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CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 391

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.



We are showing a very large assortment of Ladies' Coats and Capes. Our assortment of Cloth and Plush Capes is very large. As a SPECIAL inducement—to make early buyers—we are offering a new style Cloth Cape fur and braid trimmed, regular \$5.00 garment, for \$3. A new plush cape (Lister plush) very full, good length, satin lined, regular \$10.00 garment, September price, \$8. We are making some very INTERESTINGLY LOW prices this week on all Jackets, Coats and Capes.



Dress Goods, Just Received;
A few pieces of Newest Design, large figured, black Mohair Dress Goods at 65c, 75c and \$1. ASK TO SEE THESE. We are showing an especially large assortment of Fancy Dress Goods at 50c, 55c and 65c per yard—as good style and design as pattern goods at twice the price. We have a bargain in All-Wool Dress Goods, plain and fancy, at 25c, 30c.

We have a full line of sizes and qualities of Infants' Patent Vests—like cut. These require no buttoning, and being perfectly adjustable to any size; will not draw, and are the Ideal Infant's Garment.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

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.

Go to the
Star Bakery
Quality, quantity and low price.

By combining the three, my customers get the benefit.

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

3 Loaves for 6c.

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

Terms strictly cash.
EDWARD ROOKE.



If your clothes look like the above "cut" it is your own fault; we can cut them "RIGHT."

16 to 1 we can please you....

J. G. WEBSTER.

TRUE ECONOMY
is to buy your Clothing from

J. J. RAFTREY

Largest stock, and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special Prices

on holiday dress suits, business suits, and overcoats.

Pants Pants Pants

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

I solicit a call.

THE GENTLEMAN TRAMP

Riding on a Rail—A Splendid Capital—An Overdose of Paragoric—Vices to Suit all Classes—A Whopper.

Traveling by rail in France is not what it is in America, as I have lately had occasion to notice. The other day my rear tire, after riding over three thousand miles of the cold, cold world, gave up the ghost and went to the land where good tires go. Muttering a few irreligious words over the remains of the dead we slowly trundled our machine down the road to the next town, where I took the train to Paris, leaving my friend to come awheel.

A French railroad train is a strange contrivance. The cars look like elongated circus wagons with windows and doors in the sides. Each car is divided into three, four, or five compartments which run across its entire width. On the door of each is a Roman number, indicating its class. In the third class you pay for mere transportation with no luxuries whatever, in the second you pay about one-third your fare for leather cushions on the seats, and in the first you have cushions all over the car. They say only Americans and princes travel first class as ordinary people cannot utilize cushions on the ceiling. The second class fare is about the rate in America but the accommodations are not so good.

The ticket agent is carefully protected from the public. He is entirely enclosed in a large box and even the window through which he does business is almost air tight. Conversation with him must be carried on with him through a small slit in the glass. Tickets and money are exchanged mechanically by means of a revolving metal saucer at the base of the window, which leaves no opening except while being used. Having procured his ticket the traveler enters the train wherever he pleases, the guard closes the door, the engine squeaks (you could hardly say whistles) and the train is off. It is a comparatively easy matter to get a French train under full headway. Merely work it up to a speed of about thirty miles an hour, and the thing is accomplished. Soon a station is reached. The guard who, instead of taking tickets has been riding in special car in the rear, alight from his place and paces the length of the train, calling the name of the station. He then goes back, closing any door that may be open, and the train starts. How the passengers hear the name of the station in winter, when the windows are closed, is a mystery. The reader may wonder what is to prevent the traveller falling asleep and being carried beyond his station. Never worry, the railroad companies in their wisdom have foreseen the difficulty and constructed the road-beds so that no passenger can possibly fall asleep. But there remains one difficulty unsolved. To state the proposition mathematically, the population of a French town is in an inverse ratio to the letters in its name. Thus, cities like Paris or Lyons have small names, but country stations such as Luzanay, Spouttes or Nontenil leaux are the cause of considerable delay while the conductor calls off the station before each compartment of the train. To be sure they might start a man from each end of the train, but imagine the wear and tear on the rolling stock when two men met and at once shouted, "Hantefemille-Villegagnon!" into the same compartment.

At the end of the journey the passengers are headed together by the railroad employees, and carefully "hoed" through a turnstile where they give up their tickets. If the traveler has not lost his ticket, alighted at the wrong station, or occupied the wrong compartment, he is allowed to pass, but if their is a suspicion of fraud a gentlemanly French policeman will politely usher him to jail.

Paris is the pride of France, and justly so. The French nation speak of their ancient Bourbon kings and enemies of the republic, and yet there is owing them a debt of gratitude for building a capital city of such beauty. London is larger, in any cities are busier, but Paris excels them all in grandeur. Her wide boulevards and splendid palaces could be built only by a despot, and even he exhausted his immense resources in their formation. Now a republic occupies the place of the ancient government and museums and art galleries for the people are in the halls once occupied by kings.

But the people of Paris are by no means the city. They have a character of their own, a result partly of inheritance and partly of their mode of life. No true Parisian ever puts vigor into his work. Merchants and laborers alike go about their business as though they were truly gentlemen of leisure, and even the poorer classes delight in spending an hour or so of each day sipping wine at little tables in front of their restaurants. They are subject to more vices than any

other nation we have visited, it is said to more than any other race in Europe. Of course every man smokes, but instead of a pipe or cigar the deadly cigarette, often impregnated and with opium, is the favorite. Everybody drinks liquor. The temperance question is so little agitated here that people could not understand our scruples about drinking wine with our meals until we explained that it was injurious to a person riding a bicycle on account of its fat producing qualities. Besides wine, beer, and the usual liquors they have another which is consumed in great quantities and is much more deadly in its effects. This is absinthe. It is merely a strong dose of paragoric taken with sugar and its immediate effects are hardly noticeable, yet as it is formed from opium and although diluted, has most the properties of that noxious drug, a person once addicted to its use can never break the habit, and he becomes a mental and physical wreck sooner than the worst toper. The private morals of Parisians are notorious. Every restaurant is frequented by girls of doubtful character, while a person on the streets at night is frequently accosted by women of whose character there can be no doubt whatever. At every corner are stands for the sale of a newspapers and cheap literature, but about one half of the papers coming under the latter classification would not be allowed passage through the mails of the United States.

As a result of these vices the Parisians are nervous and excitable to even a greater extent than the average Frenchman. In contrast with the English, who deem it indignant to show agitation on the street, the French even in ordinary conversation at times seem to lose all self control and emphasize their statements with the most violent gestures. The same freedom of expression also exists between the sexes. An observer standing near any monument at six o'clock, will be amused to watch the greetings of the young men who here meet their true loves. As the couple catch sight of each other they rush together with arms outstretched and soon several gentle pats tell of two hearts that again beat as one.

I sat writing the above in a compartment of a railroad train while writing to leave Paris. I had just written that the French as a race were small and had suggested the effect of their inherited vices as a possible cause, when the door was opened by a man of enormous proportions who inquired with a smile if there was room for two. My friend replied that there was and the Frenchman crowded himself through the door and sat down, as the school boys essay would put it, in two places. I again started to make the statement, when the door was opened and another Frenchman of three hundred pounds weight stood smiling and inquired, "Is there room for two here?" He now occupies two places to my right. Before I could finish the sentence the door was opened the third time, and the third time the inquiry was made, "Is there room for two here?" In spite of the groans of both fat men already present, a third perfect climax in size to the rest, hoisted his equally portly wife into the compartment, climbed in himself, and sat down breathless. No decidedly no, the French are not a stunted race. Here is a compartment made to seat ten, yet completely filled by two ordinary people and four Frenchmen. Frenchmen as a class are small but as individuals they are enormous.

Paris would not be Paris without its cafes. These vary to suit all classes, from the small covered stand on the sidewalk to the most fashionable resort. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the quarter where we lived were single people, rooming in furnished apartments and living at the restaurants, and these latter, consequently, were very numerous and did a thriving business. They are generally small places kept by a man and his wife. They serve as centers of social intercourse, and for people living as these do are very necessary. A quiet chatter game of cards can be had here at any time, while the proprietor is always ready to give advice or prove himself a friend in whatever way he may be able. In such a place breakfast will generally consist of "coffee and milk." This is a bowl of hot milk flavored with coffee and sugar into which bread is broken and eaten as soup. The uniform charge for this lunch three cents. For dinner a more elaborate meal is served. Bullion, or beef tea, eaten as soup can always be had or if desired, vegetable soup. Following these will be served the beef which has been boiled in the bouillon, with bread, and potatoes or macaroni. The charge for such a meal would be about eight cents. Supper served from six to eight o'clock and consists of the same course as the dinner. The boulevards are lined with establishments of quite another sort, more properly called cafes. On the sidewalk before each cafe will be placed two or three rows of small tables and

here on any pleasant afternoon the elite of Paris will be found sipping wine or absinthe while idly watching pedestrians and vehicles as they pass.

Besides these there is still another class of cafes, much frequented on Sunday. Such a place will advertise outside its doors a large list of musical and theatrical attractions with the invitation "Entrance free." Once inside the picaresque seeker will find a number of tables surrounded by men and women sipping wine or liquor, while from a stage at one end of the hall a grisette will sing a comic song for their entertainment. Drinks must be bought in order to obtain a seat and although admission is nominally free the price of refreshment varies with the seat occupied.

THE GENTLEMAN TRAMP.

Decker-McLaren.

A very pretty wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Decker, a prosperous farmer living near Plymouth, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, where by Rev. J. B. Oliver united Miss Merul M. Decker and James R. McLaren of Chelsea. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Decker, and is twenty years old. She wore a white silk dress trimmed with pink chiffon and pearls, and carried pink roses. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James McLaren, a well-to-do farmer of Chelsea, and a brother of Dr. McLaren, president of the Saginaw Medical College, also of our townsman, John D. McLaren.—Plymouth Mail.

Schlee-Judson.

There was a quiet wedding at the residence of Sheriff Judson last night. The contracting parties were Mr. John A. Schlee and Miss May Judson. Rev. Bradshaw performed the ceremony, and only relatives and intimate personal friends of the bride and groom were present. The bride is the charming and cultured daughter of Sheriff and Mrs. Judson. She has resided in this city only a few months, but her gentle, lady-like ways have made her many friends. Mr. Schlee has a broad circle of friends in the city, and is one of our cleanest and brightest young business men. For a number of years he has had entire charge of George Wahr's State-st. bookstore, in which position he has built up a reputation for business integrity and ability as a salesman which make him a fixture in his present position. The Times extends its heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Schlee. The newly wedded couple have taken rooms at the American house.—Washtenaw Times.

Wedemeyer, of Washtenaw.

One of the Pingree candidates for legislative honors is likely to be W. W. Wedemeyer, of Washtenaw county, who won the heart of the chief of the stone house by his seconding speech in the Grand Rapids convention, in which he placed the mayor firmly on the St. Louis platform amid yells of approval from the multitude of delegates. Wedemeyer and Sheriff Judson are two staunch Pingree men as there are in Michigan. It is said that Judson has picked out the wardenship of Jackson prison as his reward for faithfulness, but Wedemeyer has protested all along that he was looking for nothing at all in the way of reward.

But word comes from Washtenaw that a struggle may ensue between the Pingree people and the anti-Pingree men for the nomination. Hon. A. J. Sawyer, Ann Arbor's most prominent lawyer, who has had congressional aspirations for a long time, is strongly talked of by the old Republican war horses, whom Judson turned down this summer, and the name of Wedemeyer is heard as the most promising opposition. It is said that he does not care for the place, particularly, as he now holds the office of school commissioner, paying \$1,500 a year; but it is not so certain that Pingree will allow the young man's modesty to stand in the way of his going to the legislature, when the opposition intends sending such staunch an old-time Republican as Andrew J. Sawyer, whose sympathies have been anti-Pingree.

It is said that no one could carry the district by as large a majority as Wedemeyer, who has made himself exceedingly popular in Washtenaw county. The German element is large, and he has his solid support. Wedemeyer is only 23 years old, but is a good speaker, and the Pingree people count upon him in the event of his running and election as one of their foremost fighters in the legislature.—Detroit Free Press.

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

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

NEW WALL PAPER

For our fall trade. We have just opened up several of the latest patterns in wall paper, matched up with ceilings and borders. If you are thinking of papering this fall come in and look at these before buying.

The Fruit Season

is drawing to a close but we are still selling lots of fruit jars because we can guarantee them in every respect. Extra heavy caps and rubbers.

15 or 25 cents invested in our chicken powder will easily save you ten times that amount. Try a package.

Pure Spices and Cider Vinegar

are in great demand now. We can guarantee ours.

WE ARE SELLING

- 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.

We invite you to give our grocery department your attention. First-class goods, prompt and courteous attention to customers and the lowest prices are our mottoes.

Have you drank any of our 30c tea? It is a rich, fragrant Japan and will please you.

We are selling your neighbors their groceries because a dollar

GOES FARTHER

at the Bank Drug Store than it does at any other place in Chelsea.

School Books,
Tablets, Slates,
Pens, Pencils.

We are prepared to furnish you with everything that is used in this line.

Razors, Shears,
Pocket Knives, Etc.

Come in and select something from them.

Glazier & Stimson.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS

AIDED BY BILLS OF EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK.

Treasury Department Officials sanction the Action—Leading Banks of the City in Excellent Shape—Mutual National, a Weak One, Fails.

Another New Orleans Bank Breaks. The Mutual National Bank, 624 and 626 Canal street, New Orleans, closed its doors Thursday morning. Henry Maspero is the president and James J. Tarleton, cashier. The capital stock of the bank was only \$200,000, and its line of deposits very small. It had been regarded as weak for a long time. The bank is said to have sufficient securities to liquidate its entire indebtedness. It is stated that leading banks of the city hold, in cash assets, an amount which is twice as large as that usual at this season of the year, and are perfectly sound financially. The treasury officials at Washington are doing what they can legitimately and lawfully to assist the national banks of New Orleans in tiding over any runs that may be made upon them. The New Orleans banks have reserve agencies in New York, and at their request deposits are made in the treasury there and the treasury in New Orleans is then directed to pay the amounts to the banks. Already over \$1,000,000 have been so transferred, and in case of need further exchanges will be made.

Wild Race with Fire.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern through New York express, west bound, carrying nothing but express and sealed mail pouches, raced against fire through the Indiana prairie Thursday evening. Six miles east of Goshen it was discovered that the New York storage car was afire. It was soon apparent that the fire was beyond control with the means at hand, and, after the rear car was sidetracked, the blazing car being next to the last, the engineer was ordered to make a record getting to Goshen. The sight of the engine with fire streaming from the smoke stack, the faces of the fireman and engineer reflected in the glow, and the ribbon of flame made by the blazing coach on the end of the train startled the residents of the farming country through which the road runs. The train passed like an apparition, but hundreds rushed from their homes to see the unusual spectacle. The efforts of the trainmen to prevent other coaches from being burned were assisted by the speed of the run to Goshen, as the flames were fairly outraced. The Goshen fire department was called to the station by telegram before the train arrived and the fire in the burning car was soon under control.

