mark

Stamped on the sole of every pair of **LITTLE GIANT** School Shoes.



More of them manufactured and sold than any other one make of children's shoes in America. What has made them so popular than anything else is the wearing qualities. These shoes are made of solid leather—no shoddy nor paper. When you buy the Little Giant School Shoes you will get shoes that will stand hard knocks. We have a complete line of them. Goods are better and prices lower than ever before. Try a pair. Watch the wear of them, and if not as represented in every respect bring back the shoes and get your money.

A large line of men's and women's shoes to select from. More new, nobby and stylish shoes than were ever shown in Chelsea at any one time.

NOTHING BUT LEADERS.

Not only on one pair, but on every pair you buy, we save you money. Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid Shoes, patent tip, made on a stylish last, at \$1.47, fully equal to any \$2.00 shoes on the market. Bargains at \$2.50 and \$3.00. Men's shoes at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. For any one of the prices we give better value this fall than ever before.

W. P. Schenk & Co.

REMEMBER, we have Standard Patterns. They are giving the best of SATISFACTION.

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.

Waverley Bicycles

Highest of High Grades.

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

select the Waverley because they have learned to know the difference between a wheel that is actually high grade and one that is simply claimed to be. Some others may be as good but the Waverley is the highest of all high grades. Scorer's height \$55.00, Belle 27 and 25 inch \$75.00 and \$85.00.

Experienced Riders

Made by Indiana Bicycle Co Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. KNAPP, Agent.



CHAPTER XXIII.

At the cross roads between Woodburn and Daneborough there stands a guidepost, pointing with triple finger toward three several goals, and planted on a rising mound of greensward. There, at or about the hour of three, on a sultry afternoon in early August, a low, open carriage, drawn by a pair of pretty white ponies, stood drawn up, and the slight girlish figure that was its sole occupant was that of Violet Mowbray. The girl was sitting in a deep reverie, when suddenly she heard the words:

"Violet, my sweet one! you alone here?" and turned, with a start and a blush to see Don standing beside her. "I was thinking of you, dear," she said, as she put out her little hand to him. "I am very, very often, thinking of you." And then, as though ashamed of her innocent confession, Violet proceeded to explain how she came to be in Mrs. Langton's pony carriage at the cross roads and alone. "James, the groom lad, came out with me, as usual," she said, "but I have sent him a quarter of a mile or so along the Deeping road, to Mr. Warburton's house. He is the bearer of a tiny note to a friend of mine, and a favorite with Mrs. Langton—Grace Warburton."

"Ten priceless minutes for my darling!" answered Don, bending down to look into Violet's eyes; "so few, so very few, are the opportunities that I now have of speaking to you." Scarcely had the words been uttered before another voice, loud, gruff and peremptory, exclaimed: "Heyday! Upon my word! I am afraid I am interrupting you. The fact is, Mr. Marsh—Don—you are just the very person whom I wanted to see. It was necessary to put a stop to this sort of thing, and I am not sorry to have a chance of doing so once for all."

The speaker, who, as may easily be conjectured, was no other than Mr. Marsh, had drawn near unperceived. Don reddened. "I am not sure that I quite comprehend your meaning, sir," he said, quietly.

"I shall try to make my meaning sufficiently clear before I am done," wrathfully burst out Mr. Marsh. "I am the young lady's guardian, as you probably have been informed, and it is my duty, and, I may add, my privilege, to protect her against the wiles of the unscrupulous."

"You are not angry with me, dear Mr. Marsh," said Violet, who was herself perplexed; "at least, I hope not, because—" "Not angry with you, my dear young lady," interrupted Mr. Marsh, with marked emphasis. "You are simple and young, and of a confiding nature—too confiding; and it is for those who should love and protect you to interpose between you and the base designs of a wretched adventurer."

"Do you mean me, sir?" demanded Don, with a sudden flash of indignation in his great dark eyes, such as might have glowed in those of a lion aroused by some wanton insult. "If so—" He did not complete the sentence, but stood, flushed and angry, but doing his best to preserve an aspect of composure. Very, very rarely had Don been subjected to an affront—never, certainly, to one so outrageous as this; but after a moment of reflection he felt assured that Mr. Marsh was honest in his prejudice against himself, and matter how unjust his thoughts and words might be.

"You may swagger, young man, as young men will, and you may look resentful," cried out the effective partner in the great firm of Crump, Marsh & Caxton, "but none the less shall I do my duty by my ward. Her poor dear parents—dead long ago—left her to my care; and whatever comes, sir, I'll not be found sleeping at my post. I have had warnings. I have been told that underground plots were going on. That is why I am in Yorkshire now. The fact is, Mr. Don, that you have scented out this great fortune of Miss Mowbray's, and that such is the goal of your mercenary ambition."

"Guardy, you do him wrong. Even if this hateful money does belong to me, Don never knew of it, never cared for it!" exclaimed Violet, with tears in her eyes. Don changed color rapidly. When he spoke, it was in a hoarse and broken voice.

"You are the bringer of ill news, Mr. Marsh," he said. "Nothing that you could have done, no assertion of your authority, could so well have served to put a barrier between your ward and myself as this revelation. I love your ward very dearly, sir; but it is with unselfish love. Miss Violet is dearer to me than my life; but unless I were myself rich and famous, I should not venture to claim as my wife a great heiress."

"Don, my darling, what matters miserable money between us two? Poor or rich, I shall always care for you alone, and for no one else; and it is cruel—cruel!" sobbed Violet.

"My Violet, said Don, with a strange, sorrowful tenderness in his voice, "I must now bow my head to this stroke which has been dealt us, and bid you adieu, for a time at least. It seems as if my dearest hopes were rudely snatched from me. No, Mr. Marsh, I am no fortune hunter; I will not wait for you to banish me from the side of her I love; but, if this property be really hers, I must go."

"Don—my own—I will refuse this odious money; I will give it up, and I will never, never care for—never marry—any one but you," protested Violet, almost oblivious of Mr. Marsh's presence. "My darling!" cried the young man, passionately, "I shall never forget you, never cease to love you, until my dying day. But I must leave you now."

By this time the white ponies had grown fretful, and the youthful groom came running, breathless, in his boots along the Deeping road.

There was an end for the time of private talk. Don took Violet's hand in his and pressed it, and in a low voice

murmured, not good-by, but farewell. Mr. Marsh wheeled abruptly round, and grumbling to himself, trudged away; while Violet Mowbray slowly and sadly drove back to Woodburn Parsonage.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Constable Barnum, on his roud of daily duty in the dull streets of sleepy Daneborough, had yet time to busy his sharp brains on what his superior officer was wont to designate as the "anonymous letter job."

