

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. VIII. NO. 34.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 394

Prices from 15 to 25
per cent. lower than
similar goods elsewhere.

New, Bright, Season-
able Goods of Su-
perior Quality.

Does it not pay

to trade where such a saving can be made? Common sense
tells you to go where you can get the
most for your money.

All-wool serge, 38-inch wide, all colors—regular 39c quality, our price, 26c
Fancies, our regular 39c goods, now, 29c
The best 25c Underwear in Chelsea. Ask to see the much-advertised
"Oneita" Union suits; we have them at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50,
\$2.00 and \$2.50 per suit.
Our 5c Outing Flannels are just the same as others charge you 6c and
7c for.
We sell 10c outings at 8c; and ask to see our new-style in outings
at 10c for.

NIGHT-GOWNS.

We are making special prices on 100 pairs
of good Lace Curtains bought at 4 off.

We are pleasing all who

VISIT OUR CLOAK ROOM

by the reasonable prices on Stylish Gar-
ments. Don't buy before seeing
what we have to offer.



Best Calicoes for 34c AGAIN SATURDAY; also the balance of our
Light Shirting Prints at 3c, for SATURDAY ONLY.

Never have the great advantages of trading at the "Big Store" been
so clear and pronounced as they are to-day. In every department of this vast
establishment, we meet your wants with MONEY-SAVING VALUES.

Read every detail of this "ad" carefully. It's the quality makes the
bargain. BUTTERICK PATTERNS For Sale.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Saturday, Sept. 5,

Wise,

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. Ev-
ery pound is warranted.
Money paid back if not
found as represented.

ADAM EPPLER.



We still have a nice assort-
ment of

Granite Ironware.

which we are selling cheap.

Furniture.

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

W. J. KNAPP.

or Otherwise?

A wise man always
buys where he can get
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, busi-
ness suits, and overcoats.

PANTS!!!

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

I solicit a call.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Some of the political highlights of the
Republican inner circle are advocating
the taking of the stump by McKinley.
The proposition to show Major McKinley
in political speech at least a few impor-
tant points besides Canton, Ohio, finds
some favor. It is true that while the
democratic candidate has been speaking
in a score of states and in hundreds of
towns, the republican candidate has not
been idle. Day after day from the porch
of his house in Canton Mr. McKinley has
addressed visiting delegations in large
numbers. He has talked to farmers, iron
workers, soldiers, commercial travelers,
and "all sorts and conditions of men."
His speeches, like those of Mr. Bryan,
have been telegraphed to and printed in
the papers, so that his audience has been
magnified to millions. He has strongly
re-enacted the role played by Gen. Har-
rison at his Indianapolis home in 1892.
But this use of his oratorical powers does
not appear to satisfy all of Mr. McKin-
ley's supporters. They think he is called
upon to make a stumping tour. It is
waged that the matter should be consid-
ered by the candidate and the managers
of the republican campaign. But one of
the first questions with Mr. Hanna, Mr.
Quay, and their associates might be the
effect on the public mind of such a
change of program? It is suggested
that it might be accepted as a confession
of too much doubt. Some say that it
might induce acrobatic voters who are
waiting to see how the tide sets in order
that they may flop over on the winning
side to get off the fence and join the Dem-
ocratic phalanx. It used to be said that
the republican party did its best when it
was scared, and the introduction of Mc-
Kinley on the stump at this stage of the
battle might be taken as a sign of fright.
It is not probable that the original pro-
gram will be changed. The campaign
managers insist that the McKinley vote
will be as large if he continues his present
plan of campaign as it will be if the pro-
posed change is decreed. And the present
intention is to continue the exercises
at Canton with the visiting delegations
and let the press multiply the oratory
for the voting millions.

An absolute certainty in this time when
all people are talking of uncertainty is
that a very serious financial situation
will confront the fifty-fourth congress
when it reassembles on the first Monday
in December for its final session of three
months' duration. The total receipts for
the present fiscal year up to September
20—two months and twenty days—were
but \$71,000,000 as against \$76,000,000 for
the same period last year. Instead of the
hoped for increase, here is a falling off
of \$5,000,000 in about eighty days.
While revenues have been shrinking ex-
penditures have been growing. The de-
crease is at the rate of about \$500,000 a
week as compared with 1895, and the ex-
penditures have increased, as compared
with those of last year, at the rate of
\$300,000 a week. This shows that the
net deficit is increasing at the rate of
\$800,000 a week, or \$40,000,000 a year as
compared with the accounts of 1895. Last
year's deficiency was less than \$30,000,000.
This year promises to be somewhat in
the neighborhood of \$70,000,000. Pes-
simism is in many of its aspects a crime,
but even an optimist must confess an in-
ability to see any hope for the passage
through the senate at the coming session
of congress of any measure giving in-
creased revenue to the government.

There is some humor if not confidence
to be derived from the announcement
that the bucolic Jones has consulted the
oracle. The mere fact that Hon. Jas. K.
Jones spent Sunday at Senator Gorman's
country place imparts to this turgid and
apocryphal campaign a breath of fresh,
sweet country air. Mr. Jones has for some
months past been subjected to the strain
of an artificial and feverish environ-
ment. Fattened on butter-milk, jowl and
greens, yellow-legged chickens, and the
exhilarating hock, Mr. Jones has dropped
upon a diet of hotel entrees and the
mysterious fodder of the restaurant. He
has not thrived in the stress and fury
of the town. Mr. Jones needed a day of
rest. It was well for Mr. Jones to spend
a time strengthening and profitable com-
munion with the sage of Fairview, and
let Mr. Gorman's hospitable Maryland
country air and refreshment filter
through his jaded system. Scipio in his
garden, victim of the ingratitude and jeal-
ousy of meaner souls, was wiser than
Scipio leading the furious assault upon
the plains of Zama. Gorman in his rus-
tling grove must have been to Jones as
the unloosed treasures of Delphi and
Dodona to the reverent pilgrims of Phocia
and Epiras. It was good for Mr. Jones
to take that one day off and spend it
with the oracle. He will be the better
for his dalliance with wisdom. Gorman
has much to say that Jones will be the
richer for having heard. The astute or-
acle sings of arms and men, of daring
deeds and sweet cajoling stratagem. He
knows more of strenuous action and the
angry shock of battle than half the cap-

ing leaders in this present strife all
put together. And now that Jones has
left him to fly over the hills and far away,
until he strikes Chicago, he will fly as
one gorged with sapience and equipped
for new and nobler exploits.

Some time ago the good people of the
United States were startled by the publi-
cation of a state document announcing
that if England would not peaceably per-
mit the delectable domain of Venezuela
to demark itself by certain boundary lines
it would be necessary for this country to
enter upon a campaign of education, with
the British lion as chief pupil. For a
short time the country held its breath,
and then burst into a vociferous howl for
war. Congress rose but finally settled
down on an investigating commission.
This commission has now completed its
investigation and will make its report to
the President shortly before Congress
convenes. Suppose this report shall sub-
stantiate the accusations of Venezuela
that Great Britain has been stealing ter-
ritory in the American hemisphere.
What then? Mr. Cleveland may find the
last few months of his administration en-
livened by the presence of a white ele-
phant with terpsichorean proclivities.
But, of course, he has the favorite re-
source of a President at the close of his
fourth year. He can shift the burden of
responsibility to his successor.

The air of Washington is full of the
noise of those people who take a flying
trip across the country and ascertain just
how each state will vote in November.

Martin Manz.

Martin Manz was born August 2nd,
1880, at Kolbach, county Claw, in the
Black Forest, Wurtemberg, Germany.
He came to this country in the year 1881,
and worked for farmers in Freedom, Lodi
and Lima, spending also one year lumber-
ing in "the pines," for about fourteen
years. In 1895, or about that time, he
married Mrs. Christine Shaver, with
whom he lived until her death four years
later. In 1879 he was married to Mrs.
Barbara Geier, whose maiden name was
Haab. From that time he worked his
wife's farm in Freedom until 1885, when
her sons took the farm, and the parents
took up their residence in Chelsea.

Mr. Manz was brought up a Lutheran;
but for the last five years has been a wor-
thy member of the Congregational
church. His health has been failing
gradually for about eight years, and he
died on the 2nd of October, 1896, aged 66
years, 2 months.

The funeral services were held at the
Congregational church on Monday, Oct.
5th, when an able and appropriate dis-
course was delivered in German, by Rev.
Gottlieb Eisen, pastor of the Lutheran
church, from Job 19:25, 26; after which a
large concourse of both German and
American friends showed their esteem
for him by following his remains to their
beautiful and peaceful resting place in
Oak Grove cemetery.

Mr. Manz had no children, and no re-
latives in this country except one sister,
Mrs. John Wink, of Freedom, who, with
his widow, are all the kindred who re-
main to mourn his departure.

Michigan Game Laws.

Below we give a brief synopsis of the
Michigan game laws corrected up to
date:

Deer—November 1 to 25. Forbidden:
Pursuit or killing in red coat, fawn in
spotted coat, capture and killing in water,
use of pits, pitfalls, traps, dogs or arti-
ficial lights.

Wild turkey and quail—Nov. to Dec. 15.
Woodcock—August 15 to December
15.

Prairie chickens—September 1 to Oc-
tober 31.
Partridge and pheasant—Lower Penin-
sula, October 1 to January 1.

Wild duck, goose or other wild fowl.
—Act conflicting, specifying the season
as September 1 to January 4, and by pro-
viso extending the season, viz: September
1 to May 1.

Sale of protected game permitted only
eight days following closed season.

Shipment of game out of state prohib-
ited.

Squirrels, rabbits and bear not pro-
tected.
No person shall, himself or by repre-
sentative, expose or keep for sale, or
directly or indirectly, upon any pretense
or device, sell or barter, or in consider-
ation of the purchase of other properties
give to any other person any quail,
woodcock or partridge in the state of
Michigan.

Forbidden: Nets, snares, pits, pitfalls,
and cages, swivel guns, sink boats and
batteries in killing of prairie chickens, tur-
key, pigeon, duck, goose or other wild
water fowl.

Penalty—\$50 or 30 days for each of-
fense.

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

THEY WANT TO FLY.

Ambitious Men Who Wish to Navi-
gate the Air.

Even since Daedalus is said to have
flown on waxen wings it has been the
ambition of men to find ways of navi-
gating in the air and, although num-
erable experiments have been tried,
none has been very successful.

One hundred and twelve years ago
June 5, the brothers Joseph and Ste-
phen Montgolfier sent up a balloon of
varnished paper that exploded at a
high altitude, being "the first that had
ever burst in that unknown sea." This
was the beginning of ballooning.

Pre-eminent as the veteran among
all those who at the present are en-
deavoring to achieve aerial fame is Ot-
to Lilienthal, of Germany. This gen-
tleman takes pride in telling that he
has "devoted twenty-five years to fly-
ing machine experiments," and still he
has yet to make his first flight as a
flyer.

