

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. VIII. NO. 33.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 393

For This Week

WE OFFER

in dress goods.

All
New
Goods!



2 Fancy High-class Novelty Dress Patterns, were \$1.25 per yard, now 75c per yard. 2 pieces High-class Novelty Dress Suitings, regular 75c value; this week, 50c. 4 pieces All Wool Dress Goods, were 63c, now 50c. 23 pieces ALL WOOL Dress Suitings, 38 inches wide, regular 32c, 35c, and 39c goods, now 25c. These will compare with other's 39c goods. - Ask to see them.

Our Cloak Trade so far has been very good, and we pride ourselves on always having "just the right thing," and the newest novelties in this department. You are cordially invited to look over our assortment, whether you want to buy or not.

Special for Saturday 300 pieces, good style, VERY BEST QUALITY prints, light and dark colors; our regular 6c and 7c goods—sale price for SATURDAY ONLY, 3 1-2c. All Light-colored Shirting prints, best goods (regular price 5c), Saturday's price, THREE CENTS.

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.



We still have a nice assortment of

Granite Ironware

which we are selling cheap.

Furniture

at very low prices. Call and see our new line of CHAIRS.

W. J. KNAPP.

Wise, or Otherwise?

A wise man always
buys where can get he
the best. The place to do
this is at

J. G. Webster's,
For Ordered Clothing.

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

At Londonderry we took the steamer for New York and thus ended our vacation. Our cyclometers indicated twenty seven hundred miles without recording two ocean passages and some two hundred miles which through necessity was traveled by train. During the three months of our vacation we had seen seven countries beside our own and attempted conversation with the people of four foreign languages in their own homes. For a person who wishes to visit a foreign country and see it well and at the same time keep down his expenses, nothing can be more suitable than the bicycle. By its use he is brought to the very doors of the people and even his accidents will serve to gain him admission to their homes and bring him in closer contact with them. With roads as they are in Europe he can ride, if necessary, at an average rate of eighty miles a day, but when not pressed for time he would find it much more pleasant to take a moderate pace, enjoying the scenery and stopping when the fancy takes him to talk with the people or investigate some old ruin.

As an example of the bright side of bicycling I may mention our ride up the Rhine. Two railroads and a line of luxurious river steamers cater especially to tourists, while on the roads were often groups of pedestrians who preferred to walk and thus enjoy an additional freedom. We road gaily past them returning their cheery "All hail," and still had all their advantages. The steep hills and river formed a picture we could enjoy to our hearts content, on either bank were old castles inviting a climb and a ramble through their ruins, and several times during the trip we stopped to light our candle and explore an underground passage opening at the base of some cliff.

But I must give the devil his due. Here is the other side. After leaving his machine in a repair shop over Sunday, my friend and I started out from Shrewsbury on Monday morning only to find after four miles ride that the repairs made on his rear tire were entirely useless. By alternate pumping and fast riding we managed to reach Shrewsbury again where my friend expressed himself very emphatically to the repairman and incidentally bought a new tire. At noon another start was made. The day was very warm and after riding about ten miles the second accident occurred, an explosion. Fortunately we were near a village where a bicycle shop was found and with two hours delay a repair was effected. All then went smoothly for five miles more when we stepped into a cottage to get a drink of milk, and on returning found a double catastrophe—the plugs used in repairing had melted out of my friends single tubes while my exploded double tube was again as useless as ever. With blood in my eye I walked to interview the fellow who repaired it while my friend rode on his rim to the next village and secured a room for the night. By supper time I started out again and reached the village just in time to escape being arrested for riding without a light. After trying all day we had gained seventeen miles but could have walked farther in the same time.

Living expenses and repairs are the chief items of cost. The former are very low on the continent and by buying the best bicycle on the market the latter may be kept within a respectable figure. The main trouble is with tires, but after our experience at Shrewsbury we both rode double tubes and by carrying a large supply of repair material and doing our own work we saved many a shilling and display of temper. It is a good thing to have your repairman always with you. You may want to thrash him some time.

Here are a few items from our account book. Our general expenses for twenty-five days in England and Scotland including a week in London and passage to Ostend were \$14.58 each. This does not include a pair of tires for my friend or a few articles of clothing for myself. Our manner of living depended on circumstances. In cities we generally ate in workingmen's restaurants having the same bill-of-fare they had; coffee, bacon, eggs, fish, and plenty of good bread and butter. In the country we found it more convenient to buy a lunch at a bakery and eat it at some roadside spring.

Baker's goods all through Europe are as cheap as at home but have the advantage of being edible and entirely wholesome. Our lodgings were generally found at country public houses at from sixpence to a shilling each, or when remaining for a few days in one place we would take a furnished apartment by the week. With one exception we had good clean beds and a room to ourselves.

Eighteen days in France and Belgium including railroad fare from Paris to Havre cost us \$11.97 each. We lived just as the natives do, avoiding foreigners and mingling constantly with the people. It has been amusing to hear some of our fellow passengers on the vessel tell of

their experiences in these countries. For the privilege of having English waiters serve their meals from a French bill of fare they have spent enough in tips to pay all our expenses for the same time. Our bill of fare ran about as follows:

Breakfast: Coffee, bread (without butter), eggs, potatoes, bacon. The meal would include general four items out of the five.

Dinner: Bouillion or vegetable soup, beef or eggs, fried potatoes or macaroni, bread, and coffee.

Supper: A repetition of dinner.

Beds on the continent range from a cot in a crowded room to be had for a mere song to a height in price and quality which we never investigated. By trying various sorts the traveler will gain considerable experience and soon find a grade suited to his taste. Our cheapest night's lodging cost us four cents each. There was six beds in a room otherwise devoid of furniture. We occupied two, two wooden-shod peasants (wooden-shod in the daytime of course) occupied another two, while the remaining ones were empty. The ticks were of straw and full of lumps, the sheets were made of a coarse brown material and were doubtless dirty, and there was a strong suspicion of bugs. We only tried that grade once. The grade above that can be had for about eight cents. Two persons occupy a bed in a room containing accommodations for six or eight, the beds are clean and well aired and in Germany or Holland have a feather tick for a cover as well as below, the occupants of the other beds are generally the better class of journeymen, clean intelligent men from whom much information may be gained. Above this in a country village can be found for ten or twelve cents each, such accommodations as are furnished by a dollar a day hotel in America. The rooms are large and clean, containing one double bed each and the people are kind and obliging.

To a person who contemplates starting on a bicycle trip a word of advice may not be amiss. Don't go unless you possess a large stock of patience and an infinite of good humor. You will find wind, sun and rain combined against you. The sun will shine on dry days when you don't need it and when the weather is wet and rainy will remain presently hidden. If you attempt to guide yourself by it, it will rise properly in the east and after revolving about the sky all day will set in the very place from which it arose in the morning. The wind will blow in your face as regularly as you start out and turning a corner rain will invariably pour down in streams when you are far from shelter, but as soon as you reach cover the sun will come out and laugh at you for your pains. Finally, if you happen to be ten miles from the nearest village, at nine o'clock at night, with the wind blowing in your face your tire will puncture without fail and you will find your repair outfit has miraculously disappeared.

To get mad under such circumstances will do no good whatever. You will only feel meaner than before. You must cultivate the habit of whistling hymn tunes with the water running down the back of your neck and the effect of running over a dog and falling off your wheel must only be to remind you of your funny stories. When a repairman assures you that your work will last forever and you are obliged to have it done over in the next town, do not say in your anger that all men are liars. Say rather, all repairmen are liars. When a waiter assures you that the meal you have ordered will cost a mere trifle and then brings in a bill for six francs, do not knock him down. It is better to let him eat his own food and die in the agonies of indigestion. But when an obliging hack driver who has directed you, to the next town demands for the twentieth time centimes for his services do not comfort yourself with the reflection that he will be punished by the quails of his conscience. Kill him on the spot and thus at once put him in the only place where his feelings will be hurt and at the same time let him serve as an example to others of his kind.

THE GENTLEMAN TRAMP.

Doings of the Council.

The common council met in regular session Wednesday evening, September 30, with every member present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented and allowed: G. Ahn Miller, drawing gravel, \$10.50; W. B. Self, drawing gravel, \$22.

On motion the mud hole at the intersection of Middle and Wilkinson streets was ordered filled and placed in good condition.

In regard to gates for the Main street crossing of the Michigan Central, communications from Gov. Rich, and Commissioner of Railroads Billings were read giving reasons why the gates were not ordered.

Ordinance No. 22, relative to the licensing billiard and pool rooms was read and on motion was adopted. Yeas four, nays two.

Two bids for the windmill and pump were received, one for \$10 from S. D. Gage, and the other from G. W. Turnbull for \$15. The last bid was accepted.

On motion the street committee was to erect a drinking fountain similar to the one south of court house square at Ann Arbor, the same to be placed on north side of Middle street near McKune block.

An agent for fire hose and apparatus was present and talked to considerable length on the merits of his goods.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Cole, Foster and Vogel, was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of 1,000 feet of fire hose, one hose cart, two play pipes one Simese, spanners, etc., and also to see to the disposal of one of the chemical engines. The meeting then adjourned.

THE MODERN WOMAN.

Versatile, Brilliant, and an Improvement on Her Grandmother.

"No one denies," said clever Miss B., "that the nineteenth century woman is a most agreeable creature. Dead languages and higher mathematics have disciplined her mind, general culture embellished it. She is versatile, brilliant, witty, and charming, a stimulus and a recreation to man; but he must at times, I think, sigh for the old type of gentle, reposeful femininity, she who worshiped without criticism, adored with blind loyalty, and—" "Was the happier for her delusion," interrupted Mrs. X. "My dear, you needn't tell me that my grandmother, with her fourteen children, few social advantages, and burden of housework, hadn't an easier time in one sense than we restless modern women, though we have generally but a chick or two apiece, a minimum of domestic care, and no end of amusement."

"Women are naturally maternal and domestic. I'd live to dawdle in my nursery and cuddle my babies half the day, but whenever I do I feel hanging over me a weary round of social duties. Then there are the new books and reviews and one's charity organizations and college settlements, and it's all not exactly frivolous, and one doesn't know where to stop."

"There is a hubbub if one's accomplishments are dropped after marriage, and with the standard so high one's voice and fingers must have professional training and constant practice. Then men talk on subjects which require time and thought, one has to know something about the Roentgen theory, and Tasmania, and Italy's status in the triple alliance; and as for dress, it is a fine art and takes no end of time and thought. My husband may sigh for the old-fashioned, wifely type of placid repose; I assure you I could weep for the conditions which would make her possible."—New York Tribune.

Fortunes in Tennessee Oil.

Nearly \$8,000,000 of capital has been invested in the Tennessee oil fields within the last six months, and eight counties in the up-Cumberland country are awake with industry. The great value of the oil fields was kept secret for some time by speculators, who bought up all the land obtainable. The latest news from the center of the Tennessee oil fields is to the effect that the most sanguine expectations are being realized, and that this territory is proving to be the richest section of the State. The Standard Oil Company entered the field some time ago, and there are now forty-one companies, operating 404 oil wells. These companies have arranged for tankage and are now discussing the question of the transportation of the oil by pipe lines.

A Few Exceptions.

Doctors who agree. Always wise parents. A man without an enemy. Lovers who never quarrel. Genius without opportunity. A great character, flawless. Pride and humility hand in hand. One who loves his enemy as himself. Sense that attracts as soon as beauty. The tattling tongue that tells the truth.

Greater self-abnegation than that of true love. One who passes righteous judgment on a rival.

The road to success that is not particularly steep. The occasion when it is better to be rich than honest.

A failure where some one did not say "I told you so."

The time when justice finds no difficulty in adjusting the scales.

A selfish person who gives away the biggest share of the best.

One who blames himself as quickly as another for the same fault.

When a blunder does not overwhelm worse than an avalanche of real trouble.—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.

Election Draws Nearer.



But is still five weeks off. While you are waiting for the eventful day, stop at the

BANK DRUG STORE

and try their Teas and Coffees. We sell a great deal of Coffee, because we aim to have

EVERY POUND

Give satisfaction. We are cutting the best Cream Cheese in Chelsea.

Fancy Crockery

We have just opened a large line of decorated ware and invite you to call and look at it.

15 or 20 cents invested in our Chicken Powder will easily save you ten times that amount. "One ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Our assortment of

Silverware

is complete—including cake-baskets, cracker jars, silver tea sets, spoons, knives and forks, etc.

Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, Brushes and Combs

Try our 30c Japan Tea. We can sell you good brooms cheaper than any other store in Chelsea. If you are particular about using

Pure Spices and Extracts

Give us an opportunity of selling you some that are all right.

- 19 lbs gran. sugar for \$1.00
- 4 1-2 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
- Seedless raisins 6c per lb
- 10 cakes soap for 25c
- Pure Spices and Extracts
- 8 lbs clean rice for 25c
- 3 lbs apricots for 25c
- 7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
- Good tea dust 8c per lb.
- Try our 25c N.O. molasses
- Kirkoline 20c per pkg.
- Sugar corn 5c per can
- Good tomatoes 7c per can
- Best pumpkin 7c per can
- 27-oz bottle olives for 25c
- 6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.

Glazier & Stimson.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

G. T. HOOVER, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

CADETS FIGHT FIRE.

MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY BURNED.

Narrow Escape of Many Students—Several of Them Prove Themselves Level-Headed Under Exciting Circumstances—Bank Tangle.

Hundred Lives in Peril.
The Missouri Military Academy, situated about one mile southwest of Mexico, was burned to the ground Thursday morning, causing a loss of \$75,000 to the building and a heavy loss in personal effects. Insurance, \$37,000. One hundred students were in the building when the fire broke out. Cadet Clifton and Cadet W. Austin proved themselves heroes and saved several lives. Capt. Glasscock, military instructor, and Lieut. Good, U. S. A., also did heroic rescue work. When Cadet Clifton was awakened by the smoke he sounded the fire call on his bugle and aroused his sleeping comrades. With the help of Austin he succeeded in helping several of his frightened and almost helpless comrades to get out of the burning building. Capt. Glasscock and Lieut. Good ran from room to room at the peril of their lives, getting out the students who had not been awakened by the bugle call. Nothing was saved by the faculty or students, who were compelled to take shelter in nearby houses in town and in Mexico hotels. Col. A. F. Fleet, principal of the school, says his loss will be \$75,000, on which there is \$37,000 insurance. The loss sustained by the students is not known, but will be heavy.

Compliments Our Government.
Acting Secretary Rockhill has received from United States Commercial Agent Peterson at Vancouver, B. C., the following dispatch: "At an interview given the consuls of this city on board the steamship Empress of China, just previous to her departure for Hong-Kong, his excellency, Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, requested me to become the bearer of the following message to my Government: 'I was greatly impressed by the courtesy and kindness extended to me by the Government of your country, which I regard as the model government of Western civilization. I shall ever retain the most pleasant memories of my visit to the United States and I desire you to make my greetings to your country most cordial as I will take leave of America.'"

Irregularities in Bank's Affairs.
Messrs. Reynes and Bush, liquidators of the Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, have filed a report in the Civil District Court which says: "The affairs of the bank have been mismanaged, some of the accounts have not been kept properly and grave irregularities have been committed. The overdrafts amount to more than \$300,000. The names of the persons who have thus drawn out the funds of the bank and the sums received by them respectively will be set forth in the inventory of the bank's assets, which is now being taken. The bank is insolvent; its surplus and capital are lost. Under favorable circumstances the deposits may be paid, but this is not certain."

Girl and Lover Die.
Goaded to a frenzy of jealousy by the taunts of her lover and the display of a letter that convinced her she shared his interest with another woman, Grace Clark Thursday put a bullet through the heart of Harry M. Conway at No. 951 West Madison street, Chicago, and then turned the revolver on herself and shot herself through the breast. The aim was unerring, and both died instantly. They formerly lived at Lyons and Clinton, Iowa.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 39	New York . . . 63
Cleveland . . . 39	Philadelphia . . . 61
Cincinnati . . . 37	Washington . . . 58
Boston . . . 37	Brooklyn . . . 57
Chicago . . . 37	St. Louis . . . 59
Pittsburg . . . 65	Louisville . . . 37

BREVITIES.