National League.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 84	34 New York . . . 62
Cleveland . . . 73	45 Philadelphia . . . 57
Cincinnati . . . 72	45 Brooklyn . . . 54
Chicago . . . 68	53 Washington . . . 51
Boston . . . 67	54 St. Louis . . . 36
Pittsburg . . . 62	55 Louisville . . . 30

Western League.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis . . . 81	30 Kansas City . . . 69
Indianapolis . . . 68	50 Milwaukee . . . 57
Detroit . . . 72	53 Columbus . . . 43
St. Paul . . . 71	54 St. Paul . . . 43

Fierce Storm at Paris.

A cyclone of extraordinary violence burst over Paris about 2:50 o'clock Thursday afternoon, devastating the central streets of the city. The duration of the cyclone was not longer than a minute, but during that time at least three persons were killed and about fifty were injured. Much damage was also done to property in that part of the city in which the full force of the phenomenon raged. This was in the lower part of the city and the immediate vicinity.

BREVITIES.

Defalcations amounting to \$500,000 are declared to be responsible for the closing of the Union National Bank at New Orleans.

The Superior, Wis., property of James Stinson, of Chicago, has been attached in proceedings to recover on a note for \$135,000.

The steamer Laurida, which sailed from Philadelphia for Cuba Aug. 6 with a cargo of war material for the insurgents, has dropped anchor off Reedy Island.

Chief of Police Farrell, of Dayton, Ohio, says that two men, whose names he refuses to give, have come to him and told him they have personal knowledge that Albert Franz murdered Bessie Little, and that they will give evidence in the trial. He says, furthermore, that he has clear corroborative evidence supporting the direct evidence of these two unknown witnesses. The murder took place less than two hours after she had left her boarding house.

John McCarthy, alias Bigelow, was arrested at San Francisco for complicity in the attempt to tunnel into the vaults of the First National Bank of Los Angeles some five months ago. The police are acting upon the theory that McCarthy's was the master mind which engineered the plan. They believe the prisoner is sometimes known as Mathely and that he was affiliated with Morgan and his band of bandits who recently attempted to hold up the overland express near Sacramento.

At Ellsworth, Kan., twenty-six attachments, aggregating \$7,000, were filed on the Ellsworth Land and Cattle Company, of which W. C. Wornall, of Kansas City, Mo., is president. The company owns 6,000 acres of land, and last year wintered 2,700 cattle, on which they are said to have lost heavily. No statement has as yet been made.

At Louisville, Ky., ex-Gov. John Young Brown while stepping from a train fell and received serious injuries. His physicians say three bones are broken, but that he is likely to recover.

EASTERN.

The extensive carpet mill at Groverville, N. Y., built by the A. T. Stewart estate, have been sold, and it is rumored the purchaser is Edwin Gould, who intends to operate them as a match factory. The purchase price is not given out, but it is understood some time ago the price asked was \$450,000. The plant is one of the largest in the country, with water power and steam engines. The factory has been closed for four years.

The bodies of Rev. Thomas F. Reeser, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and one of the most prominent clergymen of Central Pennsylvania, and John D. Love, a leading merchant, also of Hollidaysburg, were found lying on the banks of the Juniata River near Flowing Springs. The two gentlemen had been on a fishing trip. Rev. Mr. Reeser has held pastorate at Williamsport, Pa., and Freeport, Ill.

Mrs. Warren, a respected widow, residing near Sharptown, Del., has been reading about the New York prophet who predicted the world was to come to an end on Wednesday. She became convinced that the prediction would be verified, and spent Monday and Tuesday distributing all her worldly goods to her neighbors, and on Wednesday she donned a white robe and sat on her front doorstep all day. The event failed to come off, and on Thursday she made an effort to secure the return of her property, but failed. She will bring suit in court to recover.

The national convention of the United States regular army and navy veterans was held Monday at the headquarters of the national commandery in New York. This organization is composed of about 800 honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the regular army and navy, belonging to ten commands throughout the United States. The object of the convention is to elect national officers for the ensuing year and to talk over good of the organization. The delegates represented the following commands: Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. W. S. Hancock and Gen. George A. Custer, Philadelphia; Gen. George Washington, Centralia, Wash.; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Fort Keogh, Mont.; Gen. George G. Meade, Portville, Pa.; Gen. George H. Thomas, Wilmington, Del.; Gen. David McM. Gregg, Harrisburg, Pa.; Gen. Philip Kearny, Newark, N. J.; and Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, New York.

WESTERN.

Capt. George Hout, U. S. A. disbursing quartermaster in charge of the construction of Fort Harrison, near Helena, Mont., has been stricken with paralysis. His condition is critical.

Monday was the biggest Labor Day Chicago ever saw. In 1896 20,000 union men were in line. Monday there must have been 10,000 more. The line, fairly compact and four abreast, was two long hours passing a given point.

At Cleveland, Ohio, ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne suffered a stroke of paralysis Wednesday and has been unconscious most of the time since. Little hope is entertained for his recovery. He is nearly 90 years old and one of the wealthiest men in Ohio.

George W. Legg, Treasurer of Pike County, Ohio, is a defaulter to the extent of \$10,000 or more. His second term had just expired and his successor, Mr. Slaven, was about to be inducted into office. Legg's bondsmen will make good the shortage as soon as the amount is known.

Matthew Clark, an old bachelor farmer, was found murdered lying in the roadside near his home, a few miles from Excelsior Springs, Mo. His head was horribly battered and he had evidently been murdered for his money. There is no clew and particulars are meager. Clark had lived alone for years and was well to do.

Eleven men are dead, five seriously and probably fatally injured and a number of others injured slightly as the result of the fire which destroyed Yore's Opera House at Benton Harbor early Sunday morning. The house was a total loss, and the men lost their lives under one of the walls, which fell into the street upon them.

Harry H. Webb, a son of C. C. Webb, who owns a large part of the Santa Valley in Siskiyou County, California, has been engaged by the Charter Company of South Africa to take charge of the Consolidated Gold Fields Company's interests at Johannesburg as consulting engineer, the position until recently filled by John Hays Hammond.

The steamer Homer arrived at San Francisco from Onalaska and reports that the revenue cutters have been making a clean-up of sealing schooners in Behring Sea. Up to Aug. 24 the cutters Rush and Perry had seized the British schooners Aurora, Inok, Beatrice and Viva, and the American schooner Jane Gray.

At Chadron, Neb., some unknown fiend Thursday morning filled a sprinkling can with kerosene and saturated the bedroom floor and the beds upon which were sleeping Assistant Postmaster W. A. Danley, wife and two children with the fluid, and then set fire to the room. The dense smoke smothered the fire shortly after it started, but when the firemen succeeded in removing the occupants both babies were dead and the parents unconscious. Intense excitement prevails. No motive for the crime can be assigned.

A street political argument at Stroma, Neb., late Sunday resulted in a riot. Two citizens of opposite political faith interfered with the Marshal, who was making an arrest. This started a battle which soon became general. The street was blocked by a howling mob of excited men, all of whom seemed to be slugging some one. Blood flowed freely, and the noise made by the frenzied participants could be heard for blocks. Quiet was finally restored, and the Marshal made many arrests, among whom were a banker, a leading merchant, and other prominent citizens. Other arrests will follow.

Gen. W. H. H. Hart, of San Francisco, has just returned from New York, where he has been in the interest of the Pacific Coast Association of Harlem and Anneke Jans heirs. He reported that all required of the heirs was to produce proof of relationship and they would receive their pro rata of the property, which is valued at \$400,000,000. It is the purpose of the various associations throughout the United States to ask the Supreme Court of New York to assess the property 1 per cent. in order to create a fund which will be used in establishing the claims of those who are too poor to do so for themselves.

The bimetallic smelter at Leadville, Colo., employing some 200 men, has shut down owing to inability to procure sufficient orders to continue operations. Its daily capacity is about 150 tons. The Bohn mine, from which several union men have been ordered, secured new men and is rapidly pumping out the water, so that it will be ready to take out in a few days unless further interfered with. Police are on guard there day and night. Bodies of armed men continue to guard all roads leading to the camp, sending back all men who say they are coming there to work, and depots are carefully watched day and night. Serious trouble is looked for unless some kind of settlement is reached soon.

A frightful accident happened Tuesday afternoon a coaching party of Warsaw, Ind., young people. When about five miles north of the city the horses took fright at some object in the road. They backed the rear wheels of the tally-ho over an embankment and the people, horses and vehicle were rolled down a hillside in a mangled and bloody mass. Six persons were killed. Their names are: Francis Conn, Mary Cumliffe, Jas. Fitzhugh, Agnes Levest, Frank Metteler, Edward Smythe. The injured: Victor Brice, broken leg; Frank Donahue, driver, internal injuries; James Holloway, fractured skull; May Morrell; broken ribs. The remainder of the party escaped with more or less painful bruises. One of the horses was killed in the fall. The others had to be shot.

When nominations for commander-in-chief were declared in order in the St. Paul Grand Army encampment Friday morning D. R. Ballou, of Providence, R. I., was nominated by his comrade, Spooner, of the same State. Judge M. L. Haywood, of Nebraska, presented the name of Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson, of Omaha. The name of E. H. Hobson, of Kentucky, was offered by Gen. Case, of Tennessee. John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, was brought forward by Daniel Coggeswell, of that State, and Rear Admiral Meade was presented by a Dakota delegate. Seconds for the nomination of Clarkson came quickly from all over the hall, but one of the first men up was Admiral Meade, who withdrew his own name. It at once became evident that Maj. Clarkson would win, and all the other names were withdrawn. He was then nominated by acclamation.

The next attraction at McVicker's Chicago Theater will be Messrs. E. M. and Joseph Holland, supported by an exceptionally strong company of players, who will present that absorbingly interesting play, "A Social Highwayman," which all theater-goers will remember as a dramatization by Mary T. Stone from Elizabeth Phipps Train's remarkable story, which was published in Lippincott's Magazine for July, 1895. The play was exploited in this city in November, last season, when the success of both the play and E. M. and Joseph Holland as co-stars was evidenced by a succession of large and fashionable audiences, who had, by reason of their former work, come to know that it would be an exceedingly dull play that the art and genius of two such delightful players as the Hollands could fail to invest with some charm. In presenting "A Social Highwayman" to the American stage, a vehicle has been secured by these really great artists, which, for the display of their talents, could not be improved upon, for all of which the Hollands are to be congratulated. All their lives have been devoted to acting, which with them is an art, mastered by tireless study, which covers a period of many theatrical seasons, during which time obstacles were encountered which would have disheartened the average player of to-day.

FOREIGN.

The Rome Opinion states that official dispatches received from Brazil modify the original reports of outrages committed there upon Italians, but prove that the outrages were graver than reported from the Brazil version of the affair.

Steamers arriving at Stornoway, Scotland, from Iceland, report that the severest earthquake since 1784 occurred there the night of Aug. 26. The report states that two churches were destroyed, cattle killed and farms destroyed. No persons were killed. The center of the disturbance appeared to be the volcano Hecla.

The congress of the British trades unions at Edinburgh discussed the report of the Parliamentary Committee, which opposes further participation in international congresses. Finally, the delegates adopted Tillot's motion to the effect that all future international congresses should be constituted of representatives of bona fide labor organizations, and that the delegates should be determined on the line of those attending the British trades unions congress. The delegates voted to exclude the reporters of all non-union papers. The latter include all the newspapers of Edinburgh.

The Mexican Government is making an effort to extradite Santa Teresa, the Mexican maiden "beater," her father and Senor Aguirre, editor of a Mexican paper published in El Paso Texas, which has recently criticized President Diaz and his administration very severely. All of the parties are citizens of Mexico. It is charged they incited the assault by Yaqui Indians on the Mexican custom house at Nogales, A. T., Aug. 12, which resulted in the killing of six Indians and three Mexicans. The Mexicans and Indians are devoted to Santa Teresa and declare they will resist by force any attempt to take her across the Rio Grande.

Negotiations in the City of Mexico between the Government and the representative of the Japanese Colonization Association have been concluded for a concession of 800,000 acres of land in Chiapas. Advice have been received at San Diego, Cal., to the effect that the Japanese will proceed at once to place Japanese families and coolies on the land for growing coffee, tobacco and cotton. It is the intention of the Japanese, according to Government Commissioner of Commerce and Industry Shoenomoto, to run steamers from Yokohama via Honolulu to Mexican ports as far south as San Benito, State of Chiapas, for the double purpose of developing commerce and providing communication between the Japanese colony and the home country.

So strong has been the criticism of the radical papers at London upon the alleged luxurious surroundings of Dr. Jameson and his fellow raiders since their sentence was so modified as to make them first-class misdemeanants that the Governor of Holloway prison, Lieut. Col. Everard S. Milman, has found it necessary to issue a statement of the conditions by which the prisoners are governed. This sets forth that they are not allowed either tobacco, cigars or spirituous liquors, that the letters they write, as well as those they receive, are read by the authorities, and that only two visitors a week are al-

lowed to be received. The Governor further says the routine for first-class prisoners is clearly prescribed by the prison law of 1877, and that he has no power to deviate from it.

The announcement was made Friday at Philadelphia that in pursuit of the Spanish Government's intention to land within the next few months thousands of troops on the shores of Cuba it has chartered four big ships—the famous Cunarder Gallia and the White Star liner Olinde, both well-known Western Ocean traders; the Glasgow steamship Pogo, owned by Patrick Henry & Co.; and the steamship Montevideo, of the Trans-Atlantic line. Efforts are being made to secure for the same purpose the steamships Lord Gough and Lord Clive, lately of the American line, but this deal has not been consummated. It may be anticipated that the insurgents within the next few months will have the fight of their lives. It was stated by those familiar with the climate of Cuba that the troops fresh out from Spain at this season will not be able to keep up the fight against the insurgents, who are all acclimated. They will succumb to the yellow fever and smallpox.

IN GENERAL.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the alleged dynamiter, who left this country thirteen years ago, returned Friday on the steamship St. Paul a pitiful mental wreck from the results of thirteen years' penal servitude in a British prison. The elaborate preparations for his reception by the Amnesty Association and hundreds of Irish friends meant nothing to him. He did not even recognize his sisters at first, and in a moment of delirium struck his brother, shrieking wildly that he had kept him in jail. Three of his ribs have been fractured and his brain bone forced in during his confinement, and there are cuts and bruises and old sores all over his body.

C. H. Townsend, of the United States fish commission, and temporarily of the Behring Sea seal commission, in an interview expressed the opinion that the seal herd in northern waters is being rapidly exterminated and the sealing industry ruined by the unrestricted pelagic sealing now indulged in by a large fleet of schooners. He maintains that three-fourths of all the seals killed in the open ocean are females, and that thousands of pups are dying on the Pribyloff Island rookeries on that account. On the Japan coast the conditions are even worse, and he thinks that sealing in that country will never again be profitable unless the seals are given several years of perfect rest.