Next in order comes Hiram Maxim,
a native of the State of Maine, living
near London, and manufacturer of the
rapid-firing Maxim machine gun. He
has caused it to be widely published
that he has put considerable money
into flying machine experiments, being
desirous to create a flying air ship, from
which to drop explosives down on an
enemy or on his palatial possessions,
greatly to the said enemy's annoyance
and discomfort.

The crowned gentlemen of Europe
and others in authority, knowing no
more of these aerial matters than do
the laity, and supposing such a thing
will actually come to pass, strain their
eyes toward this shrewd man from
Maine, and buy his guns for all they
are worth. So far, however, Maxim's
experiments have ended in failure.

Another who seeks fame as a flying
machinist is the former astronomer of
the Allegheny (Pa.) Observatory, but
now secretary of the Smithsonian In-
stitution, Prof. Langley. He has written
learnedly and entertainingly of our
great solar luminary, and there is al-
ways an advantage resting with those
who deal with the heavenly bodies, as
no evidence need be put in the scale
for demonstration.

But it must be said that Prof. Langley
is no more successful in making flying
machines than are the others.

New York's Hebrew Theaters.

There are enough Russian and Polish
Jews in New York to support three the-
aters, of which two, the Thalia and the
Windsoor, rank almost the largest in
America. The performances in these
houses are given in Yiddish, and the
plays which enjoy the greatest vogue,
next to the local farces, are those taken
from the Old Testament. The stories
of David, of Jephtha's daughter, of
Saul and of Ruth have been employed
with strong effect in the preparation
of these Biblical dramas, and it would
not be surprising to see some shrewd
American manager translate one of
them into English, place it on the stage
with fine scenery, costumes and other
accessories, and make a direct bid for
the great mass of church-going people
who would be attracted by the Biblical
side of the entertainment, very much as
the worthy deacons of forty years ago
used to allow themselves to be drawn
to Barnum's lecture room, to see the
great drama of "Joseph and his Breth-
ren," preceded by a ballet divertisse-
ment.

Waiting for the Hen.

They tell some good stories on south-
ern railroads to illustrate their slow-
ness, and the following, although it is
an old story retold, is not bad: A pas-
senger train on an Alabama crossroad
line stopped near a small farmhouse.
An old lady wearing a sunbonnet and
shawl, and with a basket hung over
her arm, was seen to accost the con-
ductor. A few words were exchanged
and the old lady went back to the chicken
yard in the rear of the house. The
train stood still for about ten minutes,
and as there was no sign of the train
starting a northern passenger bunted
up the conductor and asked him the
reason of the delay.

"We are waiting in the interest of
business, sah," said the master of the
train. "The lady living in that house,
sah, wants to go to town to market a
dozen eggs. She has 11 eggs in her
basket and is waiting for the hen to lay
the 12th. When the hen does her
duty we shall steam onward."

How Mr. Fly Does the Work.

The microscope reveals the neat con-
trivance which enables a fly to walk up
a window pane or defy the laws of
gravity by gliding along back down-
ward, on the ceiling. The magnifier
shows the foot to be made up of two
pads covered with fine, short hairs, each
pad having a hook above it. Behind
each pad is a bag filled with a sticky
liquid which comes out whenever the
fly puts his foot down. The amount
which is pressed out of each foot is
very small indeed, but taken all to-
gether it is amply sufficient to hold
the insect in any position he chooses.

Paper Hanging.

If you want your rooms decorated
in an artistic manner at reasonable
prices, give us a trial. Orders left at
the Standard office will receive prompt
R. J. & G. D. Beckwith.

F

This is Fair Week. we invite
everyone who comes to Chel-
sea to make their headquar-
ters at the

Bank Drug Store.

A

Stop in and look at our stock
of WALL-PAPER. New Pat-
terns for fall papering. We
have now displayed an elegant
line of Fancy Crockery of all
descriptions. SEE our north
show window for samples.

I

OUR LOW PRICES on Gro-
ceries attract the attention of
everyone. This is a time for
saving money on ever pur-
chase, if you can. Read our
PRICE LISTS. We make a
SPECIALTY of Groceries of the
highest quality.

R

When you buy anything in the
line of SILVERWARE—
Knives and Forks, Watches,
Chains, Rings, don't fail to call
on us, as we carry the

Best Assortment

and make the lowest prices.

W

Everyone appreciates FINE
SPICES and EXTRACTS
and that is why we are partic-
ular in selling nothing else.
Give ours a trial. We are cut-
ting FULL CREAM CHEESE.

E

There will be a good many
disappointed people after No-
vember 3. They will be like
the people in this vicinity who
failed to buy their teas and cof-
fees at the BANK DRUG STORE.
Try our 30c Uncolored Japan.

E

Our Prescription Department
is in the hands of competent
Pharmacists. Bring your Re-
ceipts to us, and we will pre-
pare them at the lowest prices.

K

WE ARE SELLING,
THIS WEEK—

20lbs gran. sugar for \$1.00
4 1-2 lbs crackers for 25c
24 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.
10 lbs rolled oats for 25c.

Glazier & Stimson.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

DEATH IN THE PLUNGE

HORRID FATE OF A KANSAS BALLOONIST.

Drops Five Thousand Feet to the Earth—Vice President Stevenson and Others Have a Narrow Escape—Lawrence Green Flag Case Settled.

Tragic Fate of an Aeronaut.
George P. Anderson, an aeronaut, 22 years old, believed to come from Galena, Kan., met a horrible death at Paola, Kan., Thursday. His ascension was a feature of the Miami County Fair and was a peculiarly daring one. Attached to his balloon was a cannon. When the balloon had reached an altitude of 5,000 feet he climbed into the cannon with his parachute. The cannon was fired and he was thrust out into the air. Just as his parachute opened a small rope by which he was fastened to it broke and he fell to the ground, a lifeless mass of flesh and bones, crushed beyond recognition. The tragedy, it is charged, was due to the aeronaut's own recklessness. Ordinarily he used a life belt to attach himself to the parachute, but this time he made the ascension without it, trusting to the rope he used in its stead. When the weight of his body, with the impetus given by the cannon, fell on the rope it broke under the strain and he plunged down to his death.

Many Distinguished Men Hurt.
Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Drake and his official staff, and a score or more of prominent Burlington city and county officials had a hairbreadth escape from death Thursday morning during the festivities attending the celebration of Iowa's semicentennial anniversary at Burlington. A flimsily constructed platform, from which the distinguished visitors were reviewing the parade, collapsed and pitched the entire party a distance of fifteen feet to the ground. The accident was witnessed by thousands and caused the wildest excitement. Vice President Stevenson was reported killed. Gov. Drake was said to have been fatally injured. Secretary of State McFarland, Mayor Nauman, County Treasurer Burrus and a dozen more prominent men were included in the list of dead and wounded that rumors quickly compiled. Happily the accident did not prove to be as serious as first reported. The Committee on Arrangements is being criticised on all sides, not so much on account of the poorly constructed reviewing stand as for permitting it to be overcrowded. But for this negligence the accident could not have happened. County Treasurer Burrus will probably die.

Ireland Not a Recognized Country.
Judge Hopkins, in the Lawrence, Mass., Superior Court, has quashed the somewhat famous green-flag case against Contractor Patrick O'Brien. O'Brien was arrested July 6 for displaying an Irish flag on a portion of a staging of the new ward 6 schoolhouse Independence Day. As there is a statute forbidding the display of any foreign flag upon a public building O'Brien was found guilty, and Judge Stone, of the Police Court, fined him \$10. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court and Judge Hopkins ruled that Ireland was not a country in the meaning of the statute governing the case and had no flag except that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The case was accordingly dismissed.

BREVITIES.

The Standard Oil Company is about to go into the ice business, and is planning to invade New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis and drive the old concerns out of the business.

Two freight trains collided Wednesday night at Philson, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 124 miles east of Pittsburgh, making one of the worst wrecks in the history of the road. One man is dead, two probably fatally injured and several others missing.

By a wreck on the Lehigh Valley road near Batavia, N. Y., one man was killed and another fatally injured. The wind was blowing a gale and some of the cars caught fire. The fire resisted all efforts to extinguish it for hours. The wreck is very costly, but it is remarkable that no more trainmen were injured.

The Spreckels sugar refinery at Philadelphia, operated by the sugar trust, has shut down for an indefinite period owing to dull trade. About 800 men are thrown out of employment by the closing of the establishment. The other refineries in the city under the same management are not affected, but it is reported that they, too, will curtail their production on account of dull trade.

In Judge Brown's court at Perry, O. T. A. H. and Mrs. M. A. Drake, of Cloud Chief, O. T., were married for the third time. In 1870 they were married in Missouri, but the high temper of each caused a separation and divorce. Six years ago, near El Reno, they were again married, but two years later they separated and were again divorced. They have a daughter 12 years old who witnessed the third ceremony.

Every possibility of ending the Leadville, Colo., strike by arbitration or other amicable means has disappeared, for the time being at least, the Cloud City Miners' Union having voted in regular meeting to continue indefinitely its fight for uniform wages of \$3 per day for all of the men in all the mines. Two hundred members of the union have withdrawn and will seek work. The mine operators will fill the places of the strikers with outsiders as rapidly as possible, and the State militia will probably be kept there a long time.

The coroner of Wayne County, Ohio, rendered his verdict on the tragedy at Dalton last Sunday, holding that Thomas Kidd, aged 14 years, was deliberately murdered by Carl McIlhenny, aged 7 years. McIlhenny's age will exempt him from the charge of murder in the first degree, and the authorities are in a quandary as to what to do with the boy.

P. T. Barnum's only brother, George, was murdered for his money at his lonely hut near Harrison, Mich.

The United States and Great Britain are said to have arrived at a satisfactory settlement on the Venezuelan question.

EASTERN.

Andrew Watt, a Rochester, N. Y., plumber, and his brother Robert, a railroad fireman, quarreled over money matters. Robert stabbed Andrew, inflicting a wound that caused his death an hour later. The fratricide escaped. He is 24 years of age, while Andrew was 28.

Andrew Watt, a Rochester, N. Y., plumber, and his brother Robert, a railroad fireman, quarreled over money matters. Andrew left the saloon in which the quarrel arose, but stopped outside to talk with two friends. In a few minutes Robert also left the saloon, and, seeing Andrew, attacked him. The two clinched and fell, and before they were separated Robert stabbed Andrew, inflicting a wound that caused death an hour later. The fratricide escaped. He is 24 years of age and Andrew was 28.

Lafayette Meade, traveling from New York to Cripple Creek, created a panic at the Union depot in Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday night by firing of a revolver in a crowd. Miraculously enough the bullet was buried in the wall and no one was injured. Meade, who was accompanied by his wife and two dogs, had been requested by the depot master to convey the dogs to the baggage-room. This he flatly refused to do, and when the depot master, a moment later, made an effort to carry off the dogs Meade drew his revolver and fired. Dozens of people crowded around the Meades while the scene was being enacted, and when the shot was fired the greatest consternation prevailed. Meade was arrested.