The body of James McNeerney, a wealthy contractor of Fort Lee, N. J., was found in the Harlem River. He had been robbed and murdered by footpads.

H. Dumois & Co., New York shipping and commission merchants, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$243,900; nominal assets, \$871,520; actual assets, \$6,700. Nearly all the assets are in Cuba, in possession of either the Spanish army or the insurgents.

People who have traveled through Indian Territory during the last few days report a fearful condition existing in that country. Crime is rampant, and the people living there are in a state of terror. Many people say the condition now is worse than it has been for many years, with the exception of the brief reign of the notorious Cook gang. While there are no train robberies reported, there are frequent murders, robberies and similar crimes, and the whole territory swarms with whisky peddlers.

At Leadville, Colo., the following officers and members of the miners' union are in jail under strong guard, being held for the murder of Fireman O'Keefe: Peter Turnbull, vice president; E. J. Dewar, secretary; George Handy, William O'Brien, Patrick Kennedy, J. V. Doyle, Joseph Otis, John A. Ahern, George Richards, Ernest Nicholas, Eugene Cannon, Cornelius Shea, Michael Weible, Gus Johnson and Nels Clausen. Five members of the Executive Committee, including President Amburn, are still at large and search is being made for them.

Dr. John C. Sackville, aged 82 years, once a skilled and eminent physician, was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio train at Washington, Pa., and instantly killed. Dr. Sackville was a cousin of Lord Sackville-West, formerly English ambassador at Washington, D. C., and a brother-in-law of the English poet, Robert Carr Foster.

Two workmen were dangerously hurt and nine others were thrown into a panic early Wednesday morning by an explosion of marsh gas at the northwestern land tunnel at Chicago.

EASTERN.

At Hollidaysburg, Pa., the private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., the oldest bank in Central Pennsylvania, closed its doors Friday, owing to the general depression of business. The firm members say that they expect to pay every dollar of indebtedness. Thomas H. Suckling, cashier; Henry L. Banker, grocer, and Charles E. Reed, grocer, three prominent merchants who are debtors to the Gardner, Morrow & Co. bank, have failed. Their stores were closed on executions for \$23,000.

Dr. John Dougherty, a rich young devotee of sport in Philadelphia, adopted Jack Daly, the boxer, two years ago, and made him the heir to the Dougherty fortune. Now the doctor is tired of the boxer and wants the courts to cancel the adoption. Daly is not inclined to abandon his good prospects and has retained lawyers Walter H. Hayes and Willard Salisbury as counsel, who say they are confident the adoption will stand. Dr. Dougherty says when he adopted the fighter he was drinking heavily and was not aware of the consequences of his action, and for this reason he asks the court to cancel the deal.

Mr. Sewall, the free silver Democratic candidate for Vice President, said, Friday, at Bath, Me.: "There is absolutely nothing in this talk about my withdrawal. The thing is absurd. I shall not retire under any circumstances. As for the statement that Senator Gorman or any of the Democratic managers desire me to retire or that the party leaders are bringing influence to bear on me for that purpose, it is pure falsehood. On the contrary, all the pressure on me has been the other way. Of course I will not retire. There could be no surer way of making Mr. Bryan's defeat certain, and our opponents understand it very well. Those who discuss the question of my retirement don't know the man they are talking about. There is absolute harmony in the Democratic party. I am in constant correspondence with the leaders, and they are in perfect accord. I see very clearly that Mr. Bryan may be elected and that I may not be, but a change in the ticket now is out of the question."

In the storm of wind, hail and rain which swept over the eastern part of Pennsylvania Thursday night, scores of buildings were unroofed, some of them utterly ruined, thousands of panes of window-glass and many skylights were shattered, while the apple and other late crops were almost destroyed. The storm was most severe in Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh and Lycoming counties. At Hatfield two gristmills owned by George Snyder were totally wrecked, together with his dwelling. Reports received from Shenandoah state that all the apple orchards in the Catawassa Valley have been stripped of their fruit. In Williamsport and vicinity great damage was done. George Weikel, a farmer, was killed by lightning. Fruit trees in the Blake Hole Valley were stripped of fruit. The country surrounding Reading suffered considerably. Many houses and barns were badly damaged. Fruit trees and windows near Westchester suffered severely from the large hailstones and the heavy winds.

WESTERN.

E. J. Mattson, a clerk at the National Hotel in Minneapolis, Minn., died Friday morning about five minutes before a telegram reached the hotel announcing that his uncle in New York had died and left a fortune of upwards of \$1,500,000 to himself and his sister.

Antonio Cuaze, a young Swiss living on a ranch twelve miles from Aspen, Colo., shot and killed his wife and her mother, Mrs. Mary Quinn. Cuaze was arrested. He says the insults and taunts of the women made him mad and that the shooting was entirely unpremeditated.

Early Friday morning a heavy charge of dynamite was exploded under the saloon of Mrs. Matty Weisbrodt, at Sardinia, Ohio, the building being totally wrecked. Several persons were injured. Anti-saloon workers are suspected, having failed to secure passage of local option ordinance.

Charles Pfeiffer, a telegraph operator employed by the Indianapolis Belt Road, was found hanging dead to his doorway Tuesday morning at his home in Brightwood, a suburb of Indianapolis. In the house his wife and child were found dead. Pfeiffer had cut their throats and then hanged himself.

Joseph Bestman, who the Chicago police say is an anarchist and in whose baggage in that city has been discovered a quantity of dynamite, lived in Kansas City several years ago. He was a labor leader of minor degree and well known. Although he took part in labor strikes and was somewhat of an agitator, he was not classed an anarchist. The Kansas City police claim to have no knowledge of Bestman's present whereabouts and as far as known he has not been in Kansas City recently.

The steamship Mariposa brought to San Francisco from Australia the largest shipment of sovereigns ever received there. They went direct to the mint, accepted as \$16 2-3 fine and at the rate of \$4.8638 per pound sterling standard weight. The proceeds will be used in buying wheat and other bills of exchange at from 48 1/2 to 49 1/2, thus realizing a profit of over 1 per cent. to the gold shippers. The bills themselves will be sent to London for collection, where another profit, of about the same amount, will be made by discounting them.

Edson Keith, brother of Elbridge G. Keith, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, prominent in Chicago for forty-two years as a merchant, manufacturer, importer and influential citizen, is dead and by his own act. That the merchant hurled himself into the lake from the pier at the foot of 13th street early Monday morning, while his mind was temporarily deranged as the result of long suffering from dyspepsia and insomnia, is no doubt. So conclusive are the evidences of the way that Mr. Keith ended his existence in that desolate neighborhood that the grief-stricken family and close friends have abandoned all hope of ever seeing Mr. Keith alive. The lake is being dragged for the body.

Acting Gov. Burdick, of Wyoming, has telegraphed the Indian office that the local authorities, acting under his directions, have arrested a number of Indians for hunting at Jackson's Hole in violation of State game laws. He urged the Indian bureau to prevent any further violations of the law and avoid conflict with the State authorities. Agent Tetter has been instructed by the Indian bureau to bring back all the Indians, and if they refuse to come under arrest by the Indian police to call for troops. Agent Tetter has replied that the Indian police have been sent after the Indians and that they will be brought back. There are from twenty to thirty

Indians and their families in the hunting parties. It is stated at the Indian office at Washington that no trouble need be feared.

The success of the first week of the engagement of E. M. and Joseph Holland, at McVicker's Chicago theater, was so great, and the popular demand was so evident, that it was deemed advisable by the management to keep "A Social Highwayman" on a second week. Monday night, following the last performance of this great play, the brothers Holland will continue their engagement with the first presentation on any stage of a new comedy, in three acts, by Henry Guy Carlton, entitled "Two Men of Business." This was written expressly for the Hollands and their company, and has been under rehearsal for some weeks. It will be remembered that Mr. Carlton is author of such successes as "A Gilded Fool" and "Ambition." It is possible that before the close of the present engagement the brothers Holland and company will put on another new play which they have accepted, called "A Superfluous Husband," by Lee Dietrichstein.

Fort Sheridan's shaking up has come at last. The long expected transfer of the Fifteenth Infantry was ordered Friday by the Secretary of War, and Col. Crofton and his Indian fighters will go out West and give way to another band of men who have been on the plains for many a year and are considered entitled to a change. From scenes of sand and sun and alkali the bronzed warriors of the Fourth Infantry will come to civilization—Fort Sheridan. The fortune of war in this case is strange. The men of the Fifteenth, who have been enjoying all the luxuries of life near Chicago, including pleasant society affairs and jolly nights at the theater, must take up new quarters amid the dreariness of the plains of New Mexico and Arizona. Not a railroad, even, will be near them, and their life will contrast strangely with the whirl of the last few years at famous Fort Sheridan. On the other hand, the men of the Fourth are coming from the dreariness and desolation of the plains to take up the pleasant program of the Fifteenth, so rudely interrupted. Bronzed and a trifle awkward the men of the Fourth will seem at first, but both will wear off. Tailors will be in clover for a time, and civilization with all its delights, so dear even to men who fight, will take the place of sand hills, bare plains and Indian scares.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Herbert has directed that awards be made for three battleships as follows: Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, get one boat at \$2,650,000; the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Virginia, gets one at \$2,595,000; the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, get one at \$2,674,950. These awards are as recommended by the Board of Bureau Chiefs.

The personal letter from the Emperor of China to President Cleveland, which formed the credentials of Li Hung Chang, has been placed on exhibition in the library of the Department of State at Washington. The letter is written on a scroll of lemon-colored parchment paper about five feet in length by a foot and a half in width, a portion being in ancient Chinese and part in modern Chinese characters, with the royal red seal and the Emperor's autograph in the center. The envelope is unique, being a great sheet of yellow satin, embroidered in gold and silver and with exquisite workmanship, with five large Chinese double dragons, conventionally arranged.

Dominick L. Murphy, commissioner of pensions, has made his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to Secretary Francis. He says: "There were added to the rolls during the year 40,374 new pensioners; and there were restored 3,873 who had been previously dropped, a total of 44,247. During the same period the losses were 29,393 by death and 1,141 by re-marriage (widows); 1,084 by legal limitation (minors); 2,552 because of failure to claim pension for three years, and 9,323 for other causes, an aggregate of 44,093. The net gain over the previous year was only 154, and it may be now safely assumed that the roll from this time forth will show a marked and steady diminution, unless Congress should enact still more liberal provisions than are now upon the statute books. The rate of mortality among our pensioners, particularly among those who served during the war of the rebellion, is rapidly increasing, the number reported deceased during the year far exceeding that of any corresponding period in the history of the bureau. The whole number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1896, was 970,678. While the rolls show a slight gain in numbers over the year immediately preceding, the amount disbursed for pensions was \$138,214,761, a decrease of \$1,592,575 as compared with the previous year. There were 495,664 pensions claims pending at the close of the fiscal year, 234,337 being applications for increases made by persons now on the rolls."

FOREIGN.

A Vienna dispatch to the London Daily Mail says: "Within a few days seven persons have perished in an attempt to reach the Sultan's private apartment in the Yildiz palace. It is known that five of those intended to murder the Sultan."

According to United States Consul Plummer at Maracaibo, the Venezuelan Government has issued a decree offering to allow to any firm or individual who may undertake to bring immigrants into the country the costs of passage. For adults the allowance is 120 bolivars from Europe and 80 bolivars from the United States.

Dr. H. W. Dunraven, who says he is a member of Parliament and a brother of the Earl of Dunraven, ended a carousal Sunday night in the Central police station of St. Louis, Mo., where he was taken after being badly beaten. He was bailed out and appeared in the police court long enough Monday morning to have his case continued.

The czar of all the Russias slept Tuesday night in royal Balmoral Castle, in Scotland. His trip from Leith, where he landed Tuesday, was practically a continuous ovation, and not a single sensational incident marred the progress of the Muscovite potentate from his yacht to the castellated towers of the Scottish palace of Queen Victoria.

The National Liberals in South Germany are endeavoring to form a combination with Liberal parties in the next Reichstag to force the War Minister to stop the alleged unjustifiable pensioning of so many army officers, which has caused a tremendous swelling of the budget. There are now more officers on the pension list than on the active. Among the pensioners are 1,000 generals.

Dongola has fallen, and the nominal objective point of the British-Egyptian ex-

pedition has been reached. The river forces of the British-Egyptian expedition, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed a force at Dongola and occupied that place before the dervish forces, retreating from El Hafir, reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are both in the hands of the expedition, while the dervish forces are somewhere between seeking a refuge.

To remove ground for numerous complaints that the raw silks delivered at Japanese ports were not up to the standard in fineness or weight, the Japanese Government has established conditioning houses at Yokohama and Kobe, where silks are examined and certified free of charge. These houses were opened with much ceremony, and among the speakers was United States Consul General McIvor, who reported the facts to the State Department.

Honolulu dispatch: Kate Field's effects will be shipped to San Francisco by next steamer. A check has been received from H. H. Kohlhaas, of Chicago, to pay all expenses connected with the funeral and the transportation of her effects. Mr. Kohlhaas says four different places have been designated as Miss Field's last resting place, and until something definite is learned as to her wishes the remains will be retained at Honolulu in a receiving vault. Princess Kaiulani has accepted the appropriation made for her by the last Legislature, and has given a written promise to follow the suggestions of the Dole Government.

A telegram from Constantinople in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says the Sultan vows that no Christian shall live in his empire if an English or any other fleet of warships attempts to force its way through the Dardanelles. Everything is in readiness, the telegram says, to start a general massacre the moment the bombardment of the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles begins. The Sultan is crazed by fears of assassination or dethronement. There were forty-eight guns placed in position on the heights above Pera and the Turkish fleet in the harbor was cleared for action. The street patrols were composed exclusively of palace troops, while the Sopatschis and Kurdish cavalry, though apparently unarmed, loitered in the streets awaiting the word of command. The Vossische Zeitung implores the powers to back up the Grand Vizier and reduce the Sultan to sublimation.

IN GENERAL.

Russian Government spies are said to have secured the secrets of armor-plating making at Carnegie's works, and Russia will now make her own sheaths for battle-ships.

The Italian flying squadron, under command of Vice Admiral Canavaro, has been ordered to proceed to the Levant at the earliest possible moment. It is made up of two steel barbed armored battleships, Sardegna and Scioia, one of 13,800 tons and the other 13,298 tons. The third vessel of the squadron is the steel torpedo gunboat Euridice of 840 tons.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "There is still no distinct improvement in business, although conditions favor it. Confidence slowly rises, speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease and the Bank of England has not tried to check them by further advance in rates, as the weight of the demand now falls upon France. But an enormous business is held back until the future is more clear."

Gold to the amount of \$1,000,000, previously deposited with the New York treasury for examination, was released and added to the surplus reserve Tuesday, through the clearing house operations, the conditional receipts issued against it having been redeemed in legal tenders. In addition to this no further amounts of gold were received by the Assistant Treasurer, but the operations of the day, combined with those of Monday, augmented the gold reserve by \$2,000,000. The reserve now stands at about \$120,000,000.

Details received at Constantinople regarding the massacre at Egin, in the Vilayet of Kharput, show that it occurred Sept. 15 and 16. The Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter, killed large numbers of its inhabitants and pillaged and burned their homes. Many Armenians escaped to the mountains. According to the accounts of the Turkish Government, 600 Armenians were killed at Egin, and these advisers also state that the outrage was provoked by the Armenians firing into the Turkish quarter. No authentic details of the massacre have yet been received. The Armenians of Egin escaped the massacres of 1895 by purchasing their security with money and produce. It is feared that the massacre at Egin is the beginning of a fresh series of massacres in Armenia.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 33c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 50c to 61c; corn, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 62c to 64c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2 white, 10c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, 32c to 34c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c; clover seed, \$1.45 to \$1.55.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 33c to 35c; pork, mess, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; butter, creamery, 11c to 10c; eggs, Western, 14c to 17c.