He kept his restless, slanting black eyes continually at work. He had seen foreign handwritings, and he had heard, at second hand, Mr. Marsh's opinion as to the authorship of the pink and perfumed letter. It seemed, then, an especially fortunate circumstance when he spied, at the corner of the High street, a well-dressed young woman, with dark, flashing eyes, well-cut features and a sallow complexion, like gold-bronze—in short, undoubtedly a foreigner. She had a letter in her hand, and in a moment more she had dropped it into the Daneborough postoffice.

The girl passed the policeman without taking any more notice of him than if he had been a lamp post, and he very slowly and cautiously followed the girl, much as a hunting spider pursues an unwilling fly along the window ledge. She disappeared within a doorway, "Bennett's Royal Library," and Constable Barnum watched that door with an unrelaxing scrutiny as ever a weasel bestowed upon a rabbit hole. Presently the girl came out. After an instant's hesitation Constable Barnum entered the library.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," he said deferentially to Mrs. Bennett, behind the counter, "but I might ask you, on Superintendent Swann's account, if that young lady who just called in here is a stranger and a foreigner?"

"A foreigner she is," was the reply, "but not exactly a stranger here. Mademoiselle, as they call her, has been here a dozen times or more on errands from the countess. She is her ladyship's new foreign maid, and a prime favorite, so the other Thorsdale servants say, with my lady."

"Taking a polite leave of Mrs. Bennett, Constable Barnum walked with quick steps up the street again, and entered the postoffice. The postmistress was at first disposed to demur to his petition that he might be allowed to look at the last letter which had been dropped into the box. But the well-known name of Superintendent Swann produced a talismanic effect.

At last between the postmistress' finger and thumb did appear a letter, pink, and directed to some person residing in the town of Arad, in Hungary. There could be no mistake about the identity of the stationery, or of the foreign hand-writing, with the handwriting or the stationery of the anonymous epistle received by Violet's guardian.

Ten minutes later, in a small inner den of the cramped police station of Daneborough, Superintendent Swann, looming, as usual, all too large for the narrow apartment allotted to him, was listening to the report of his zealous subordinate.

Mademoiselle Glitka, gliding, tripping, with her well-fitting boots over the Daneborough pavement, entered shop after shop, creating generally a little flutter among the inmates of each emporium, partly due to the importance of such a customer as her noble mistress, partly also to the energetic and impatient manner in which she conducted her shopping.

Glitka, as she darted to and fro, like a kingfisher on the wing above the reeds and sedgy shallows of a river, never noticed the two helmeted figures that watched her.

"There she goes again!" presently ejaculated the chief policeman, as, just when he had made up his mind to accost the foreign damsel, Glitka dived into a shop, where beads and trimmings and miscellaneous tripperies were sold. As she again emerged from the repository of miscellaneous tripperies, Superintendent Swann plucked up courage, and strode forward.

"Mademoiselle," he said, and then came to a dead stop. Glitka did not start, but she halted, turned her face toward the tall policeman-in-chief, and cast a smoke-like glance at him.

"You speak to me?" she asked, deliberately.

"I beg your pardon, I am sure, mademoiselle," apologized the big superintendent; "but, then, you see, we of the force are obliged sometimes, in the execution of our duties, to ask a question or two."

"Have I broken your laws?" the girl asked, defiantly.

"I hope no offense," said the chief of the Daneborough police, with a meekness that was unusual with him. "The fact is, we want information. And from what we have learned, mademoiselle, you are in a position to tell us what we want to know."

"You stop me in the streets as if I were some poor Zigara—some miserable Gypsy," angrily exclaimed the foreign girl, with all a Hungarian's resentful scorn of that police interference to which a German submits so stolidly. "What is your information to me, sir—or by what right do you molest me, sir—on my Thorsdale Park. Come there if you dare."

Superintendent Swann, with his mouth open and his big hands hanging helplessly by his side, knew not what to say; but his acolyte had quicker wits than he.

"You see, miss," said the ratted policeman, speaking with a marked deference, and touching the peak of his helmet as he spoke, "this is no charge, no accusation, but a delicate matter concerning a letter which Mr. Marsh, who is our employer, has got us to make inquiries about. Mr. Marsh, I can assure you, has no hostile feeling toward the writer of that letter; but is now in Yorkshire, anxious as he is to see the lady who wrote it, since he fancies she might be as anxious as he is to prevent a marriage be-

tween a certain young lady who shall be nameless. And Mr. Marsh has found, since he came down from London, that the duty he had set before him is not quite so easy as he had hoped. But this Mr. Superintendent Swann could tell you better than myself."

"You mean," said Glitka, in an altered tone, while her dark eyes alternately dilated and contracted, "that the traitor presses his suit, in spite of the guardian you mean?"

"Why, just so!" broke in the superintendent, loudly and confidently.

"Are you an enemy, or are you a friend?" she asked, showing her white teeth tigerishly.

"I'd much prefer, mademoiselle, to be a friend," said the superintendent, doing his best to be diplomatic. "What we both desire, I am sure, is to protect a certain young lady, and to prevent a certain designing person from—"

"For her—for the girl—I care nothing!" flashed out Glitka, scornfully. "What matters to me your Miss Violet, one of your English dolls, pink and white, and always as if moulded in the wax? But he—the false chevalier—the traitor—he shall not marry her because she has money. No, I will stab him before he does!"

Superintendent Swann was too much amazed at this fresh outburst to be ready with his reply. But Constable Barnum was up to the situation.

"What my superior officer and myself wish for, miss," he said, glibly, "is to make things comfortable, and to put a stopper on the plans of a certain gentleman that wants a rich wife, while the guardian of young Miss Mowbray remains in Yorkshire. Now, miss, Mr. Marsh is a business man. Perhaps, miss, if you and he—meaning Mr. Marsh—would have a chat over things and agree to pull together—"

"You are right!" responded Glitka, decisively. "Yes, I will do it. Tell your employer, Mr. Marsh, that he has only to write to me and I will meet him, and give him proofs, to enable him to act. Give me a piece of paper and I will write my name."

The piece of paper was brought. The foreign maid, in a bold, free hand, wrote down the words: "Mademoiselle Glitka Eberganyi."

"Good-by," she said, shortly, and with a nod went out. Superintendent Swann stalked in a contemplative fashion back to the police station, while his shrewd acolyte returned to his dull beat amid the tranquil streets.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE OF MARSHAL NEY.

An Account of the Event from an Aunt of the Bride.