According to a Pittsburgh manufacturer of steel bicycle tubing, there will be no cheap bicycles next year. He says the prices on high grade wheels will be advanced to recoup the losses of the manufacturers who suffered by the introduction of the cheap machine and the war of prices this year. The Pope Manufacturing Company, the Gormully & Jeffery Company, and other leading makers of high class bicycles have been at work for some time trying to devise a scheme by which the influence of cheap bicycles could be checked. Their efforts culminated at a meeting held in the Hotel Waldorf, New York. The tubemakers are also in the movement. The trust will United States, and foreign, especially British, makers are to refuse to sell in this country. The meeting at New York was a preliminary session, and another will be held within a few weeks to fix next season's prices.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., the pioneer institution for the higher education of women, received a severe blow Sunday afternoon in the burning of the main building, with a probable loss of \$150,000. The building has cost over \$300,000 and could not be replaced to-day for less than \$300,000. Fortunately none of the 400 students or faculty were injured. It is supposed that the fire originated in the laundry from an overheated steampipe. The building and its contents were insured for \$154,000. A. L. Williston, of Northampton, treasurer of the institution, says that steps will be taken toward rebuilding. Instead of having one large structure it is probable that the modern style of cottage dormitories will be adopted, each cottage costing about \$25,000 to \$35,000, and accommodating fifty students. A new gymnasium will probably be built somewhat after the plan of the one at Northfield Seminary, which cost about \$35,000, and there will also have to be a chapel building, which may cost almost any amount up to \$100,000.

WESTERN.

Tom Saunders and John Dotson, of Ottumwa, a village near Sedalia, Mo., quarreled Monday afternoon over politics. Saunders went home, secured a pistol, returned shortly afterwards, and shot Dotson three times, instantly killing him.

Driven to desperation by business troubles and the impending failure of his concern, John M. Faulhaber, of Chicago, made an attempt to commit suicide Thursday night, but little hope is entertained for the man's recovery. Faulhaber is a prominent vice dealer.

Ten tanks of oil belonging to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company at East St. Louis, Ill., were destroyed by fire Thursday evening. Many thousands of barrels of oil were burned, causing a loss of \$40,000 to \$45,000; fully insured. William Callison, a stockman of Versailles, Mo., who had disposed of a load of cattle in St. Louis, lost \$3,000 at the fire. In the crush somebody cut out of the pocket of his trousers and extracted the purse containing the money.

Half the business portion of Plato, Minn., burned Monday. The losses and insurance are as follows: William Lit-yaw, building and stock, loss \$2,500, fully insured; William Carncross, butcher shop, loss \$1,200, insurance \$400; Andrew Miller, general store, loss \$3,000, no insurance; D. Bergman, dwelling, loss \$2,000, no insurance; J. H. Tor, harness shop, loss \$200; Strong & Miller, elevator, total loss, amount unknown; J. P. Perry, lumber, heavy loss.

El Plomo, a mining camp in Sonora, about fifty miles southwest of Nogales, Ari., is beleaguered by Papago Indians and the Mexican authorities at Hermosillo have been appealed to for military assistance. An attempt was made to arrest some troublesome Papago Indians, who resisted, and in the exchange of shots a horse belonging to one of the officers was killed. Four Indians were captured and lodged in jail. To rescue the prisoners some 200 armed Papagos have surrounded the camp and threaten an attack.

Cashier W. G. Porter, of the defunct Bank of Kansas City, Kan., is missing and his bond has been declared forfeited. There is no clew to Porter's whereabouts and requisition papers for every State in the Union will be secured at once. A report that Porter had fled was circulated in Kansas City, Kan., and created considerable commotion among the former depositors of the bank. Porter was placed under \$1,500 bond Sept. 14 on the charge, made by two depositors, of receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent. The bank failed February last and caught many working people.

The Tiger Hotel at Burke, Idaho, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. William O'Mara, a miner, was caught in the flames and burned to death. Seven of the guests, driven to the third story, jumped to the ground below. The burned and injured are: B. L. Searles, Joe Coburn, Miss Anna Johnson, Patrick McHale, Martin McHale, T. Smith and Abel Danielson. Searles and Coburn probably will die. The others are seriously injured. All were removed to the hospital at Wallace and medical aid called. A large warehouse and several small buildings also were burned. The Tiger Hotel

man 200-ton concentrator was badly scorched, but prompt work of the citizens of the town saved it. The loss is \$20,000.

Two robbers walked into the office of the Western Foundry Company at Albany avenue and 38th street, Chicago, just before 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, held up five men who were in the office, took \$1,000 from the treasurer's desk and got away, firing at their pursuers as they went. Policemen in three patrol wagons and eighty workmen from the foundry followed the robbers, who were in a buggy, but the pursuers were too far in the rear at the beginning of the chase. The buggy of the robbers was broken by a collision with a post at California avenue and 38th street. Then they ran across lots and seized a milk wagon, fired a bullet into the milkman's leg and sped away in the vehicle as fast as the horse would go. The milk wagon was afterward recovered at 23d place and Oakley avenue, where the robbers left it.

As a result of a disagreement among the stockholders of Maguire's Opera House at Butte, Mont., that theater is a mass of ruins and the city, with a population of 45,000, is without a playhouse, and scores of attractions booked for the coming season will have to be canceled. The building was erected seven years ago by John Maguire at a cost of \$50,000. A concern known as the Grand Opera House Company secured a mortgage on the ground and James A. Murray bought up a large number of mechanic liens on the building. The Supreme Court decided that Murray was the owner of the building, but the Opera House Company refused to settle with him and would neither buy the house nor sell the ground. Murray threatened to tear down his building, but the company thought he was bluffing. Monday morning he put to work a large force of men, and at night little but the bare walls remained of the once handsome house. The Grand Opera Company was to have opened there Tuesday night.

The will of the late Edson Keith, of Chicago, was brought into the Probate Court Tuesday and admitted to record. The petition which was presented for letters testamentary upon the estate of the deceased merchant showed that he was worth \$1,250,000. Of this \$1,100,000 is in personal property and the remainder in realty. Included in the personal property are the business interests, bonds and life insurance amounting to \$900,000. Of the real estate the family residence is the most valuable asset. The will was executed March 13, 1895. A codicil follows which bears the date of May 7, 1895, and is also in Mr. Keith's own handwriting. Under the provisions of the will and codicil the widow and two sons receive the larger portion of the estate. The first provision in their favor is that each of them is to have \$300,000. The codicil, however, changes this amount to \$250,000. The sum of \$50,000 each is provided for the children of Edson Keith Jr. and Frederick W. and Catherine Keith. These sums the testator desires shall be invested and kept as a sacred trust for the specified purpose.

SOUTHERN.

Wolf Bros., wholesale dry goods merchants at Little Rock, Ark., have assigned. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets, \$475,000.

Reports from all sections received at Austin, Texas, indicate that the cotton crop has been seriously damaged by heavy rains. Cotton was full blown, and hundreds of acres were washed clean.

Miss Ruffin, of Sardis, Ala., playfully pointed a pistol at August Gilchrist, of Courtland, and killed him. She was visiting Mr. Gilchrist's sister, and expected to be her bridesmaid next week. Miss Ruffin was engaged to Gilchrist's brother. The people are prominent socially.

Manuel Gregory, colored, was shot at Chattanooga, Tenn., while attempting to rob the house of Ernest Mann, a well-known citizen. The bullet, fired at a distance of twelve feet, struck Gregory in the head and flattened out as if it had been made of paste. The negro is not seriously injured.

Thomas Willard, a Wheeling, W. Va., bricklayer, while on a drunken spree, took his son, aged 17; Mary Wilbert, aged 12, and Mary Gray skiff riding on the Ohio River. He upset the boat. James McGrail rowed out and rescued Mary Gray and Willard's son. Willard and Mary Wilbert were drowned.

H. M. Atkinson, president of the Southern Trust and Banking Company and of the Georgia Electric Light Company, was indicted by the Grand Jury at Atlanta, Ga., the charge against him being that he has violated the Sabbath day in permitting the employees of the electric light company to work on Sunday.

William Bolton, charged with assault on Mrs. Tillie Blakeman, was held to the Circuit Court by Judge Bates at Stanford, Ky. Mrs. Blakeman attempted to shoot Bolton on the way to jail, but the pistol, which had been handed her by her husband, missed fire, and the woman was disarmed by the officers. Lynching is threatened.

FOREIGN.

Alexander Salvini is reported to be dangerously ill at his father's residence near Florence, Italy.

The steamer blown ashore Thursday on Terselching Island, in the North Sea, and reported to be a North German Lloyd liner, proves to be the Spanish steamer Hugo. Her crew has been landed on Amdeland Island.

Ald. George F. Phillips, Sheriff of the County of London and a brother-in-law of Sir Edward Lawson, principal proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph, was elected Lord Mayor of London Tuesday to succeed Sir Walter Wilkin.

A Salisbury, Matabeleland, dispatch says: There has been serious fighting on the Mazoe River. During one engagement a British force was hemmed in for ten hours by a strong force of insurgents.

Mary Anderson, the noted tragedienne and emotional actress, known throughout the entire theatrical world, is a mother. Monday a bouncing boy was born to Mrs. Navarro at Wimbledon, France, where she has been stopping for some time.

Thursday N. L. Nichols was taken to Springfield, Ky., and placed in jail for shooting and mortally wounding his aged father a few miles from that town. He shot him twice with a pistol, both bullets entering his body. It was the result of a family quarrel, and the prisoner is utterly indifferent.

An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, says that after three days' fighting at Rebasada, the insurgents were repulsed with the loss of fifty killed, including their leader, Cabelcaban. A dispatch to the Imperial from Manila says that the insurgents have occupied eight villages near Cavite

and that they have considerable supplies of arms and food.

Prof. Sir George Murray Humphrey, M. D., LL. D., S. T. D., F. R. S., is dead at London. He was born in 1820 and had held many high offices in Cambridge. He was a member, honorary member, or officer of various foreign and international societies. Prof. Humphrey was the author of a large number of works on anatomical and medical subjects. He was knighted in 1891.

A terrific hurricane swept the British coast all night Friday and the seas were very high. Great damage was done to the buildings about the harbors, wharves, piers, etc., and vessels were stranded at many points. Their crews, however, were saved by the life lines. Much wreckage is strewn about the shore in all directions, and the channel service has been suspended. So far there are few fatalities reported.

The New York Herald Tuesday morning published the following telegram from the President of Honduras, dated Tegucigalpa, Honduras: "Recent reports circulated to the effect that a revolution has occurred in Honduras are absolutely false. The country is tranquil. The diet of the Republic of Central America was installed in San Salvador on the 15th inst. This event will insure for the future continued peace and prosperity."

The west coast of Mexico has been visited by a tremendous storm, which has caused great damage. Altata, port of the State of Chinaloa, is inundated and the capital city, Culiacan, has suffered severely. Many small towns have been flooded. The little railway from Altata to Culiacan has been badly washed out. Waves of water poured into the principal streets of Mazatlan and the new embankments for the protection of the town were torn to pieces by the enormous waves, impelled by the wind, against which nothing could stand. Aid is requested for the sufferers, who have lost a large amount of property.