AFTER LOAN SHARKS.

CHICAGO WILL ROUT A GANG OF HARPIES.

Legislature to Be Asked to Deal with Chattel Mortgage Fiends—San Francisco Man Gets Half a Million for Five Years' Sobriety.

Needed Reform in Chicago.
For years past the police authorities of Chicago have been striving to break up the nest of harpies known as "chattel-mortgage sharks." So far every effort has been unsuccessful. Aided by laws framed, it would seem, to cover their wretched business by their very ambiguity, the chattel-mortgage sharks have thrived and grown fat on the general misery which has weighed heavy on the community during the last few years of trade depression. The matter has now reached such proportions that a vigorous attempt will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to provide a remedy by which these traffickers in others' distress may be driven out of business, if business it may be called.

Good Pay for Keeping from Drink.
Suit has been brought at San Francisco, Cal., by C. F. Crocker and W. H. Crocker to terminate a trust under the will of the late Charles Crocker, by which they were made custodians of 400 \$1,000 bonds on behalf of George Crocker. The terms of the trust are that if within the fifteen years immediately succeeding the testator's death George Crocker should for five years abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, the bonds shall be turned over to him. Otherwise at the end of fifteen years they are to go to the other heirs—the children of C. F. Crocker and W. H. Crocker and Mrs. Alexander. The plaintiffs aver that from Sept. 22, 1891, to Sept. 22, 1896, George Crocker has abstained. They desire, therefore, to turn over the money to him, and terminate their trust, and sue the other heirs to give them an opportunity to establish in court any objection they may have to such a course.

Savannah Fireman Killed.
Fire Wednesday morning at Savannah, Ga., gutted the five-story building on Bay street occupied by A. B. Hull & Co., wholesale grocery, and damaged the adjacent building, which was unoccupied. The loss on stock is about \$35,000, with \$31,000 insurance. The damage to buildings is estimated at \$15,000. Frank Stacey, a fireman, fell through a grating, receiving injuries from which he soon died. James McNally, a young white man formerly employed by the firm, has been arrested for incendiarism. The building has been gutted three times, there having been five fires in it during the last three years.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Miss Emma Ashley, who shot at "Lucky" Baldwin in court at San Francisco and narrowly missed killing him, was acquitted on the ground of temporary insanity.

Lige King, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Crab Orchard, Ky., killed Ab Fish, of the same place, at a party Sunday night at Turkeytown, a few miles east of Crab Orchard. King gave himself up.

William Hass, a wealthy farmer, aged 70 years, and Mrs. Ella Sprow, aged 64, were married at Cumberland, Md., Wednesday. This is the bridegroom's fourth and the bride's third matrimonial venture.

A dispatch from Tuckfaw, La., reports that three members of the Cotton family, living near that place, were murdered by a negro and another member of the family was seriously wounded. The negro used an ax. The Sheriff and a posse are in pursuit of the murderer.

Newfoundland is organizing to celebrate the fourth centenary of Cabot's discovery of the island, which comes next year. A preliminary meeting, attended by Gov. Sir Robert Murray, the Roman Catholic and Episcopal bishops and other leading citizens, was held at St. John's Tuesday.

A. K. Ward, the Memphis, Tenn., \$300,000 forger and embezzler, who has been out on bail for several months, was again indicted Wednesday for forgery on three additional counts, amounting to about \$5,000. This makes ninety-five indictments. If found guilty on all the counts Ward will have to serve 1,425 years in prison.

Three additional steamships arrived at Havana from Spain Wednesday with reinforcements of troops. The steamer Miguel Gallart brought twenty-three officers and 1,170 private soldiers; the San Francisco had on board thirty officers and 1,200 rank and file, and the Guadalupe landed fifty officers and 1,830 men, a total of 103 officers and 4,200 men.

Half a dozen excited Italians rushed into a Chicago police station Wednesday and informed Desk Sergeant Sheerin that one of their number had been robbed of \$900. They all talked at once and gesticulated wildly. When they had quieted somewhat it was learned that Louis Rainone, of Sterling, Ill., had been swindled out of \$900 near the Northwestern depot by two "green-goods" men. Rainone is a fruit dealer.

Rev. M. F. Colburn, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Cal., died Tuesday. He was a native and former resident of Massachusetts, but had been pastor of important California churches for fifteen years. His death is attributed to paresis caused by worry over a charge made against him by a policeman of Golden Gate Park. The charge was completely disproved, but Mr. Colburn's character was thereafter the subject of frequent unfavorable comments by weekly papers.

Reliable information has been received by leading socialists of London that on the occasion of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Naples to the Princess Helene of Montenegro an amnesty will be declared which will include 200 persons of both sexes now undergoing imprisonment for participation in socialist agitation in Sicily.

A collision between an express and an excursion train occurred Wednesday at the March, Cambridgeshire, station of the Great Eastern Railroad in England. Both trains were wrecked and seventeen persons were injured, many of them seriously.

John Daniels, the wealthiest man in Guthrie, O. T., committed suicide Tuesday night, shooting himself through the heart in the presence of his wife. He is supposed to have lost his reason through worry over the serious illness of members of his family. The family came from Lincoln, Neb., four years ago.

WEARY OF TURKEY.

State Department Urged to Take Vigorous Action.

"The empire of Turkey has, in the opinion of a very large number of Americans, lived long enough." It was, says a Washington correspondent, an official of the State Department who spoke, at the same time pointing to a pile of letters just opened and read. Then he continued: "I judge from letters coming every day from all parts of the country urging us to take vigorous steps to put an end to the Turkish outrages and prescribing the de-thronement of the Sultan as the best and justest and promptest means to that end. Some of our correspondents go into elaborate detail as to the exact method of elaborating about it. One in particular interested you. Were we to follow it out the President would send our White squadron to Turkish waters. While the fleet was on the way our Minister at St. Petersburg would call on the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and propose to him that inasmuch as Russia could not, under the treaty which now binds the European powers, dethrone the Sultan, and further as Russia wants Constantinople, Russia should order her Black Sea and Mediterranean fleets as near Constantinople as practicable under the said treaty, and then our White squadron would steam within shelling distance of the city and open fire till the Sultan had abdicated and the Government was wiped out. The Russian fleet would keep close to the White squadron and thereby let it be known to the other powers that we had the sanction of the Czar for what we were doing. That would prevent any nation but Turkey interfering with us. When we had captured the city, and put the officials to flight, we would announce that we had accomplished our mission, and giving the tip to the Russian admiral, quietly withdraw. The downfall of the Turkish Government would warrant Russia seizing the city, and this she could do by landing her troops from her fleets and taking prompt possession. The White squadron could remain till everything had quieted down and without our saying a word let the other nations take it for granted that we should recognize Russia's right to Constantinople, to which she has, our correspondent insists, an unbounded right over other nations. Then we could recall our squadron, the Turkish empire outside Constantinople would be at the mercy of the other powers, and they might do with it as they pleased for all we cared. By such a coup, as the correspondent puts it, we would rid the world of a royal murderer, save the lives of thousands now in danger of the Turkish wrath, make ourselves solid with the Christian world, and then (note the comprehensive mind of this statesman) our squadron could come back by way of Cuba, kick the butcher Weyler off the island, recognize the independence of Cuba, whip Spain if she whimpered, and then come home and resume its drill in fleet evolution."

The official, continuing, said that letters were still coming in urging action in behalf of Cuba and that every fresh outrage reported gave an impetus to this correspondence. Some of the letters contain severe criticism of the department for not acting more vigorously in behalf of the Cuban revolutionists and the unprotected Christians in Turkey. The horrible butchery of the newspaper correspondent by the Spanish soldiers in Cuba has called forth a very decided expression of intense feeling on the part of the letter writing part of the people and a demand that prompt measures be employed to bring Spain to reparation. In reply to my inquiry as to what the department is doing with regard to both Turkey and Cuba, the official said diplomatically that it was doing everything which the rights of American interests demanded and international law permitted.

CLAIMS FAIR'S MILLION'S.

Actress Will Be Rich If Her Mother's Suit Is Sustained.

If the fight now being made in the California courts by Mrs. Nettie Craven for a widow's share of the estate of the late multi-millionaire, James G. Fair, is successful the result will be attended by some interesting developments. One of these will be the transformation of Miss Margaret Craven, an actress in one of the Frohman companies, dependent upon a small salary, into one of the great heiresses of America. Though keeping it a



MISS MARGARET CRAVEN.

secret long after the death of Senator Fair, Mrs. Craven now claims to be the lawfully wedded wife of the millionaire, and thus far the evidence she presents in support of the assertion has withstood all assaults. In addition to the deeds for a vast amount of property which she holds, though counsel for other heirs claim they are illegal, she asks for her widow's share in the estate of the bonanza king. While Miss Margaret would inherit nothing directly from her alleged stepfather, yet as her mother's heir, she would take a front rank among American actresses. She is not pretty, but a bright, attractive young woman.

The filibustering steamer Three Friends was seized at Fernandina, Fla., by the Government authorities. The vessel had just taken on a large cargo of coal and provisions and was on the point of leaving. It was supposed that the steamer was starting on another expedition to Cuba, arms and men to be taken aboard at sea.

Miss Betsy M. Stevens, only sister of the late Gen. B. F. Butler, is critically ill at her home in Nottingham, N. H. She is in her 89th year, but until recently has retained remarkable health and vigor.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Ferdinand Schultz Was Tired of Life-Lansing Aldermen and Street Car Company Lock Horns—Largest Factory of Its Kind in the World Burned

Suicide of a Bay City Man.

Ferdinand Schultz, one of the oldest German residents of Bay City, committed suicide by drowning. He left his home ostensibly to go to his work at Hine's meat market. His son, who carried his breakfast, as usual, waited until 7 o'clock without seeing his father, and then returned home. He then learned that the body of his father had been taken from the slip at the foot of 13th street. It is presumed that Schultz went down from his home to the river and drowned himself. Schultz was nearly 60 years of age, and half of that time had lived in Bay City. He was a butcher by occupation. He has six children.

People of Lansing Must Wait.

Lansing is without street car service on account of the inability of the company and City Council to get together, and the people are beginning to talk of holding an indignation meeting to express themselves on the matter. The Aldermen insist that they will not vote away the rights of the people, as they term it, in order to influence the company to remain, and they talk confidently of their ability to dispose of a franchise to a new company at any time. The officers of the company are still obdurate, and assert that no company would accept a franchise similar to the one under which they have been working. An attempt will be made by business men to induce the Council and the company to patch up an agreement, but there is not much hope of success. In the meantime citizens are wearing out shoe leather and are being put to great annoyance in consequence of the stopping of the cars.

Wood Dish Factory Destroyed.

Fire Sunday afternoon at Traverse City occasioned a loss of about \$50,000, the Oval Wood Dish Company, whose factory is the largest of the kind in the world. The departments where oval dishes and wire and dishes were manufactured is a total loss. About thirty-five valuable oval and wire dish and veneering machines were destroyed, together with other expensive machinery. The loss on the building will be about \$5,000, machines \$30,000, stock \$2,000, besides heavy loss on miscellaneous fixtures, etc. The boilers were only partially destroyed and the engines were saved. The warehouses, containing \$30,000 worth of stock, were saved. There is sufficient stock on hand to last two months, during the rebuilding of the plant.

Run Over and Killed.

Thursday morning the passenger train due in Ypsilanti at 8 a. m. brought the sad intelligence that a man had been struck by the locomotive at a point about one mile west of Ypsilanti. Investigation showed that the man was J. L. Harlow, and that death must have instantly resulted. Mr. Harlow had been in poor health for the last two weeks, the disease and worry over business matters finally affecting the brain. Deceased was 66 years of age, and came from Dexter about fifteen years ago. A widow and one son, Frank, proprietor of the Washington House, at Marshall, survive.

Short State Items.

A large amount of hay is being baled in Eagle and Watertown Townships, Clinton County. The price paid is \$6 and \$7.

George Gardner Gould, who came to this State in 1835 and located a farm in the wilderness near Onondaga, where he spent his life, is dead.

Citizens of Athens complain that their house rents are too high; "might almost as well live in Chicago." They have to pay \$12 and \$14 per month.

Mrs. James Foster, who died at Battle Creek Monday, had resided there a quarter of a century, was widely known and esteemed for her charities and kind deeds. She was 83 years old.

Matt McEllen, night policeman at the tunnel depot in Port Huron, was attacked by footpads while on his way home from work at an early hour. He had just drawn his month's pay, which fact was probably known to his assailants. McEllen made a good defense and put the attacking party to flight.

At Cheboygan Duncan McMullen died from a dose of carbolic acid, but whether taken by mistake or with suicidal intent is not known. He was terribly crippled from an accident in a saw mill some years ago, when he stumbled and sat down on a revolving slab saw, and besides losing a leg was horribly mutilated.

James Coleman, aged 26, residing at Dayton, Ohio, while awaiting an incoming train at the Wabash depot at Adrian, became involved in an altercation with an unknown man, and received a fatal knife wound in the bowels. A tramp giving the name of Bob McKenzie, of Detroit, found hiding in a freight car, was arrested on suspicion.

For twenty years L. S. Warner, of Ypsilanti, has been coveting a relic of the old flagship Lawrence, which carried Perry during the battle of Lake Erie Sept. 10, 1813. His longing has just been gratified by the gift of a cane cut from the old flagship while lying at Erie, Pa., secured from the daughter of the man who cut it, so that it is known to be genuine.

Willie Gerred, William Milgoff and Frank Harnest, aged 13, 14 and 15 respectively, were taken into custody at Lapeer by Sheriff Demorest, who found they were runaways from Toronto. The boys said they were going West to seek their fortunes, and intended locating at some place mine. Chief of Police Graetz, of Toronto, wired to hold the boys, as Harnest was wanted for theft.

The Harrison sink hole north of Addison Junction has swallowed 4,000 carloads of dirt and all the trees and brush in that vicinity.

The Kalamazoo Game and Fish Protective Association's hunt for game destroyers closed Thursday. Gen. William Shakespear's side winning from Sheriff Vosburg's by 5,200 counts to 3,185. There were killed: Blue heron, 7; crows, 39; kingfishers, 25; hawks, 35; bittern, 38; skunks, 3; blue racers, 3; red squirrels, 168; woodchucks, 7; bluejays, 291; butcher birds, 2; crow blackbirds, 4; dog fish, 2; catfish, 1.

Dr. James B. Townsend, a Jackson pioneer, is dead, aged 54.

Around Omer late crops, owing to frost, are a complete failure; early crops not up to expectations.

Patrick J. Conway, for many years a resident of Jackson, died Monday night, aged 81 years.

Omer, the largest village on the new Detroit and Mackinac, wants a flour mill and hardwood factory.

At Williamston Carl Post was arrested for stealing articles from farmers' wagons. Others implicated escaped.

Furnaces have been discarded as a means of heating the schools at Elyria, and a steam-heating system installed.

A married lady in Calhoun County is teaching a district school, is janitress of the building and boards herself, all for \$10 per month.

Burglars entered the office of the Standard Oil Company at Port Huron, blew open the safe and secured about \$65 in cash. There is no clew as to the guilty parties.

Sunday night unknown persons tampered with the Michigan Central track three miles south of Grayling, and the engine and several cars left the rails. Fortunately they did not tip over, and no one was injured. Three men are under arrest on suspicion.

Mrs. S. L. Bird and her mother, of Pontiac, while visiting in Cleveland, woman-like, looked under the bed—not in vain. There lay a big, burly negro. A man in the same house rushed after him with a revolver, but the negro jumped from a window and escaped.

Deputy Sheriff L. G. Adams, of Davison, was informed that a crazy man was running at large in the southern part of Davison Township. Upon investigation the officer found a man lying by the roadside sick and hungry. He gave him the name as John Graves and said he had recently escaped from the county house in Shiawassee County. It is said the unfortunate fellow had eaten nothing in about a week. He is somewhat feeble-minded, and when able to travel it is thought he will be taken to the institution at Lapeer.