Hortense contributed to the marriage of Egile with General Ney. Egile hesitated some time before giving her consent to this union, solely from the fear of being the companion of a warrior who would be so often exposed. Still his great bravery, and the frank and open character which distinguished him, had inspired her with great esteem. The demand for her hand had been made, and Egile had asked her father for eight days to consider it. He had not consented, and was in doubt as to the determination of his daughter, when a very natural incident decided the question. A guest who was dining with M. Augtule spoke of the high promise of Ney, and referred to one engagement where this brave general had laid seven horses killed under him.

"What do you say, sir?" said Egile, with vivacity. "He had thirteen." M. Augtule asked his daughter if this exclamation was a consent; she blushed and said nothing. The same evening he asked her if he could inform Mme. Bonaparte, who had been charged with the demand by the general, of her consent; she did not object, and their marriage was soon concluded.

The marriage took place at the Chateau de Grignon. Only a few were invited: Hortense, then married to Louise Bonaparte, was the only lady present outside of the family. (Of the two witnesses for Egile—two particular friends of her father—alas! one . . . voted for the death of the brave marshal.) The band of one of the regiments of the general was placed for a week at the Chateau de Grignon; the park was illuminated; all the inhabitants of the neighboring hamlet were admitted to enjoy the fete, which continued for two days. The general gave his pretty companion, and joy gave him a radiant air; but how much we were touched when, upon the day the nuptial benediction was given in the chapel of the chateau, we saw him leading an old shepherd and his wife whom he had discovered on the farm of the chateau, and who at that time, according to Catholic usage, had to celebrate by a second marriage the fiftieth year of their union! He had each completely-dressed in the fashion of their province.—Century.

Building Up to the Sky. The rage for going up higher has not yet ceased among New York builders, writes a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. Just as the St. Paul building is towering up above the highest point of the American Surety structure, as that had overtopped its predecessors, comes the foundation-laying of a sky-scraper that will scrape deeper into the sky than any of the others. It is to be built on Park row, just north of Ann street, and will extend back to Theater alley. Twenty-six stories are to be piled one on top of the other, and on top of the twenty-sixth will come two three-story towers, reaching finally a height of 286 feet above the sidewalk. The building will be furnished with fifteen elevators—nine from the first floor to the twenty-first, four express elevators to the twenty-sixth, and two from the twenty-sixth to the twenty-ninth. It is not improbable that still another sky-scraper will be begun on Park row within a year, negotiations to that end having been entered into by a large insurance company. The three together, with those already built to the north, would make this the most imposing short street in the world.

Ocean steamers of the first class each consume from 800 to 400 tons of coal a day.

THE BOOMING CANNON

RECITALS OF CAMP AND BATTLE INCIDENTS.

Survivors of the Rebellion Relate Many Amusing and Startling Incidents of Marches, Camp Life, Foraging Experiences and Battle Scenes.

Another Lincoln Story.

It would seem that even as early as 1862 Lincoln had acquired a reputation for story telling. When not busy during the session of the court he was "habitually whispering stories to his neighbors, frequently to the annoyance of Judge Davis, who presided over the eighth circuit." If Lincoln persisted too long the judge would rap on the chair and exclaim: "Come, come, Mr. Lincoln, I can't stand this! There is no use trying to carry on two courts. I must adjourn mine or yours, and I think yours will have to be the one." As soon as the group had scattered the judge would call one of the men to him and ask: "What was that Lincoln was telling?"

In his law practice Lincoln seems to have been singularly conscientious, his first effort being to try to arrange matters so as to avoid litigation. Nor would he assume a case that he felt was not founded upon right and justice. "We will not take your case," he said to a man who had shown that by a legal technicality he could win property valued at \$600. "You must remember that some things legally right are not morally right. We will not take your case, but will give you a little advice for which we will charge you nothing. You seem to be a sprightly, energetic man; we would advise you to try your hand at making \$600 in some other way."

One of the most interesting anecdotes is the one quoted from Joe Jefferson's autobiography. Jefferson and his father were playing at Springfield during the session of the Legislature, and as there was no theater in the town had gone to the expense of building one. Hardly had this been done when a religious revival broke out. The church people condemned the theater and prevailed upon the authorities to impose a license, which was practically prohibition. "In the midst of our trouble," says Jefferson, "a young lawyer called on the managers. He had heard of the injustice and offered, if they would place the matter in his hands, to have the license taken off, declaring that he only desired to see fair play, and he would accept no fee whether he failed or succeeded. The young lawyer began his harangue. He handled the subject with tact, skill and humor, tracing the history of the drama from the time when Thespis acted in a cart to the stage of to-day. He illustrated his speech with a number of anecdotes and kept the council in a roar of laughter. His good humor prevailed and the exorbitant tax was taken off. The young lawyer was Lincoln."

The notes of one of his speeches in a case against a fraudulent pension agent have been preserved. They are amusingly brief, as were all Lincoln's notes: "No contract—not professional services. Unreasonable charge—money retained by deft not given to pitf—Revolutionary war—Soldiers' bleeding feet—PT's husband—Soldier leaving home for army—Skin deft—Close." Another one of the anecdotes is related in connection with a case involving a bodily attack. Mr. Lincoln defended, and told the jury that his client was in the fix of a man who, in going along the highway with a pitchfork over his shoulder, was attacked by a fierce dog that ran out at him from a farmer's door yard. In parrying off the brute with the fork its prongs stuck into him and killed him. "What made you kill my dog?" said the farmer. "What made him bite me?" "But why did you not go at him with the other end of the pitchfork?" "Why did he not come at me with his other end?" At this Mr. Lincoln whirled about in his long arms an imaginary dog and pushed his tail end toward the jury. This was the defense plea of "Son assault demesne"—loosely, that "the other fellow brought on the fight"—quickly told and in a way the dullest mind would grasp and retain.—McClure's Magazine.

Blowing Up a Fort. At was thirty-two years ago, writes a veteran, that the memorable mine explosion took place at Petersburg, Va. For weeks the Union men had been at work building a mine under the Confederate fort.

At a late hour the night of July 20 the troops in the vicinity of the mine—the Fifth and Ninth Corps and the forces that had been ordered up from across the James river—were awakened, very gently, and directed to be ready to move at the "gray of day" next morning. Those veterans of many battles did not need to be told what was coming. "The mine is to be exploded," passed through the sleepy crowds and as quickly as the telephone could have sent it. From then until 3 o'clock the army was silent and sober. It seemed to them that one of the bloodiest struggles of the war was just before them. Many wrote letters to their dear ones. All conversed under breath or in whispers. Some wrote their names, companies and regiments on slips of paper and planned them to their shirts. They did not want to get "lost in the shuffle" in case of death.