The Cuban insurgents have blown up with dynamite a mail train from Puerto Principe. Five soldiers of the escort were wounded. The tobacco fields of the San Antonio plantation, Matanzas, have been burned by the insurgents. The Queen Regent has pardoned Oscar Zubizarreta, a nephew of the War Minister, who had been sentenced to death for taking part in the insurrection. At the railroad station of Villa Nueva, Havana Province, the police have captured a quantity of mahogany which had been hauled out and used to transport arms and ammunition to the insurgents. According to official authorization, the rate of exchange of gold in specie is quoted at about 11 per cent. premium over bank bills.

IN GENERAL.

The yellow stream of English gold flowing into the United States treasury swelled to unusual width Friday. Besides the \$2,125,000 which arrived in San Francisco from Australia to pay for shipments of American wheat the Hamburg-American Line steamer Normannia, from Hamburg, Cherbourg and Southampton, brought \$3,250,000 in gold coin.

The first vessel to test the big new dock at Port Orchard, on Puget Sound, which the acceptance test made by the Monterey, will be a Japanese vessel, the Yamaguchi Maru, one of the new line to ply between Seattle and Japan direct, in competition with the British steamers running into Vancouver. The costs of docking and usual charges will be exacted by the Government.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "A very moderate and yet distinct improvement is seen, no longer only in the buying of materials, which continues and stiffens prices, but also in orders for products of some industries, in money markets, and in exports of staples. It is as yet little more than a step toward better things, but has already started some important works and prompted a few considerable contracts."

Traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway is greatly retarded as a result of the operator's strike. At many stations where the operators have gone out trains are at a standstill and communication with the dispatchers is in many cases being carried on by telephone. In the eastern portion of the Ontario division there is a blockade of trains which will cause a heavy loss in the case of perishable freight. J. W. Leonard, district manager at Toronto, Ont., says the men who have gone out were ill-advised, and he expects all the vacant positions to be filled in a short time. The eastern division of the Canadian Pacific is completely tied up, except the main line night trains, by the operators' strike. All operators at local points are out.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, 30c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 14c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 27c to 28c; clover seed, \$5.05 to \$5.15.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 39c to 37c; pork, mess, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 1 hard, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, West-

STEAM BARGE SINKS.

SUMATRA GOES DOWN OFF MILWAUKEE.

Only the Captain, Mate, and Cook Rescued—Many Vessels in Peril on the Lake—Southern Trade and Manufactures Show Great Improvement.

Four of the Crew Perished.

The barge Sumatra, consort of the B. W. Arnold, bound down from Chicago, foundered off the Milwaukee Government pier Wednesday morning. Four sailors were drowned. The captain, mate and cook were rescued by the life-saving crew. The Sumatra was bound for Milwaukee loaded with railroad iron. She was leaking and had her pumps working all night. The sea was running high and the crew had great difficulty in keeping her from sinking. When she reached South Point she got in the trough of the sea, and in a short time her hatches were washed off and her rails carried away. The steamer sounded her whistle and the tug Simpson at once put out from Milwaukee for the wreck. The sea at that time was running very high and great trouble was experienced in getting near the sinking barge. Just as the Simpson reached the Sumatra she foundered. The tugmen succeeded in rescuing the cook and mate from the wreckage. The life-saving crew was on hand and worked hard to save the other men on the barge, but all were drowned with the exception of the captain, who was taken ashore by the life-savers.

Horror Upon Horror.

The West Indian hurricane which entered Florida at Cedar Keys Tuesday morning and swept through the southern part of the State in a northeasterly direction left death and destruction in its path. Owing to the prostration of telegraph wires and the delay of trains, only meager reports have been received; yet they show that over twenty towns and villages have been wrecked and that thirty or forty persons have been killed. At 4 o'clock in the morning the hurricane had been churning the Gulf left the water and swooped down upon Cedar Keys, a town of 1,500 inhabitants about 100 miles southwest of Jackson. After thirty-six hours had elapsed not one word had been received directly from that place. The only report came by way of Gainesville, fifty miles northeast of the Gulf town, and was to the effect that Cedar Keys has been swept away and many persons killed and wounded. Certain information from many other towns tells of great loss of life and enormous property damaged. Aside from Florida, Virginia and Georgia were the principal sufferers. It is estimated that at all points 200 people were killed, and \$8,000,000 done.

Fierce Gales Whirl Off Michigan.

Driving wind and rain and the chill of winter so near at hand made Tuesday night the worst on water or land that has yet been recorded for this season. Lake Michigan was stirred to its very depths, and craft that were so unfortunate as to be out were tossed and driven from their courses, and captains spent a sleepless, anxious night until they were able to make harbor. Many boats were wind-blown and unable to leave port, and others left and were obliged to turn back into harbor for refuge from the storm. At Milwaukee the steam barge Sumatra foundered and four of her crew were drowned. The lake was covered with a thick mist, with the rain, and it was impossible to see fifty feet ahead in the blinding storm. Capt. Stewart, of the City of Milwaukee, from St. Joe, was obliged to haul about three times before he could make the Chicago harbor at an early hour Wednesday morning, after his boat had rolled away her topmast and her overhanging plank had been smashed.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The report has been revived at New York that Channey Dewey is to wed his ward, Miss Edith Collins.

Angusta Miller, only daughter of ex-Senator Warner Miller, was thrown from a bicycle and seriously injured at Mohawk, N. Y.

Sandusky, Ohio, national banks have posted a notice to the effect that they will hereafter accept Canadian silver only at a discount of 20 per cent.

The steamer Umattilla, which left San Francisco Saturday with passengers and freight for Puget Sound ports, went ashore off Point Wilson in the Sound.

A vicious St. Bernard dog attacked a party of school children at Maryville, Mo., and two were so badly injured they will die. Laura Baumann, aged 7 years, was bitten about the head and face and will probably die. Baby Kuchs was almost torn to shreds and her arms and breast terribly bitten. She cannot recover. Albert Kuchs was bitten through the wrist, but will recover unless rabies follow. Evan Hawkins was bitten in the leg.

The Chattanooga Tradesman will present in its next issue a carefully prepared report on the industries established in the South during the third quarter of 1896. Every precaution is taken to have this report thoroughly reliable and it furnishes a valuable index of the industrial development of the South. The Tradesman says that one of the gratifying features of this report is the diversity of industries established, which conclusively proves that the opportunities in the South for profitable manufacturing enterprises are not confined to a few lines. The report for the quarter shows a total of 461 new industries.

John W. Mackay has made a contract for the erection of a \$400,000 mausoleum over the grave of his son in Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary: At Detroit, Capt. Thomas W. Kirby, ex-Mayor of Grand Haven—At Rockford, Ill., Mrs. R. H. Allen—At Lafayette, Ind., Daniel T. McNeil—At Vandallia, Ill., Mrs. Martha J. Ross, 77.

Altata, Mexico, has completely disappeared as the result of the recent hurricane. Only one house remains in the town of Elota, where nineteen persons were killed. Other towns destroyed are Tecuma, Escaleras, Silado and Ceritas.

The Dubuque District Congregational Conference has affirmed its action in condemning the Bay conference of San Francisco for expelling Rev. C. O. Brown after he had been acquitted of charges of immoral conduct with Miss Overman, and decided to admit Mr. Brown to fellowship.

HOW UNCLE SAM IS BLEED.

Has Paid \$3,000,000 in Ten Years for Something He Did Not Get.

The Naval Department has at least opened its eyes to an evil of long standing and a reform may be looked for. It is the matter of paying premiums to new warships for increased speed. Within the past ten years about \$3,000,000 has been paid in this way, yet there has been but little advance in the matter of speed. Vessels would make speed records in their trial trips and receive the bonus when put into service they could not maintain their records. Of the \$3,000,000 of Philadelphia.

When we began the building of the new navy, it was thought desirable, because of the untold capabilities of American builders, to offer them generous inducements to improve their plants and put forth their best efforts. The premium was decided upon, but it was not the speed bonus of to-day. The earlier ships were contracted for on the plan of a power. Under this system were built the Yorktowns, Petrels, Concord, Bennington, Charleston, Newark and Baltimore. With the exception of the Baltimore, which earned a horse-power premium of \$106,442, the contractors earned but little. It was the Baltimore's big horse-power bonus which determined the Navy Department to change the system and future contracts embraced a provision for speed premiums alone. These offers were more than liberal. They began with the Philadelphia and San Francisco, at the rate of \$25,000 per quarter knot in excess of the contract requirement of 19 knots. Under this both vessels earned a bonus for their builders of \$100,000, they having made 20 knots on their respective trials. When the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis and Olympia were contracted for the offered premium was increased to \$50,000 per quarter knot over 20 knots. The Cramps built the ships and made them go very fast on their trials, the Columbia earning \$350,000 and the Minneapolis \$414,000. This last prize opened the eyes of the department, and thereafter the offers of premiums were very much reduced, and in the later contracts for battleships and gunboats they have been withdrawn altogether. The great prize of \$350,000 just won by the Brooklyn is the last of the big premiums. There are now only four ships under construction that are to pay premiums for speed—the battleship Iowa and the three gunboats building at Newport News. The rate on these last, however, is much lower. The Iowa is to receive \$50,000 for each quarter knot excess, but the gunboats will only get \$5,000. At this rate the possible prizes will not be great, though the Iowa may earn \$100,000. The Kearsarge and Kentucky, battleships, are to receive no speed premiums, nor are the three additional battleships, authorized by the next Congress. On the contrary, they are to forfeit \$25,000 for every quarter knot under 10.

WHEAT ON THE JUMP.

Prices Have Advanced Steadily and Speculation Is Reviving.

Within fifteen days the price of wheat in Chicago has advanced 10 cents, and there is more buying as prices work higher. For five consecutive days there has been an advance above the closing figures of the previous day, and last week the advance was 7½ cents. This has brought about a more confident feeling in everything in the way of grain and provisions, and the despondent feeling that has prevailed for two months is fast disappearing. Speculation is broadening, and the farmer is receiving the benefit.

The market Friday was a daisy. The wise traders, who thought 65 cents for December was high-water mark, and sold out their long wheat at a fair profit, as well as the short seller, who has been feeling for the top to get out a line, thought they had a cinch, and played for a break. They got it, as December sold from 63½ cents to 64½ cents. Then the situation changed, and the early sellers suddenly wanted their wheat back. It was an ordinary market up to midday, but in the last hour the price advanced steadily. After the close sales were made at 67½ cents. Fifteen days ago, at 57½ cents, it had no friends. Now it has an abundance of them.

The feature of the advance is that prices all over the world are moving up as fast as they do in Chicago, and the cash wheat is being taken by millers and exporters faster than at any time in years. There is no manipulation, but simply a supply and demand market.

A coterie of big traders are arrayed on the bull side, who have great confidence in the future of values. They are John Cudahy, W. R. Linn and W. T. Baker. They bought wheat because they believed it cheap, and W. T. Baker does not hesitate to say that he believes it will sell at \$1 before another crop is raised. Supplies are well adjusted to requirements, and America for once holds the key to the situation, and can dictate prices to foreigners.

Sparks from the Wires.