Through the efforts of Supervisor B. R. Spencer, of Orange Township, a number of farmers of Kalamazoo County have experimented with sorghum the past season, and Mr. Spencer has just put in a crusher and the necessary machinery for converting the raw material into syrup. Thus far the experiment promises well, in spite of the fact that the season has not been favorable, and those who have raised the cane were unfamiliar with the business. A fair degree of success, however, will cause others to give sorghum a trial next year.

Saturday night while Wm. Eno, a farmer living three miles southwest of Milford, was at work upon a bean machine, Frank Hudson, a young man who lives near Eno's, struck him twice upon the head with a hammer, crushing his skull before bystanders could interfere, and then ran home. Hudson has been a little off for some time, but was considered harmless. He had conceived the insane idea that Eno was seeking to injure him or his friends in some way. He was removed to the Pontiac insane asylum. Eno lies in a critical condition, and will probably die.

The Executive Committee of the State Fair Board announced that by a careful management they may come out even, but will be hardly a cent ahead. During the fair it was announced that much money had been made, but the officers had not then attempted to consider the great expense attached to the big show. The members are well satisfied, however, when they stop to consider that only one other fair in the country made money this year, and that was the one given in Minnesota, where they had the national reunion of the G. A. R. to draw upon.

A Waterford correspondent says of crops in that vicinity: The yield this year of corn promises to be far above the average. Farmers are quite busy now sowing their wheat, and there will be a much larger acreage sown to wheat this fall than last year. The recent rains have kept the ground in fine condition for seedling, and prospects are that grain crops will get a good top before winter sets in. Potato digging has just begun and the crop is a good one. The apple crop is the largest it has been for years, but the quality nothing to brag of. Nearly all the red varieties are affected with black specks on the surface. The farmers are at a loss to find storage for their apples this year.

Monday morning the wife of Joseph Pettenger, who lives two and a half miles south of Cass City on a farm belonging to one Nell McClarty, left her 17-month-old babe sleeping in a cradle to make an errand to a family living about a quarter of a mile away from her home. She had reached the neighbor's house when, looking back, she saw her own dwelling burning, having ignited from a defective chimney. The husband also saw his house being consumed and made a desperate effort to reach the house, only to find the baby being roasted in the burning building. He broke in a window and crawled into the burning structure, and grabbing the child, pulled it through the window, saving it from cremation, but the child was already dead. Mrs. Pettenger is in a precarious condition over the loss of her child.

Albert Levi, of Crosswell, was shot Monday by Samuel Livergood, two and one-half miles south of Roseburg. Levi and wife have been keeping house for Livergood for the past year, Levi renting Livergood's farm and the latter boarding with him. For some time they have not been on friendly relations. The men got into a quarrel over Levi leaving a gate open in a field which Livergood had reserved for his own use. Livergood flew into a passion and breast the ball and shot Levi in the back. Levi then striking a rib and glancing off. Levi then turned to run, when he was again shot, this time in the right hip. Neither shot will prove fatal. Livergood ran away, was captured in Yale and taken to Port Huron and lodged in jail. Both parties are quiet, hard-working farmers, well respected in the community.

The Wiseloge planing mill and furniture factory at Muskegon has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, including most of the saws and a pile of rough stock. Loss, \$30,000, insured for \$10,000.

Joseph H. Pangburn, a traveling salesman of Jackson, stumbled on a loose railing of the Milwaukee street bridge Sunday last and was thrown, gripped in hand, into the shallow river beneath, the darkness preventing him from seeing the obstruction. He was badly injured, and has commenced suit against the city of Jackson for \$20,000 damages.

THE FARM AND HOME.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

The Best Varieties of Wheat—Handling Hogs in Hot Weather—Improving Rented Land—Fruit Sells by Its Looks—General Farm Notes.

Are Wheat Varieties Degrading. The general failure of the wheat crop in Ohio this year has caused many farmers to think that their wheat is "running out," and the desire to change seed is more general than it has been for some years past, judging from letters received at the experiment station.

While there is undoubtedly a great difference in the vigor of different varieties of wheat and their adaptation to various soils and climates, the tests made at the experiment station encourage the belief that a variety adapted to the soil and conditions of a given locality will tend to improve, rather than degenerate, if proper care be exercised in selecting seed from year to year. To illustrate: the two varieties of wheat which head the list at the Ohio station in a ten-year test, Valley, which has given the largest yield per acre, and Penquite's Velvet Chaff, which has given the heaviest average weight per bushel, are both varieties which originated or were first distributed from southwestern Ohio, 15 to 30 years ago. These varieties are not proof against all unfavorable conditions, and every season they are excelled in yield by some other sorts, but no one sort has yet been able to overtop either of them in the points mentioned, in the average of a long continued test.—Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin.

Hogs in Hot Weather.

A few remarks concerning the handling of hogs in hot weather may not be inopportune. It is generally agreed that the early hot days of summer are most fatal to the quickly grown and well fattened hog. It seems to be the rule, too, that the finest hogs in a bunch are first to succumb. Slippers when sending hogs to market should be careful not to overcrowd the cars, and should also be certain to send along with the shipment a reliable man to sprinkle the hogs at every opportunity and to keep them from "piling," which term is perhaps more applicable to winter. This man should also take particular care that he is not charged with more dead hogs than is proper and correct. In unloading, buyers and inspectors would do well to be in no hurry to weigh during the summer months, as much trouble can be averted by placing the hogs in airy sheds with well sagged earth floors for a few hours prior to weighing. To show the importance of this hint, we may add that we have seen numbers of hogs die immediately after being weighed from cars, which, of course, means a loss for the buyer. Some shippers (and even those who have had bitter experience) are very careless in this matter of overcrowding hogs in hot weather and rushing them through, hence our advice to buyer and inspector.—Colman's Rural World.

Improving Rented Land.

It is bad policy to rent land where it can by any possibility be bought. A really good farmer is sure to leave the farm he occupies in better condition than he found it, and in this country, unless a special bargain is made, the man who has made the improvements gets no benefit thereby, except as he has made it while occupying the farm. This matter is managed much better in Ireland, where for a number of years the law requires that the landlord shall pay to the tenant the value of the improvements made. Renting land is much more common in Ireland and England than it is in the United States. It is also true that in European countries land under cultivation is more apt to improve than it is in the United States. Heretofore, indeed, there has been little occasion for laws to reimburse the renter for increase of value in the farm from which he had been for several years taking off the cream of fertility. Probably as the improvement becomes more common the laws will be amended so as to better apply to the new conditions.

Making Fruit Attractive.

Fruit is always sold very largely by its looks. The highly colored apples will always bring higher prices than those of a duller or green color. With pears there is a partial exception, as there are so many superior varieties of a rusty color that this rather than bright red has the preference. But with the pears that do color, the more highly colored any specimen may be, the better it is likely to prove. But so much depends on an attractive appearance that many growers have learned that there is money in putting a spray of green leaves to offset the color of the fruit. This is almost always done in selling the finest peaches, and fruit growers are learning to treat other fruit in the same way.

Cheaper Growing of Potatoes.

The experience of farmers last year, and as now seems probable this year, also impresses the importance of cheaper production of potatoes as the only means of making this crop a profitable one. Last year, indeed, prices went so low in the season that there was really no market in many places for potatoes at any price. They were offered in cellars or pits to whoever would take them away. No possible cheapening of production could give profit to the holders of potatoes held to be absolutely worthless, but the less that their product had cost them the smaller will be the loss. The large increase last year was mainly from the growing of potatoes in large amounts in places where they had never been

grown before as a market crop. In most cases these potatoes had cost more than the average expense of the potato crop in localities where this crop is largely grown, and when the market collapsed, the disappointment of the potato grower was all the greater. The truth is that the cheap growing of potatoes depends much on climatic conditions. The Lake and Adirondack region of Maine, of Western New York, Ohio and Michigan and the neighborhood of Lake Champlain in New York and Vermont have the moist climate during summer which the potato needs to be grown successfully. Here the bulk of market potatoes in the past have been grown, and from there also will probably continue to come the larger part of the potato crop in the future.—Exchange.

Self-Sown Tomatoes.

Where large quantities of tomatoes are grown and the fruit is allowed to rot on the ground, there will be many young tomato plants spring up the following season. They will not be as forward as plants from seed sown in a hot-house, but they will be thrifty and hardy for outdoor setting and come into bearing very nearly as quickly as the later plants from the hot-house. Fall sowing of tomato seed is little likely to start the seed into full growth, as the rains prevent the seed from trying sufficiently to germinate.

The Aplyr.

If a case of robbing occurs look at once for the queen. If she is missing, supply a new queen at once.

Frames of honey that are intended for fall use in wintering the bees may be left in the upper stories.

It will be a good plan to continue to raise a few queens, so that all the poor ones may be superseded in the fall.

It is a mistake to rob the bees of honey so closely that feeding must be resorted to in order to keep them from starving in winter.

At the close of the honey season the queen will stop depositing eggs to a great extent, but a fresh quantity of brood will be kept up.

Bees, when building comb, plumb their work, and if the frame is not in line with their vertical frame building it will not stick to the bottom of the frame.

Bees varnish everything in the hive towards fall. All sealed combs are varnished to prevent moisture from entering the pores of capping and diluting the honey; which causes fermentation by the heat in the hive.

Dairy Dots.

Winter calves make as good cows as spring calves.

Set aside your old dash churn and buy a barrel, swing or box churn.

A waiting cow is a worrying cow; remember this and feed regularly.

Do not mix night's and morning's milk unless both are thoroughly cooled.

Working undissolved salt into butter will soon cut or grind all semblance to grain out of it.

So far as possible, the food for the dairy cow must be as nearly uniform in quality and quantity as possible.

The average yearly consumption of whole milk per inhabitant of the United States is said to be 25½ gallons, and of butter nearly 20 pounds.

It has been pretty well determined that the influence of the sire in a dairy herd is greater than the dam in determining the character of the future herd.

The cow that leaks milk may be helped by touching the end of the leaky teat with collodion each time after milking. This dries quickly and draws the orifice tightly together.

One advantage in using parchment paper in which to wrap the butter is that it does not stick to the butter, while protecting it from the air. It is air-proof and water-proof, tasteless and odorless.

Rye gives a peculiarly rich color to butter, but it also gives it a rye flavor; which is quite disagreeable to some.

This can be avoided by not allowing the cows to run on the rye longer than two hours in the morning, just after being milked, and feeding hay and grain in the stable.

Farm Notes.

Brains in business rank above the capital invested, and capable men receive large salaries. Farming is a business, and should be conducted on a business basis.

When a farmer has a theory it indicates that he is a thinker and is willing to advance in his system of farming. It is right to test all theories, but it should be done in a limited manner. Every farmer should have an experimental plot for testing fruits and vegetables, as those adapted for one farm may not be suitable for the next.

If given the chance, a horse, a cow, or a hog will lick up the ashes in a burnt-up district of forest; something in the ashes satisfies a natural craving of animals. Mixed with charcoal and a little salt, it should be constantly kept near swine. There is, therefore, more than one useful purpose to which wood ashes can be put on the farm.

Sometimes there is more to do than to turn out our cows to pasture in the summer and then milk them twice a day. Unless the pasture is ample it will pay to feed also a little grain. Even with a full pasture this is sometimes advisable. The more succulent food requires more salt, too; and above all things, see that there is pure water in plenty.

The farmer, in making war on insects, should learn to distinguish friends from foes. Many insects are destroyed when engaged in the work of preying on the kinds that damage crops. Birds should also be protected, especially wrens, which will build their nests and multiply on the farm if suitable boxes are provided for them with openings too small for the entrance into the boxes of sparrows.

HAS DONE MUCH GOOD.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

Many Additional Children Are Attending School—Interesting Extracts from Superintendent Pattengill's Annual Report.

Michigan's Schools.

"The financial stringency and the continued low price of agricultural and mining products has a tendency in some localities to curtail the amount expended for educational purposes," are the words with which Superintendent of Public Instruction Pattengill prefaces his forty-ninth annual report. "But," he says, "the loyal manner and commendable spirit with which almost all of our communities have maintained the schools is a just cause for increased pride in our State. Teachers have given much more study to the science of teaching. Better methods are constantly coming into use." More careful and diligent work on the part of county school commissioners is noted, and the regularity of attendance in the district schools has improved to a surprising degree. The increase of public school libraries during the year is reported at 50 per cent, over the previous year, and the greatly improved appearance of country school buildings and grounds is enthusiastically commended. The compulsory school law is said to have proven the most helpful bit of school legislation enacted for some years. It has had the effect of bringing into school thousands of children who had previously hid defiance to the law and were growing up in ignorance. In some places, it is said, enforcement of the law has brought into school so many pupils that a halt had to be called until more room could be provided. In some localities, however, the law has been utterly neglected. "Nothing within recent years," it is said, "has created quite so much interest at least in rural schools as the State spelling contests." At least twenty-five counties took hold of the matter with zest and 800 commonly misspelled words have been studied until many pupils could spell every word. In townships large audiences have been drawn by the contests and the library funds augmented by an admission fee. The increased requirements of teachers has stimulated greater effort and during the past year nearly as many second-grade certificates have been granted as in any two previous years. Upward of 400 school districts in the State have for a longer or shorter period been working under the free text book plan, and the unanimous testimony of the districts is in favor of the system. The following statistical information for the last school year is appended to the report: School census of graded school districts, 397,680; school census of ungraded school districts, 302,189; enrollment in graded school districts, 264,626; enrollment in ungraded schools, 212,053; estimated number of pupils attending select schools, 43,636; number of teachers necessary to supply graded schools, 5,532; number of teachers necessary to supply ungraded schools, 6,549; total number of male teachers employed, 3,634; total number of female teachers employed, 12,379; aggregate wages of all teachers in graded schools, \$2,572,732.65; aggregate wages of all teachers in ungraded schools, \$1,385,897.48; average wages of male teachers, \$46.17; average wages of female teachers, \$35.09; total number of school houses, 7,835; estimated value of all school property, \$16,706,882.

MICHIGAN COUNTY VALUATION.

Total Reduced from \$1,130,000,000 to \$1,105,100,000.

The State Board of Equalization has completed the work of equalizing the valuation of the several counties of the State and submitted a report upon which the State taxes will be apportioned for the next five years. The total valuation of the State fixed by the board in 1891 was \$1,130,000,000. This year the board reduced the valuation in many counties and increased it in others, the total valuation being reduced to \$1,105,100,000. Wayne County, in which Detroit is situated, was increased in valuation \$15,000,000, that of Houghton and Kent each \$2,500,000. St. Clair and Grand Traverse \$1,000,000, Midland, Oceana, Sanilac and Wexford \$500,000, Huron \$750,000, and Oakland \$400,000. The counties which were decreased \$5,000,000 were Marquette and Menominee. Other reductions were: St. Joseph, \$2,500,000; Isosco, \$3,000,000; Alpena, Muskegon and Iron, each \$2,000,000; Barry, \$2,500,000; Ontonagon, \$1,250,000; Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Crawford, Eaton, Genesee, Gogebic, Hillsdale, Keweenaw, Livingston, Roscommon, and Saginaw, each, \$1,000,000; Kalamazoo, \$950,000; Alcona, \$550,000; Lake, Clare and Presque Isle, each, \$750,000; Alger, Allegan, Baraga, Cass, Charlevoix, Gladwin, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lake, Mecosta, Missaukee, Monroe, Delta, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Schoolcraft and Van Buren, each, \$500,000; Chippewa and Montmorency, each, \$400,000; Cheboygan, \$300,000; Benzie, Isabella and Shiawassee, each, \$250,000. The valuation of the remaining counties is unchanged.

PASTORS HAVE TO GO HUNGRY.

Effect of Hard Times on the Methodist Ministers of Michigan.