Hearts beat a little faster that morning, thirty-two years ago, when a glance at the east told of the approach of the "gray of the morning." The mine was to explode at 4 o'clock. That hour came and passed without a signal. The fuse had failed. Two brave men volunteered to enter the dark hole and see what was wrong. The defect was rem-

ed, and at 5 o'clock the earth trembled. Every eye was on the Confederate fort in a second. A rumble quickly went to a deep, unearthly roar and the fort began to raise. Up, up, up it went, and then dividing, fell over a wide tract, creating a black cloud. Men, tents, cannon, wheels and all sorts of debris could be seen in the rising mass.

It was an awful surprise to the poor fellows over there. The enemy on the right and left wildly ran, expecting other explosions.

Why didn't the Ninth Corps rush over and capture the line? They could have taken almost peaceful possession if they had moved at once; but they didn't. By the time they did charge the scared enemy was ready to meet them, and a most bloody fight ensued. Great numbers of Burnside's men, after fighting heroically, were driven into the hole made by the explosion, which was twenty feet deep, wide and 100 feet long. Many of these were killed or wounded and the balance made prisoners. The field over which the Union men retreated to the entrenched line from which they had charged was covered with dead and wounded. It was a blunder that cost the army 4,000 brave men.

A Fearfully Obstinate Man.

At the time Gen. Grant assumed supreme command of the Federal armies, there were stationed in and about Washington some carpet regiments. These troops were kept near the capital and out of danger by influences that need not be described. Grant at once ordered them to the field, and the order promptly created a stir. The next morning he called to see the Secretary of War.

"We will keep these regiments at Washington," said the Secretary, loftily.

"I have already ordered them to report for duty in the field."

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"I have already ordered them to report for duty in the field."

"We will keep these regiments at duty at Washington," repeated the Secretary, more peremptorily than before.

"I have already ordered them to report for duty in the field," again replied Grant, quietly.

"Who is in command, you or the Secretary of War?" was the angry response.

"I think the President is in command," coolly answered Grant.

"Oh, you appeal to the President, do you? Well, we'll see."

They had it out with the President in short order. The Secretary opened fire:

"General Grant wants to appeal to you, Mr. President!"

"Not at all. I have no appeal to make."

"Well, he wants to tell you something."

"I have nothing to tell."

"All right; if you don't tell it I will." Then the Secretary proceeded to tell. Up to the time he had concluded the President had said not a word. When the excited Secretary came to an end Lincoln tilted back in his chair a little.

"I tell you, Stanton," he remarked, "Mrs. Grant tells Mrs. Lincoln that her husband is a fearfully obstinate man, and I guess he's so obstinate that we'll have to give him his own way."

The Only One Left.

In a small village called North East, near Erie, Pa., full of years and honors, Old Ned, the only living representative of the equine race who went through the civil war, awaits the bugle call. The veteran is now 38 years old, and is the property of B. F. Crawford, who came into possession of him during the war.

Old Ned was originally a rebel. He was captured by the "Yanks" when Gen. Jubal Early made his raid on Washington in 1864 and given to Crawford, who was then a sergeant of ordnance and who had lost his mount. At the close of the war Mr. Crawford left Washington on the horse's back and rode him to Harrisburg. There he bought a sulky and, putting the animal between the thills, rejoicing in the dawn of peace, made their easier way to a home that Old Ned has distinguished by his presence, where he is regarded as public property, and where he is pointed out every day as the most prominent resident. This contraband when captured was a bright black, but now, with advancing years, has grown grizzled; indeed, most of the hair on his head has become white. His saddle marks are strikingly noticeable, and he, like many another contraband, shows the scars of his burden bearing. No Roentgen rays are required to discover the more prominent portions of his anatomy. In his early life he "scorned delights and lived laborious days," but he is now treated like a pensioner. His life is a reminiscence. Having fought in the greatest army that ever marched to martial music and for the best Government that ever enlisted equine valor, he is thought to have earned four quarts of carrots three times each day and two quarts of bran.

Old Ned has been present at several Grand Army encampments and has never failed to attract considerable attention. At Louisville last year, out of respect to his age and infirmities, he was carried on a float and was given a grand ovation. When a squad of Early's men saw him they cheered him to the echo and rushed up to touch the gallant steed. If his life is spared he will participate in the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul in September. He will be under the care of Mr. Crawford, who always accompanies him on his journeys.

The man who prays right will see to it that his example is right.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

The Standard Has Changed but Little in Two Thousand Years.

They have no conception of learning as understood in the West—of mathematics, chemistry, geology or kindred sciences, and of universal history. Indeed, they have a very imperfect knowledge of geography. Their curriculum of study embraces the Chinese classics and philosophy (a voluminous compilation, especially holding in essence the teachings of Confucius), the theory of government, and Chinese poetry and history. It is the standard fixed two thousand years ago, and has undergone little change in the succeeding centuries.

One of our diplomatic representatives tells of a conversation had with one of the most distinguished scholars and highest officers in the empire, in which they canvassed their respective systems of education; and he reports that his Chinese friend had never heard of Homer, Virgil or Shakespeare; knew something of Alexander having crossed the Indus, had a vague knowledge of Caesar and Napoleon, but none whatever of Hannibal, Peter the Great, Wellington or other modern soldiers; and he was ignorant of astronomy, mathematics or the modern sciences. When the American minister expressed surprise at these defects in Chinese education, the mandarin replied: "That is your civilization, and you learn it; we have ours, and we learn it. For centuries we have gone on satisfied to know what we know. Why should we care to know what you know?"

Yet it must be conceded that Chinese scholars and officials are usually men of decided intellectual ability, and they cannot be set down as uneducated because they have not followed the curriculum of study marked out by European civilization. It is a source of natural pride that they possess a literature and philosophy older than any similar learning of the West, and which even at this day are not obsolete, but exercises an elevating moral and intellectual influence on a vast multitude of the human family.

But no one of his race more than Li Hung Chang recognizes the defects of the national system of education. Largely through his influence, the Emperor has established at Peking a college with a full faculty of foreign professors for the instruction of chosen Chinese youths in the European languages and modern sciences, with a view to training them for the diplomatic service. So he has also established at Tientsin, for the last twenty-five years his vice-regal residence, schools for military, naval and medical education, manned by European instructors; and his example has been followed by other viceroys.—Century.

Restraint in Doing Good.