The noted outlaw and murderer, Bart Thrasher, and his pal, Doc Panther, last of the successors of Rube Burrows, were killed near Horse Creek, Walker County, Ala., by Deputy Sheriffs Cole and Ball, of Birmingham.

The marriage of Miss Olive Bagor, fourth daughter of the late ex-Gov. John J. Bagley, to Stedman Buttrick, a young banker and broker of Boston, whose home is in Concord, Mass., was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother in Detroit.

Judge Baker, of the United States Court at Indianapolis, gave his decision in the famous case of the Indianapolis Water Company against the American Strawboard Company for pollution of White River. He found against the Strawboard company and fined it \$250.

Information was received at Sedalia, Mo., of the appointment of James C. Thompson, the defaulting and absconding cashier of the defunct First National Bank of Sedalia, as tie and wood inspector for the Mexican Central Railroad, with headquarters in the City of Mexico.

PRIVATEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION

THOSE persons who were old enough at the time of the close of the war of the rebellion to be interested in the undertakings of the rebellious States upon the sea will recall easily the constant alarm that was felt in the North, and especially in the Eastern States, for the safety of merchant vessels of the United States exposed to the piratical steamers provided by Great Britain to prey upon our commerce and to give encouragement to the struggling Confederacy, says the New York Times. The whereabouts of the Alabama, the Florida, the Shenandoah, had been at different periods the subject of profound concern both to ship owners and to the Navy Department, which was obliged to maintain the blockade and also detail fast cruisers to seek and destroy the privateers that were overhauling and destroying vessels in every sea.

Much of the history on this subject has been told over and over again, and a good deal of it is very familiar to the student of the war of the rebellion. But for the detailed story, as told in the orders and reports of the United States vessels employed in hunting for privateers, and in the Confederate reports of the operations of the privateers, the official records of the Union and Confederate navies in the war of the rebellion must always be the best authority. Two very interesting volumes of this work have been prepared and printed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Commander Richard Rush. Volumes I. and II. give the documentary history of the operations of United States and Confederate cruisers from Jan. 19, 1861, to March 31, 1864. Volume III, now issuing from the Navy Department, completes the reports of the operations of the cruisers to the close of the war. While the earlier volumes were very interesting, giving an account of the Federal preparations to stop the depredations of the rebel vessels, and reproduced the journals of Semmes and other rebel commanders employed in the work of destruction, the third volume is perhaps more interesting in its contents than either of those which preceded it, bringing to a close, as it does, the careers of all the noted privateers that had managed to keep in constant alarm for four years every ship owner or shipper who had trusted his goods to American vessels.

The Confederate privateer Alabama had destroyed or ransomed vessels valued at \$5,176,174 in little less than two years, when on June 15, 1864, the Kearsarge, commanded by Captain John A. Winslow, lying at Cherbourg, received a challenge from Captain Semmes of the Confederate privateer, then in that port, for a contest. According to the statements of both commanders before the fight the vessels were about equally matched. Their tonnage was the same. The Alabama carried one 100-pound rifle, one heavy 68-pounder and six broadside 32-pounders. The Kearsarge carried four broadside 32-pounders, two 11-inch and one 28-pound rifle—one gun less than the Alabama. The Alabama's crew was exclusively procured in Great Britain, and the officers were principally deserters from the navy of the United States. After an engagement of sixty-five minutes the Alabama sank, riddled with shot and shell. Twenty-six men of her crew were killed or drowned and three of the crew of the Kearsarge were wounded. After the formal surrender of the Alabama Captain Semmes, her commander, and several members of her crew escaped to the English yacht Deerhound, the owner of that vessel having been requested by Captain Winslow to assist in the rescue of the drowning men. The Kearsarge had but 120 tons of coal aboard, and to protect the vitals of the ship Captain Winslow stowed the ship's chains outside the vessel to afford that resistance which was in a measure afforded to the Alabama in having 320 tons of coal stowed in her bunkers. The Kearsarge had seven guns and worked five; the Alabama had eight and worked them all, and she threw 370 projectiles, while the Kearsarge threw 173.

The cruiser Stonewall, an iron-clad bought from English owners and sent out with alarming notices about her speed and power, was a vessel of 900 tons only, but she was ironclad and had a dangerous-looking ram, about which some of our naval officers unquestionably had a fright. She was indeed formidable, as compared with the vessels of our navy at that time, having armor five inches thick, a casemated 300-pound Armstrong gun forward, two 100-pounder rifled guns in a turret on her quarter deck and two other guns in broadside. The United States Government heard of her movements, and the Niagara, first rate, 4,582 tons, 420 men and 32 guns, and the Sacramento, second rate, 1,307 tons, 154 men and 10 guns, were ordered to secure or destroy her. Secretary Welles was very much in earnest about the matter, and his earnestness was reflected in the injunctions conveyed to Commodore Thomas T. Craven, of the Niagara, by our Minister at Paris. Craven found the Stonewall in Ferrol, and saw her come out, "haunting her flag" and displaying other indications of contempt for our ships. The Niagara and Sacramento did sail about a little, but the report made by Commodore Craven admitted that he was unwilling to venture a fight. The Stonewall got away. This was in March, 1865. In December of that year Commodore Craven was court-martialed for "failing to do his utmost to overtake

and capture or destroy a vessel which it was his duty to encounter." The verdict was afterward set aside. The Stonewall ran into Havana harbor, and there stopped until she was surrendered to the Government of Spain. Her career was without incident except this scare of the Niagara and Sacramento.

The United States Government apologized to Brazil in 1866 for the offense committed in October, 1864, by Commander Napoleon Collins, of the United States steamship Wachusett, in capturing in the Brazilian harbor of San Salvador, within a marine league of Bahia, the rebel privateer Florida. The Florida was a particularly pestiferous pirate. The depredations of the craft, under the command of Lieut. C. Maningault Morris, were many and distressing, and her boldness in scouring the Eastern coast, almost within sight of New York, made all the officers of the United States cruisers very anxious to come up with and capture her. By rapid movement and erratic courses



she managed to elude her pursuers until early in October the Wachusett came up with her in the port of Bahia. Relying upon the neutrality laws to protect him, Lieut. Morris was serenely confident of his security, and allowed his men to take liberty by watches, and the officers were accustomed to live ashore in alternate squads, awaiting the completion of repairs and the replenishing of stores. On the morning of Oct. 7, at 3:15, the Wachusett rammed and disabled the Florida, while she was at anchor, made fast to her with a hawser and towed her out to sea. There was a collision between the men on the Florida and those on the Wachusett, but it was short, resulting in the surrender of the pirate by the officer in command. The Wachusett brought home her prize, and in April, 1865, Commander Collins was brought before a court-martial, and was tried upon the charge of having violated the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral government. Collins pleaded guilty. In July the Nipsic appeared at Bahia to fire a salute to the Brazilian flag in apology for the offense committed by the Wachusett, Brazil having expressed satisfaction with that method of assuring her of our disinclination to touch her honor. The concluding pages of the history of the Tallahassee, a swift cruiser privateer that destroyed thirty-three vessels between Aug. 11 and Aug. 20, 1864, is being supplied, with a list of the vessels, most of which were caught near Eastern ports, but the Tallahassee did not have any very thrilling adventures.



The Shenandoah was the British troop ship Sea King, made ready for privateering off Madeira after she had made her way there as a merchant.

CONFEDERATE STEAMER STONEWALL. The Shenandoah left Funchal on Oct. 17, 1864. She made her way by Cape Horn to the Pacific, and began work on Oct. 30 by scuttling the bark Aline, worth, with cargo, \$95,000. By June 22, 1865, more than two months after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the Southern States in rebellion, she had destroyed or bonded for ransom thirty-seven vessels, altogether valued at \$1,172,223. Early in April, 1865, she reached Ascension Island and found half a dozen American whalers there, and captured all of them.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

State Tax Rate Is but 1.9 Mills This Year—Equalized Valuation Has Decreased \$24,000,000—Total Levy Nearly \$1,000,000 Less.

Nearly One Million Less. Last year the total State tax levied was \$3,013,919.52, and the rate was 2.7 mills on the dollar. This year the total tax is but \$2,068,538.62, and though the total equalized valuation has been decreased \$24,000,000 the rate is but 1.9 mills on the dollar. The various items are as follows: University, one-sixth mill tax, \$84,183.33; soldiers' home and dormitory, \$88,000; State public school, \$35,000; State normal school, \$58,450; agricultural college, \$10,000; Michigan asylum for the insane, \$19,250; asylum for dangerous and criminal insane, \$7,875; Upper Peninsula hospital for the insane, \$65,000; home for feeble-minded and epileptic, \$53,000; school for the deaf, \$60,000; school for the blind, \$22,000; industrial school for boys, \$57,750; industrial home for girls, \$38,002.60; mining school, \$40,000; board of fish commissioners, \$27,500; State board of health, \$2,000; State weather service, \$1,000; Michigan national guard, per capita tax, \$9,065.64; naval militia, per capita tax, \$2,802.05; copying records in adjutant general's office, \$4,000; State library, \$5,000; dairy and food inspection, \$9,400; Michigan dairymen's association, \$1,000; State horticultural society, \$1,500; agricultural institutes, \$5,000; statue of ex-Gov. Austin Blair, \$10,000; general purposes of the State government, \$1,171,000. The amount of State tax apportioned to each county is as follows: Alcona, \$1,501.04; Alger, \$3,743.62; Alcona, \$2,013.07; Alpena, \$7,487.25; Antrim, \$6,083.39; Arenac, \$2,339.76; Baraga, \$2,807.72; Barry, \$26,205.36; Bay, \$45,850.37; Benzie, \$3,275.67; Berrien, \$33,692.00; Branch, \$35,564.41; Calhoun, \$54,282.52; Cass, \$28,077.17; Charlevoix, \$5,615.43; Cheboygan, \$6,925.70; Chippewa, \$8,610.33; Clare, \$3,275.67; Clinton, \$33,692.00; Crawford, \$1,871.81; Delta, \$6,551.34; Dickinson, \$10,294.96; Eaton, \$35,564.41; Emmet, \$5,615.43; Genesee, \$44,023.47; Gladwin, \$2,807.72; Gogebic, \$26,205.36; Grand Traverse, \$10,294.96; Gratiot, \$18,718.11; Hillsdale, \$39,308.04; Houghton, \$79,551.98; Huron, \$16,378.35; Ingham, \$39,308.04; Ionia, \$34,628.51; Isabella, \$3,743.62; Iron, \$7,487.25; Isabella, \$10,762.91; Isle Royale, \$187.18; Jackson, \$57,090.24; Kalamazoo, \$49,603; Kalkaska, \$5,147.48; Kent, \$38,270.09; Keweenaw, \$2,807.72; Lake, \$1,408.86; Lapeer, \$20,265.36; Leelanau, \$2,339.76; Lenawee, \$56,154.34; Livingston, \$28,077.17; Luce, \$2,807.72; Mackinac, \$3,743.62; Macomb, \$34,628.51; Manistee, \$16,846.30; Marquette, \$33,692.00; Mason, \$8,423.15; Mecosta, \$8,423.15; Menominee, \$13,102.68; Midland, \$4,679.53; Missaukee, \$4,679.53; Monroe, \$29,948.98; Montcalm, \$17,782.21; Montmorency, \$1,123.09; Muskegon, \$56,154.34; Newaygo, \$7,955.20; Oakland, \$56,154.34; Oceana, \$9,359.06; Ogemaw, \$7,487.25; Ontonagon, \$1,408.86; Oshtemo, \$7,487.25; Oscoda, \$935.91; Oshtemo, \$3,743.62; Otsego, \$27,141.20; Presque Isle, \$1,408.86; Roscommon, \$935.91; Saginaw, \$67,885.20; Sanilac, \$15,910.40; Schoolcraft, \$5,615.43; Shiawassee, \$31,352.84; St. Clair, \$39,308.04; St. Joseph, \$32,756.70; Tuscola, \$10,654.02; Van Buren, \$27,141.20; Washtenaw, \$58,026.15; Wayne, \$383,721.30; Wexford, \$8,423.15. Total, \$2,068,538.62.