George L. Wheeler, white, was hanged at Paris, Texas, for the murder of Robert McCabe in the Chickasaw Nation June 12, 1895. He lay in wait for his victim and shot him in the presence of his 5-year-old son. Immediately after the removal of Wheeler's body the trap was again adjusted, and Silas Lee and Hickman Freeland, two negro murderers, were hanged. The negroes were hanged separately at Wheeler's request. At Folsom, Cal., George W. Roberts was hanged for the murder of Walter D. Freeman. Arthur Hayne was hanged at Atlanta, Ga. He killed Will Springs in Holland's saloon March 7. They were friends and quarreled while drunk.

Li Hung Chang passed over into Canada by way of the suspension bridge a little after 9 o'clock Monday. The distinguished Chinaman traveled on a special Canadian Pacific train, which had been brought to this side—the first ever brought into the United States, by the way—especially for his convenience. His purpose was to get to the Pacific Coast as rapidly as consistent with safety, and he will take most of his inspection of Canada from the car windows. It is understood that Li Hung Chang is preparing an autobiography of thanks to George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railway, and Maj. Gen. Ruger, the President's representative on the tour.

The law passed at the last session of Congress at the instance of the National Dairy Union, aimed against the manufacture of filled cheese, went into effect Friday. Under its provisions the retail dealer must pay an annual fee of \$8 for the privilege of selling it and the manufacturer a tax of 1 cent a pound for the privilege of making it. Moreover, the cheese must be stamped on the top and on the bottom and around the outside. Not only this, but the retailers must display outside or inside of their stores a sign in letters six inches in height: "Filled cheese sold here." Disregard of the law is punishable with a fine of \$50 and confiscation of the cheese for each offense. The bill is a telling blow to the filled-cheese interests of Northern Illinois, where last year 150 factories turned out nearly 18,000,000 pounds.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.70 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 12c 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 \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 56c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 60c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 61c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; clover seed, \$4.20 to \$4.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 32c to 33c; pork, mess, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, Western, 15c to 17c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, Western, 15c to 17c.

BARRED FROM MAILED CITIES IN MOURNING.

DECREE AGAINST CHICAGO BROKERAGE FIRM.

Inspectors Think They Have Broken Up Big Swindling Concern—Patrons Invariably Lost Whatever Money They Invested.

Under Postal Ban. Postoffice Department officials have excluded from the mails the literature of the alleged stock and grain brokerage firms of Chicago and New York operating under the names of J. E. Morgan & Co., Thomas & Co., Craig & Co., Wunderlich & Co., J. F. McClure & Co., the Co-operative Commission Company, the American Commission Company, John I. Tallman & Co., M. F. Brice & Co. of Chicago, J. E. Morgan & Co., M. F. Brice & Co., J. I. Tallman & Co., Equitable Stock and Produce Company, F. L. Wood and James Boothman of New York. The inspectors of the departments have been working for a long time to secure evidence against these people. Conclusive proof of swindling was difficult to obtain. The firms seem to have been very clever in apparently complying with the legal forms employed in legitimate trading. Contributors invariably lost their money, but trading cards and book accounts seemed to show that it had gone by legitimate channels. The mere fact that the trades were with real or dummy firms suspected of being in collusion, while affording moral evidence of crookedness, could not pass the legal tests and for that reason the officials were slow to act. The final report of the inspectors speaks of J. E. Morgan & Co. as a wholly fictitious name and style, adopted presumably because of its deceptive similarity to that of J. Pierpont Morgan. This may be true in a sense, but it will be remembered that a Morgan figured in the background of the famous "Fund W" swindle of fifteen years ago, and that the same party, with a couple of confederates, got away with nearly \$1,000,000 of English gold less than two years ago by a scheme similar to the "Fund W."

Gale Stirr the Atlantic.

All along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to the Bay of Fundy a hurricane raged Wednesday. The wind blew tremendous blasts, raising a high sea. The storm kept well off shore and New York felt only its inner edge. Block Island was first to experience its full force, and during the day the wind blew seventy-six miles an hour. At night it fell to sixty-four miles. It was speeding up the coast, lashing the end of Cape Cod and veering more to the eastward, following the rocky shore of Maine. Hog Island, at Rockaway Beach, was almost obliterated by wind and tide. All the buildings have been carried out to sea and there were many narrow escapes from drowning.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Gen. John C. Black formally notified the Illinois gold standard Democratic State committee Wednesday that he could not accept the nomination for Governor.

Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne died Wednesday morning at Cleveland, at his home, 595 Euclid avenue. His death was due to a stroke of paralysis a few days ago.

After a suspension of traffic on the Carthagenia Railway for ten days, the Colombian Government will now allow transportation at previous rates. Meanwhile, however, the port is blocked with cargoes and the prices of provisions have increased.

Charles King Fairchild, a traveling salesman for several San Francisco jewelry houses, has been missing from Butte, Mont., since the 3d inst. It is believed that he became demented and wandered off or has been foully dealt with. He had samples at the hotel valued at \$5,000.

Gen. Black formally declined the gold standard Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois Wednesday; William S. Forman was promoted from candidate for Attorney General to candidate for Governor, and D. V. Samuels agreed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Forman's promotion.

Mrs. Catharine L. Beach, said to have been the model of Montana's silver statue, which attracted so much attention at the Columbian Exposition, is at Bellevue Hospital, New York, recovering from hysteria, brought on by excessive drinking. At first she was supposed to be insane, and she still seems things. Despondency over her failure to secure a theatrical engagement drove the woman to threats of suicide and then to drink.

A dispatch from Melbourne to the London Times says that Mr. Coote, ex-member of the Tasmanian parliament, has just returned from Japan, and he says that the Japanese are looking to Australia as an outlet for their surplus population. Mr. Coote says the general talk among military men is that in the event of ill feeling Japan would send men-of-war to seize territory, and to develop a large portion of northern Australia.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, manufacturers of patent feeding boxes, has made an assignment to James S. Freeland, secretary of the company. No statement of assets and liabilities can be obtained, but the figures will be large. The company has \$100,000 capital and has been doing business for forty years. The plant is finely equipped with valuable machinery. In the past the company has done a large business, but of late collections have been dull and business has fallen off.

Wednesday the failure of the Union National Bank of New Orleans was announced. Stephen Chatarnon is president of the bank; its capital stock is \$500,000, and it claimed to have besides a surplus of \$150,000. The bank failed to clear Wednesday morning; its doors were opened for a short time, but closed at 10 o'clock.

A monster petition praying the Federal Government to restrict Japanese immigration and raise the Chinese tax to \$500 has been in circulation for three days in the province of Vancouver, and has been signed by many British subjects.

The reason for Germany's refusal to dispatch ironclads to Constantinople is now manifest. The fleet was kept together to parade before the czar, who, in sailing to Copenhagen, was surprised to see a double line of fifty warships drawn up, saluting the new Admiral.

BENTON HARBOR AND ST. JOSEPH FIREMEN KILLED.

Steven Meet Death Under Falling Walls—Catastrophe Caused by the Burning of Yore's Opera House—Incendiarism Thought to Be the Cause.

Firemen's Awful End. A terrible calamity befell the twin cities of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor at an early hour Sunday morning—the destruction of Yore's Opera House and the loss of eleven lives, members of the St. Joseph and Benton Harbor fire department. Only once in the history of these two places has there anything rivalled this disaster, and that was when the Chicago was lost.

The Dead. Edward T. Gange, St. Joseph, drayman; head crushed.

Arthur C. Hill, St. Joseph, foreman hose company; lived one hour.

John Hoffman, Benton Harbor; crushed into unconformable mass.

Thomas Kidd, Benton Harbor; unmarried; killed by live wires.

Will Mitten, Benton Harbor; leaves widow and seven children.

Scott Rice, Benton Harbor, bellboy at hotel; skull fractured.

Robert L. Rife, St. Joseph; burned; lived one hour.

Frank M. Weaver, St. Joseph; cut and burned; lived three hours.

Silas Frank Watson, St. Joseph; skull crushed; leaves widow.

Frank Woodley, Benton Harbor; killed by live wires; widow and three children.

The Injured. John A. Crawford, Benton Harbor; burned about the head.

William Freund, St. Joseph; cut about the head.

Will McCormick, Benton Harbor; ankle crushed and leg broken.

Frank S. Paget, St. Joseph; bruised and burned about legs.

At midnight fire was discovered in the rear of Yore's Opera House Block. There was a performance in the house Saturday night and the audience had not been gone more than three-quarters of an hour when the fire was discovered. Its origin is a mystery, but it may have been caused by a gasoline stove in the basement of the building where a banana ripening room is located. Incendiarism also is a widely-accepted suspicion.

The St. Joseph hook and ladder company was requested by Chief Johnson of Benton Harbor to assist fighting the fire from the rear in order to save the buildings across the alley. They began work and had not more than got their ladders raised when the top part of the alley wall was noticed to totter, and a yell went up, but too late.

The crash came and the boys tried to get away, but nine were buried beneath a wall that stood eighty feet high.

While the St. Joseph boys were getting up their ladders the Benton Harbor boys had a line of hose in the alley keeping the flames. Kidd and Woodley were killed by live wires after the wall fell.

S. F. Watson was the first man taken out dead. He was crushed. John Hoffman was taken out alive. He was injured internally and died soon after. B. H. Gange was alive but badly mangled. He died soon. Louis Hoffman was next rescued. His skull and thighs were fractured. He died early Sunday morning.

Frank M. Weaver had two holes burned in his back and was otherwise badly burned, and died at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

SOLDIERS AT HOME.

THEY TELL SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

How the Boys of Both Armies Whittled Away Life in Camp—Foraging Expeditions, Tiresome Marches—Thrilling Scenes on the Battlefield.

"Mississippi Bill"

"Did you ever hear the story of Mississippi Bill?"

I had not heard it, so the old man proceeded to tell it.

William H. Young was a native of Mississippi, but his parents removed to Louisiana when he was a baby. His father was a whig; had been a soldier in the Mexican war; his grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812; and his great-grandfather fought under Washington. As soon as the boy was old enough to understand the patriotic whig lost no opportunity to impress upon his mind the value of government.

Once when he had told of Washington's struggles he said to the lad: "My boy, whatever befalls you, never raise your hand or voice against the Government."

"During the year 1860 the lad's father, mother, one brother and a sister died, and he went to live with a cousin. When the war came the cousin entered the Confederate army. Other relatives soon followed him. The lessons of his father were indelibly stamped upon the boy's heart and he refused all invitations to enlist. Once, when a young fellow accused him of lacking courage, William demonstrated, by thrashing him, that it was not a lack of courage that kept him out of the army."

"William heard that there were Union troops at Baton Rouge. One Sunday evening at dusk he rode away from his Louisiana home. The second night found him at the home of one of his father's friends, who warned him, the next morning, to be careful, as the country was daily secured by rough riders."

"While quietly trotting along twelve miles from Baton Rouge he suddenly came upon a Confederate picket. He rode up close to the man in gray, who was armed with a carbine, saber and revolver. 'Who are you and where are you going?' was the brusque inquiry. Whipping out his revolver he pointed it at the head of the Confederate and said: 'I am going past you, sir. Move a muscle and I will drop you from your horse.' The Confederate was paralyzed. When two or three yards beyond him the Confederate wheeled his horse and rode away, to get help, probably."

Young called upon his blooded mare for her best speed. She went like the wind. Half an hour later he ran upon the Union picket line. More questions were asked. These are some of them: 'What do you want, Johnny?' 'Coming in on a spying tour?' 'What will you take for the mare?' Bill was ready with answers, and when the bantering ceased he told his story; the Union boys believed him. He was taken to the captain of the 'Oconto River Drivers.' 'What do you want?' asked the captain. 'I want to enlist in the Union army.' 'Where do you come from?' 'Louisiana, but I was born in Mississippi.' 'And you want to fight against the South?' 'I don't know that I want to fight against the South, sir, but I do want to fight for the Government my ancestors fought for. I want to fight for the flag that was very dear to my father.'

"Then they took him to the colonel, who had him sworn in as a member of the 'River Drivers,' and the boys gave him the name of 'Mississippi Bill.'"

"You ask what kind of a soldier 'Mississippi Bill' made. That is easily answered. He took to the cavalry service at once, and within a month was as gallant a rough rider as the command possessed. He noticed that they kept close watch of him. He asked them why. A sergeant said, 'Well, to tell you the truth, 'Mississippi Bill,' we are not quite certain that you are not here to spy out the land and by and by go back to the Johnnies and give them a heap of valuable information.'"

"If you knew my heart you would not have given that answer. What can I do to prove that I am what I claim to be, a Union boy, willing to risk my life, to even give it on the field of battle, to show my love for our flag, my dead father's government, my government?"

"After that they stopped watching him."

"How is your Johnny recruit getting along?" asked the colonel of the captain of the 'River Drivers.'

"One of the best men in the company, colonel."

"Good fighter?"

"A regular daredevil."

"Does his duty uncompromisingly?"

"Always."

"Why don't you give him a little promotion, captain?"

"I'll do it to-day."

"That evening on dress parade the adjutant read off the name of Private William H. Young, 'promoted to corporal, and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.' The boy's chin went down to meet his breastbone; but it came up when the parade was dismissed and the company gathered around him, shook his hands, cheered and congratulated him. All 'Mississippi Bill' had to say was, 'Boys, I didn't expect this. Do you think I've earned it?'

"Yes, a dozen men sang out."

"Then I will earn some more promotions, for I haven't done my best yet. And he did do better."

"And he kept his word. A few months later he was a sergeant and was wounded at Port Hudson. Upon his recovery he was trusted on several occasions to go out with scouting parties, and his bravery was so conspicuous that the captain made him first sergeant, an office which calls for more ingenuity, demands more hard work and means more responsibility, except in the matter of dollars, than that of any other office in the company. 'Mississippi Bill' was equal to every emergency. The boys all liked him; his officers had confidence in him; he was a general favorite. They made him first lieutenant, but before that he had commanded the company in several charges. No man in the company was ever more heartily congratulated by officers and men than Lieutenant 'Mississippi Bill' when his commission came."

"Mr. Young located at Oconto thirty years ago; is now one of its foremost business men, has been mayor five or six times, and has served in the Assembly. I saw him last week at the State convention. The boys of his regiment still call him 'Mississippi Bill' and he enters no protest."

Mayor Young is tall, handsome, a model citizen, and says he knows that when he joins his father on the other shore he will commend him for having been a defender of the flag in the nation's dark hour.—J. A. Watrous, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Hero Under Fire.

An old soldier, who had seen service for many a year in the Crimea, India, China, Africa and Egypt, was asked one day in a London club whether he remembered the first time he was under fire.

"Certainly," he replied. "No soldier forgets that experience."

"Did you feel like a hero at the time?"