"A great desire to administer justice, and even to execute vengeance, oppresses many persons," writes Mrs. Lyman Abbott in the Ladies' Home Journal. "They can hardly keep their hands off where they see what appears to be tyranny; they long to put the driver in place of the abused horse, the large boy in place of the small 'fag,' the elder sister in the younger's position, and so on, to the end of the chapter. When the temptation becomes too strong, and these would-be 'make-rights' do interfere, they are more likely to make things far worse than to improve them. Theirs is a better attitude toward life than that of one who takes pleasure in the exhibition of man's evil passions—a disposition we see manifested when a quarrel arises in the street and a crowd flocks at once to encourage and enjoy the spectacle. The retributive feeling may be right, but we must not put into action all our right feelings; restraint in doing good is important as well as restraint from evil. I suppose children have suffered quite as much from the interference of friends, who would modify a too strict diet and enlarge a too limited list of amusements, as they have from their parents' restrictions."

Had to Work Their Way.

"A great many years ago," said an old army officer, "I was stationed on the Government reservation at Kibishilah, on the coast of Mendocino County. About the only amusement I had was working tramps and they were scarce."

"The hills along the coast from Kibishilah to Fort Bragg are very precipitous, and in those days there was nothing but a little trail that wound along the sandy beach at the base of the bluff. Whenever a tramp came along and begged a meal I would caution him against the dangers of the beach and warn him that the tide might catch him most anywhere. Then, to insure his safety, I would strap on him an old life preserver from which I had removed nearly all the cork and substituted scrap iron. He would carry that eighteen miles to Fort Bragg, and there a friend of mine would relieve him of it. In a day or two I would see it coming up the trail on the back of another tramp. I don't know how many hundreds of miles that scrap iron was carried, but it was kept on the move the greater part of a year and a half."

The Big Fire in London.

The "great fire" in London broke out in a baker's shop in Pudding lane, close to the monument, on the night of Sept. 2, 1666. It raged for four days and nights, destroying 89 churches, the city gates, the Royal Exchange, Custom House, Guild Hall and many other public buildings and palaces, together with 13,200 private residences and shops. The ruins covered 450 acres of ground, and 200,000 persons, whose homes had been burned, camped for weeks in the open air.

A Dialect Victim.
A prospect street dame engaged a new coachman not long ago. He was new in a double sense, having but recently brought himself and his mixed dialect accent across the briny from Liverpool. One day it occurred to the good lady to find out something definite about John's family.

"And your father, John, what was he?"

"Thanky kindly, ma'am," said the coachman, "father was a seeker like, coachman, for the 'errin'."

"He means a clergyman, of course," said the good dame. Then she said aloud:

"And was he ordained?"

"I think he wor, ma'am," said the coachman, "though they didn't ave the smallpox now to speak of where he came from, an' I don't know whether it took or not."

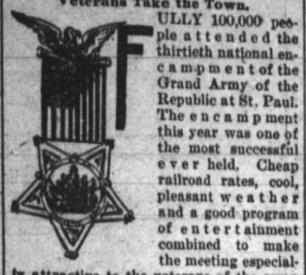
And now the good lady takes great delight in telling her acquaintances that her new coachman is the son of an English dissenting clergyman. Some day she will rudely awaken to the fact that the 'errin' are not sinners, but fish.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OLD DAYS RECALLED.

REUNION OF THE GRAND ARMY AT ST. PAUL.

Thousands of the Old Warriors Hold Their Annual Encampment—The City Elaborately Decorated—Great Parade of Veterans.



Veterans Take the Town.
FULLY 100,000 people attended the thirtieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Paul. The encampment this year was one of the most successful ever held. Cheap railroad rates, cool, pleasant weather and a good program of entertainment combined to make the meeting especially attractive to the veterans of the army and navy, and thousands of the gallant old boys took advantage of this favorable chance to spend their annual outing where they could renew their old friendships and talk over the memories of the days of '61.

St. Paul was decked out in her handsomest attire, the decorations being both pleasing and appropriate. From every housetop in the saintly city floated the red, white and blue banners that extended a greeting to the veterans, while across the streets and up and down the wide avenues of the residence portion, and from top to dome of the big office buildings, in all manner of designs, could be seen the national colors.

The train bearing Commander-in-Chief Walker and his staff did not arrive until 11 o'clock Monday night. The regular program, however, was gone through with. So enraptured was the General with the scene and the animated colors of the decorations that he for the moment forgot that he was in the midst of a crowd of curious hundreds, and did not heed the words of Capt. McCarthy, commander of

and Indiana.
Fifth Division—Departments of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Missouri and Oregon.
Sixth Division—Departments of Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington, Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee.
Seventh Division—Departments of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory.
Eighth Division—Department of Minnesota.

The reviewing stand was at Smith Park. When the Commander-in-Chief reached the stand a salute of seventeen guns was fired and the national colors were displayed on the flagstaff. The colors carried by departments and posts saluted the reviewing officer.

The lady visitors to the encampment were handsomely entertained by the fair



ADMIRAL RICHARD WORSAM MEADE.

sex of St. Paul, and elaborate arrangements had been made with this end in view. One of the unique features was a ladies' drive, which took place Thursday morning and was one of the novelties of the reunion. Three hundred carriages were used for the occasion and they made a procession nearly two miles long—the pageant being a very picturesque spectacle.

Story of the Order.

Maj. B. F. Stephenson was the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic and Decatur, Ill., was the place of the first meeting. The idea originated further back than that, however. During Sherman's expedition to Meridian in February, 1864, Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge were tentmates. The former then proposed the formation, when all the boys were mustered out, of such an organization as the Grand Army has grown to be. The two talked it over and planned a good deal during the war and did not forget nor stop their planning when the war had closed. Considerable correspondence passed between Stephenson and Rutledge, and they met in Springfield in March, 1866, to compile a ritual for the proposed order. The first post was organized in Decatur in the following month—April 6, 1866—by Stephenson. The first State convention was held in Springfield July 12 of the same year. As commander-in-chief Dr. Stephenson issued a general order on Oct. 31, calling for the first national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. The convention met at Indianapolis Nov. 20, and representatives were present from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana and the District of Columbia. The convention added the words "sailors" to the Springfield constitution. All soldiers and sailors of the United States army, navy or marine corps who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and were honorably discharged, and members of such State regiments as were called into active service were made eligible to membership.



B. F. STEPHENSON, Founder of the G. A. R.

It was also provided that no person who had ever borne arms against the United States should be eligible.