Short State Items.

Chicago men are looking over the ground at Cadillac with a view of building a street railway.

At Lansing George Drake and wife ate poisoned pressed beef, and only the hardest kind of work saved their lives.

The 4-year-old daughter of Jonathan Powell, near Flint, drank laudanum. Her life was saved with difficulty.

Heavy frosts have badly damaged late potatoes in the vicinity of Farwell, and the outlook for a good crop is very poor.

The roof of the big brick barn at the Eastern Michigan asylum at Pontiac was destroyed, together with some hay and sleighs, loss, \$1,500.

Around Bay City quail and partridges are unusually numerous, quail becoming so tame that they frequently come into yards and feed with chickens.

At Berenville Mrs. Geo. Youngs lifted a fork of hay from the barn floor, disclosing five large black snakes. She did not scream, but lambasted them till not one was able to wag its tail. The smallest snake was nearly three feet long.

The village of Alger will soon be a thing of the past. It was founded in 1838, when the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena first went through, making a junction with the Michigan Central. The new Detroit and Mackinac track leaves Alger eleven miles to the west, and the rails from Prescott to that place will be pulled from the Michigan Central will also close its station. The lumber business of the place is about at an end.

The residence of Ald. Peter Flansburgh, of Manistee, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday night. The Alderman and his wife were at the theater when notified of the fire. The entire contents were also consumed by the flames. One hundred dollars in money which Mrs. Flansburgh had in the house was reduced to ashes. The loss is \$2,000, with \$900 insurance. This is the second aldermanic residence destroyed by fire within a week.

The fourth day of the Lenawee County fair was marked by a tremendous crowd in attendance. It is conceded that while in the line of agricultural machinery, sheep and cattle, the exhibits were short, yet in other respects the display was the finest ever seen. Especially is this true of fruit, and the display of apples never has been approached there. The attendance was lessened by extremely cold weather. The "hard times" have undoubtedly made much difference in the general attendance.

Thursday afternoon the residence of Fred German, in the outskirts of Marquette, was entered by burglars while the family were away, and valuables to the amount of \$200 stolen.

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.

At Williamson 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 Evart, 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 a 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 stopped 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 seeding, and prospects are that 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 Pettinger, who lives two and a half miles south of Cass City on a farm belonging to one Nell McClarty, left her 17-month-old baby 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. Pettinger 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 pulled a revolver and shot Levi in the breast, the ball 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, and 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 Wisnolow planing mill and furniture factory at Muskegon has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, including trainwheels, five box cars 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 June 5 last and was thrown, grips 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 SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for October.

Golden Text—"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."—Ps. 111:10. This lesson has for its subject "Solomon's Wise Choice," and is found in Kings 3:5-15.

Adonijah's rebellion ended abruptly, and Adonijah besought Solomon for his life. A conditional pardon was granted to him, and Solomon was established on the throne, having received the final charge of the aged David. That charge included commands to kill Joab and Shimei for their past misdeeds. Thus David handed down to his son feuds which he had been either too cunning or too cowardly to terminate. The passage I. Kings, 2:12-46, relates how Solomon carried out this injunction of David. The execution or murder of Adonijah, Joab and Shimei there related probably did not occur until after the dream which forms the subject of this lesson. The dream is also to be placed before Solomon's marriage to the Egyptian princess mentioned in I. Kings, 3:1. It belongs immediately after his accession to the throne; the great sacrifice at Gibeon (3:4) was probably the celebration that followed the coronation, or whatever ceremony followed the death of David.

Suggestions for Study.

See the parallel passage in II. Chron., 1:7-12.

Compare with similar crises in the lives of other young men—times of choosing the main purpose of life; such men as Joseph, Moses, Samuel, David, Christ; and many in secular history down to our day.

The Oriental's belief in the importance of dreams and their divine origin. It does not seem absolutely necessary to attribute any miraculous character to the dreams recorded in the Old Testament. If we believe that God reveals himself to the consciousness of men normally and regularly, there is nothing extraordinary in the additional fact of this revelation coming during sleep. It would be impossible to prove that this does not happen to-day; there is much evidence to show that it does.

Explanatory.

"In Gibeon" the most sacred place in the land; therefore Solomon had gone there to celebrate his accession and offer sacrifices to Jehovah. It was one of the "high places" where the people worshipped, because there was no temple (3:2).—"The Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream": as he had appeared to Abram (Gen. 15:1), and others.—"Ask what I shall give thee": this is a part of the setting of the dream; it would be rash to interpret it as meaning that the Lord actually offered to give Solomon whatever he asked for. That would be rather too much like the folk-tales of the "three wishes" and the like. We are rather to understand that the Lord's purpose was to discover to Solomon himself the critical nature of his decision; to draw out Solomon's better self and thus induce him to begin his reign wisely. The words "Ask what I shall give thee" do not imply that the Lord would give if Solomon chose unwisely.

"Thou hast showed unto thy servant David, my father, great mercy," a wise young man thus to remember the kindness of the Lord to his father. Not every youth of 19 or 20 raised to a high position thinks about the past mercies of God as a basis of hope as well as duty for the future.

"I am but a little child: I know not how to go out or come in," perhaps instead of "a little child" we would better understand "a stripling," "a lad," literally, a small or weak young man.—"To go out or come in": that is, how to discharge the ordinary duties of life.

"Thy people which thou hast chosen," an additional element of responsibility; to lead a chosen people one must necessarily be endowed with unusual discrimination and ability.

"The speech pleased the Lord," evidently a comment of the writer. Even if the passage relates an actual occurrence which was told by Solomon afterwards to his courtiers and thus passed into history, he would not have known that the Lord was pleased except as indicated by the following promise.

"Hast not asked for thyself long life, neither riches . . . nor . . . the life of thine enemies": the three things which Solomon might have been expected to choose. The third he had good reason to desire, if the example of his father David had any effect on him.

Teaching His's.

Solomon showed the true spirit of one who needs divine aid. He was humble, conscious of his own weakness, confident of God's ability and willingness to help. He knew what he wanted: "A hearing heart." The lack of such a heart often ruins lives that began under the most hopeful conditions. It cannot be said, however, that Solomon showed this disposition throughout his life. It is all very well to pray for the right things; not so well if we neglect them when they are bestowed upon us.

The divine willingness to grant good gifts to them that ask for them. The Lord gave Solomon riches and honor as well as wisdom. It does not follow that a similar result will always be observed. The boy who gives his plaything or his piece of pie to a sick comrade gets a better plaything or a bigger piece of pie in a certain sort of "Sunday school book;" not in life. The man who prays for spiritual blessings when he is in trouble of a practical sort sometimes receives relief of material want as well as of spiritual poverty; and sometimes he does not. So do not teach this lesson in a manner that admits of misunderstanding on this point. An offensive and grandiloquent speaker once remarked in the House of Representatives, "I would rather be right than be President," whereupon a member rose and said, "Mr. President, I have never known the gentleman to be right, and I am sure he will never be president."

A similar fate may await people who pray for wisdom and piety in the hope of getting a more substantial reward. Solomon made a genuine choice between alternatives. It is true, he had good reason to believe that he would be rich in any case; but of long life he had no assurance. Yet he asked for wisdom.

Next Lesson—"Solomon's Wealth and Wisdom."—I. Kings, 4:25-34.

BALL SEASON ENDS.

REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD OF 1896.

Progress of the Struggle for the Championship from Its Beginning Last April—Prognostications for Next Season.

How They Stand.

1896.	Clubs.	1895.
1. 698.	Baltimore	600 1
2. 625.	Cleveland	646 2
3. 606.	Cincinnati	508 3
4. 555.	Boston	542 4
5. 555.	Chicago	554 5
6. 512.	Pittsburg	538 7
7. 480.	New York	504 9
8. 477.	Philadelphia	595 8
9. 443.	Washington	536 10
9. 443.	Brooklyn	542 5
11. 308.	St. Louis	298 11
12. 290.	Louisville	297 12

*Tie for ninth place.

The season just ended has not been as prosperous with professional baseball as the two or three seasons preceding. This is on account of the hard times. It is evidenced clearly from the fact that fewer of the minor leagues have pulled through the entire season. As far as the National League is concerned, the attendance in the aggregate has been smaller than last year. The conditions of the race have been responsible for this to a large degree. For instance, the clubs in good baseball towns like New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston have never been in it, as far as the championship was concerned, for any length of time; while last year nine clubs were fighting it out until near the close of the season.

The business of the Chicago club, said President Hart, has fallen off both at home and abroad this season as compared with last, the greatest falling off being in the away-from-home games, caused by the reasons just stated. The attendance at home has been less than last year because we have had poorer attractions on holidays, Saturdays and Sundays, and also because the team was a greater number of games away from the pennant, although occupying the same relative position in the championship table as last year.

To prognosticate the performance for a coming season is a hard task. It is impossible to foretell what will be the condition of the men when they show up for work in the spring. The best pitchers of one season may be the poorest of the next. The heavy batsmen of 1896 may be the weak batsmen in 1897.

EIGHT DIFFERENT TICKETS.

Multiplicity of Presidential Nominations May Lead to Confusion.

Says a Washington correspondent: There are now eight presidential tickets in the field. Some of the tickets are duplications. Nevertheless they were nominated by separate national conventions, duly called, and in some States, as, for instance, in Ohio and Illinois, where State legislation controls the method of printing the tickets for presidential electors, this multiplicity of tickets is likely to cause confusion. In the order of their nomination the tickets are as follows:

Prohibitionist—Nominated at Pittsburg May 27:

For President—Joshua Levering, of Maryland.

For Vice President—Hale Johnson, of Illinois.

National Party—Free silver woman suffrage off-shoot of the regular prohibitionists, nominated at Pittsburg May 28:

For President—Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska.

For Vice President—James Haywood Southgate of North Carolina.

Republican—Nominated at St. Louis June 18:

For President—William McKinley, of Ohio.

For Vice President—Garret Augustus Hobart, of New Jersey.