"No, indeed. It was in one of the great battles of the Crimea. I was a young officer who had run out of the military school ahead of time to fill a vacancy. I had hardly been in camp a week before the regiment was ordered to charge a Russian battery, which was posted in a commanding position. We went forward on the gallop through a dense cloud of smoke, swooped down on the battery, sabered the artillerymen and captured the guns. Yet there was at least one hussar who acknowledged himself to be a coward from beginning to end."

"Then you were terribly frightened by your first battle?"

"Yes; that is the truth. I went ahead with others, but I was trembling with fear and excitement. I shut my eyes and made no attempt to guide my horse. I thought of my good mother at home and wondered how I had ever been so foolish as to think of the army, when there were comfortable professions, like the ministry and the law, which I might have followed."

"The charge occupied only a few minutes, but it seemed an endless time before we were behind those murderous guns and had the cannons at our mercy. I was among the first to be with them and I swagged with my saber, while the horse rode down and killed a gunner. But my heart was like a ball of ice. A greater coward never scrambled over an intrenchment. All the time I was repeating texts from the Bible and sentences from the Lord's prayer, and wishing myself thousands of miles away."

The veteran laughed heartily over the reminiscences of the first battle.

"The funniest part of it," he added, "was that they considered it a great exploit, and insisted upon giving me a medal for my heroic and courageous conduct, when I was a white-faced, mean-spirited coward from first to last, and my horse did all the fighting for me, tramping the gunner under foot."

Probably the veteran exaggerated his boyish trepidation and panic. He could have afforded to do so, for he was a seasoned soldier whose courage and even recklessness were well known; but he was not far from the truth when he declared that no soldier ever felt like a hero when he was first under fire.—Youth's Companion.

Dodging the Gunboats.

After the evacuation of Corinth, General Parsons, with about a thousand men from Missouri, was ordered to report to General Hindman on the west side of the Mississippi. Federal gunboats patrolled the river, and we had scarcely arrived on the east bank, gone into camp and started our fires when Gen. Parsons rode up and said: "Boys, pack up and get out of here in five minutes or you will be shelled out!" Immediately the mules were harnessed, the wagons loaded and we started down the levee. About half a mile lower down we went into camp behind a narrow strip of timber, which hid us from the river. In a few minutes a string of gunboats puffed lazily past us, going north. That night we took our wagons apart and loaded them with our battery on flat boats. The next morning at daybreak we started across the river and landed in a slough about seven miles down on the other side, out of sight of passing gunboats. It was several days before we were again in marching order.

Fooled 'Em That Time.

Mr. James Tighman, of Queen Ann's County, Md., says the Baltimore News, was a brave and intrepid officer in Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command, and is now a prominent member of the Maryland Confederate societies. Because of his reckless daring and chivalrous dash he was dubbed "Headlong Jim Tighman" during the war, and the name has clung to him ever since. "One of the most laughable incidents I ever witnessed while under fire," he continued, "was the conduct of a long, lank North Carolinian at the Wilderness. His leg had been shot off early in the war and he was supplied with a wooden one, with which, strange to say, he got about with remarkable facility. One day he was charging with his company and was climbing over a fence when, spat a minie ball buried itself in his wooden leg. Ejecting an immense stream of tobacco juice, 'Darn ye, I fooled ye that time,' he yelled triumphantly, and rushed on with his comrades."

It is better to give than to receive—advice.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

The Environment of Cattle Has Much to Do with Their Development—Many American Horses in England—Value of Sweet Apples.

Early Maturity.

The environment of cattle has much to do with their development and thrift, and in this position we have still a good deal to learn. Doctor Miles in his work on stock breeding instances the Kerry cattle of Ireland, which, in that country, having been kept on scanty rations, do not breed till they are five or six years old, and in every way are exceedingly slow in maturing. Some of these Kerry cattle that were imported to New England, and put on better feed, in a few generations bred readily at three years old. The period for maturing was shortened nearly, or quite, one-half. The early maturity of the Shorthorn and Hereford is the result of continued environment suited to that end for many generations.

American Horses in England.

During the past year no less than 10,000 American horses have been sold in London alone. A large number are used for the omnibuses and street cars. The cabmaster and smaller dealer profess not to touch them, the former believing, and possibly rightly, that the majority of foreign horses are somewhat soft, while, as a rule, he declares that at his price he can get plenty of well-bred English horses, and that they do his work very well. The fact is, however, that there are almost as many American subjects riding in them. After American and Canadian horses have changed hands under the hammer they are resold without anything being said about their nationality. They get into the country and add to the difficulties and perplexities of the breeder.

Value of Sweet Apples.

The apple crop in most localities is this year a large one, and, as usual, in years when apples are abundant, the sweet varieties are likely in many places to go to waste. That they are not in as good demand as the sour apple is due to their inferiority or supposed inferiority for cooking. A sour apple in its duly sweetened to take off the surplus acidity, is, indeed, better than a sweet apple put to the same use. But farther than this we think the superiority will be with the sweet apple. Many varieties are richer and better for eating raw, while for baking whole the sweet apple is certainly superior. One of the best ways of eating baked sweet apples is with milk. Sour apples when baked are too acid for this, and besides, they break down in cooking, and thus their juices dissolve in the milk, while the slices of baked apple retain their shape and distinctive flavor.

Abandoning Swarms.

Bees will at times bid adieu to home and apary and leave for parts unknown. This occurs more frequently in early spring, and arises principally from starvation. They seem to prefer swarming rather than to stay in the hive and starve to death. A cure for this may be effected at once, by giving them a frame of brood and honey from some other colony, or they may be brought about by feeding. Swarms all abscond occasionally, and after being lived with reissue during swarming time. This frequently occurs from the cause of mismanagement in hiving them.

When having swarms, the hive should be so arranged as to admit an abundance of ventilation, and in excessively hot weather the hive should be shaded. When bees swarm they fill themselves with honey to the utmost limit, and in this condition they cannot stand close confinement in hives, with the sun shining directly upon them. Every swarm thus hived should have a frame of newly-hatched brood given them from some other colony. This is practiced now and by almost all apiarists, and is a sure preventive of absconding swarms.—Colman's Rural World.

Weeds and Good Farming.

Occasionally a farmer is heard to ask how the weeds can be killed, but he does not realize that if by some rapid process they could all be dispatched new legions would fill their places at once if the conditions which they enjoy remain. What farmers need to comprehend is that without some radical mistake in the management of their land the daisies never would have gained such a foothold. All plants, including weeds, settle and thrive where the competition for life is such that they can enter into it prosper. A good stand of grass leaves no room nor any hope for weeds. It is not in well-tilled fields that Canada thistles flourish, but in neglected pastures and by the roadsides. In the contest with the best agricultural practice they cannot prevail. The remedy for weeds is to keep the land busy with a good crop on it, and this means that the farmer must give persistent and connected thought to his business. If the daisies crowd out the grass it is because the meadow has been neglected and the grass has begun to fall, and wherever there is a vacancy by the failure of the grass every enterprising weed finds a rightful opportunity to establish itself. If the farmer asks, therefore, what will kill the daisies, there is one answer: better farming.—Garden and Forest.

A Good Whitewash.

Skim milk and water lime mixed to the consistency of cream. The milk must be sweet in order that the calcium of the lime may have the right chemical effect upon the casein of the milk.

For coloring we generally use venetian red, or, if stone color is desired, black is mixed with the red. It may be applied at any time of the year, as it sets immediately. We have seen a great many buildings painted with this mixture, and where two coats are given it makes a permanent job of it. To some this may appear too cheap to be good. It is cheap, especially for farmers, and after comparing it with oil-painted buildings, as to cost and durability, it is much the better. Bear in mind, we are talking about out-buildings, which usually have rough surfaces.—Practical Farming.

Overhauling of Butter.

The habit of oversalting butter comes from neglect to properly work it. If all the milk were got out of the butter, a very little salt would suffice to keep it sweet. It is the fermentation of casein in the butter rather than of the fat itself that makes butter rancid. The popular taste requires much less salt on butter than it used to do. One reason for this probably is that butter eaters have found out that the very salty taste means an attempt to cover up defects in the butter, just as highly salted and spiced meats are open to the suspicion that they have been made so after beginning to spoil. In England and Scotland there is a large demand for perfectly fresh butter. It commands a better price than the salted butter, for the addition of salt increases weight without much increasing the cost. But this unsalted butter must be eaten within a day or two of making or it will spoil.

A School of Horticulture.

A very commendable step in the right direction has been taken by the University of Missouri, in the establishment of "A School of Horticulture." An appropriate and deserved "tribute" to the great and growing horticultural interests of the State of Missouri! Something of this kind has long been needed.

Dairy Dots.

The best cows are usually comparatively lean ones.

How do you develop the helper you desire to keep for the fall?

One ounce of salt to the pound is a good rule, but salt to please your customers.

Feed your cows twice per day at regular intervals, and have pure water and salt always accessible.

Thirty-two States in the Union now have laws prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine, when colored in imitation of butter.

A cow's stomach is not a complete strainer that will separate all good from bad, and all kinds of food and drink cannot be given with impunity.

If winter dairying pays best with you, breed most of your cows in December and January, and they will be fresh in September and October following.

Do not leave the butter exposed to the air after it is made. Print or pack it at once, and put it in a cool place until it goes to the market or to the customer. Deliver every week.

When salt is kept where the cows can help themselves, there is no danger of their eating too much. It is only when it is kept from them for some time that there is any risk of their doing so.

Never let the sun shine on milk. Never put it away without aerating it. Neither let it stand open in the air after it has been aerated. Nothing is so susceptible to evil germs in the air as milk.

Farm Notes.

A daily oil massage, lasting fifteen minutes, will eventually hide the bones of the throat. Alcohol massage will reduce superabundant flesh.

The Southern cow pea is winning favor in the Northern States, and Prof. Cornell, of Texas station, thinks the Canada field pea will as surely win favor in the South. Plant in fall or spring, with oats. Hairy vetch and oats also make a good mixture.

It has been demonstrated by the most careful experiments that bees do not put picture grapes to get at their juices, but attack them only after the birds have done the puncturing. Plant the vineyard and the apary together; have the stands sheltered by the vines, without any injury to either.

We often deny animals the very things which our natures crave, forgetting that they are similarly constituted. Ashes, charcoal and salt supply mineral elements essential to health, and far better than a resort to condition powders and other medicines. They will cleanse and purify the system in the safest way.

A few dollars expended in trees and shrubbery for ornamenting the farm will not return an immediate profit, but at some future time, when it may be desirable to sell the farm, the additional value will then be quite large. Palut and whitewash are also excellent agents for increasing the value of the farm at a small cost.

The most valuable man who labors and who can always get work is the experienced farm hand, not the one who must be told what to do, but who knows what is required and puts his labor to the best advantage. Capable and experienced men on the farm are not numerous, and it is not advisable to allow a good one to go if he can be kept without loss during the winter.

It is never a good practice to grow two root crops in succession on the same land. It can only be done by very heavy manuring to supply the fertility that the preceding crop has taken away. Gardeners who grow roots generally manage to grow them in alternation with crops that do not draw so heavily on the land. The onion crop can be grown on the same land in succession, but the onion is not properly a root.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Clarence McPherson Charged with a Serious Offense—Bay City Is Investigating Her Medical Practitioner—Jeweler Meets a Tragic Death.

Mean Crime.

Clarence McPherson, aged 25, was bound over to the Circuit Court at Holland on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses to the amount of nearly \$1,000. A few months ago he was employed by Henry Arnold, a Jamestown farmer. Mrs. Arnold was called to Nebraska to visit her dying mother, and McPherson was given \$500, and sent along as a companion. At Grand Haven, it is alleged, McPherson deserted his charge, leaving the woman without a cent; then, it is charged, he forged two checks on Mr. Arnold one for \$150 and one for \$800. McPherson returned to the Arnold home to explain, but was given an awful thrashing and afterwards arrested.

Over an Embankment.

A team of horses and a carriage containing five men plunged into the swift current of the Manistee River between Manistee and East Lake Friday night. One of the men, James Rawley, a jeweler of East Lake, was drowned. The horses met a like fate, being carried down by the heavy carriage. The night was dark and a heavy mist hung over the lowlands and the driver and owner of the team, James Henderson, of Manistee, was unable to follow the road. The team went down a steep hill at the F. & P. M. crossing, and missing the road went to their death. The bank is perpendicular and the water was about fifteen feet in depth, with a current of ten miles an hour. How the four men escaped a watery grave is almost a miracle. The carriage was partially closed and all were under the water in an instant. Rawley made one cry for help and then was carried down the stream. The others swam to the shore and scrambled out the best they could.

Morgan Tooley Found Guilty.

The police court of Bay City was the tribunal before which Morgan Tooley was tried, charged with the illegal practice of medicine, this being the first prosecution of the alleged quack doctors of the town. The prosecution presented several witnesses and Tooley then took the stand in his own behalf. He testified that he had practiced medicine for nineteen years, and before coming to Bay City had lived in Harrison, Clare County. He had never been graduated from any college, but had learned a great deal about roots and herbs of his own accord. The jury was out about one minute when it returned a verdict of guilty. Police Justice Kelley imposed a fine of \$15, to be paid within forty-eight hours, or in default thereof, fifteen days in the county jail.

Short State Items.

Frederick W. Cleveland, an Ypsilanti pioneer, died, aged 73.

Timothy Burke, a pioneer of Cadillac, 100 years old, died Sunday night.

A big Sunday school rally for Wexford and Muskegon Counties was held in Cadillac.

Marshall has 1,268 school children, as is proven by the last school census, just finished.

A number of cases of typhoid fever are reported from Alpena, due, physicians say, to the filthy water and the general unsanitary condition of the city.

Geo. M. Wisner & Co., of Corunna, have been obliged to make an assignment, owing to hard times and the burning of the Fox & Mason factory. Geo. O. Shattuck was made receiver.

Mrs. Leslie Simpson, of East Chester, while watering a hanging basket on the veranda, stepped backward and fell a distance of five feet, injuring her spine and one shoulder very seriously.

The Durand Liquid Glue Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000, has been organized in Jackson and will commence operations on an extensive scale within a couple of weeks. The business was started at Durand about eighteen months ago by Wm. Shipley, but has outgrown its quarters, and rather than build there Mr. Shipley decided to go to Jackson, where a stock company has been organized. The stock is held by Wm. Shipley, McBride & Son, of Durand; C. B. Harley, of Kalamazoo, and Frank E. Giddings and Elmer B. Latson, of Jackson.

Forty-two years has Jeff O'Connell resided in Adrian, and millions of dollars has he carted around as an express messenger. The company never lost a cent by his neglect, and he has yet to receive his first reprimand. So faithfully has he stayed at home that until Tuesday he never in his life visited that popular Adrian resort only fifteen miles away, Sand Lake—nor any other lake. When Mr. O'Connell's accounts are "settled" for the next world and the celestial express stops for him, there is many an Adrian business man who will miss his bustling step and sigh to hear his cheery voice sing out, "Package for you, sir—sing the book—35 cents, please."