Politics was responsible for the first setback received by the G. A. R. In 1866 the disputes between President Johnson and the majority in Congress were the means of greatly hindering the growth of the body. Political disputes also caused such great disorder in the post rooms that many members withdrew. The army leaders realized the injury that was done and took steps to counteract it. One of these steps was the addition to the declaration of principles that "this association does not design to make nominations for office, or to use its influence as a secret organization for partisan purposes." During the next year political discussions were barred from its meetings.

Another drawback was the grade system of membership, which was tried for two years. There were three grades during that time—those of the "recruits," the "soldier" and the "veteran." The recruits had no voice, and could not have until two months' membership, when they could become soldiers, who transacted the business. After six months in the second grade, the soldiers could become veterans, who alone were eligible to department and national offices.

When politics had been banished and the grade system had been thrown out the army began to grow at a wonderful rate. There are now more than 7,500 posts and about 400,000 men. In 1873 the number was 189,817 and in 1890 it was 489,484. This appears to be the high membership mark. In June, 1893, the number was 897,223, and it has fallen slightly below that since.

In tropical forests so large a proportion of the plants are of the sensitive variety that sometimes the path of a traveler may be traced by the wilted foliage.

Wait for the season when to cast good counsels upon subsiding passions.

—Shakspeare.

HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

From the Journal, Ottawa, Ill.

Fred Haebertin, a shoe dealer, of Ottawa, Ill., can claim rather a unique distinction. He was the first man in Ottawa, Ill., to buy a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. That was three years ago, and Mr. Haebertin says he has never had cause for regretting that purchase. In a conversation held a few days ago Mr. Haebertin said:

"My wife for a long time was greatly troubled with neuralgia, headache and nervousness. About three years ago a friend of mine, a traveling man, told me to get some of Williams' Pink Pills and have my wife try them. Upon looking up the remedy I noticed that the Chicago papers contained some pretty strong statements in favor of it.

"I went to the drug stores, but not a single one of them kept the article. Then I went to Graham & Yentzer's drug store and had George Yentzer send for some of the pills. Well, they came and I took them home to my wife. She started in to use them, and the effect was marvellously favorable, and her condition began to improve steadily. It was but a short time until the headaches had almost wholly disappeared, and the general state of her health was much helped. My wife kept on using the pills and likewise kept getting better. In a comparatively short time her condition was more healthy than for several years. Is it any wonder that we both became true friends of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills? My wife is a well woman now, and we both ascribe that fact to Pink Pills.

"The remedy did so much for us that I have recommended it to ever so many since I got that first box and, if I do say it, I believe I am largely responsible for starting the large sale of the pills in Ottawa. There is not a drug store in the city now that does not sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

John Hardin, who is engaged in the tailoring business in Ottawa, says:

"Count me as one who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have used them for several months for stomach troubles and feel that they have aided a slight attack of rheumatism. Since I took them and built up my system my trouble in that respect has been much bettered, as has also my indigestion. They are a great tonic, and I certainly endorse their use most heartily. I always recommend them to my friends."

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

A Loyal Playfellow.
Cases of friendship between wild and domestic animals have been observed and commented on by many people who love and observe the creatures that live so near to us. One of the prettiest of such friendships is described for the Companion by a gentleman whose boyhood was passed in northern Maine.

When a boy, he says, he used often walk to a certain hilltop, from which he could look over a long stretch of diversified country.

Somewhere on the slope of a hill a fox was known to have a home. The boys had searched for it, but even with the aid of Tige, a big Newfoundland dog, the fox's hiding-place could never be discovered.

One day the boy was sitting quietly on the hillside when he heard the quick, heavy breathing of some animal. Listening more intently, he heard the short barks of a dog, and at once understood that several animals were at play. He parted the bushes as gently as possible, and saw on the slope of the hill three young foxes and his dog Tige engaged in a very active game of tag.

Old Tige floundered and bounded about, evidently delighted with his companions, while the little foxes seemed just as well pleased with their clumsy playfellow.

After ten or fifteen minutes of this sport the foxes retreated, to all appearance directly into the side of the hill, and Tige trotted soberly off toward home.

The next day the boy and his brother and Tige started for the hillside. The boys had no doubt that now they could capture the entire fox family; but it soon became evident that on that point Tige had a mind of his own.

He barked loudly and savagely, and although the boy was sure that they went directly by the place where the young foxes had disappeared the day before, Tige refused to find any trace of them. He led the boys up the other slope and far away from where his playfellows covered, warned by his bark not to appear.

The Ladies.
The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

New Companies Boom.
There is a boom in new companies going on in England. During June the average was four companies floated every day; the capital called for during the first half of 1896 was \$400,000,000. Sixty-five millions were for foreign Government loans, fifty-five millions for cycling companies, forty-five for breweries, sixty for railroads, and forty-seven for mining companies. Last year the capital applied for during the same period was \$200,000,000, in 1894 it was \$155,000,000, and in 1893 only \$130,000,000.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and whosoever procures it, at the expense of ten thousand desires takes a wise and a happy purchase.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. G. Baltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, 1895.

People who carry sunshine with them, shine the brightest in the darkest places.

SACRED CONFIDENCE.

NO WOMAN'S LETTER PUBLISHED EXCEPT BY REQUEST.

Mrs. Pinkham's Tender Relations With the Suffering of Her Sex—Women Who Cannot Hide Their Happiness.

There is a class of women who, from their own experience, sympathize with their suffering sisters, and in order that such suffering may be lessened, not only put aside false modesty and in heartfelt gratitude publish to the world whatever woman should know.



Mrs. W. L. ELLIOTT, Liscumb, Iowa, is one of those women, and has requested us to publish the facts in her case, otherwise it would not be done, as all such evidence is treated in sacred confidence, unless publication is requested by the writer.

She says to Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish you would publish the circumstances of my case, in order that other women may be benefited by my experience."

"I doctored nearly all the time for two years. I spent several hundred dollars without receiving much benefit. Last June I wrote to you and described all my aches and pains. Such a long list as there was: headache, backache, bearing-down pains, terrible soreness, constipation, dizziness, feeling of extreme lassitude, irregularity and nausea; but you answered my letter and told me just what to do. I followed your advice.

"After taking eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and three bottles of Blood Purifier, I am glad to write you that I have not enjoyed such good health for years, and I am able to do all my own work. I can surely sound the praises of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a number of my friends are taking it upon my recommendation."—Mrs. W. L. ELLIOTT, Liscumb, Iowa.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

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

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

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

WHITE OR YELLOW

A 400-page book upon the subject of the skin, the most complete and up-to-date work ever published. It is the only book of its kind that is so complete and so readable. It is the only book of its kind that is so complete and so readable. It is the only book of its kind that is so complete and so readable.