Socialist-Labor—Nominated at New York July 4:

For President—Charles H. Matchett, of New York.

For Vice President—Matthew Maguire, of New Jersey.

Democratic Party—Nominated at Chicago July 10 and 11:

For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

For Vice President—Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

Silverites—Nominated at St. Louis July 24:

For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

For Vice President—Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

People's Party—Nominated at St. Louis July 24 and 25:

For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

For Vice President—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.

National Democratic Party—Nominated at Indianapolis Sept. 3:

For President—John McAuley Palmer, of Illinois.

For Vice President—Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky.

END OF A LONG LEGAL FIGHT.

Judge Payne Appoints a Receiver for Iowa Farmers' Trust Company.

The bill for the appointment of a receiver for the Farmers' Trust Company of Iowa, which has been the subject of much litigation, was filed with the Superior Court at Chicago Thursday. The claimants were Julia C. Rogers, Caroline M. Hobbs, Frank F. Holmes, Emil Waller, guardians of the Schoff estate and others who are owners of the bonds and stock of the company. Judge Payne appointed a title guarantee and a trust company receiver.

The company was incorporated in Iowa with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and its principal business has been to loan money on farm lands. The bill of the complainants alleges that Rockwell, Sayer has been president of the company since its formation and, the claimants say, he has managed the business mainly for his own profit.

What is believed to be a genuine case of leprosy was accidentally discovered in the waiting room at Bellevue Hospital, New York. The supposed victim was quickly transferred to the Willard Barker Hospital. He is George Fleming, 40 years old, a homeless German baker. He has been sleeping in charity houses, and, according to his story, he has been afflicted for ten years.

Richard Williams, ex-Chinese customs inspector at San Francisco, convicted of extortion, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and fined \$100,000.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Fairbank & Williams Block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1896.

Lima.

Miss Ida Dixon from Chicago has been visiting relatives here.

Hiram Eggleston from Mt. Pleasant spent part of last week here.

There will be a republican pole raising at Lima Centre on Friday night, Oct. 16th, at 6 o'clock. After the pole raising there will be fire works, speeches and a dance. W. W. Wade-meyer will be one of the speakers.

Sylvan.

Mr. James Biggs of Detroit was a Sylvan visitor last week.

Mrs. B. Parker of Chelsea was a Sylvan visitor last Sunday.

Mr. Hugh MacNally had the misfortune to lose his cow last week.

There will be but one service in our church next Sunday, the evening service being at Francisco.

The following new members were received by the pastor of the Sylvan Union church last Sabbath: Mr. N. Dancer, Mrs. N. Dancer, Mrs. H. Boyd and Mrs. J. Milepaugh.

Last Sunday thieves gained an entrance to the home of Mr. Otto Hoppe, and secured a gold watch and a suit of clothes belonging to Mr. Hoppe. It seems a gang is working in this vicinity as many hen-coops have been found minus their occupants.

The Sylvan Ladies Aid society meets next Saturday afternoon Oct. 10th at the home of Mrs. C. A. Updike. The change from Thursday to Saturday being made necessary because of the Chelsea Fair. The gentlemen are also invited to attend this meeting.

Presidential candidate W. J. Bryan is booked to pass through Ann Arbor Oct. 15, on his way from Jackson to Detroit. Since his experience with Yale students he is somewhat shy of addressing students. But if he is assured of protection from insult he will speak from the train for a few minutes at Ann Arbor as he passes through.—Washtenaw Times.

Why don't the fire company stir around and do something? They ought to hold socials, bring out the engine and convince folks that they are alive. At the same time they should teach the foreman the difference between the tones of the fire bell and those of the Baptist bell, and by their aggressive spirit bluff all conflagrations, incipient or able bodied, that come their way. Great Scot! what's the use of a fire department unless it bange through the streets, causes a runaway or two, and thunders into mankind the roaring fact that it is on earth and with both feet?—Grass Lake New.

At Ann Arbor, two brothers, John and Frederick Weinman, laborers, quarreled over a trivial matter Sunday morning and Frederick, in a burst of passion, seized a stick of stove-wood and struck John a savage blow upon the temple, fracturing the skull. Fearing fatal consequences Frederick fled. John has remained unconscious ever since, but early this morning was still alive. On Monday, concluding the blow would be fatal, several officers started in pursuit of Frederick, but most of them returned at 6 o'clock reporting no clue. Frederick was confined in Pontiac for insanity several months in 1895, but has seemed rational enough since his discharge. The brothers quarrelled frequently.

Alta M. Beach, graduate of the University School of Music of Ann Arbor, will be at the Chelsea House on Friday evening, October 9 and Saturday, October 10. She will be pleased to meet all persons interested in voice culture; Miss Beach is also a teacher at the Ann Arbor Music Store.

"I do not hesitate to recommend Miss Beach, as her ability is unquestioned."

—Albert A. Stanley, Director of the School of Music and Professor of Music, U. of M.

FOR SALE.—On account of departure will sell 1 fine Garland Self Burner, 1 Round Oak stove, and 1 cutter.—Rev. G. Eisen.

A Wonderful Work.

One of the most remarkable works of human labor was the artificial reservoir, Lake Meier, built by Amenemha of the 12th dynasty, which served to store up the waters of the Nile during the season of the flood, and distribute them by canals over the land during the dry season. Its circumference was 8,000 furlongs, and on its being allowed to fall into ruin, the fertility of the region became, to a serious extent, a thing of the past.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

It is estimated that two years are required for the Gulf water to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.

When flying at its highest speed the house fly makes 600 strokes of its wings per second and the dragon fly 11,500.

A glow worm has a brush attached to its tail, because it is necessary that the back be kept clean in order to show its light.

The song of the English male skylark is best when the female is on the eggs. At such times he soars to great heights and sings rapturously.

Astronomers calculate that the surface of the earth contains 31,625,625 square miles, of which 23,814,121 are water and 7,811,504 are land, the water thus covering about seven-tenths of the earth's surface.

It is said that cut flowers will keep very fresh if a small pinch of nitrate of potash or common salt is put in the water in which they stand. The ends of the stems should be cut off a little every day to keep open the absorbing pores.

Music relieves muscular fatigue in man, says Prof. Tarchanoff, of St. Petersburg, who has been experimenting on the subject from a purely physiological standpoint. It helps to drive out carbonic acid in dogs and increases their consumption of oxygen; it also makes them perspire. He thinks it may be regarded as a serious therapeutic agent.

England has added to the finger print system of the identification of criminals the Bertillon system of minute anthropometric measurements. Surely there is nothing hidden that modern science seems unable to reveal. It is claimed that by throwing an enlarged photograph of a man's handwriting on a screen the very beatings of the pulse can be shown, and as these are not alike in any two persons a forger seems to carry the means of verifying the scriptural "be sure your sin will find you out" in his very veins and arteries.

We don't know that a very definite idea can be conveyed to the mind of the magnificent distances of the universe by statements of the time it would take to travel or send messages from earth to the various solar stations; but there is a fascination in the vagueness of the impression given. Thus, according to Sir Robert Ball, a telegram sent at the usual rate—that is, 186,000 miles a second—would require seventy-eight years to reach the most distant telescopic stars. But the camera has revealed stars far more distant than these, some of which, if a message had been sent in the year A. D. 1, that is to say, 1895 years ago, the message would only just have reached some of them and would be still on the way to others, going at the rate of 186,000 miles a second.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS.

That some mortgages suggest burning the candle at both ends.

That some of the social lines in the army are kept ridiculously taut.

That some of the socially great are exceedingly small in their morals.

That the "perfectly natural" girl in society has become a real curiosity.

That nothing is so cheap and so very valuable as politeness and courtesy.

That the walk of a woman indicates her gentility as much as her speech.

That fashionable scandal travels faster than the cannon-ball express.

That often novels written with an object are the most objectionable of all.

That those enjoy the ocean voyage most who avoid the crowded steamers.

That fashionable people do not relish home truths emanating from the pulpit.

That many a girl who takes "the first man who offers" lives to repent the act.

That more sacrifices are made for social progress than for eternal salvation.

That Cupid has had hard work to make men fall in love with masculine girls.

That there is no hurdle too high for the woman with fashionable aspirations.

That roof gardens lessen the sympathy for husbands obliged to stay in town.

That too many die with the expectation of continuing feuds in the next world.

That the advanced crowd is made up of those who have nothing to lose and all to gain.

That not every little boy who goes fishing will live to be President of the United States.

ALL SORTS OF COINS.

The first woman's face represented on a coin was that of Pulcheria, the empress of the eastern empire.

The Chinese stamp bars or ingots of gold or silver with their weight and fineness and pass them from hand to hand as coin.

The rel of Brazil, like the mill of our own money table, is an imaginary coin, no piece of that denomination being coined. Ten thousand reis equal \$5.45.

The first Maryland coins were minted in 1662 and were put in circulation by act of council ordering every household to bring in sixty pounds of tobacco and receive 10 shillings of the new money in exchange for it.

In 1634 the Massachusetts General Assembly made bullets a legal tender by the following enactment: "It is likewise ordered that musket bullets of a full bore shall pass currently for a farthing apiece. Provided that no man be compelled to take above XIII at a time in them."

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Those who can command themselves command others.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm.

If there is a virtue in the world we should aim at it as cheerfulness.

The biggest hero is the one who is scared the most and runs the least.

Our dissatisfaction of any other solution is the blinding evidence of immortality.

Though flattery blossoms like friendship, yet there is a great difference in the fruit.

Cunning leads to knavery. It is but a step from one to the other, and that very slippery.

The two best rules for a system of rhetoric are, first, have something to say, and next, say it.

A course of conduct that has to be defended to the conscience, may always be set down as wrong.

A wide, rich heaven hangs above you, but it hangs high; a wide, rough world is around you, and it lies very low.

It is not in the power of a good man to refuse making another happy, where he has both ability and opportunity.

Whatever career you embrace, propose to yourself an elevated aim and put in its service an unaltered constancy.

Make your most simple act complete, do your most common daily duty, from its divinest motives, and what a change will come.

It is, after all, the person who stakes the least who loses most. In the affections this is wholly true. He who risks nothing loses everything.

THE TELEGRAPH.

There are 601,142 miles of land lines and 153,640 nautical lines of cable in the telegraphic world.

Telegrams in secret language are not accepted for Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia, Tripoli and Turkey.

In South Africa the telegraph companies are bothered by the natives, who steal the wire and make bracelets and nose rings.

The United States owns no telegraphs. England pays an annual interest of over \$1,000,000 on the money invested in her telegraphs. Most of the continental governments own the lines in their territories.

To register a permanent short cable address is taxed in some countries. In Egypt it costs \$1.80; in Denmark, \$2; in Bulgaria, \$4; in Brazil, \$5; in Great Britain, \$5.25; in Austria, Spain, France, Russia, \$8; in Turkey, \$20.

To send a telegram to London from New York and get an answer takes two hours. The message goes through Causo, Nova Scotia and Penzance. When special arrangements have been made to clear the wires fifteen seconds will suffice for a message one way.