Last May the City Council of Corunna entered into a contract with D. R. Salisbury, agreeing that if he would put up a \$10,000 plant for the manufacture of boots and shoes and employ not less than fifteen hands, he should have a bonus of \$3,000. The factory was put up and Mr. Salisbury has employed twenty-two hands, thus fulfilling his part of the contract. Mr. Wilcox, a resident of the city, has, however, just filed a bill of complaint, praying for an injunction to restrain the Aldermen from performing their part of the bargain, and the injunction has been granted. As the taxpayers were in favor of securing the factory, the action of Mr. Wilcox has caused a good deal of comment.

John Southworth, of Downingtown, died at Manistee of typhoid fever contracted at the bedside of his son, who also died. Mr. Southworth was a prominent and well-to-do business man, noted for his charitable work. He was a Knight Templar.

Eddie Lee, the 12-year-old son of Wm. Lee, of Saginaw, committed suicide Tuesday afternoon by hanging. The unfortunate lad was a victim of the cigarette habit, and the rash act was performed while he was laboring under a fit of despondency. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict to that effect.

Hillsdale and Antrim Counties have given up local option.

An electric lighting plant will be put in at Morenci, 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 Harris, 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 Probationists 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. Crel'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, Lanson 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 press, and they believe they have made 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 plate. 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 boxwood 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 Bournes, 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 CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.
Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1896.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Unadilla.
Mr. and Mrs. Edson May visited their brother Eugene at Stockbridge Saturday.

Vester Bullis and Miss Mauda May called on friends in Danville Sunday.
The K. O. T. M. will give a social at Z. A. Hartstuf's Friday evening.

Waterloo.
Miss Etta Gorton commenced school in District No. 1 Monday.

Bert Archenbrom has been quite sick but is now able to be out.

Mrs. Fred Croman is spending the week in Jackson attending a Bible teacher's school.

Lima.
John Steinbach has three cherry trees in blossom.

Spalding, Butterfield and Wedemeyer spoke at the Hall Friday night.

Miss Nettie Storms has gone to Ann Arbor, and will attend school at the University.

May and Orla Wood, Eva Lewick Charley and Earl Finkbinder attending school at Chelsea.

Sylvan.
James Beckwith is still confined to his bed.

C. T. Conklin severely injured his foot by cutting it with an ax.

The school muddle has been adjusted and Mr. Forner remains director.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Forner entertained relatives from Lima Centre last Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid society had an enjoyable time last Thursday at the home of Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

Miss Hattie Fletcher leaves for Albion next week to take up a course in the Art department of the Albion College.

Mrs. Nelson Dancer has taken charge of the Young Ladies Bible class in our School, formerly taught by Mrs. Jas. Riggs.

There will be two services at our church next Sunday. In the morning the pastor will have for his subject, "The Silver Foundation," and in the evening, "Right Living."

Since the Methodist conference has decided not to interfere with our Christian Union organization, we hope that a few much needed repairs on the church building will be attended to before winter sets in.

JURORS FOR OCTOBER TERM.

The following jurors have been summoned by the county clerk for the October term of the Washtenaw county circuit court:

Wm. Hauesler, Freedom; Geo. Whittington, Lima; Geo. Schaible, Lodi; Frank Lusty, Lyndon; Michael Wurster Manchester; Patrick O'Neil, Northfield; Joseph B. Steers, Pittsfield; Wilber Jarvis, Salem; Wm. Mead, Saline; Lonzo Davis, Seio; Blon Raymond, Sharon; Charles Switzer, Superior; Charles E. Whitaker, Sylvan; William Valentine, Webster; M. M. Dillon, York; Geo. Alban, Ypsilanti, 1st district; Milo E. Gage, Ypsilanti, 2d district; Horace Ladin, Ypsilanti town; M. J. O'Brien, Ann Arbor, 1st ward; W. G. Fieldhauser, Ann Arbor, 2d ward; John A. Gates, Ann Arbor, 3d ward; Adam A. Mouth, Ann Arbor, 4th ward; Geo. Spathelf, Ann Arbor, 5th ward; Grant Bliss, Ann Arbor, 6th ward; Wm. Morton, Ann Arbor, 7th ward; Frank Hagan, Ann Arbor, town; Elmer D. Minzey, Augusta; Oscar F. Blum, Bridge-water; Hugh McCabe, Dexter; Patrick Gross, Freedom.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Bert Gray, an old Blissfield boy, has located at Reading, where he has bought a bakery business. He organized a band there six weeks ago, which through his training and leadership, can blow the spots off of many bands years older.—Blissfield Advance. That's probably what's the matter. More "blow" than music.

The boys are having a great time with the weighing machine at the railroad depots. They put their heads together and evolved the bright idea of cutting ten cent pieces out of lead, drop them in the slot, and so go weighted with comparatively small cost. They have also another way of beating the machine. One boy steps on the platform and deposits his penny in the slot, and finds out how much he weighs, when another steps on the platform and the first one steps off.

This scheme is said to work successfully also. Verily, if all this be true, the slot machine will never get fat.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Mrs. C. Schneirla had the misfortune to run a rusty nail in her foot the latter part of last week causing her to take to her bed. For a few days she was quite bad but soon rallied and was able to be around Sunday but was taken worse Monday and died Tuesday night of lock-jaw.—Dr. Tuttle who had charge of the case was advised by Dr. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, to try the anti-toxine treatment but it was too far advanced to have any effect. Mrs. Schneirla was 54 years of age and an old resident here, well and favorably known and leaves a large family of children to mourn her loss.—Clinton Local.

It is said that the grapes in some sections are now fast ripening and a new pest has been discovered which is fast destroying the bunch and is wreaking an unexpected damage. This newcomer to interfere with the happiness of the fruit raisers is nothing more than the bees. In years past it has not been an uncommon thing for the owners of vineyards to find grapes which have been split open by the sun set upon by bees, which suck out all the sweet juice inside, but this year the bees are not waiting for the sun to open the grape, but are making the incisions themselves and then taking the best part of the grape.—Ann Arbor Courier.

LEAD A PRIMITIVE LIFE.

Peculiar Settlement of People Found in Pennsylvania.

The Amish German settlement of Lawrence and Mercer counties, Pennsylvania, constitutes a most quaint and curious class of people. They have many of the attributes of the Economite Society, with a host of others thrown in. They still cling to the same style of clothing worn fifty years ago, without the slightest change. The reason of this is a religious one. Simplicity of life is a prime tenet of their religion.

Marriage is a religious duty among them, and a large family is a mark of divine favor. Therefore, their numbers have increased rapidly. The members dress always in the plainest garb. Kentucky jean goods for the men, and blue calico for the women, is the rule. They use the same style of carriage which was known sixty years ago, and an innovation would be considered a sin of deep gravity. The men wear long, patriarchal locks and broad-brimmed felt hats. Blue calico sunbonnets are the head-dress of the women. Peculiarities such as these make up a great part of their existence. Their religion and manner of life is of a peaceable and restful nature. They are lovers of peace, preferring a loss of moderate degree to the worries of a lawsuit.

The frugality and intelligence of these communities have invariably resulted in their becoming larger land-owners with each succeeding year. They build comfortable but inexpensive houses, with large, well-finished barns. An Amishman is always a good neighbor. They are obliging and inoffensive. No class of people are kinder-hearted or more prompt to lend a hand in trouble. Funerals are as humble as can be imagined. Frequently a pine box, made by some carpenter of the community, encloses the remains of the departed. There is no unseemly weeping, but the dead is laid away with the deepest reverence. Every movement is in keeping with their character as a quiet and simple people.

STOOD UP FOR UNCLE SAM.

How Three Americans Created a Sensation in England.

The friends of Dr. McVickar never tire of telling an adventure the good doctor had in the spring of 1888, when he went to Europe with the late Dr. Phillips Brooks and Mr. Robinson, the builder of Boston's Trinity Church. Mr. Robinson stands six feet two inches in his stockings. Dr. McVickar measures six feet four inches, and Dr. Brooks exceeded six feet in height. While at Leeds they went to hear a lecturer address the workmen on America and Americans. The lecturer stated that Americans were, as a rule, very short in stature, and seldom, if ever, rose to the height of five feet ten inches. In fact, they were a race of pigmies. He did not know to what cause to attribute the fact, but he wished that he could present examples. Dr. Brook rose to his feet and stretched his immense frame to the utmost, as he said: "I am an American. I do not exceed the average American in stature or in weight, and I sincerely hope if there is any other representative of my country present he will vouch for the truthfulness of my remarks."

In a moment Mr. Robinson arose and said in a stentorian voice: "I am an American and am six feet two inches tall, and am just below the average height of my countrymen. If there be any other American here, I hope he will corroborate me."

By this time the house was in a jolly humor. Waiting until the excitement could abate in some degree and the lecturer regain control of his nerves, Dr. McVickar arose, drew his form to its fullest height, and exclaimed: "I am an Amer—"

But he got no further, for the audience was in convulsions.

Pay the printer!

Art of Conversation for Dentists.
The dental profession in Vienna has formed a novel society, which proposes to instruct its own members in the art of pleasing conversation, garnished by light anecdote. The theory of this is that the patients undergoing long and difficult dental operations need to be amused and entertained.

The preamble to the call of the society recited the fact that the modern race of dentists were giving altogether too much time and attention to the scientific side of the profession, and not doing enough to attract and interest their clients. Careful, persistent and thorough work, it went on to say, is one thing, and it is highly necessary that no operating dentist should forget that the patient in the chair has none of this kind of stimulus, nothing whatever to interest him, and is generally suffering besides. The real dentist should be able to do his work quickly, and at the same time, by clever talk, keep his patient's mind off of the operation.

Hitherto the dentists, from the moment they began their course of study, have set their attention severely upon practical science and have given no time at all to the lighter side of life. The greater number of them are hard students always, and they let the frivolous side of the world go in their pursuit of knowledge.

This has given the American dentists who have settled abroad in the continental towns opportunity to work up large and flourishing practices, merely because they have taken pains to be interesting to their patients and have amused them. What the Viennese society proposes to do is to start classes in the art of conversation, and to get the staid scientific men in the way of chatting while their hands are employed in doing the most delicate work.—New York Journal.

Progress on English Railways.

The Southeastern Railway has come well to the front in its regulations for dealing with passengers' luggage, which come into force with the first of next month. Henceforward it will only be necessary to give twenty-four hours' notice to the Southeastern Company to have one's luggage collected by the London Parcel Delivery Company and forwarded by rail to any destination with the system of this line at a charge of 1 shilling each package. There is to be a small fee for collecting, which will be refunded by the booking clerk (on production of the voucher given for such sum) when the passenger takes his ticket for the station to which his baggage will have preceded him. Here, in fact, is the American express baggage system introduced into this country for the first time, and, if the innovation commends itself to the traveling public, there is no doubt that in course of time a similar system will be adopted by all the trunk lines starting from the metropolis.—London Truth.

Dr. Jameson Takes the Cake.

A town counselor of Leith, who owns a confectionery, has dispatched to South Africa a large cake for Dr. Jameson. The cake, which was specially made, is elaborately ornamented with the Leith coat of arms and other things and bears the inscription, worked in sugar: "To Dr. Jameson, in admiration of his noble pluck."

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles around, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store without it." Get a free trial at Glazier and Stimson's Drug Store.

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.

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.

The largest stove plant in the world—the most competent stove designers and makers—the best stove materials obtainable—this tells why Jewel Stoves and Ranges have the lead wherever comfort, economy, convenience and cleanliness are considered of paramount importance. Look for the trade mark shown here—with.

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

Jewel Stoves are sold by
HOAG & HOLMES.

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

The best Marblehead Kelly Island Lime, 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 20 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

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

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

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

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

Notice.

Having sold the Chelsea Roller Mills, I now give notice to all persons having flour there to call and get it before October 1st. Also all persons owing me are requested to call and settle before that date. D. E. Sparks.

THE ONLY True Blood Purifier
prominently in the public eye today is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Therefore get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

WANTED—By a lady in the country,
a competent girl for general housework, for four or five weeks. Address Box 404, Chelsea, Mich.

Notice.

All persons are notified not to dump any more rubbish in road district No. 1.
G. T. English, Overseer.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. The medicine is truly vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

The largest stove plant in the world—the most competent stove designers and makers—the best stove materials obtainable—this tells why Jewel Stoves and Ranges have the lead wherever comfort, economy, convenience and cleanliness are considered of paramount importance. Look for the trade mark shown here—with.

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

Jewel Stoves are sold by
HOAG & HOLMES.

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.
LIGHT, COOL, Easy to Wear. No pressure on Hips or Back. No understrap. Never moves. Retains Severest Hernia with Comfort. 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, Paha, 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 QUICK TO ACT

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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

ADVERTISING PAY

DOES

... If you doubt it ...

TRY THE Chelsea Standard

Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as we have a full equipment for polishing.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

Subscribe for the STANDARD

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.,
ARNER SPENCER,
Residing in the Township of Sylvan.

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—AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WADSWORTH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best

We still have a nice assortment of Granite Ironware Furniture at very low prices. Call and see our new line of CHAIRS.

W. J. KNAPP,

LOCAL BRIEVES.

Part Conley is now clerk at the Chelsea House.

James Bachman has started his apple evaporator.

Miss Edith Noyes commenced teaching the fall term of school in the Canfield district, Monday.

Glazier & Simson are having the exterior of their store brightened up by a new coat of paint.

There will be no services at the M. E. church next Sunday, as the pastor will be unable to be present.

Jacob Stadlan is building a livery barn on the lot west of Jacob Schumacher's blacksmith shop, on Park street.

The Chelsea Roller Mills has again changed hands, Mrs. D. E. Sparks having sold it to W. F. Hatch, who will take possession October 10th.

F. P. Glazier, the wealthy stove manufacturer from Chelsea, was in the city this morning on business at the temple of justice.—Washtenaw Times.

The meeting of the Vermont Cemetery society will be held at the cemetery at 3 p. m. Friday, September 25. All who are interested should be there.

Hon. Thomas E. Barkworth of Jackson was nominated for congress by the democrats of the second congressional district of Michigan at Monday Tuesday.

Anyone desiring mill-feed will find it to their interest to call at the Chelsea Mills, before October 1st, as an exceptionally low price will be made until that date.

Rev. John S. Edmunds of Oxford has accepted the call extended him by the Congregational church at this place, and will enter upon his pastoral duties the first week in October.

A change of time went into effect on the Michigan Central last Sunday. The only change that affects Chelsea passengers is that of the Mail west, which now arrives at 9:25 a. m.

A McKinley and Hobart club has been organized here with a membership of 300. The officers are Geo. H. Kempf, president; Geo. A. BeGole, secretary; Dr. H. W. Schmidt, treasurer.

Sidney E. Pilson, the impersonator and humorist, who appeared at the opera house Friday evening, had a full audience, there being 16 complimentary tickets to 1 paid admission.