The Methodist ministers have been in conference at Lansing. The conference voted to admit women as delegates to the general conference by the overwhelming majority of 220 to 4, settling this much mooted question. The victory was made all the more complete by giving the laymen equal representation with the clergy, by a vote of 180 to 34. The following local preachers were elected deacons: Lewis H. Manning, Big Rapids; Frank A. Blake, South Haven; J. W. Rochelle, Lowell; John A. Burr, Jay Edward Kirby, Walter N. D. Riggs, A. C. Parsons, J. W. Westover. The deacons elected to elders' orders were Arthur W. Mumford, J. D. McDonald, Walter N. D. Riggs, and William J. Mussey. One of the presiding elders reported to the conference that some of his ministers had reported that during the last year they often had left their tables with their hunger unsatisfied in order that their children might have enough to eat. The reports generally show that the ministers have been great sufferers because of the financial depression, scores of salaries being in arrears. All other collections averaged well with those of previous years.

One man was fatally and four others seriously injured as the result of a gasoline explosion at St. Louis.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for October 4.

Golden Text.—"Keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways."—I. Kings, 2:3.

The lessons for this quarter are given to the life of Solomon, the building and dedication of the temple, and three miscellaneous selections from the books of Proverbs. The one this week is found in I. Kings, 1:28-33. The chief reason for giving so much time to Solomon are, his connection with the temple, and with the "wisdom literature" of the Hebrews—that class of literature in which are embraced the book of Proverbs, part of which was written in Solomon's time, and the later books of Job, Song of Songs, and Ecclesiastes, which are outgrowths of the school of sages, or "wise men" that Solomon may be said to have founded. That school probably continued its activity during the four centuries after Solomon's time, though the work of the prophets is much more prominent in the Scriptural record of those centuries. It rose again into importance during and after the exile. Solomon, whose reputation for wisdom has passed into the legendary literature of the whole Semitic world, is justly considered the father of that school of literature; hence it was that his name became attached to works written centuries after his death, according to the custom of the East.

During the last days of David, when he was very feeble and childish, his eldest surviving son, Adonijah, made preparations to seize the throne. Adonijah imitated the policy of Absalom in securing a great retinue of servants and thus impressing the people with his power. He obtained the co-operation of Joab, the veteran general and intriguer, and of the priest Abiathar. Several able men of the court, however, refused to be drawn into the plot, and remained true to the appointed successor of David, Solomon. Among these was Nathan the prophet, who possessed great influence with the King, and also Benaiah, captain of the King's body-guard. When Adonijah appointed a great sacrifice and feast at En-rogel, for the purpose of getting himself proclaimed king by the people, as Absalom had done, Nathan warned Solomon's mother, Bathsheba, of the danger in which Solomon stood of losing not only the throne but also his life. She appealed to the king for a confirmation of his previous promise to her that Solomon should succeed him, and Nathan corroborated her version of the state of affairs. As soon as David learned what was going on, and how the will of Joab was once more scheming to thwart royal will, something of his old firmness returned, and he determined to forestall the ingenious plan. He sent for Bathsheba, who had withdrawn at Nathan's entrance.

Suggestions for Study.

Read I. Kings, 1:1-53. Consider the reason why the succession had been promised to Solomon rather than to his elder brother. Probably the promise was made as a favor to Bathsheba rather than from any reason connected with the two boys themselves.

Compare Adonijah's plan with Absalom's. Notice that Absalom was the shrewder of the two, inasmuch as he took more pains to ingratiate himself with the common people, and also invited to his feast those who were not favorable to his cause, thus allaying suspicion.

Teaching Hints.

Though we have rarely finished considering the life of David, this graphic picture of his domestic troubles during the last days of his life, of his weakness and childishness, his vindictiveness towards his enemies (I. Kings, 2:5-9) may be once more brought out briefly, as showing the early surroundings of Solomon; perhaps in them we may find some explanation, if not excuse, for Solomon's later life. David's life ended ingloriously; even the ray of light which seemed to come from the assurance that his favorite son would succeed him (1:45) was a vain hope. Notwithstanding his many excellencies, David's life was a failure. Will the son turn that failure into success? The three faithful leaders may teach us a lesson. For the moment, advantage seemed to lie on the side of Adonijah; for the aged king was no longer to be feared, and Solomon seemed to have no supporter but his mother. But Nathan would sooner have died than prove false to his sovereign. The most general lesson, and the most important, is that nothing can thwart the divine plan. It is accompanied by the other lesson, that the divine plan is beyond our comprehension. The divine plan is mysterious, and is fulfilled in spite of all hindrances. In teaching this lesson to children the most of the time would better be given to picturing the scene; how these two boys (for Solomon was but a boy) who had grown up together as brothers now became at variance by the jealousy and wrong ambition of the one; how the mother of the other planned for the future of her boy, and how the aged father granted her request. Describe the two assemblies in the valley of Gihon, the one a great gathering of the people, with pomp and ceremony, where shout was "Long live King Adonijah," and the other a little party near by, where an aged priest anointed the young Solomon, while the people came running up to see, and speedily changed their shallow allegiance, shouting now, "Long live King Solomon." Into the subsequent relations of these two brothers it will be well not to look too deeply unless the teacher is prepared to answer some pretty hard questions. I. Kings, 1:50; 2:25 is not profitable reading for children. But leave the class with the picture of this boy king, with his father's blessing upon him and all the future before him. This will prepare the way for the

Next Lesson—"Solomon's Wise Choice."

Fault Finding.

A pastor may have labored in his church for twenty years as minister, comforter to the sick and sorrowing, and helping along every good word and work in his community, and yet have little said of it. But let there be a single mistake, or the rumor of a scandal, and tongues begin to wag, and sensational newspapers deal it out in columns as choice morsels. "It is the way the devil has of getting even."

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Ford Building, 200 Main St., Chelsea, Mich.

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. T. E. Wood is visiting friends at Leelle.

Tom Fallon of Detroit is visiting friends here.

John Neary of Detroit is visiting friends here.

Chas. Davis was a Jackson visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. Mark Lowry spent Wednesday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Kate Hooker is spending some time in Detroit.

Miss Edith Congdon is visiting her sister at Saline.

Tommy McNamara was a Flushing visitor this week.

Rev. and Mrs. Northrop spent last week at Monroe.

Dr. H. H. Avery was an Ann Arbor visitor Wednesday.

Miss Carrie Everett of Ypsilanti is visiting friends here.

Edgar Killam returned to Kalamazoo college last week.

Jay Wood of Ann Arbor spent last Wednesday at this place.

Mrs. J. O. Thompson of Dexter was a Chelsea visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Keusch visited relatives at Clinton Sunday.

T. E. Wood is at Jackson attending the reunion of his regiment.

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

Geo. P. Glazier returned from a week's trip through the east.

Mrs. D. Buchanan of Dexter is the guest of Mrs. Lulu Buchanan.

D. B. Sparks spent several days of last week with his mother here.

G. J. Crowell is attending the reunion of his regiment at Jackson.

J. Dixon Avery of Chicago was the guest of C. J. Chandler this week.

Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Armstrong spent several days of last week at Albion.

Hiram Eggleston of Mt. Pleasant was the guest of John Cook this week.

Mrs. Clara Monroe of Jackson is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Paine.

Rev. W. Considine entertained Rev. M. J. Comerford of Pinckney last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Twamley have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Twamley.

Mrs. G. J. Crowell and Mrs. S. A. Barlow are spending this week with friends in Sharon.

H. R. Newton of St. Joseph has been calling on his old friends here the past two weeks.

Sam Heelschwerdt has returned from a several months' trip through Ohio and other states.

Mrs. Abbie Eastman of Jackson will make her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speer.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoag have returned to their home at Oxford, Ind., after spending some time here.

Fred Everett has returned to his home at Seattle, Wash., after spending a few weeks here visiting his parents.

Mrs. R. A. Webster and daughter, Beatrice, of Duluth were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Webster last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman attended the reunion of the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, at Jackson this week.

Mrs. Rosa Bury who has been spending the past two weeks with Chelsea friends has returned to her home in Clearville, Ont.

Henry Lewick went to Toledo to the fair.

Art Guerin spent part of last week in Jackson.

Miss Nettie Storms from Ann Arbor spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Miss Lizzie Strieter leaves here Saturday for Hillsdale to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dancer from Ann Arbor and Mrs. H. Dancer from Northville spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt.

Sylvan.

Mr. Chris. Forner is making some valuable improvements on his farm.

Rev. J. Wurfl has returned to the German M. E. church of this place for the ensuing year.

Mr. Milo Updike and wife of Chelsea were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Dancer last Sunday.

The "silo" built by Mr. Whitley of this place is a great improvement, and should be duplicated by other farmers.

All interested in forming a choir for our church are requested to meet at the church after prayer meeting Friday evening next.

Next Sunday there will be two services at our church. In the morning there will be a communion service and in the evening the regular gospel service.

The social at our church last Thursday evening was well attended and a pleasant time was had by all. We noticed several of our Chelsea friends among those present. About five dollars were realized.

Last Friday night we had a great republican rally at the school house. A. J. Sawyer and Col. Dean made their usual forcible addresses to our people, but judging from the number of young ladies who remained outside the building we should suppose that the speakers would have had a larger audience had they spoke on the subject of love.

At the annual election of the Sylvan Christian Union the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. C. T. Conklin, pres.; James Beckwith vice pres.; Mrs. Jake Kern, secretary; E. Burton Kellogg, treasurer; an advisory committee consisting of Geo. Merker, Mrs. Cyrus Updike, Nelson Dancer, Mrs. O. Parker and Miss Emma Kern; organist, Miss Cora E. Beckwith.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

M. J. Lehman has rented the store between Wahr's book store and the Ann Arbor Savings bank, for his brother. It will be used as a billiard parlor.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

It is reported that a certain business man, not a thousand miles from this village, has become so interested in blood and thunder novels that he doesn't find time to attend church.—Fowlesville Observer.

A stranger entered a saloon in another town and, after taking a drink, handed the bartender a gold dollar in payment: "Mein Gott! Has der 16 to 1 law passed?" On being gravely assured that it had, he handed back \$15.95 in change.

A valuable team belonging to Jas. Palmer of Waterloo died last week from eating some poisonous weed while out in the pasture lot. These make three horses, all young ones, that he has lost since July.—Stockbridge Sun.

Fred Myers, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Myers, is among the missing. He took the train last Saturday for the unknown, and at this writing has not been heard from. Fred, though a boy of sixteen years, is about the size of a boy of fourteen years.—Stockbridge Sun.

Two thousand acres of swamp land are to be reclaimed in Jackson county by a syndicate consisting of Albert Case, Col. DeLand, Geo. Lacy, and others of Summit, and Dwight Meriman and T. G. Bennett of this city, they having purchased the water right and sillage of the Lake Mills in Summit. The parties intend to widen, deepen and lower the mill-race for the purpose of improving nearly 2,000 acres of swamp and marsh land which has heretofore been practically worthless. A very commendable undertaking.—Jackson Citizen.

C. E. Depuy of Stockbridge has been selling what he claims to be one Mexican dollar and fifty cents worth of goods for \$1. Friday night Dr. Bennett, a young man of Waterloo, said the Mexican dollars were counterfeit, and if Depuy attempted to sell him one he would have him arrested. Bennett was arrested for criminal slander, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and was released on bail. His trial came on Tuesday, and the jury found him guilty and the justice imposed a fine of \$15 and costs or a month in jail. Bennett will appeal to the circuit court.

A young man named John O'Grady who has been in the employ of the street railway, had his hearing before Justice Pond yesterday on a charge of rape preferred by Agnes Gurney, a little girl 17 years old, daughter of Mr. Gurney, living on N. Ashley-st. The facts developed leave small doubt in the minds of those who heard the testimony of the guilt of the defendant. Such things are getting too common, and victims are nearly always taken where there is no one to defend. It is possible that such an example may be made in some one of these cases that the lecherous brutes who commit them will be taught a lesson that they never will forget. This is a crime that, in the eyes of many, is no less than murder.

He gave a bond of \$750 to appear for trial at the next term of court. The above may be harsh language, perhaps not applicable to this particular case, but there have been so many such cases that people are losing patience.—Ann Arbor Courier.

While under the influence of liquor on Thursday of last week Tom Miller, head sawyer in the sawmill at this place, tried to commit an assault upon Clara Ling, aged about 12 years, daughter of Hiram Ling, who lives just opposite, the fair grounds. He did not succeed in his terrible purpose, however. The girl was quite badly hurt in the struggle and it is reported that her arm is broken. Miller has a fine family who command the respect of all who know them, but he has led a dissipated life for some time, which culminated in the terrible transaction of last week. He was compelled to own to the crime on Friday and has not been seen since, and has probably gone to Canada, where he lived for several years. His family have the sympathy of all who know them.—Fowlesville Review.

COSTLY STUTTERING.

Why the Firm of Hobson & Dobson Are at Loggerheads.

Hobson stutters. Hobson is a first-class business man, and his vocal infirmity has never interfered until recently with the profits of the well-known firm, Hobson & Dobson, of Chicago.

Hobson is a progressive man, ever on the alert to adopt modern methods. He was one of the first subscribers to the telephone, and has kept right up with the march of inventions in all its ramifications. As a wide-awake man Hobson was not slow to grasp the possibilities of the long distance telephone. And that is how Hobson and Dobson came to have the first dispute which marred years of profitable partnership.

Dobson went to New York last week. He made his headquarters at a well-known Gotham hotel, and telegraphed Hobson of his arrival in the Eastern town. It seems that an Eastern customer had failed to keep a certain agreement, the details of which were familiar to Hobson, but not to Dobson. It would take a long telegram to explain the details fully, and Hobson decided to call Dobson up on the long distance telephone. The rate for conversation between Chicago and New York is \$8 for five minutes, after the proper connections are made and communication established. The usual negotiations passed between the operators, and Dobson recognized the voice of his partner.

"Hello, Hobson!"

"H-h-hello, D-d-d-dobson, is that y-y-you?"

"Yes, it's me. Talk fast, Hobson; this costs money."

"I know it does. You know H-h-ham-mers-s-stein and P-p-p-p-polloski?"

"Who?"

"H-h-h-h-ham-mers-s-stein and P-p-p-p-polloski?"

"Hammerstein and Polloski? Yes, they bought \$4,000 worth of goods from us. What about them?"

"Have J-j-j-just r-r-r-received a l-l-l-letter f-f-f-from H-h-h-hammerstein saying t-t-t-that P-p-p-p-polloski r-r-r-refuses to—"

"Say, Hobson, you had better ring off now and save money. It makes no difference how long or how short this message is, we are bound to get the worst of it. You don't stutter on a telegraph blank and I cannot understand the cipher system you have been sending. Don't get hot about it, old man, but write it out and send it over the wire. Good-by."

"G-g-g-good-b-b-by. Y-y-y-you will b-b-b-e s-s-sorry for t-t-t-his."

Hobson hung up the receiver with a snap and paid the \$8. He is waiting for Dobson to return.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Why don't you pay the printer?

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

Jewel Stoves are sold by

HOAG & HOLMES.

LARGEST STOVE PLANT IN THE WORLD

DE ROIT STOVE WORKS

Wm. G. Derry, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 28th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John K. Yeocum deceased.

Melvin F. Yeocum, administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the 27th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

Wm. G. Derry, Probate Register.

36

Probate Order.

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36



AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.

RETAINS SEVEREST HERNIA WITH COMFORT.

MANUFACTURED AT 299 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIGHT, COOL, EASY TO WEAR. No pressure on Hips or Back. No understraps. Never moves.

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. Wiltman, Pana, Ill. Note the strong points—easy to fit, retains the hernia, easy to wear. Every ruptured person wants this kind of truss. Would like to have you see them.

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

R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Do You FEEL SICK?

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

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

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

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

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

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

ONE GIVES RELIEF. QUICK TO ACT

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

ADVERTISING PAY DOES

... If you doubt it ...

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

Drunser & Eisele

Having purchased the meat market of Chris. Bagge,

desire to inform the public that they will continue to carry a first-class stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

And would ask for a continuance of the trade that was given the former proprietor.

DRUNSER & EISELE. McKune Block.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

Now ready.

LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES.

MRS. STAFFAN

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.

If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard office. We print House, Chelsea, Mich., Business Cards, Stationery, Wedding Stationery, Visiting Cards, Programs, Headings, Note Books, Envelopes, Receipts, Posters, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

FINE JOB PRINTING

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

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born—On Monday, September 28, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hunter, a daughter.