JUST OUT THE MOST SENSATIONAL BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

CONFESSIONS OF THAT LITTLE KNOWN BUT TERRIBLE DISEASE, THE GREAT PAINFUL PUSTULE. PUBLISHED BY W. J. CARLETON, 10 SPRING ST., NEW YORK.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER.

the department of Minnesota, who stood at the entrance to the Hotel Ryan to escort him inside. Mrs. John A. Logan, without whom no encampment has seemed complete to the old veterans, was there and witnessed the parades and took part in all the encampment receptions. As they idolized her warrior husband, so also the old soldiers admire her, and her greeting was a warm one.

Formal Program.

The formal program of the encampment was begun Monday evening at 8:30, when a reception was given at Hotel Ryan to the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Walker by the citizens' committee and citizens of St. Paul. The hotel was gayly decorated for the occasion, and several thousand persons shook the hand of the Commander. At the same hour at the State Capitol there was a reception to the Grand Army, the Women's Relief Corps and Sons and Daughters of Veterans. Mrs. Marie Hazenwinkle, president of the Minnesota Women's Relief Corps, was in charge of this reception. It continued until 12 o'clock, and it is estimated that at least 30,000 veterans passed through the capitol during the evening. The scene about the women's headquarters at the Klitton mansion was animated.

The principal spectacle of Tuesday was the parade of the naval veterans and the ex-prisoners of war, escorted by the Third United States Infantry, which was reviewed from the Ryan Hotel by Commander-in-Chief Walker. Tuesday afternoon took place the reunion of Minnesota troops at the State Capitol at 1 o'clock, and at Fort Snelling, where they were entertained by Col. Page, commandant. Tuesday evening the women of the citizens' committee held an open-air reception at Summit Park and Summit Avenue. On the main platform at Summit Park were stationed Gen. Walker and his staff and a few of the distinguished guests.



GEN. J. A. GIVEN.

er-in-Chief Walker, and it is estimated that there were 30,000 veterans in line. The official order of march was as follows:

First Division—Veteran Signal Corps, Departments of Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Second Division—Departments of Ohio and New York.

Third Division—Departments of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, California, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, North Carolina, Virginia, North Potomac.

Fourth Division—Departments of Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa

Changing to Suit.

The Monitor, in 1815, then the organ of Louis XVIII., thus, from day to day, recorded the progress of the first Napoleon from Elba to Paris: "The Anthropophagist has escaped." "The Corsican ogre has landed." "The tiger is coming." "The monster has arrived at Lyons." "The usurper has been seen in the environs of Paris." "Bonaparte advances toward, but will never enter, the capital." "Napoleon will be under our ramparts to-morrow." "His Imperial Majesty entered the Tuilleries on the 21st of March, in the midst of his faithful subjects."

Too Late to Mend.

There is a point beyond which medication cannot go. Before it is too late to mend, persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited or acquired, should use that benignant defense against the further progress of the superstenacious malady—rheumatism. The name of this proven rescuer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, it should also be recollected, cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, debility and nervousness.

Moscow's Unpaved Streets.

Parisians who went to the Czar's coronation were astounded at the unpaved condition of Moscow. They found that it would cost 152,000,000 francs to pave the town, and that the work would practically have to be done over every year on account of the effects of the frost.

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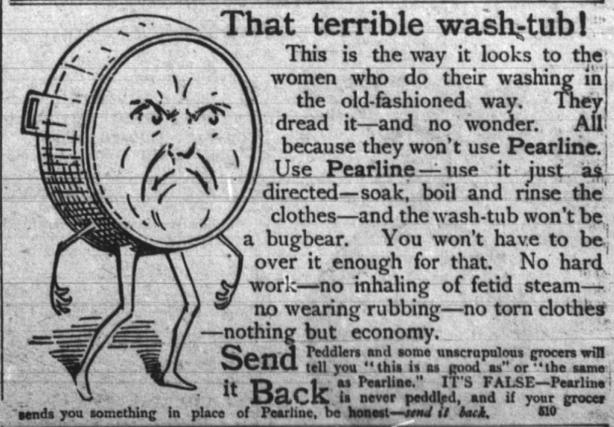


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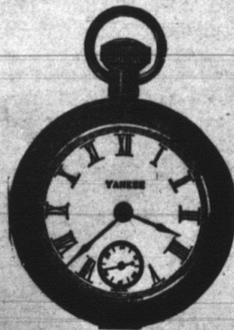
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Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

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ATHOLIC—St. MARY'S—Pastor, Rev. William P. Considine. Services on Sunday—First Mass at 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 9:30 a. m. Evening prayers with congregational singing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school after high mass. Mass on week days at 8 a. m.

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

HAWKINS' GRAVEYARD SCENE.

An Illustration of How Artists Become Famous and Rich.

"Speaking of artists' successes," says a painter, "when I was a student in Paris, there was a young Englishman there named Hawkins. He was so poor that he lived on bread alone, soaking his loaf, bit by bit, in two or three soups' worth of wine. He would sell pictures for five or six francs apiece, and that sort of grind went on for years. At last he painted a big picture, which all the boys thought so fine that they chipped in for a cheap frame and sent it to the salon. It was a landscape showing a graveyard, with children playing in the sunlight; but there was no cheap sentimentality about it—it was a strong, manly, brilliant thing. For bravado we made him set a big price on it—something like 20,000 francs.

"Well, I had a picture in the salon that year, so I went in on a vanishing day and wandered up and down among the notables looking for my picture. Suddenly I saw the sky of Hawkins' picture—that was all I could see for the crowd around it. And there was little Meissonier gesticulating and exclaiming, 'That's the best thing in the whole salon,' and Bastien Lepage was pointing out this and that in it, and all the artists were admiring and chattering. And, do you know, he was the success of the year. The picture was bought that day for its full price, and the next day the carriages were lined up in front of his poor little studio, and he sold every rag in the place for any price he chose to set upon it. He managed to hold on to his success, too; it lasted so long as he lived."

LOST IN THE DESERT.

Easy to Lose One's Way in the Sandy Wastes.

We do not often hear of persons being lost while crossing the vast deserts of Asia and Africa, and yet there must be a number of such casualties every year. To be cast away in the desert means death in its most awful form. It was during that famous journey of Dr. Lenz across the Sahara, sixteen years ago, that one of his men disappeared from view on a dark night and was never seen again. Lenz was bound from Morocco to Timbuctoo. He was in the midst of one of the largest expanses of utterly desolate sand wastes in the great desert, and his guide was piloting the little party in the night, the days being far too hot for travel.