The many friends that Rev. U. L. Adams has made during his stay of two years in Chelsea are not feeling very elated over the change that was made by the recent conference in sending Mr. Adams to Adrian.

The October number of the Delineator, with its many colored plates of dress modes and millinery, reflects the rich but subdued tints characterizing the autumn fashions, and the literary matter shows a continuance of the high quality lately noted.

M. J. Noyes, R. S. Armstrong, F. P. Glazier, J. Kalmbach, A. Guthrie, G. H. Kempf, C. M. Davis, E. A. Ward, W. F. Riemenschneider, A. Newberger, M. Campbell, T. E. Wood, A. W. Chapman are at the representative convention at Ann Arbor to-day.

The following Sylvan republicans were at Ann Arbor today in attendance on the county convention: R. B. Parham, H. Steinbach, Wm. Wood, J. L. Gilbert, J. Bacon, A. M. Freer, W. Gwyn, G. H. Kempf, A. Steger, Dr. H. H. Avery, J. Hummel, H. S. Holmes, J. Kern.

The Ladies' Aid society and Epworth League will hold a farewell social for Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Adams, at the M. E. church parlors on Monday evening, September 21. Refreshments will be served from 7 to 9 o'clock. A good time is expected and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Washtenaw democracy met in convention at Ann Arbor last Thursday and placed in nomination the following ticket: For judge of probate, Thomas Kearney; for sheriff, Hiram Lighthall; for clerk, Jacob Schuh; for register of deeds, Alfred Davenport; for treasurer, George J. Maun; for prosecuting attorney, John D. Kirk; for circuit court commissioners, H. A. Conlin and L. M. Brown; for coroners, J. N. Clark and W. M. P. Beach; for surveyor, C. S. Woodward. The party closed with the poppets and silvers to a limited extent, they being given the choice of representative in the northern district of the county.

The L. D. Y. club surprised Miss Nen Wilkinson Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Davis are now at home in their new residence on Jefferson street.

C. E. Clark has accepted a position at Ypsilanti and will move his family there next week.

Water was turned into the pipes, recently laid for the system of water works, Saturday afternoon, and the result was highly satisfactory, as the pressure was sufficient to throw water over any building in town. Only one break was found, that being on East Middle street, where a piece of defective pipe burst.

At the M. E. conference just held at Flint the following appointments for the Adrian district were made: Presiding elder, L. P. Davis; Chelsea, J. J. Nickerson; Dexter, T. G. Potter; Grass Lake, F. Bradley; Manchester and Sharon, D. H. Yokum; Pinckney, M. H. McMahon; Stockbridge, J. H. McIntosh; Waterloo, W. J. Thistle; Adrian, C. L. Adams.

Lewis Heydlauff, the young farmer of Waterloo who, according to general belief, was driven to insanity by the adverse actions of his sweetheart, Emma Moeskel, and killed her and tried to take his own life at her home May 31 last, was brought into the Circuit Court for arraignment Monday. After the complaint was read to him he stood mute and his attorney, John W. Miner, asked that a plea of not guilty be entered. The date of his trial has not been set.

The writ of injunction prayed for by Wm. G. Lewick, et al. vs. Frank P. Glazier, enjoining him from proceeding to fulfill the contract between himself and the village of Chelsea to supply the village with water, was denied by Judge Kinne at Ann Arbor Tuesday. This, however, will not end the litigation in this regard, as the complainants will now endeavor to prove that the contracts entered into are void because of various irregularities in the proceedings leading up to the granting of them.

PERSONAL.

A. M. Freer was in Ypsilanti Saturday.

Elmer Smith is visiting relatives in town.

Ed. Rooke was an Ann Arbor visitor last week.

Dr. Armstrong was a Stockbridge visitor Sunday.

Miss Blanch Cole was an Ypsilanti visitor Monday.

Ed. Avery of Chicago is the guest of Wm. Bacon.

Miss L. Blach of Sylvan is attending school here.

Mrs. J. W. Wallace was a Jackson visitor last week.

Miss. Carrie Schenk is visiting friends in Detroit.

Miss Putnam of Detroit was a Chelsea visitor Friday.

Miss C. Hutzl visited friends in Ann Arbor Sunday.

Miss M. L. Shaw of Ypsilanti is visiting friends here.

Austin Yocum of Manchester was a Chelsea visitor Sunday.

Ed. Hammond and wife were Ann Arbor visitors Sunday.

Miss Ella Craig was visiting friends in Detroit Wednesday.

Miss Eva Staph left here Monday to attend school at Flint.

Fred Everett of Seattle, Wash., is visiting his parents here.

Mrs. J. Burg of Ann Arbor is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Gorman.

Eugene McCall has returned to the school for the deaf at Flint.

Miss Mary Taylor of Dexter was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

Dr. H. H. Avery was visiting friends in Ypsilanti Saturday.

Miss Livona Grattan of Detroit is the guest of Miss Ida McCall.

Miss Leora Laird left here to attend school at Ypsilanti, Saturday.

Andrew J. Greening of Deluth was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

Sheriff Judson and Lester Canfield were Chelsea callers Saturday.

Wm. Campbell and Otto Steinbach are Ann Arbor visitors to-day.

Miss May Peters of Scio was the guest of friends in town Friday.

Miss L. Siple of Ann Arbor is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hepfer.

Archie Leach and Alvin Cummer were Grass Lake visitors Sunday.

Mrs. F. and Mrs. K. Staph returned home to Bay City Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sweetland were in Detroit visiting friends last week.

Victor Hindelang of Columbus, O., was in Chelsea visiting relatives Sunday.

Geo. Mast is home from Jackson where he has been working this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier and children visited friends in Detroit last week.

Thomas Wilkinson is back from Kalamazoo where he has been visiting friends.

Misses Hanley and Anna Eriz of Detroit are guests of Mrs. H. H. Avery.

Roy Ellis has returned home from visiting his father at Pumpkinville corners.

Archie Miles, Harry Whitaker, Will Pratt of Dexter were Chelsea visitors Sunday.

The Misses Ida and Alice Finnell have returned home from their vacation at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Stephen Chase has returned home from Ypsilanti where she has been visiting relatives.

Mrs. L. C. Stewart and Miss Edna Schumacher of Ann Arbor are guests of Mrs. J. Schumacher.

Ella Armstrong has returned home from visiting friends at Stockbridge and several other places.

Mrs. E. W. Reimenschneider and family of Minneapolis are the guests of W. F. Riemenschneider.

James Congdon has returned home to California from this place, where he has been spending several weeks.

Mrs. E. Negus and Mrs. P. Keyes, have returned from Tecumseh where they had been visiting friends this week.

Mrs. J. Wood and Mrs. H. Kempf, are home from attending the G. A. R. convention, which was held at St. Paul.

"The Brownies" at Jackson.

In C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger's magnificent spectacular, "Palmer Coxe's Brownies", which will be seen at the Opera House, Jackson, the night of October 12th, will be found some of the most thrilling scenic effects, novel specialties, and unique ballets ever witnessed by a local audience. The flying-ballet, from the Folies Bergere, Paris, which is danced in mid-air, is a sensational feature that will astonish everybody. In this the

performers inexplicably float about in all directions through the air, and are transformed into birds, bees and butterflies of gorgeous hues. One of the other ballets is that of the beautiful Oriental slave girls, whose participants are said to be the handsomest and shapeliest ever seen upon the stage. The four Richards, demon acrobats from the Paris Hippodrome, and Newhouse & Waffle, a marvelous musical duo from abroad, are among the other remarkable specialty features. Over 100 people will be seen in the cast, which embraces the name of some of the most famous artists known in burlesque. Twelve gorgeous scenes will be displayed, including the Storm, Shipwreck, Earthquake, Volcano, and Destruction of the Palace. "The Brownies" will be represented here just as it ran to crowded houses for 150 nights in New York. It is a great show that no one can afford to miss. It is possible they will give a matinee if the company can reach Jackson in time and put up the scenery and mechanical effects.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the parlor of the Baptist church Friday afternoon, September 18th, at 3 o'clock.

Lost—A smoked pearl button about the size of a fifty cent piece. Finder please leave at this office.

The Sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are the largest in the world because the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful, perfect, permanent. It is The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible establishment house in Michigan. Salary \$750, 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

TEA
ABLE
ALKS

in Chelsea homes quite frequently spring from discussing the excellent quality of our celebrated

MIKADO JAPAN TEA!

It is strictly pure; no coloring, no adulterations.

It is a protected plant, grown only on the uplands where the smallest, finest and most tender leaf is grown, and the soil is adapted to the peculiar wants of the plant

We are giving FREE SAMPLES, and if you will call and get one and try it in your home, you will be convinced that the

"MIKADO"

is the cheapest, because it does not take as much to make a drawing; and the best, because it is the finest Japan Tea money and skilled labor can produce.

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

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

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

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

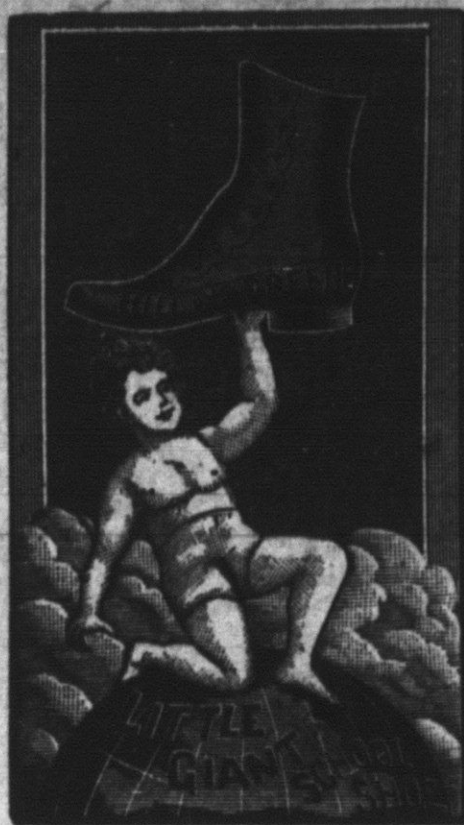
Freeman's Table Supply House.

This
Trade
Mark

Stamped on the sole of
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.

Experienced Riders select the Waverley because they have learned to know the difference between a wheel that is actually high grade and one that is simply claimed to be. Some others may be as good but the Waverley is the highest of all high grades. Scorer (5 heights) \$55.00, Belle 26 and 28 inch \$75.00 and \$85.00.

Made by
Indiana Bicycle Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. KNAPP, Agent.



CHAPTER XXV.

On the morning of the same day that witnessed the interview between Glitka Eberganyi and the two Daneborough officials, the master of Mortmain drove from his house at Helston to Woodburn Parsonage.

He reined up the high-stepping bays in front of the ivy-covered parsonage, and sending in his card, accompanied the scarp of pasteboard by a request that he might see, not Mr. Langton, but Mr. Marsh from London, if that gentleman would kindly accord him ten minutes for a brief conversation.

"Mr. Marsh," he said, blandly, as soon as he had accepted the chair that was offered to him, "you will be surprised, I fear, at my calling upon you without the honor of an introduction; nor is it probable that I am known to you, even by report; but I was informed that Miss Mowbray's guardian, whose name is familiar to me through my intercourse with our kind friends at the parsonage here, was on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Langton; and it is because you are Miss Mowbray's guardian that I have ventured to trouble you to-day."

Mr. Marsh made a sort of bow, and grunted assent, pricking up his ears the while. He had not, as yet, divined the nature of the baronet's possible business with him.

"The fact is, sir," said Sir Richard, with a frank smile, "that—though it costs me something to make the avowal to a stranger to me—I am in love with Miss Violet Mowbray, your beautiful young ward, and I have considered that the most straightforward course of proceeding was to go direct to the guardian, who, in her case, represents the authority of a parent, and tell him so, leaving him to decide as to the eligibility of my proposals, as his sense of duty and his knowledge of the world shall dictate."

"You have taken me somewhat by surprise," said Mr. Marsh, hesitatingly. "Miss Mowbray is still very young."

"She is, indeed," rejoined the baronet, earnestly, but almost humbly. "But would she not be happier, sir, with an assured position and under a husband's care than fatherless and motherless in such a world as that which we see around us? There has been a long friendship, Mr. Marsh, between Mr. Langton, your nephew here, and my late father, and I saw glad to renew the acquaintance some weeks ago, before I knew that Miss Mowbray, whom I have since learned to love, was an inmate of the parsonage. I know, and I am glad to know, that Miss Mowbray has no fortune."

As Sir Richard said this, the London merchant could not repress a chuckle, while he rubbed his hair vehemently in an upward direction. The baronet for a moment eyed him with surprise, and then went on, as smoothly as before.

"When I say no fortune, I merely speak in the common acceptance of the term. I am myself, as Mr. Langton is aware, a large land owner, so that the three or four hundred pounds a year which I believe to belong to the young lady can scarcely present any temptation to me. Let it, by all means, be strictly tied up, for her separate use. Quite independently of that small income, I could make a handsome settlement upon my wife, if only I could hope to hail your ward as Lady Mortmain."

"Sir Richard," Mr. Marsh responded, graciously, "I am, as you perhaps know, a quiet city man, leading a life very unfashionable, but I can quite realize the truth that men of rank and fortune—men like you, Sir Richard—are apt to look for money, as well as pedigree, or instead of pedigree, with their wives. And I can appreciate your conduct, indeed I can. May I ask if you have ever spoken, on this topic, I mean, to my ward?"

"I have spoken," answered the baronet, with an ingenious sort of embarrassment which won him the immediate sympathy of Mr. Marsh, himself a shy man, and therefore alive to all the sufferings of that bashful humanity is heir—"I have spoken, not in direct terms, but in language which many young ladies would have comprehended, if not approved. Had Miss Mowbray had a father—But, as it is, I come to you, sir, as her guardian, and you will send me from hence a happy and a hopeful man, if I can only feel sure that you consider favorably my suit."

"Certainly I'll speak to Violet, and that without delay," said Mr. Marsh, encouragingly. "And, Sir Richard, you have my best wishes for your success."

When Sir Richard Mortmain had driven off, his well-stepping bays and silver-mounted harness producing quite a sensation in the village street, Mr. Marsh remained vacantly gazing out at the window of the clergyman's study.

"That will do!" muttered Mr. Marsh, with an air of satisfaction. "Yes, that will do. Sir Richard Mortmain was just the husband for that delicate, shrinking little snow-drop of a girl. I'll do my best."

CHAPTER XXVI.

When Mr. Marsh went back to the drawing room he found the rector deeply immersed in his newspaper, and Mrs. Langton evidently excited and inquisitive. Marrying and giving in marriage are topics, be sure, that interested women above all other topics before the first brick of Babylon was baked, and still the subject keeps its freshness and its zest.

"Sir Richard had a great deal to say to you, uncle," the clergyman's wife remarked.