A number of Chelsea republicans attended the meetings at Sylvan and Freedom this week.

Hon. Chas. E. Townsend of Jackson will speak at the Town Hall Saturday evening, October 3d.

A. C. Welch is moving his grocery store to the building recently occupied by M. Lloyd as a meat market.

J. N. Lewis and M. J. Cavanaugh will address the voters of Lyndon on the subject of free silver at Lyndon town hall this evening.

Frank Druser and Albert Elsie have purchased Chris Bagge's meat market and ask for a portion of your trade. See their ad. in another column.

Will Sell—On account of departure one Garland base burner large size only in use one winter and also one cook stove both in good condition. Call at the parsonage of Rev. G. Elsen.

At the reunion at Jackson yesterday Lansing was selected as the place of holding the next reunion of the Twentieth Michigan infantry. S. H. Row was elected president, and Col. C. B. Grant, secretary.

A horse belonging to Lewis Wright ran away Tuesday forenoon, and several school children narrowly escaped being run over. The rig collided with a buggy belonging to George Perry and badly damaged it.

Jas. Smith of Lyndon was brought before Justice Turnbull last week charged with placing a stone in Peter Gorman's threshing machine for the purpose of breaking the machine. He was found not guilty.

The Times acknowledges receipt of the premium list of the seventh annual fair to be held at Chelsea, October 7, 8 and 9. The list was printed by the Standard printing office and is a very neat job. —Washenaw Times.

A reception, under the auspices of the Epworth League, will be given in the parlors of the M. E. church on Friday, evening, Oct. 2nd, to Rev. J. J. Nickerson, and family. The public is invited and everyone is heartily welcomed.

From the numbers of small boys on the streets with cigarettes it is evident that the law in regard to selling or giving tobacco to minors is being violated. However, it is not passing by unnoticed and if it continues necessary will be attended to. The dealers have had fair warning several times and patience is about to its limit.

Gov. Rich has been requested by the governor of North Carolina to send a male and female delegate to the national convention at Asheville on Oct. 21, 22 and 23, which will select the national flower. The former will be pleased to hear from any ambitious horticulturists who have money to pay their own expenses to Asheville.

For all that many people are claiming that this is a "hard up" year, and business is almost at a stand still, there is one bright spot on the face of the earth—a veritable oasis, in fact—and that place is Chelsea. Our merchants report business as good, our shops and factories are running, and builders are busy. Eleven new houses have been erected and extensive additions been made to others this year.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph devotes two columns to a report of the republican speech made by W. W. Wedemeyer Friday night at that city. The following extract was taken from that report: "The youth of the speaker, he is but 24 years of age, created an interest, and perhaps some skepticism as to his ability, but the latter was forgotten and the former enhanced by his fine delivery and of clinching arguments. The applause was liberal and spontaneous and frequently enthusiastic."

During the printing of the premium list last week for the coming fair, other job work accumulated on our hands to such an extent that we have been compelled to neglect the local columns of The Standard this week, though we have frequently worked two to three hours at nights, and sometimes had to be in the office and at work as early as 4:30 o'clock a. m. But, when we again get "caught up" on job work we can promise our readers more local news. Did we not have steam power we would be unable to fill one-half the orders for commercial printing.

Premium lists of the Chelsea fair can now be secured at this office.

Born—On Tuesday, September 22, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Elseman, a daughter.

A boy, Lorn Wednesday, September 23, 1896, is making things lively at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Eicheldinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wedemeyer are happy over the arrival of a bouncing boy at their home, Thursday, September 24, 1896.

Herbert Foster of Mt. Pleasant, a former Chelsea boy, and Miss Elizabeth Mulcahy of Williamston will be united in marriage October 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Heselshwert are receiving the congratulations of their friends over the arrival of a son at their home Monday, September 28, 1896.

H. H. Fenn, who has been a member of the firm of R. S. Armstrong & Co. for several years has severed his connection with the firm. The change took effect to-day.

In our item, in last week's issue, of the meeting of the Lady Macabees we inadvertently omitted the toast, "The Lady Macabees Order," which was responded to by Mrs. T. Drislane.

The Michigan Central again issued a new time card Sunday. The only change affecting Chelsea passengers is that of the Chicago night express, which now arrives here at 9:50 p. m.

Sarah Loretta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. McKune, died Saturday, September 20th, 1896, after a short illness. A large number of relatives and friends attended the funeral, which was held last Sunday from the residence of the parents in Lyndon. The remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery, Sylvan.

Special services will be held in St. Mary's church next Sunday, on which day will be celebrated "The Feast of the Most Holy Rosary." The Rev. J. R. Rosswinkle, an eminent Jesuit orator from Detroit, will preach at 10:30 a. m. In the evening, at 7:30, vespers will be sung; a handsome banner of the Sacred Heart blessed; a reception unto the Sodality will be held, and the services will be closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the Te Deum.

The gentlemanly agent of the Northwestern Yeast Foam Co. is here this week distributing free samples of the celebrated Yeast Foam. No other article in the United States is so well and favorably known as Yeast Foam. Other kinds of yeast may be good some of the time, but Yeast Foam is good all the time. Try the sample according to the directions and you will be pleased with the results.

Following is the school report of District No. 10, Sylvan township, for the month ending September 26: Those having a standing above 90 per cent are, Mamie Keelan, Bessie Ross and Harry Long; those above 80 per cent are, Maude Kalmbach, Arthur Keelan and Mamie Ross; those who have not been absent a day this month except for sickness are, Mamie Keelan, Kittle Keelan, Maude Kalmbach, Mamie Ross and Ida Ross. Cora Seeger is the teacher.

The girls of the X. Y. Z. club gave a Leap-year party to their gentlemen friends last evening at the home of the Misses Blanch and Ethel Cole. The tables were tastefully decorated in pink and white—the club colors. Refreshments, consisting of reception flakes, cake and ice-cream, were served at 10:30; after which, the general fun was kept up till the "wee sma' hours," when all departed—the girls to safely conduct the timid young men to their respective homes. In spite of the disagreeable weather, the girls showed the boys that they knew how to do the thing up brown.

A word with you, business men, advertisers and general readers: The business man can procure at this office as good job printing, plain or fancy, at a lower price than the same work can be had of the large cities. The advertiser derives just double the benefit from an ad. in the Standard that he can secure from any other paper, and for this reason: The Standard has, in western Washenaw county, double the circulation of any other paper, which fact we can substantiate and will do so by showing our books to any of our advertisers. The general reader is benefitted to the extent of five hundred and ten square inches more reading matter than any other paper published in this part of the county, and the Standard will always be found clean, neat, and up to date. By subscribing now you will get this paper till January 1, 1898, for \$1.

Rev. J. H. Edwards, the new pastor of the Congregational church will preach at that church next Sunday.

Died, at her home in Chelsea, on Saturday, September 26, 1896, Barbara, wife of Chas. VanOrden, aged twenty-two years. The funeral was held at the Baptist church, Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Thomas Holmes conducting the services. The interment was at Sylvan Centre.

St. Marys church was entered by sacrilegious thieves Wednesday night, September 23, and the box for the offerings for the poor was broken open and robbed of its contents. The rectory was also visited by the thieves, and some money taken. Indications point to someone very familiar with the rectory and the church as the burglar.

The market advanced sharply last week about 8 cents on wheat but has lost two cents already this week and likely to lose more yet. It has been going at 64c for red or white for several days but will probably fall below it soon. Rye advanced some and now brings 27c for the most of what comes in very little of which grades No. 2. Oats have improved in condition and bring from 10 to 15c per bu. with no receipts. Barley has opened up in Detroit but no arrivals here yet. It will only bear 50c per hundred here. Beans are now wanted and are coming forward slowly at 55c for 67 lbs. Large quantities of apples are coming in at 40c per barrel for best fruit and 14c per hundred lbs for windfalls for shipping in bulk. Potatoes are worth 25c with some prospect of better prices later. Onions are likely to bring about 30c by the cart load. Chickens 6 cents per lb. Eggs 12c butter 11c. The receipts have been liberal the past week and are likely to continue so.

To the Farmers.

As I have purchased a Keystone corn husker and shredder. I will have it on exhibition at the Chelsea Fair, and extend a cordial invitation to all farmers to come and see for yourselves what the machine can do.

B. S. Steinbach.

Paper Hanging.

If you want your rooms decorated in an artistic manner at reasonable prices, give us a trial. Orders left at the Standard office will receive prompt attention.

R. J. & G. D. Beckwith.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

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

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

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

Free Pills.

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

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

Pay the printer!

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



DECEPTION

is all right for professional conjurers and jugglers, but buyers of Tea don't take kindly to it--there's no deception about the quality of

MIKADO JAPAN TEA.

It is the real, genuine, unadulterated, uncolored, sun-dried leaf of the protected plant, grown only on the up-lands, where the finest, most tender and sweetest leaf is produced, and where the soil is adapted to the peculiar wants of the plant. We can please you and will save you money on all grades of tea. We carry the

Largest Stock

and most complete collection in Chelsea, and are keeping the price down to "low-water mark!"

QUANTITY and **Q**UANTITY is what we are striving to give the public, and the way the goods go we are succeeding.

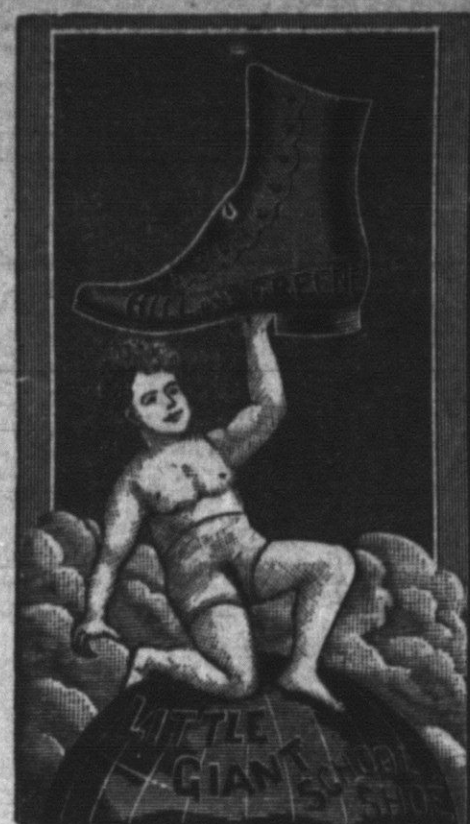
Anything you may desire in the way of edibles--fresh meats excepted--it pays to buy at

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.

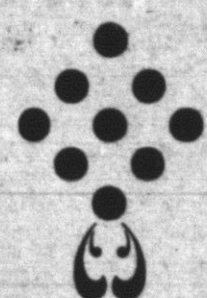
Not only on ONE pair, but on EVERY pair you buy, we save you money. Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid Shoes, patent tip, made on a stylish last, at \$1.47, fully equal to any \$2.00 shoes on the market. Bargains at \$2.50 and \$3.00.

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.

BARGAINS FOR OCTOBER



We have some special bargains in Lamps, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets; and in our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, we have Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Writing Desks, Fancy Rockers, Parlor Tables, Extension Tables, Couches, Parlor Furniture, etc. We have also a large assortment of DINING CHAIRS.

HOAG & HOLMES,

See our 10-cent Cooking Crocks.

We Can't Help Keeping Ahead.

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

Bread, two loaves for 5c.

NECKEL BROS.



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

Experienced Riders select the Waverley because they have learned to know the difference between a wheel that is actually high grade and one that is simply claimed to be. Some others may be as good but the Waverley is the highest of all high grades. Scorchers (3 heights) \$35.00, Bellies 36 and 38 inch \$75.00 and \$85.00.

Made by Indiana Bicycle Co Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. KNAPP, Agent.



CHAPTER XXX.

"This is an awkward business, my man—an awkward and a disagreeable business, I may say."

The speaker was Mr. Sturt, one of the principal solicitors in Daneborough, and clerk to the magistrates.

"An awkward business for him, I hope!" growled out the person addressed. "You persist, then, in your accusation against the gentleman whose name you have just mentioned?" said Lawyer Sturt. "Very well. I have sent a message to Dr. Leader. No other county magistrate could be so promptly communicated with."

Crouch took a chair, while Mr. Sturt went on with his writing. In perhaps twenty minutes more a boy clerk ushered in "Dr. Leader."

"This man insists," said Lawyer Sturt, "upon bringing a formal charge against Sir Richard Mortmain, of Helston, a landed gentleman, a baronet, and brother of Lady Thorsdale."

"Ah, indeed," said Dr. Leader, surveying from beneath his bushy gray eyebrows the truculent countenance, shaggy and broad form of the accuser.

"And," added the clerk to the magistrate, "he admits that it is private resentment which has induced him to come forward in this matter."

"Nothing more probable," observed the Doctor. "We had better get in a succinct form his statement of the case and reduce it to writing."

"He gave me these, Sir R. did," said Crouch, savagely, as with a brown forefinger he pointed to two bluish wafers that scarred his ugly face, "as if I'd been a bound to bear the whip. But I'm not here to jaw about a mere assault. I charge Sir Richard Mortmain, baronet, with forgery to the tune of eight hundred pounds sterling. He did it at a time when he was on bad terms with his father, the late Sir Richard. The forged check purported to be signed by a nobleman who lived near us—at Mortmain, I mean—and I was the man who presented it, and got the cash for it, at Threddeleston. Then there came a coolness and there were words between me and Sir R. And that was how he wrote me two letters, which I have by me to this day, and which are proofs that he wrote Lord Wyvern's name on the check, and that he begged and prayed me, his accomplice, not to split."

"This sounds a cock-and-bull story, my man," remarked Lawyer Sturt. "I doubt if any jury would believe your tale."

"That depends, of course," said Dr. Leader, mildly, "upon the proofs."

"I've got them, sir, never doubt me," responded Crouch, confidently. "I can lay my hand at an hour's notice on what will send my fine gentleman to spoil his white hands with oakum-picking and quarryman's work."

Rufus Crouch, after indulging for a time in liquor and boastful talk at a low public house on the verge of the town, left Daneborough in a state of high excitement.

"I shall be queen's evidence, and so come safe out of the forgery job," he muttered to himself.

Hordle Cliff, as Rufus had truly said in his conversation with the baronet, is a formidable place—a rampart frowning down upon the sea. Crouch, excited by drink and the tension of his nerves, walked recklessly at the very verge of the giddy height, kicking over now and then a pebble or a clod of earth, and then laughing, as an ogre might have done, at the grim visions that passed through his seething brain.

At last Rufus reached the tempting spot which he had lovingly described to Sir Richard—the scene of the intended murder. How he had gloated over the details of the projected crime! It would never be done now—that dark deed—never! never! Crouch was not one to risk his neck gratis, and yet—

At the selected spot the ruffian turned, with his face toward Daneborough, the town he had just left, and by an effort of the imagination saw before him, hurrying along and unsuspecting, the hated form of Don.

"Ah! my gentleman founding," he snarled, "one good push and over you go, never to come up again!" And as he spoke he stamped his heavy foot on the betting cliff, and threw forward his great hands in hideous imitation of the purpose crime. But then the crumbling path gave way beneath his uneasy feet, and with one wild yell of despairing anguish, down, down went Rufus himself to the jagged rocks below!

It was two days before the body was found.

CHAPTER XXXI.

On the day on which the medical magistrate waited in vain for the reappearance of the accuser of Sir Richard Mortmain, Don called at the parsonage of Woodburn.

He was in the usual attire of a gentleman, but there was a sadness in his bright face that only dated from the day when his hopes of Violet for his wife had been rudely dashed away.

"Is Mr. Marsh at home?" Don asked, and Mr. Marsh, when he came into the drawing-room and found Don standing there alone, was moved by a generous impulse.

"I have to beg your pardon, Mr. Don," he said, heartily; "and, as an honest man, I feel it my duty to own that I have done you, unwittingly, a great injustice. Every injurious expression that I used in my anger toward yourself applies, I find, to another person, of whose very existence I was ignorant. I withdraw and regret those words—I own I was wrong."