About 3 o'clock in the morning Lenz discovered that the man who was riding the water camel had disappeared. Inquiry developed the fact that the missing man had about an hour previously discovered the loss of his camel stick and had dismounted and gone back to pick it up, intending to catch up with the caravan. Since then nothing had been seen of him. Camp was pitched at once and a search made for the missing man. But it was in vain, for no trace could be found of him. All day the party waited in the hope that he would come up to them. Fires were lighted and guns fired, but still there was no sign of the camel driver, and at length the caravan was obliged to move on and leave him to his fate. He must have lost his way and gone in another direction. Nothing was ever heard of him.

Ex-Governors of Vermont.

There are living at the present time eleven ex-governors of Vermont. The venerable war Governor of the State, Frederick Holbrook, is still living at Brattleboro. He was elected to office thirty-five years ago, and is the oldest of those who have filled Vermont's executive chair. George W. Hende, of Morrisville, filled out the unexpired term of Peter T. Washburn, who died in 1870, and John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, was Governor from 1870 to 1872. In 1878 Senator Redfield Proctor, President Harrison's Secretary of War, was elected Governor. His successors, all of whom are living, were Roswell Farnham of Bradford, John L. Barstow of Shelburne, Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford, Ebenezer J. Ormabee of Brandon, William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, Carrol S. Page of Hyde Park, and Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro.

Honored by Heathens.

The German Emperor must have been very much amused when he read the speech of one of the natives of the Cameroons in proposing the "health of the Kaiser" at a recent festival. The speech was as follows: "The Emperor is the wisest and most powerful man in the world. He sees the treasures in the middle of the earth, and he has brought them forth. He spans the world with iron threads, and as soon as he touches them his words travel over space. He has steamships that sail on dry land. When a mountain stands in his way he bores a hole through it; if a river bars his progress he builds a street in the air. Though the Emperor is the richest of all men he has only one wife, and though his wife is the most beautiful woman on earth he had not anything to pay for her."

The Russian Crown.

The crown which is to be worn at the coming coronation of the Czar of Russia is one of the richest treasures in the possession of European royal or imperial families. Catherine the Great had it made by a jeweler from Geneva in the last century. She gave orders at the time that it was to be the most valuable crown in Europe. The jeweler, however, was informed that it must not weigh more than five pounds, as the Empress was to wear it for five hours at the ceremony of coronation. The jeweler was successful in fulfilling all the requirements, and the crown to-day is valued at nearly \$450,000. On its top is a ruby surmounted by a cross of five magnificent diamonds, and the rest of it is fairly covered with diamonds and pearls.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Flour thrown upon burning oil will instantly extinguish it, while water only spreads the flames.

Steel pens are destroyed by the acid in the ink. If an old nail or an old steel pen is put in the ink the acid therein will exhaust itself on them, and pens in daily use will remain in good condition much longer.

It is not generally known that a piece of raw potato rubbed on a steel knife stained with acid will remove the stains. The knife must be polished afterward in the usual way. This method saves the wear of the knife and economizes labor.

To remove coffee stains from linen dissolve the yolk of an egg in a little tepid water, add a few drops of spirits of wine, and rub the mixture on the stains. Wipe it off with clean warm water. Glycerin may be used instead of wine and water.

A dish for an invalid: Pound up the meat from the tenderest and whitest part of a boiled chicken with an equal weight of stale bread crumbs. Add the broth of the chicken, stir well, put all into a saucepan, and after boiling for two minutes rub the whole through a sieve.

Spirits of turpentine is one of the most valuable articles for family use. Its medical qualities are very numerous. For burns it is a good application, and gives immediate relief; for blisters on the hands it is of priceless value; for corns on the toes it is useful; and it is beneficial for rheumatism and sore throats.

Cut old socks and stockings down the back seam right to the toe. Place a pair facing each other, opened out, right side in. Machine round, except the top, about half an inch from the edge. Turn inside out, and machine across in zig-zag rows from side to side. Woolen socks and stockings treated in this way make excellent scrubbing cloths, and silk ones are very useful for rubbing grates, etc.

New socks feel very comfortable to the feet, but wearing them before they are washed is a mistake. Hosiery should always be washed before being worn, as the washing shrinks the threads and makes the socks wear as long again, besides preventing the feet being injured by the coloring. When put on before washing they stretch out of shape, and can never be restored to their original form.

MEDICINAL VALUE OF FOOD.

Carrots for sufferers from asthma. Watercress is a remedy for scurvy. Spinach is useful to those with gravel. Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Lettuce for those suffering from insomnia.

Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

Honey is wholesome, strengthening, cleansing, healing and nourishing.

Peanuts for indigestion. They are especially recommended for corpulent diabetics.

Celery is invaluable as food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism, for diseases of the nerves and nervous dyspepsia.

Fresh ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. As specific remedies oranges are aperient. Sour oranges are highly recommended for rheumatism.

Eggs contain a large amount of nutriment in a compact, quickly available form. Beaten up raw with sugar, they are used to clear and strengthen the voice. With sugar and lemon juice, the beaten white of eggs will relieve hoarseness.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to persons of frail constitution, and to those suffering from consumption. It is chopped fine, seasoned with salt and heated by placing it in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

Onions are almost the best nerve known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza, in consumption, insomnia, hydrophobia, scurvy, gravel and kindred liver complaints. Eaten every other day, they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the complexion.

KITCHEN HINTS.

An abundance of cupboards, each with its wealth of drawers, shelves and cubby-holes, constitutes the real secret of an orderly and convenient kitchen.

Burning coffee that has been ground fine is a thorough disinfectant and will purify the air of the kitchen after a cooking accident has resulted in an unpleasant odor.

Marble often tries the housewife's patience by its readiness to accumulate soil. It may be rapidly and easily cleaned, however, by the liberal application of common dry salt. This requires no preparation and is speedily effectual.

The only substitute for a painted kitchen floor is an oilcloth, which is perhaps more easily kept clean. Rugs quickly absorb kitchen impurities and become unclean and unhealthful. The ideal kitchen has a tiled floor.

Do not make the mistake of attempting too high a polish on cut glass. Constant polishing reduces the exquisite finish of this most brilliant of table decorations. Wash the glass quickly, rinse properly and let it dry alone. If a towel is used it must be of softest linen.

After the Party.

When a man's wife gives a party he gets nothing but the yolks of eggs to eat for a week.—Atholion Globe.

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