"Sir Richard had a good deal to say," rejoined the dry-salter, who was glad of the opportunity of speaking. "The fact is, he called on me in the capacity of Violet's guardian."

"Dear me! of Violet's guardian?" echoed Mrs. Langton.

"A proposal, eh? In the good old form. Have I guessed rightly, sir?" smiled the rector.

"You have guessed rightly," said Mr. Marsh.

"Who would have thought it? Poor dear Violet!" exclaimed Mrs. Langton. There was a little more talk, and then Mrs. Langton promised to send Violet down to speak with her guardian; the rector went back to his library, and Mr. Marsh paced, waiting, to and fro. Violet came into the drawing room in some surprise.

"My dear young lady," said Mr. Marsh, "I do hope that you will do me the justice to believe one thing, that in all that I may consider necessary to be said, and in all I may find expedient to be done, I am guided simply and wholly by a sincere desire to see you happy."

"You were always very, very kind, dear guardian," said Violet, gently.

"I have had an interview, Violet, my dear," said Mr. Marsh, "with a gentleman who called here expressly to see me. Sir Richard Mortmain, who is, as you are aware, a baronet of one of the earlier creations, and a man of property and position, has been here to-day to ask my consent before making you a formal proposal of marriage. There can be no doubt as to the sincerity of his attachment to yourself, and as little as to the disinterested character of his suit. But what I admired was the unselfish and generous nature of the man himself. Indeed, Violet, I should close my eyes, were anything to happen to me, the more happily if I knew that you were under the care of such a husband as Sir Richard Mortmain."

"Do not ask me to do it—I could not!" cried out Violet, like a frightened child; and then, seeing her guardian's look of surprise, she said, more calmly, "You mean all that is good, dear sir, and as regards Sir Richard Mortmain, I thank you gratefully. But I cannot marry him. I am pledged to Don, and I do not like Sir Richard, with all his accomplishments, and all his good looks."

"You mean, you headstrong girl," broke out Mr. Marsh, angrily, "that you are caught by a fair outside, and a few specious words; that you prefer a low-born adventurer to a high-bred gentleman like—"

"Hush, guard, dear guardian!" piteously interjected Violet, as the color rose to her face and the tears mantled in her eyes. "You are cruelly unjust to Don. He is no adventurer. No one ever had a nobler soul or higher motives than he. And as for his birth—"

"Why, the fellow had invented for him even the name he bears, such as it is!" broke out Mr. Marsh, in a rage. "If I saw you Lady Mortmain, I should feel that your future happiness was assured. But as for yonder lad, you never can, nor shall you, while I have a voice in the matter, throw yourself away so absurdly."

"Do not be angry with me, sir!" sobbed Violet. "I may never marry at all—it will most likely be so. But, if I am not to die an old maid, I will only marry Don."

And then she went away, weeping, to her room, while Mr. Marsh, wrathful and disappointed, strode out into the hall, snatched his hat, and started for his constitutional walk in no pleasant frame of mind.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Sir Richard Mortmain showed no sign of his being tired of Helston. He was, to be sure, often a guest beneath the grander roof of Thorsdale, but that was at his sister's request; nor, since Violet had ceased to be a visitor there, had the baronet been quite as compliant with the countess' wish that he should "make things pleasant" for her motley crowd of visitors and her valetudinarian husband. The room in which Sir Richard habitually sat, and undeniably the most cheerful apartment in a somewhat dreary house, bore the traditional appellation of "My Lady's Parlor." There the baronet was sitting, near an open window, frowningly poring over a mass of closely written calculations, neatly folded, that lay upon the table.

"A message, Sir Richard, please, from Thorsdale Park," said the baronet's valet, gliding in like a black shadow, "one of the confidential servants brought it over."

A minute more and Glitka was in the room. Sir Richard Mortmain's eyes sparkled with an angry light, but he restrained himself.

"You have come across from Thorsdale with a message from my sister, have you not?"

"No, but with a message from myself!" Glitka flashed out, as fiercely as if her next utterance would be accompanied by a dagger stroke; "I am not here, Richard, on an errand from Miladi your sister. What I said was a mere lie, such as is learned but too readily among servants, such as I am now!" she laughed bitterly here—"to insure my not being denied admittance. Once Glitka had no need of such a stratagem. The handsome English cavalier did not seek then to shun her society."

"If you want anything of me what is it you want?" querulously demanded the baronet; "money is scarce with me just now—"

"I do not want your money, Cavaliere," interrupted Glitka, hotly; "I want my husband, pledged and plighted to me in my own distant land, where the betrothal tie is held so sacred that, had I a brother left living he would have hunted you down with knife or pistol, as he would have done a wolf caught in the homestead. As it is, Glitka Eberganyi must redress her own wrongs. Beware how you trifle with me!" she added, with sudden fury, as she saw the baronet's lip curl with its familiar sneer; "we Magyars have blood in our veins that runs warmly, whether for love or hate."

"Upon my word, Glitka," coolly rejoined Sir Richard, "you give yourself a great deal of unnecessary trouble. I never regarded our old love passages and romantic talk with such seriousness as you did, and as for marrying you—"

"Why not? If you are noble, am I not noble too? Or is it only because I was poor and have left my native country and become a servant—I, in this frigid England of yours—for your sake?" she exclaimed.

"As for marrying you," went on the baronet, with unruffled composure, "I might, quite as prudently, have noosed a cord at once for my own neck. I am not rich. And I cannot afford expensive luxuries, such as a marriage for the sake of love would be. The idea is absurd."

"Richard," said the girl, stepping forward, and laying her hand lightly upon his arm, "I know you are not happy, and I know you are not rich. Why not renounce your plots and wiles, and the struggles of your life in England here? Glitka would make you a true wife even now. What remains of your fortune, gilded beggary here, would go far in Hungary, where life is cheap."

"Upon my word, my dear creature," scornfully replied the baronet, "you draw a very pretty picture of some Arcadia of the backwoods. But it won't do, and I desire that I may be spared further annoyance. I have no wish to complain to my sister, Lady Thorsdale, but—"

"Speak to Miladi, your sister, if you dare!" blazed out Glitka, her handsome face almost disfigured by rage. "Say a word to the countess and take what follows! Again I forbid you to sell yourself for gain—ah! that treacherous face of yours changes color, does it?—I forbid you to wed Miss Violet Mowbray, even though she be rich."

"But she is not rich, as it happens," quietly replied the baronet; "nor have you the least authority for coupling her name, more than that of any other young lady, with mine."

"No other young lady," responded Glitka, stamping her foot passionately, "has seventy thousand pounds to bestow upon the dissimular who woos her for his wife. Hal you wince again; and again, traitor, your false lip trembles. Listen. There is the bell; you have visitors. I go, but heed what I have said. Oh, if you are wise, heed me!"

She left, but not to return to Thorsdale. She went straight to the village hotel, to the ladies' parlor, and sat there patiently until a gentleman appeared with whom she had an appointment—Mr. Marsh.

"Mademoiselle Glitka?" he said, with an awkward bow.

Glitka bent her haughty head as some savage princess might have done.

"You are Mr. Marsh? Good! I have much to say to you. The innocent must be protected, and the guilty punished. Sir," said the Hungarian girl, "I believe you to be a good man and a just man. It is true that Sir Richard Mortmain—Richard the Cavaliere—is to marry this ward of yours, this Miss Violet?"

"I hope so—I trust he will; but why?" began the dry salter, wondering; but Glitka cut him short.

"Because I wanted to be sure—quite sure," she cried out, furiously, "before I set my foot upon his head to crush it, gilded snake that he is! Ah, traitor, traitor! when will you learn that it is wisest for a man to be true? Hear me, sir! You would give your ward, your charge, to this baronet because he is rich, high in the world's regard, honorable, good. Is it not so? But how if I tell you—I that have loved, and now hate—that it is a fair outside, and all within is false and evil? How, if I say that this titled suitor is not only ruined, not only a spendthrift, but a knave that has broken the law, a rogue that conspires with a ruffian to cheat your Miss Mowbray of the concealed fortune for which he seeks her hand—a wretch destined to chains and the prison that await the forger and the thief?"

(To be continued.)

Content for Death.

A bulky locomotive was puffing and blowing and tearing up and down the neutral ground on the river front, conveying cars to and from the big transfer vessel.

On account of the steep grade on the incline the engine is compelled to put on a full head of steam, and consequently travels very rapidly for a short distance. While this was going on I observed one of the switchmen with a lantern on his arm step immediately in front of the locomotive. The big animated piece of mechanism came rolling along, and just as it seemed that the man would be overwhelmed he nonchalantly raised one leg, inclined his body at an angle of 45 degrees, and the next instant was on the fender and out of danger.

The slightest slip would have meant the switchman's death, for had he missed his footing he would have gone under the wheels, and yet I have no doubt but that he has been doing the act for some years, and will continue to do it until he is finally crushed to atoms. Thousands of other railroad employees, like him, literally carry their lives in their hands, and really do not appreciate their danger. Constant intercourse with their occupation has rendered them hardened, and they step on and off moving trains with as little fear of the result as when an ordinary man steps over a door sill.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Where Death Never Comes.

Mrs. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore writes a paper entitled "An Island Without Death" for The Century. It is devoted to the Island of Miyajima, one of the three wonders of Japan. Mrs. Scidmore says:

It is a strange little village, where no wheel ever turns, where no fields are tilled, and where the religious rules of so many centuries have forbidden deaths or births to occur, many a soul entering and leaving the world in the boat that hurriedly bears them over to the Aki shore. The tiny village of Omo, in a cove of the opposite Aki hills, shows from the island its cremation temple and graveyard, where generations of Miyajima people have been laid away, and the little thatched dwellings where Miyajima mothers remain until their infants are thirty days old, when they may be taken back with rejoicings for their first ceremonial visit to the great temple.

Beautiful women, while the bloom of youth lasts, are universally admired; but they should remember that no beauty has more charms than the inward one of the mind.

The Zend is said to have been the ancient language of Baetria, and also of Zoroaster and the fire worshippers of Persia.



WIFE OF A PUGILIST.

ON the nights when "Tommy" Ryan, the noted pugilist, is engaged in fistie controversy there can generally be seen hovering near a bulletin board a small, black-haired and black-eyed woman who takes as much interest in news from the fight as any sport in the crowd. She is Ryan's wife, his business manager and the person who generally looks after



MRS. "TOMMY" RYAN.

his financial affairs. The pugilist reposes the most profound confidence in the little woman's judgment, and has on occasion been guided by her advice in opposition to that even of his trainer. It is noteworthy that this confidence has never been misplaced. Mrs. Ryan has an excellent business head, and has made more than one lucky investment of her husband's earnings.

Why Women Do Men's Work.

In discussing the common complaint that women are taking the bread out of men's mouths a recent issue of the Woman's Tribune has this to say:

"There was a time when a woman left to support a family could make a living by tailoring, cooking, plain sewing, washing and ironing, keeping house for wages, or by copying papers for lawyers. But men have set up tailor shops and factories for ready-made clothing; built steam laundries; invented the club and its luxuries for wealthy bachelors who might want housekeepers; hired men as cooks and waiters; and invented the typewriter. When women found themselves crowded out of these lines by the advance of invention they turned to the men and asked all sorts of work, taking what they could get—doing men's work and getting a woman's pay for it."

"It is noticeable, too, that girls rarely work for themselves alone; there is usually an old or an invalid mother, a father unable to work, or younger brothers and sisters. And as for older women who work, there is so often a lazy or a bad man to blame that men would better not look too closely into the matter if they wish to state so strongly that women work simply to get men out of work. As for young women not marrying now that they work for a living, that is a good remark of a young woman in the Treasury Department at Washington: 'Well, you know a girl doesn't want to give up a \$1,200 place for a \$600 man.'"

Maud's Wedding Gown.

Beautiful, indeed, was the gown in which Princess Maud of Wales became the bride of Prince Charles of Denmark recently. We reproduce a picture of the princess in the wedding



PRINCESS MAUD IN BRIDAL DRESS.

gown, which is, of course, the principal one of the trousseau. The material of which it is made is English satin. The bodice folds about the figure, and garlands of orange blossoms arranged down the sides and on the sleeves go far toward decoration. The full sleeves are made of chiffon. Around the waist is a band wrought in silver. The train hangs from the shoulders and is about five yards in length.

New Style of Dressing the Hair.

Writing on dressing the hair, Isabel A. Mallon, in Ladies' Home Journal, says that "a pretty and absolutely new coiffure is the one that, while it rather gives the blouse effect, really consists of three deep waves that turn back, and which are, of course, made by the iron. At the back the hair is arranged in a double eight twist that shows well at the sides, but does not rise above the top of the head. Women who have very little hair can tie it close to the head, fasten the switch on by a string drawn through its loop, which is the best way, and then, pinning down their own hair close to the head, arrange the switch to form the double eight. Elderly ladies, especially those whose hair has grown entirely white, wear it oftenest in a pompadour roll, which requires a small pad under it, and then in the

back have a plaited switch carefully pinned to the hair in a loop-like fashion. Many ladies who have reached middle age or passed it adhere to the coiffure selected as becoming when they were young, and it must be confessed that there is a certain dignity about this."

Life Saver in Bloomers.

Many women now wear black bloomers or knickerbockers under the skirts of their dresses. This does away with the need of underskirts. A short time ago a young lady was out rowing with some friends on Rockland lake, New York. Her name was Carrie A. Sawyer. In another boat near by were Mr. Wolverson and his two children, a boy and girl. The little boy fell overboard. The girl, distracted, tried to jump over after him, but her father held her back. This prevented him from going to the aid of his son. But Miss Sawyer was one of the fine, young, new women. She both knew how to swim and was dressed for the emergency. She saw the accident first. In the twinkling of an eye she unfastened her long skirt, threw it off, and, clad in her black knickerbockers, sprang into the water. The boy had sunk twice before she got to him, but she managed to grasp him and swim to shore with him.

Handles the Ribbons Well.

Hosts of people in Vermont are ready to swear or bet that Mrs. Harriette Winch, of Middlebury, that State, can drive a horse, especially in a race, better than any other women in the country. Some even go so far as to declare it doubtful if half a dozen men in America can do better than she with a fast trotter or pacer. Ever since early childhood Mrs. Winch has been accustomed to horses, but not until two years ago did she determine to become a professional driver. Just as all her arrangements had been made for a public appearance she was taken ill, and all her plans were upset. Her illness continued until late last fall. In the spring of this year she began her public career. After driving a number of lesser turf lights, Mr. Winch bought Major Wonder from Gil Curry and presented him to his wife. Three weeks later at Sandy Hill, Mrs. Winch drove Major Wonder against the track record—2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$ —made by Mrs. S. F. Crosby with Emma B. She clipped one and one-fourth seconds off this record. At Glens Falls Mrs. Winch drove the Major to a "bike" road cart, covering a mile in 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$. She then repeated, and by excellent judgment landed the Major past the wire in 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$, thus establishing a record.



MRS. HARRIETTE WINCH.