"Dear sir, you have said enough," answered Don, readily. "I was certain that you had mistaken my motives, but I felt sure that you acted from a sense of duty."

"But, Mr. Don, remarked the dry-salter presently, assuming his most serious

aspect, "though Ephraim Marsh regards you as a fine young fellow, Miss Violet Mowbray's guardian must not sanction any betrothal—any love passages—between his ward and a young man whose worldly position is so unequal to her own. Pedigree is not what it was; but when there are high connections, and money, too, Mr. Don—"

"I understand you, sir," said Don, sadly, as the merchant hesitated; "but, believe me, I did not need fresh proofs of the hopelessness of my suit. I am here to-day to ask your permission to my seeing Miss Mowbray once more—only once—before I leave England."

"Leave England!" exclaimed Mr. Marsh.

"Yes, sir," Don explained. "It is for Miss Mowbray's—for Violet's—dear sake that I have made up my mind to seek a short cut to fortune. Mr. Barrett, Lord Thorsdale's land agent, has kindly recommended me to a brother of his, who is manager of a great estate and of some rich silver mines in Mexico."

"Upon my word," said Mr. Marsh, "I am sorry! But never mind that now, Mr. Don, if I consent to your request for a parting interview with my ward, I must stipulate for no pledges and promises. There must be no positive engagement to prevent the young lady from forming future ties."

There was a proud sadness in Don's voice as he replied:

"My own honor, sir, would forbid me to be married, or even betrothed, to Miss Mowbray, rich and well-connected, unless I had won for myself the advantages of a position in the world, and of a competence. Should I succeed, I will come back to ask for her love and her hand. Till then I will accept no pledge from her. Of that, Mr. Marsh, I can assure you."

"I will, on receipt of this assurance, go to my ward, mention your wish for a meeting with her, and arrange for it tomorrow, Mr. Don, if, as I doubt not, the young lady be willing," said the merchant. "Wait for me, if you please. I shall soon be back."

Five minutes after Mr. Marsh's departure the door of the room was opened, and "Lord Wyvern" was announced.

The Earl entered. He had ridden over from Thorsdale on one of his noble entertainers' horses, and attended by a mounted groom, to call upon the rector, whom he had known and esteemed long ago in London.

"You are a son, I suppose, of my old friend, Mr. Langton?" said the ex-ambassador, graciously, to Don.

"I am not related to Mr. Langton, my lord. I am merely waiting here on business, if I may call it so," answered the young man, with a slight bow.

Lord Wyvern seemed to resume his haughty coldness of demeanor. He seated himself, and, without speaking again, awaited the arrival of the clergyman.

But from time to time he could not prevent himself from glancing at Don, as the latter stood, in an attitude of unstudied grace, near a window that commanded a view of the sea. Of what did the young man's dark eyes, his features, and the very turn of his proud head, remind the Earl? Lord Wyvern almost felt as though he had known Don—or, at least, seen him before; felt as though the sight of the handsome, manly youth awakened in him vague memories, though of what he knew not.

"Lord Wyvern, I believe," said Mr. Marsh, coming hastily into the room. "I must apologize to your lordship for the stupid blunder of the maid who showed you in. Mr. Langton, my niece's husband, is in his library, I believe, and quite unaware of your visit. If you will wait one moment, my lord. And you, Mr. Don, please step this way."

And the dry-salter hurried Don out of the room and so into the hall.

"I have spoken to Miss Mowbray," he said. "I have explained to her that you are on the point of leaving England for a distant country, and only wish to see her alone this once, to bid her farewell. And she will see you—poor girl!—at eleven to-morrow."

Don took his leave and went, while Mr. Marsh made haste to repair to the library, where he apprised the rector of the coming of the noble visitor, who remained alone in the drawing-room of the parsonage. And when Mr. Langton had hurried away, the dry-salter seated himself beside the writing table, and for some moments reflected on his recent interviews with Don and with his ward.

At the appointed hour on the day succeeding to that on which Lord Wyvern had paid his visit, Don rode into the pretty garden of the parsonage. After a brief delay he was conducted into the drawing-room, where he found Violet Mowbray, looking very pale and pretty. She was the first to speak.

"So you have made up your mind, Don dear, to go away and leave me?"

"I am going Violet, darling," answered Don, drawing nearer, "that I may come again all the sooner to claim her I love as my wife, to win my sweet prize, and be very happy ever after, as the dear old story books say."

"But, Don—Don," answered Violet, looking at him tearfully, with large eyes wistfully fixed upon his face, "suppose you never come back to England—never come back to me? Girl as I am, I have read something of the wild country whither you are bound. I know partly what lurking dangers await you there."

"Come, come, we must not make out my future abode a place from which no traveler returns. Violet, love," said Don, tenderly, but firmly, "there must be no engagement—no binding troth-pledge—between you and me. That much I have promised Mr. Marsh. There must be no pledge, dearest—nothing to make you think that you are bound to Don, should Don come to be half forgotten."

"Cruel! cruel!" was Violet's reproachful answer, as she looked at him, all her soul in her eyes.

There was more of fond talk, the little, sacred reminiscences, the lovers' prattle, that all can remember, that seem so

sweet and precious, and which, if transferred to prosaic print and paper, would lose all their charm, and then came the bitter, bitter moment of the actual parting.

"My love, my own!" she murmured. "Make haste and come back—to me!" Then Don caught her in his arms, and kissed her pale, soft cheek once and again.

"Good-by," he said, "my love, good-by—Violet, dear."

(To be continued.)

Her Letter Came Back.

Once in a while the dead letter office gets a chance to pay tribute to the epistolary habits of women. A young woman of New York city recently wrote a letter to her father, then traveling in the West. It was an important letter, filled with questions to which the writer, after the manner of women, wanted an answer "right off."

No clue to the sender appeared upon the envelope, however, and even inside the girl simply signed herself: "Your Loving Daughter." The only reason that the address, No. — West Blank street, was not omitted was because it was stamped upon the stationery. It so happened that this letter failed to reach its destination until after the father had left. The young woman, therefore, received no answer to her many questions. Not until after her father's return, however, did she learn that he had never so much as seen the epistle. Chagrined as she was at having so intimate a missive go astray, she, of course, never expected to hear from the thing again. Not so.

A few days later the original missive came back to the girl from the dead letter office. And on the envelope containing it was the superscription: "Loving Daughter, No. — West Blank street, New York city."—New York Evening Sun.

Kruger's Prayer.

Before the Transvaal was a republic, there was a famine in the land, and a party was organized to hunt the hartebeeste. For days the party scoured the veldt in vain. Then one of the Boers declared his intention of retiring into the bush to pray for succor. He accordingly left the party, in company with a native. Some hours afterward, the Boer returned and informed the party that he had prayed, and, in three days' time, a very large troop of hartebeeste would pass that way. Sure enough, two days after, the promised game appeared in sight, and the Dutchmen made a great haul. From that moment, "the man of prayer" became the popular hero. That man was Paul Kruger. Some time afterward, the native who accompanied Kruger stated that when Kruger entered the bush he did not pray, but struck out for a neighboring Kafir kraal. Calling the head-men, the Boer informed them that there was a large number of armed Boers on the other side of the bush, who had sent him to tell them that unless they (the natives) discovered game in less than three days, they would all be shot. The frightened natives set out forthwith, discovered the game, and drove it toward the Boer camp.

A Good Dodger.

During the late Justice Lamar's incumbency as Secretary of the Interior he was often annoyed by a buxom female who paid him daily visits to get his opinion on matters of no importance to him whatever. Finally, becoming exasperated at the woman, he gave his doorkeeper orders not to admit her under any circumstances. However, not a day passed that she did not make an effort to gain a hearing, and on an unusually late visit happened to meet the Secretary just as he was about to enter his carriage. "Mr. Lamar," said she, breathlessly, "I must see you on a most important subject, and at once."

"Very well, madam," said the urbane Secretary, holding open the door of the vehicle for her. "I beg of you to get in." Delighted to be invited to drive with so important a personage, the jabbering creature jumped into the carriage, Lamar violently slamming the door on her, and before she could expostulate, heard him saying to the coachman: "Take the lady wherever she wishes to go, James, and then to the stable."

Looking out of the window, the now late occupant saw her late victim boarding a car.

A Tire for His Pillow.

"It's bicycle, bicycle, no matter which way you turn," he growled: The girl in bloomers nodded.

"I chose a place for the summer," he continued, "where boating and fishing were the only sports advertised, and inside of twenty-four hours a man showed up with a water bicycle."

"Of course," she returned. "There's to be a bicycle sled on the market next winter, too," he added. "Quite likely," she admitted.

"I suppose the cranks will be taking the machines to bed with them before long," he said sarcastically.

"Only one thing prevents it now," she answered.

"What's that?" he asked.

"A pneumatic tire that's large enough to serve as a pillow. When some genius invents a tire that can be made into an air pillow I believe bicycles will even supplant poodles and pug dogs."—Chicago Post.

One tug on the Mississippi can take in six days from St. Louis to New Orleans barges carrying ten thousand tons of grain, which would require seventy railway trains of fifteen cars each. Tugs in the Suez Canal tow a vessel from sea to sea in forty-four hours.

An omnibus for smokers and non-smokers has been plying for some days in Berlin. There are no outside seats, but the inside is divided into two compartments by a glass partition.

For headache, bathing behind the ears with hot water often proves of immense benefit.

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

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

General Grant Took Advice.

The Philadelphia Inquirer recently printed some reminiscences of General Grant, written by Rev. J. L. Crane, who was chaplain of General—then Colonel—Grant's regiment early in the civil war. One of the anecdotes related by Mr. Crane brings out a noble quality of the great commander—an ability to change his mind under advice. The incident occurred in Missouri. Two young soldiers, eager to show their zeal, started out on their own account to "put down the rebellion."

They left camp in the afternoon, stayed out all night, and came back with flying colors, bringing a Confederate and two of his horses. Grant was seated by the door of his tent when the two heroes brought the trophies of their victory before him. He did not rise from his seat nor pull his pipe from his mouth, but quietly asked:

"Who gave you permission to be absent from camp?"

"Nobody; we just thought we'd go out and look after some secesses, and we've found this feller and brought him up," and they pointed triumphantly to the prisoner, who was still sitting on his horse and looked as if he expected to be shot before he could say his prayers.

"I'll attend to your case first," said the colonel, and the flush of victory began to fade from their faces as he continued:

"Captain, you take these boys and have them tied to a tree for six hours for leaving camp without permission."

The boys looked crestfallen and disappeared in company with the captain. After the colonel had questioned the trembling farmer, and found his professions of attachment to the Union satisfactory, he set him at liberty, resumed his smoking, and in half a minute looked as though nothing unusual had happened. Then, turning to me, with apparently no aim in his remark, he inquired:

"Chaplain, what do you think of camp life by this time?"

"It is entirely a new phase of life to me, colonel, and I have hardly been able to come to a definite conclusion yet."

"What did you think of the conduct of those two young men?" he asked, as coolly as if he were inquiring about the weather.

"I think they were not intentionally guilty of a violation of discipline; the method was irregular, but they doubtless thought they were doing a good thing for the country."

"Do you think I punished them too severely?"

"Well, colonel, I do not know that I am prepared to judge of what is too severe in military life."

"I don't ask you for a military opinion. I ask for your opinion as a citizen. Chaplains are not supposed to be military men. They are supposed to carry into camp the same feelings and views of justice and right that they had in civil life." And he raised his eyes as if to see whether I appreciated his remarks.

"As you have asked me for a candid opinion I will give it. I think the punishment was not proportioned to the offense. If it were I, six hours tied to a tree would be a serious business. I think it was rather too severe on the boys, colonel."

"But, chaplain, suppose we were surrounded by an enemy, and men were allowed to stray from camp, they would be taken prisoners or lose their lives in such a case."

"That appears reasonable, colonel, but we are not near an enemy; besides, the boys are in a new position, and know not exactly what is expected of them, and had no idea what they were bringing on themselves."

"But we should so prepare when the enemy is at a distance that we may be ready when he is near at hand."

"That is true, sir; yet I still think a milder punishment for unwitting offenders would as effectually work the same result."

The colonel stroked his beard with his left hand, a habit to which he was accustomed when there was the slightest interruption to the current of his thoughts, and puffed his smoke with renewed vigor. Then, in a moment, he called out:

"Orderly, go and tell the guard to release those boys; they have been punished long enough."

Gettysburg, in 1866.

The town of Gettysburg is given over to the battlefield. That is almost the only business and furnishes substantially the only occupation of the greater part of its people. The 3,000 inhabitants of the large shire town are mostly hotel keepers, photographers, guides and carriage drivers. The founders of the town could hardly have realized what sort of industry would eventually engross the attention of its people. They are very good-natured about it, and evidently live from one year's end to the other saturated in the atmosphere of the battle.

The artistic merits of the collection of monuments on the field of Gettysburg is matter of much controversy. Sometimes Gettysburg has been referred to as our national museum of monstrosities, or chamber of horrors. The idea of putting cemetery monuments all over a town, for a space of six miles long by two miles broad, is to many not a tasteful idea. Others declare that this city of memories is wonderfully impressive, and could not in its line be excelled. To criticize the monuments

themselves would be a large task, since there are no two designs alike. The equestrian statues of Hancock, Meade and Reynolds are quite as beautiful and artistic as anything of the kind in Washington, while some of the smaller monuments, like a few that might be found in Mount Auburn or Forest Hills, are a little short of being artistic. I was much amused by the comments of a party of Ohio men, returning from a druggists' convention somewhere, who were riding over the field. When they reached one monument at the base of which rests a bronze dog, representing a faithful animal that followed the regiment throughout the struggle, the guide told the story of the dog's fidelity with ponderous seriousness. Just as the party drove on a dog appeared running about, the exact counterpart in size, color and looks of the bronze memorial. The decorum of the druggists disappeared, and they shouted to the man standing beside the newly discovered canine: "Put him back; he belongs on the monument; he's just got down; we saw him there."

One of the most artistic endeavors of those having the field in charge is the attempt to keep things just as they were on the day of battle. Reynolds' Grove, where the gallant soldier fell, is kept of the same size, and with the same kind of trees, and new ones are constantly planted, and the older growth thinned out, so that for all time Reynolds' Grove may look as it did on the day that made for Gettysburg a spot on the map of the world. Old houses and barns that formed a part of the play are kept in place, and no new ones which would change the outlook are allowed to go up. This, of course, is done through wholesale purchase of land on the part of the Government, and each Congress has before it a bill to buy still more territory. The highways about Gettysburg were taken out of the control of the town and given to the United States Government by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but to this move the provincial inhabitants objected, even though it saved them thousands of dollars.

The guides of Gettysburg are rather ponderous in their style and diction. They dole out the accumulated folk lore of thirty years concerning the battle, although the more enterprising ones keep abreast of the times and quote freely from "Hay and Nickleby," which confusion of names amused the author of the Lincoln biography when I told him he was passing in Gettysburg for the original Nicholas by that name.—Boston Transcript.

McClellan and Lee.

Offences of a certain kind may be so handsomely atoned for as to leave the offended almost glad to have been the victim of them. A good example of this is found in a story reported by the Baltimore Sun, a related by General McClellan.

"It was near the City of Mexico during the Mexican War," said General McClellan, "that I first met my future great opposing commander. I was a lieutenant of engineers, and Lee was a major of engineers, and a favorite on the staff of General Winfield Scott. I was walking alone across a field one day, when I saw General Scott and his staff approaching on horseback. As the party drew near, Major Lee reined up his horse, and addressing me in an angry tone, said:

"Lieutenant, don't you know you are disobeying orders? What is your name?"

"I told him my name was McClellan, and that I did not know I was disobeying orders."

"All officers have been told to remain in their quarters and await orders," he exclaimed.

"I replied that no such order had reached me, and he then peremptorily ordered me back to my quarters, and hastened away to join General Scott and the rest of the staff, who had not stopped."

"I returned across the field to my quarters, feeling much injured, for I had not knowingly committed any breach of discipline. I complained to my fellow officers of Major Lee's treatment of me. Scarcely had I finished my story when I was told that there was an officer outside who wished to see me, and I was greatly surprised to find Major Lee seated there upon his horse. He saluted, and I returned the salute."

"Lieutenant McClellan," said he, "I fear that in our meeting just now I was discourteous in tone or manner, and I have come to express to you the regret which, under the circumstances, a gentleman should."

"I assured him that it was all right, and with a salute and a low bow, which I feelingly returned, he rode away, leaving me lost in admiration of a superior officer who could so promptly and generously repair an error."

Ingenuous Egotism.

An officer in the late civil war was given command of some raw recruits. After some preparatory drill he marched them for the first time down several blocks of the city in which they were stationed. Suddenly from the ranks rang out a loud "Halt!" In obedience to the command the men wavered, and came to a full stop.

"Who gave that order?" thundered the enraged officer.

"Potts, sir! Potts!" a dozen voices called.

Every eye was turned on the offending Potts.

"What did you mean, sir, by giving that order?" demanded the captain.

"Well, sir," said Private Potts, "I've been trying for two blocks to get this company to keep step with me, and they wouldn't do it, so I stopped them to begin all over again."

England is losing no time in cultivating China. During his stay in Moscow, Li Hung Chang has been wined and dined by the English Ambassador.

COURTIERS WHO WERE LUCKY.

Anecdotes of People Who Had Success with European Potentates.

There are several very interesting illustrations on record of the manner in which the subjects of royalty have conducted in shouldering the onerous duties of their royal superiors. Even Napoleon I. may be said to have been the object of devotion of this kind. Thus, as was a miserable shot, a shortcoming of his nephew and successor, Napoleon III. One day the imperial party went out after pheasants in the forest of Fontainebleau, when the Emperor fired at a pheasant in such a careless manner that he hit Marshal Massena, completely destroying the sight of one eye.

There could be no doubt as to the person responsible for this accident, the Emperor alone had discharged the fowling-piece, which was aimed in the direction of Massena; yet the latter, with astonishing presence of mind, turned round and soundly ratted Marshal Berthier, who had been watching behind him, as the cause of his misfortune, and the latter at once accepted the blame, and appeared overcome with remorse at the result of his clumsiness.

Everyone understood the meaning of the little incident, but no one dared say a word. Napoleon was so grateful both to Massena and to Berthier for thus shielding him that he conferred upon these clever and loyal courtiers a profusion of honors and dignities.

One of the grandest houses of the Austrian nobility is indebted for its princely dignity to a similar piece of courtier-like loyalty performed by one of its members during the reign of Empress Maria Theresa. That august lady, during the midst of some frustration, had had the misfortune to be caught in a peculiarly loud and aggressive manner, not altogether in keeping with the laws of polite society, in which in Japan and other Oriental countries would, of course, have been regarded as a piece of lofty breeding.

Perceiving that her Majesty's traces of embarrassment, a young Austrian nobleman stepped forward, with a most clever assumption of tense mortification and humility, and begged her Majesty's pardon for his breach of manners. The Empress received his apologies graciously, with secret gratitude, and from that time forth the young man's fortune was made; before the Empress died he had been promoted not only to the rank of count, but also to that of prince, slides being generously endowed by imperial beneficence with means to support his title.

Another instance of loyalty to a sovereign will, it is feared, hardly be favor in the sight of the ladies. The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia fell violently in love with a handsome young guardsmen of the name of Prince Bariatzki, who reciprocated her affection, as she was a beautiful woman.

At length she secretly informed a lover that she could bear no longer the thought of being separated from him, and insisted that he should fly with her to foreign lands, where they could marry without any hindrance on the part of her father, the Czar.

The prince hesitated, his heart torn by the sentiments of love conflicting with those of his loyalty toward his father. And it was the latter which prevailed. For the prince went to the Emperor and made a clean breast of the whole affair, casting himself at the feet of his Majesty, and imploring his pardon for having dared to raise his eyes to the grand duchess.

Emperor Nicholas showed himself very grateful, for, although the prince was sent off the same day to the Caucasus, he was loaded with honors and dignities, and may be said to have founded the fortunes of his family. The grand duchess was shortly afterwards married, much against her will, to an exceedingly unprepossessing Prince of Wurtemberg, who left what is perhaps the most unsavory record of any European monarch in modern times.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Remarkable Reason.

There is an uptown lady, the owner of a number of dwellings, who lives in that one instance at least the belle of the craze is going too far. She has a servant, a rather shiftless person, who is always behind in his rent. The lady has dealt mildly with the servant, and they have professed to feel grateful. They owed her three months' rent and when she wrote them a rather sharp note—feeling that her good nature was imposed upon—they made profuse promises that they would certainly give her something on account the very next rent day. The day round and bright and early the daughter of the tenant came around to the landlady's house. But she didn't bring the expected cash. No, she brought this message:

"Please, ma'am, we can't pay you to-day, 'cause ma's bought a new bicycle and she's got to make a payment on it to-morrow."—Cleveland Dealer.

The Fatal Horse and Wagon.

If the statistics of accidents collected it would in all probability show that the most dangerous mode of traveling is with a horse and wagon. We believe there is authority for saying that in proportion to the number of people traveling in various kinds ofances horses and wagons kill more people than steamboats or railroads, trolley cars or bicycles.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

"What is the charge?" asked a judge, as the venerable person with a side whiskers was brought before him. "Insanity, your honor. We found him at the Riato singing 'I Want to Be an Angel.'"—Puck.

Some people who are not hypocrites are great bores.

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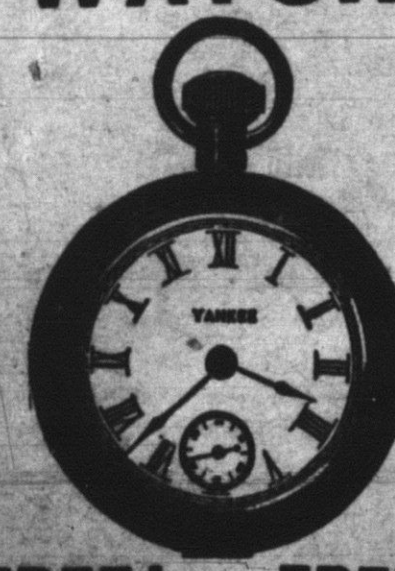
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Prop. of The "City" Barber
Shop. In the new Babcock Building
Main street.
CHELSEA, MICH.

E. J. PHELPS,
Homeopathic Physician and
Surgeon.
Office in Hatch & Durand Block.
Night calls answered from office.
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WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL
men or women to travel for respon-
sible established house in Michigan.
Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and ex-
penses. Position permanent. Refer-
ence. Enclose self-addressed stamped
envelope. The National Star building,
Chicago.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Books and papers were formerly sold
only at stalls, hence the dealers were
called stationers.

Coal mining is paying one party of
miners in the Yukon better than gold
mining paid them.

London's common council has applica-
tions from 1,302 cricket clubs for the
use of the 227 grounds at its disposal.

Cayenne convicts are escaping in
bands of 10, 15 and 20. Though many
are recaptured or perish, some get back
to France.

Polk County, Missouri, business peo-
ple are booming their own favored lo-
cality by having printed on their en-
velopes they send through the mails
the legend: "The land of the red-
cheeked children."

One curious effect of bicycling in En-
gland is the elimination of chaperons
out of doors. Young women, who
would not have dreamed of riding
horseback unattended by a groom, now
go wherever they please alone on their
bicycles.

A remarkable quartet of persons
were the only guests at the Stewart
House, Island Pond, Vt., on a recent
Sunday. One of the guests was a
doctor, one a clergyman, one a dealer
in undertakers' supplies, and the fourth
a dealer in gravestones.

A time-honored prerogative, of which
no one exactly knows the origin, is en-
joyed by the natives of the Spanish
village of Espinosa, who, for centuries,
have possessed the curious monopoly of
watching over the slumbers of the ruler
of Spain.

A medical play by a doctor called
"Hypnotic Suggestion; or, a Woman's
Vengeance," was recently performed
at an Odessa theater, the actors and
the orchestra being all doctors, and the
audience convalescent patients let out
of the hospitals for the occasion.

The children at Bethlehem are told
by their mothers that on Christmas
eve a choir of angels always sings
above the place where Christ was born.
Travelers say that on this evening
scores and sometimes hundreds of chil-
dren may be seen in the open air, look-
ing up into the sky, waiting to hear
the angels sing.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Vengeance has no foresight.—Napo-
leon.

A light wife doth make a heavy hus-
band.—Shakespeare.

O wind, if winter comes, can spring
be far behind?—Shelley.

None but direct villains are capable
of gratitude.—Pope.

I love victory, but I love not triumph.
—Mme. Swetchine.

Vices are as well contrary to them-
selves as to virtue.—Fuller.

The useful and the beautiful are
never separated.—Pierland.

A word spoken in season, at the
right moment, is the mother of ages.
—Carlyle.

The act of worship is among all crea-
tion indigenous and peculiar to man.
—Melville.

A victory is twice itself when the
achiever brings home full numbers.
—Shakespeare.

Fear the boisterous savage of passion
less than the sedately grinning villain.
—Lavater.

Call him wise whose actions, words
and steps are all a clear because to a
clear why.—Lavater.

Parley and surrender mean the same
thing where virtue is concerned.—Mme.
de Maintenon.

A willing heart adds feather to the
heel, and makes the clown a winged
Mercury.—Joanna Baillie.

The morning of life is like the dawn
of day—full of purity, of imagery, and
harmony.—Chateaubriand.

Every green herb, from the lotus to
the dandel, is rich with delicate aids
to help incurious man.—Tupper.

When a man has no longer any con-
ception of excellence above his own,
his voyage is done, he is dead.—
Beecher.

All men, if they work not as in a
great taskmaster's eye, will work
wrong, work unhappily for themselves
and you.—Carlyle.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The eyes of birds that fly by night
are generally about double the size
of day birds.

"All birds court in the spring," says
Olive Thorne Miller, "although it has
been discovered by recent investiga-
tions that the majority of them keep
the same mates for life. Nevertheless,
when that season comes around each
year the male bird goes through the
same demonstrations and makes every
effort to charm his spouse anew."

A Frenchman has invented a re-
cording attachment for the piano, for
the use of composers, by which each
key, when struck, leaves a mark on a
strip of slowly-moving paper. By
means of this contrivance improvised
music may be transcribed and fleeting
ideas caught that, perhaps, it would be
impossible for the composer to recall
and commit to paper.

Prof. Ira Remsen describes (in Sci-
ence) a curious case of the accumula-
tion of marsh gas under ice. A num-
ber of skaters were on a large artificial
lake covered with ice. In places white
spots were noticed in the ice suggest-
ing air bubbles. A hole was bored in
the ice and a match applied. The thin
jet of flame burst up and the gas was
found to be marsh gas formed by the
decomposition of organic matter at the
bottom of the lake. Prof. Remsen sug-
gests that skating ponds illuminated
by natural gas are among the possibili-
ties of the future.

HISTORICAL.

In the light of history Napoleon III.
becomes a curious phenomenon. But
his morose idealism proved to France
the greatest misfortune that ever vis-
ited it. Until 1850 that country was
surrounded by nothing but inconse-
quential neighbors. At the downfall
of Napoleon it touched elbows with
two powers of magnitude. To the last
of his reign Napoleon nourished the
illusion that at Magenta and Solferino
he had procured for France a mighty
and a faithful friend.

The phrase, "Driving a coach and six
through an act of Parliament," occurs
in the "Memoirs of Ireland," published
anonymously in 1716, but commonly at-
tributed to Oldmixon. In speaking of
Stephen Rice, who was made Chief
Baron of the Irish Exchequer by James
II. in 1689, and was removed by Wil-
liam III. in 1690, Oldmixon says: "He
distinguished himself by his inveteracy
against the Protestant interest and
the settlement of Ireland, having been
often heard to say before he was judge,
'that he would drive a coach and six
horses through the Act of Settlement.'"
This date (circa 1685) is at least a cen-
tury earlier than the date popularly
assigned to the origin of the phrase.

Coltsfoot, or the leaves of the lettuce,
being slightly narcotic, would form a
harmless make believe for the good
folk who persuade themselves that
they could not sleep a wink were they
deprived of their evening comfort. Ages
ago both Greeks and Romans, accord-
ing to Dioscorides and Pliny, found
comfort in smoking through a reed or
pipe the dried leaves of coltsfoot, which
relieved them of old coughs and diffi-
cult breathing. We can picture the
legionary in Britain's bleak atmos-
phere, while pacing the Roman wall,
trying to console himself in his lonely
vigil with the vapor from his "elphin
pipe," fragments of which have been
found among the ruins of those early
memorials to the Scots' persistent de-
termination to travel southward. And
as to the lettuce, it has been famous
since the time of Galen (Claudius Ga-
lenus), who asserts that he found re-
lief from sleeplessness by taking it at
night.

Don'ts for Mothers.

Don't nag.

Don't be too severe.

Don't break your promises.

Don't neglect your husband for the
baby.

Don't spoil the children by over-indul-
gence.

Don't talk about the children in their
hearing.

Don't forget that you were once a
child yourself.

Don't forget that your friends can
hardly be expected to share your own
absorbing interest in your infants.

Don't claim that the children inher-
ited all their bad qualities from their
father and all their good ones from
you.

Don't forget that every child should
be entitled to a happy childhood, and
that in later life you may not have the
power or privilege of making it happy
or guarding it from unhappiness.

A Frost-Fighting Machine.

A fog-making and frost-fighting ma-
chine has been invented and used with
success in the orchards about San Jose,
Cal. Frost is the orchardist's most
dreaded enemy, and heretofore when
one has been expected all available help
has been kept busy maintaining brush
fires about the orchards and vineyards.
The machine is a furnace on a sled.
Around the sides and on the top of the
furnace is a wire netting, into which
are packed straw and other material
that will hold moisture. The sled also
carries a water tank, and the packing
about the furnace is very wet. The fire
is fed with brush and the smoke dis-
tributed from a number of chimneys.
With the smoke and steam a fog is pro-
duced which envelopes the orchard,
keeping up the temperature and ward-
ing off frost.

It Was Nothing Extraordinary.

One of the stock of ancient legends
relating to the Rock of Gibraltar re-
lates how a young Scotch subaltern
was on guard duty with a brother
officer, when the latter in visiting the
sentries fell over a precipice and was
killed. When the survivor was re-
lieved from duty, he made the usual
form, "Nothing extraordinary." And
this brought the brigade major down
upon him in a rage. "What, when your
brother officer on duty with you has
fallen down a precipice 400 feet high
and been killed, you report nothing ex-
traordinary?" "Weel, sir," replied the
Scot, calmly, "I dinna think there's any-
thing extraordinary in it. If he had
fallen down four hundred feet and not
been killed—weel, I should hae ca'd
that extrordinary."

Couldn't Agree with Himself.

In the trial of a case in Powell Coun-
ty, Ky., not long ago the attorneys ob-
jected to all the jurors who had been
summoned save one. As no others
were at hand, it was agreed that the
action should be tried by the one re-
maining jurymen. After the evidence
was heard the judge told the lone
juror to retire to make up a verdict.
He retired, and, after staying out over
an hour, came back and reported solem-
nly that the jury had failed to agree
upon a verdict.

Consoling.

Judge Gary, of New York, listened
patiently to a certain eminent attorney
who was airing his indignation over the
loss of an overcoat. He had been rob-
bed. Yes, sir! robbed—in the temple of
justice under the eyes of the law. Finally
the judge, growing impatient, asked:
"What's the matter, now?" "Matter!
It's a confounded outrage! Had my
overcoat stolen right from this room."
The judge smiled a little. "Overcoat,
eh?" he said. "Bah! that's nothing.
Whole suits are lost here every day."



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The Business Man,
The Advertiser, and
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Positively Double the Circulation

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culation is far greater than ANY other paper. Anyone who
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are our interests. We expect to increase our list by
January 1st next to not less than 1,000—'tis now only
a little short of that number.

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