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Flings at the Fair Sex.

Mother—Daughter, have you any valid reason for marrying that young man? Daughter—Certainly; his hair just matches my new gown.—Adams Freeman.

Lucy—Clara's honeymoon was completely spoiled. Alice—How? Lucy—The papers containing the account of the wedding did not reach her.—Brooklyn Life.

Young Husband—Where in thunder is that plug hat of mine? Young Wife—You know you said it needed ironing? "Yes," "Well, dear, I ironed it."—Detroit Free Press.

She—For my part, I would never forgive a young man who would kiss a girl against her will. He—Nor I, but do you suppose a young man really ever did?—Somerville Journal.

Minister—Was the end peaceful? Did the sister express any particular regret? Nurse—Oh, yes, sir; great regret. She mourned to think that the next day was bargain day.—Buffalo Times.

There are three things yet to be discovered—perpetual motion, a flying machine that will fly and a woman who does not face to the rear when getting off a street car.—New York Commercial Advertiser.



Reflections of an Elevating Character.—Wholesome Food for Thought.—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for September 20. Golden Text.—"There is a way that seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death."—Prov. 16:25.

This lesson has for its subject "The Destructive Vice," and is found in Proverbs 16:22-33. The book of Proverbs is practically unknown to ordinary Bible readers. A few isolated passages from it come down read, but the book as a whole is not observed the entire lack of arrangement which prevails, except in the first thought that can be traced, hence it is difficult to read Proverbs as to a dictionary. Yet the wisdom which this book contains ought not to remain unknown to Bible readers. As to the authorship and date of the book of Proverbs, only a part of it claims to have been written or collected by Solomon. Even that part may have received the name of the king who was most famous for wisdom, without his having written all the proverbs it contains. Undoubtedly some of the proverbs date from the age of Solomon and the ages preceding; for proverbs arise early in national literature. But the present form of the proverb book, several centuries later. Date and authorship are here of comparatively small importance, for the proverbs attest their own truth.

Explanatory. "The instruction of fools is folly." The revised version reads, "The correction of fools is their folly." Neither translation gives a perfectly clear meaning. The clause may mean that fools can teach others nothing but folly or that folly with its consequences is the only thing that will teach a fool anything.

"Pleasant words." That is, kind words. "A way which seemeth right unto a man." It seems right because folly has blinded him; the inability to discriminate between good and evil is one of the marks of folly.

"He that laboreth, laboreth for himself; for his mouth craveth it of him." This is probably better rendered, as in the revised version: "The appetite of the laboring man laboreth for him; for his mouth craveth it of him." The thought is, that hunger incites men to work, and therefore is a good thing. If there were not the stimulus of appetite, men would be tempted to idleness. This is true enough, but has no conceivable relation to the preceding verse. This illustrates the entire lack of orderly arrangement in the book, mentioned above.

"He that smuteth his eyes." Apparently the cunning and hard-hearted disposition of the wicked man is represented by his facial expression.

"The hairy head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." Leave out the "if" which is supplied in the authorized version. "It shall be found." Not that there are not gray-haired sinners, but the general tendency of divine providence, according to the teaching of the book, is to give the righteous long life and to cut off the wicked early in life.

"The lot is cast into the lap." The thought, there is no chance in the world, has again no relation to what precedes.

Teaching Hints.

It is not an easy lesson to teach if you feel bound to stick to the subject and the passage selected. Only one verse (25) is a good text for a lesson on "destructive vices." The other verses that speak of the wicked man (27-30) speak rather of unrighteous dealings with one's neighbor, not of the personal bad habits which we usually associate with the word "vices." Verse 26, as has already been remarked, should not be twisted into a warning against selfishness; properly translated, it is simply a statement of the fact that natural appetite is an incentive to labor. The true source of such wisdom, namely the fear of God (Prov. 9:10) should be emphasized, otherwise the lesson fails to teach the whole truth.

A profitable half-hour might be spent upon a practical discussion of two very practical maxims found in this passage, which have direct application to every day life, though not immediately related to religious experience: "a whipseparate to chief friends," and "he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." There are not many boys and girls who do not need to have both of these simple, ethical truths impressed upon them. Illustrations from the Bible stories, in history. The meanness and uselessness of petty gossip comes much nearer the needs of many children than vague warnings about a way that leads to death. The nobility of self-control under provocation can be richly illustrated—beginning with mere stoical fortitude, as displayed by the Roman or the Indian, which nearly all the boys will surely to admire, passing on to higher type of self-mastery shown by martyrs, ancient and modern, under persecution, and last, and most, to the examination of our Lord who, "when he was reviled, reviled not again." Bring the truth down to the small annoyances of school and home life, and show how a bright face and silence solves many difficulties where frowns and sharp words fail. Even with older pupils, sharp words of self-control will furnish a subject quite large enough for a good lesson. If for once, the teacher omits all reference to the deeper needs of the soul, the necessity for regeneration, perhaps the pupils will all the more readily make that application for themselves, which is always the best way.

Next Lesson—Quarterly Review.

Kind Words. A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Along unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell.—Rev. T. F. Stauffer.

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No. 3—Express and Mail 9:12 a. m.
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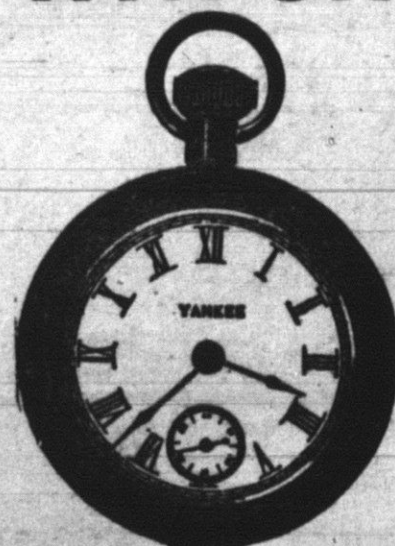
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nant meeting.

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nating morning and afternoon. Sun-
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MULTUM IN PARVO.

The defensive virtue, abstinence.—Herrick.

Courage is adversity's lamp.—Vau-
venargues.

Reason should direct and appetite
obey.—Cicero.

A snow of blossoms and a wild of
flowers.—Tickell.

Charity is an eternal debt, and with-
out limit.—Quessnel.

Commerce has made all winds her
mistress.—Sterling.

Love is our highest word and the
synonym of God.—Emerson.

It is said we pay the most for what
is given us.—J. Beaumont.

Good, the more communicated, the
more abundant grows.—Milton.

Corn is cleaned with wind and the
soul with chastening.—Herbert.

He only is exempt from failures who
makes no efforts.—Whately.

Look how the blue-eyed violets glance
love to one another.—T. B. Read.

Death but supplies the oil for the in-
extinguishable lamp of life.—Coleridge.

The jealous is possessed by a "fine
mad devil" and a dull spirit at once.—
Lavater.

Beauty is no local deity, like the
Greek and Roman gods, but omnipres-
ent.—Bartol.

That which history can best give is
the enthusiasm which it raises in our
hearts.—Goethe.

Life, like the water of the seas, fresh-
ens only when it ascends towards heav-
en.—Richter.

Let your literary compositions be
kept from the public eye for nine years
at least.—Horne.

Experience does take dreadfully high
school wages, but he teaches like no
other.—Carlyle.

Whatsoever thou lovest that become
thou must. God, if God thou lovest;
dust, if thou lovest dust.—Anon.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The production of new journals has
given a great impetus to the paper
trade in England.

The natural bridge of Virginia, with
157 acres of land, was given to Thomas
Jefferson in 1774 by George III.

No less than 535 discharged soldiers
were among the 4,050 persons who
passed through the casual ward of the
Nottingham poorhouse during the first
three months of this year.

Jefferson, the English cyclist, arrived
at St. Petersburg on Saturday morning,
May 2, from England, having ridden
across Europe in forty days, including
ten days' rest. He started next day
for Siberia.

The knife of the guillotine is weight-
ed with 120 pounds of lead, and re-
quires just three-quarters of a second
to fall from a height of nine feet. It
cuts through flesh and bone as easily
as it would cut cheese.

As the natives thought he would not
make good "juice," they allowed Rev.
Mr. Auchterlith, of the Basel mission,
to escape, after he had been condemned
to be eaten. These cannibal gourmets
live back of the Cameroons Mountains.

One hundred and seventy-five dol-
lars was the sum paid for the king's
colors borne by the Seaforth Highland-
ers in the wars against Napoleon, when
put up at public auction in London the
other day. At the same time a field
officer's gold medal won at the battle
of Busaco brought \$500.

The fact that only two ships bearing
the American flag were seen in Barce-
lona last year is brought out by a
correspondent of a marine paper as ex-
plaining the impudence of the mob in
that city toward the United States
Consul during the recent anti-American
riots.

The First National Bank.

On the outbreak of the civil war there
were 1,601 State banks in existence in
this country, with an aggregate cap-
ital of \$420,000,000 and over 10,000
different kinds of notes in circulation.
The condition of the banks was gener-
ally sound, but the inconvenience to the
people of so many different kinds of
notes and the danger ignorant and
unsuspicious people constantly incurred
of being imposed upon with worthless
notes, together with other considera-
tions, induced the Government to take
up the matter and a uniform system of
currency and banking laws was devised
for the country by Secretary Chase.
The banking act was passed Feb. 25,
1863. The State banks were induced by
privileges or compelled by taxation to
surrender their charters and become
national banks, and thus the change,
one of the greatest in the history of
financial operations, was brought about
without the slightest interruption to
the business of the country.

Admonished to Honesty.

One day Thomas Carlyle went into a
tobacconist's shop in London and asked
for a certain brand of tobacco. The
shopman, not having the kind asked for,
and not knowing who he was dealing
with, produced another sort, which he
thought might pass for that desired.
Carlyle took the tobacco in his hand
and examined it; then, looking at the
shopman, he said: "Deal in the verities,"
and stalked out of the shop.

How He Kept Busy.

That was an excellent answer (Ad-
miral Joutet once remarked) an able
seaman gave to a landlubber on a map-
of-war, who asked:

"What do you sailors do?"

"Well," responded the jolly tar, "we
do about what we please until we are
told to do something else, and then we
do that putty d— quick."

British State Rings.

All the state rings of the British sov-
ereigns are preserved, either in the
British museum or among the regalia
of the crown.

PRECEDENCE AND SALARY.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland gets
\$30,000 a year.

All titles of nobility originally had a
military origin.

A viscount ranks higher than the old-
est son of an earl.

The expenses of the Queen's house-
hold are \$172,500.

A clergyman usually takes prece-
dence of a barrister.

The salaries of the Queen's house-
hold amount to \$181,200.

The President of the Board of Trade
receives a salary of \$10,000.

A peer of the realm in Great Britain
is not liable to arrest for debt.

The First Lord of the British Admir-
alty receives a salary of \$22,500.

Earls take precedence of the younger
sons of dukes of the blood royal.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great
Britain gets \$50,000 per annum.

The Lord President of the Privy
Council receives a salary of \$20,000.

The English Secretary of State for the
Colonies receives a salary of \$25,000.

The Princess of Wales has an annual
allowance of \$10,000 for pin money.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in
Great Britain has a salary of \$25,000.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland re-
ceives a salary of \$100,000 per year.

The eldest sons of Knights of the Gar-
ter precede eldest sons of baronets.

The Prince of Wales receives from
the British people \$40,000 every year.

The Duke of Edinburgh has an an-
nual allowance of \$25,000 per annum.

The eldest sons of barons are infe-
rior in rank to the younger sons of
earls.

The eldest son of a marquess takes
precedence over the younger son of a
duke.

In all state ceremonials the sovereign
takes precedence of all persons what-
soever.

Barons take rank immediately after
the Secretaries of State, if these are
barons.

The annual allowance of the Duke
of Connaught from the British people
is \$25,000.

The Treasurer of Her Majesty's
household follows the Commissioner of
the Great Seal.

POINTS ABOUT PERSONS.

It is said that Nicholas II., Czar of
all the Russias, will abolish all forms
of corporal punishment in his domains.

The Queen of England receives from
the civil list \$50,000 a year, or about
\$800,000, as salary, and there are ex-
tensive provisions made for house
room, provisions and servants.

The Princess of Wales has lately had
her picture painted. It is remarkable
in that it is the first time she has con-
sented to be represented wearing the
large sleeves of fashion.

Prince Alexander of Teck, youngest
brother of the Duchess of York, has
been ordered with his regiment, the
Seventh Hussars, to Mafekin, as the
danger from the Matabeles seems to
be over.

The Austrian admiral, Von Teget-
hoff, who won the battle of Lissa, is
described by Mr. Wilson in his "Iron-
clads in Action" as standing forth in
the long period from Trafalgar "as the
one war commander who can be match-
ed with Farragut."

Mrs. Christian Fisher, of Steuben-
ville, Ohio, who celebrated her 100th
birthday recently, is a remarkably
well-preserved woman. She reads the
Bible and the newspapers every day,
and is strongly opposed to what are
called woman's rights.

Miss Jane Stone, a Philadelphia girl,
has gone into the oil business in the
newly discovered petroleum fields in
Tennessee. She makes her own leases.
It is her purpose to drill ten wells be-
fore fall, and she has contracted for
100,000 feet of lumber for her derrick.

In a magazine article just published
Andrew Carnegie says: "We should
be quite willing to abolish luxury, but
to abolish poverty would be to destroy
the only soil upon which mankind can
depend to produce the virtues which
alone can enable the race to reach a
still higher civilization than it now pos-
sesses."

WISPS OF WISDOM.

Fresh lettuce eaten at night will cure
insomnia.

Strawberries not only whiten the
teeth, but their juice helps to remove
tartar.

Oranges and lemons will keep well if
hung in a wire net in a cool and airy
place.

Yellow soap and whiting mixed to a
paste with a little water will stop a
leak as quickly as solder.

Stains of eggs may be removed from
silver spoons by rubbing them with a
little finely powdered salt.

Do not wash the windows with soap-
suds. A little alcohol rubbed on quick-
ly will leave the panes bright and shin-
ing if wiped dry.

Making of Papier Mache.

Papier mache is a name given by the
French to an artificial substance ap-
plied to many useful and elegant pur-
poses. It is made of the waste cuttings
of paper boiled in water and beaten to
a pulp in a mortar. It is afterward
mixed with size to give tenacity to the
paste, and when brought to the proper
consistency it is pressed in molds of an
infinite variety of forms.

Gold Mines in Georgia.

An Englishman who has been looking
over Georgia assures an Atlanta paper
that there are gold mines in the north-
ern part of the State that ought to be
productive \$40,000,000 a year.

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ing worse until my life was despaired of,
and try what we would, I found no relief
until I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine.
I have taken five bottles and believe I am a
well woman, and I have taken great com-
fort in recommending all of my friends to
use Nervine. You may publish this letter if
you wish, and I hope it may be the means
of saving some other sick mother's life, as it
did mine."

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