Brazil employed in 1890 for her lines 1,418 persons; British India, 6,611; France, in her continental and Colonial lines, 58,001; Great Britain and Ireland, 117,989; Japan, 7,140; New Zealand, 1,154; Roumania, 1,648; Spain, 3,644; Switzerland, 1,948; the Philippine Islands, 473.

EARLY MENTION OF RACING.

In 1700 a race meeting was held at York, England, and from that day to this there has never ceased to be an August meeting at York.

King James I. bought of a Mr. Markham the first Arabian horse ever owned in England. The price was \$500. He was disgraced by being beaten by every horse that ran against him.

It seems about as certain as anything historical can be that there was horse-racing in the forest of Galtres, near York, England, before 1500. And there seems to be good reason to believe that there was horse-racing on the frozen Ouse in 1007.

The latter part of the reign of George I., or the commencement of that of his successor, was remarkable for the beginning of a work dedicated expressly to a record of the truly English sport, the "Racing Calendar," which was commenced by Mr. Cheney, of Arundel, Sussex.

Boucher, in his "Survey of the Town of Stamford," says that a concourse of noblemen and gentlemen met together in the vicinity of the town in "mirth, peace and amity, for the exercise of their swift running horses every Thursday in March. The prize they run for is a silver and gilt cup with a cover of the value of £7 or £8.

Guaranteed to Keep You Cool.

What part of a fish weighs most? The scales.

When is a man duplicated? When he is beside himself.

What are the most difficult ships to conquer? Hardships.

Why is the letter W like scandal? Because it makes ill will.

Why is an umbrella like a pancake? Because it is seldom seen after lent.

Why are guineas and gentians like the Germans? Because they are two toubles (Teutonic).

How did Jonah feel when swallowed by the whale? He was down in the mouth and went to blubber.

What is the difference between photographing and whooping cough? One makes facsimiles and the other makes sick families.

If you saw a house on fire what three celebrated authors would you feel at once disposed to name? Dickens—Howitt—Burns.

Remains of a Twelve-Foot Giant.

It is said that the fossilized remains of an Irish giant about twelve feet in height are lying unclaimed at a London railway station.

A Few Pointers on Lumber, Coal, Lime.

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

The best Marblehead Kelly Island Lime, 50 cents per barrel of the Glazier Stove Co.

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

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

Water Lime the very best, in bushel bags 20 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

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

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

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

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

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned wish to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted them during the series of afflictions through which they have recently passed.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Paine and children.

"The Brownies" at Jackson.

One of the coming big attractions is C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger's elaborate spectacle, "Palmer Cox's Brownies." Will be seen at the opera house Monday matinee and night, Oct. 12. The gorgeous extravaganza will be presented here just as it ran for 150 nights in New York, with the same company of over 100 people, and the heavy equipment of splendid scenery, properties, electrical devices and mechanical effects intact. The famous "Brownie man," Palmer Cox, will be here with the big production.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifier.

Two Lives Saved

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her; but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street San Francisco suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful, it is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

Notice.

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

John G. Wagner.

Persons wishing their pianos tuned by S. B. Tichenor are requested to leave their order at the Standard office.

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.

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.

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

J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

Pay the printer!

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." See C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.



TELLS OUR STORY

Perhaps better than we can.

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

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

R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Do You

FEEL SICK?

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

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

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

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

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

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

ONE EASY TO TAKE 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.

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.

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.

FOR

all the Novelties in

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY

Combined with low prices and first-class work, call on

KATHRYN HOOKER,

McKune Block, CHELSEA.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of its functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 at Glazier and Stimson's Drug Store.

FINE

If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard

Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Will

print Business Cards, Wedding Stationery, Visiting Cards, Programs, etc.

PRINTING

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Josie McGuire, who has been very ill, is reported as better.

Edward Duddy has purchased sixty acres of the Tate Watson farm.

Mrs. R. Wunder is making some extensive additions to her house on S Main street.

Frederick Richards has purchased the Thomas property on South Main street and will soon be living there.

The school children have two half-holidays this week, in order to give them a chance to visit the fair.

A. N. Monton was exhibiting a sprout of one season's growth which measured 8 1/2 feet in length.

The Glazier Stove Co. has had the room same painted on the south side of a foundry roof, in eight foot letters.

Don't miss the Cassidy-Wortley concert at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, October 20. Admission, 25c.

The house of Otto Hoppe was entered by burglars Saturday night who carried away a suit of clothes and a watch.

Jas. S. Gorman has started his cigar factory again with non-union hands, and is paying the Jackson schedule of prices.

A meeting of the Teachers association of Washtenaw county will be held at the high school building, Dexter, Saturday, October 17.

MARRIED—On Monday, October 5, 1896, Miss Maggie McCall to Mr. Alvin Tucker, both of Chelsea, Rev. J. J. Dickerson officiating.

The next teachers' examination for second and third grade certificates, will be held at Ann Arbor, Thursday and Friday, October 15 and 16.

A large company was present at the reception to Rev. J. J. Nickerson and family in the League rooms, at the M. E. church Friday evening.

Weiler and Brosnan are running the old Lehman cider mill, and are making cider for 1 cent per gallon, every man gets the juice from his own apples.

Rev. G. Eisen has received and accepted a call as superintendent of German Protestant Orphans' Home at Detroit. He will leave for that place in about three weeks.

Burglars entered the store of R. S. Armstrong & Co. Saturday night and carried away about \$400 worth of jewelry from the stock of L. & A. E. Winans. As yet there is no clue to the robbers.

A relic of former fairs in Chelsea is an exhibition at Frank Shaver's barber shop, in the shape of a small bill advertising the fair held on October 7, 8 and 9, 1875, when the exhibition was held on the Dr. Gates farm.

Under the heading of "a new danger to public health," the state board of health has issued a circular urging physicians to guard cases of mild sore throat, in many of which, it is claimed, the Loeffler, or diphtheria bacillus is present.

The Leader acknowledges the receipt of the premium list of the seventh annual fair to be held in Chelsea, Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th. The list was printed at the Chelsea Standard office and is an excellent piece of typographical work.—Dexter Leader.

The Grass Lake News entered upon its eighteenth year last week. Bro. Carleton is making the News one of the most readable papers in the state, and we are pleased to see evidences of prosperity on its part, chief among which is the building of a new office for his plant.

After being agent for the American Express Company at this place for thirty-seven years, W. F. Hatch has been placed on the retired list. Albert E. Winans, who has been employed by the company for several years, received the appointment as agent, and entered upon his duties Monday.

A large congregation attended the special services at St. Mary's church last Sunday. Forty members were added to the sodality of the Blessed Virgin by Rev. Father Rosswinkle, who preached a sermon, remarkable for fervor and eloquence. The magnificent banner in honor of the Sacred Heart, which is the work of Mr. James P. Bacon, was solemnly blessed, and the benediction closed the beautiful and impressive ceremony.

A reception to Rev. J. H. Edmunds and family will be given by the Congregational church and society, Tuesday evening, October 13, in the parlors of the church. A good time is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

About forty of the students in Chelsea high school attended our seniors' social. A more beautiful and modest class of young ladies and more quiet and gentlemanly young men would be hard to find. Chelsea should be proud of her young people.—Dexter Leader.

Chas. Paine, aged 18 years, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Paine, on Friday, October 2, 1896, after an illness of several months duration. The funeral was held Sunday day afternoon at his late home, Rev. J. H. Girdwood conducting the services.

The story that any candidate upon the free silver ticket is trying to increase his chance of election at the expense of others upon the ticket is a gold bug lie. The silver candidates are all wool and a yard wide, and they don't need to resort to common every day republican methods to secure election.—Ann Arbor Argus.

The county clerk has received notice from the state auditor general that the amount of state taxes due from Washtenaw county this year on the equalization of \$31,000,000 is \$68,026.31. The indebtedness of the county to the state means a further demand for \$1,289,01. These figures the clerk is directed to lay before the board of county supervisors at its October meeting.

The Chelsea fair is in progress this week with the largest list of entries that has been recorded for several years. One family, the Hartzuff's of Unadilla, having made over 200 entries. Several families with as much enterprise as this could hold a fair of their own. As our publication day comes too early to permit of an extended write up of the fair, it will be given in full next week.

At the request of their numerous friends, Misses Cassidy and Wortley will give a concert at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, October 20 next. They will be assisted by Miss Marion Lyons of Jackson, who has gained quite a reputation as an elocutionist, and also by Miss Elinor Marvin, soprano. Those who were fortunate enough to hear the concert given by Misses Cassidy and Wortley last winter look forward to an entertaining evening.

The market has held its own on the advance since one week ago. Wheat now brings 67c for red or white. Rye 25 to 32c according to weight and condition. Barley, 55c all there is in sight yet, beans have advanced and bring about 75c with the discounts, potatoes 25c, onion 30c, apples 40c per barrel for shipping stock and 5c for windfalls to evaporate. Turnips and carrots will bring about 10c, butter 12c, eggs 13c, chickens 5c. Receipts are free and will continue so as farmers have got to have money.

Following is a report of the school in District No. 5, Lyndon, for the month ending September 10: Those attending every day were, Kate and Grace Collins, Lillie Parks, Alta and Ethel Skidmore, Ernest Pickell, Calista and Floyd Boyce, Vincent Young. Standing 95, Florence and Kate Collins; 90, Grace Collins; 80, James Young, Lillie Parks, Genevieve Young, Madge Young, Calista Boyce. Kate Collins and Genevieve Young have not misspelled a word in writing nor spelling during the month; Lillie Parks, Madge Young and Grace Collins missing but one. Mrs. L. A. Stephens is the teacher.

The death of Miss Margaret Cassidy of Lyndon, which occurred last Monday October 5, 1896, came as a welcome release from a long and painful illness, which was borne with great patience. Miss Cassidy was a most estimable lady, greatly respected by those who knew her. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church, of which she was a devoted member, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1896. The celebrant of the high mass of requiem was her pastor, the Rev. W. P. Conside, and Dr. Rielly of Adrian preached the sermon in his usual eloquent style. The interment was in St. Mary's cemetery Sylvan.

FOR SALE—One first class side-bar buggy, leather top; eastern make. Call on George Blach.

BOOKS WANTED—Will the persons to whom I lent school books please return them at once?—Ella L. Morton.

PERSONAL.

H. H. Fenn spent Monday at Ypsilanti. Edward Low has returned to Chicago.

Geo. P. Glazier spent Saturday at Detroit.

Mrs. James Speer spent Tuesday in Detroit.

Mrs. G. H. Kempf is visiting friends in Detroit.

Miss Mary Wunder is visiting friends in Dexter.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brooks spent Sunday at Canton.

Frank Staffan was an Ann Arbor visitor Tuesday.

Judge Look of Detroit spent Wednesday in town.

Miss Florence Shaw was a Saline visitor last week.

M. Sullivan and son were Ypsilanti visitors Monday.

W. F. Riemenschneider spent Sunday at Francisco.

Ed. Gallegar of Adrian is visiting friends here.

Miss Lizzie Maroney was a Detroit visitor Tuesday.

Miss Anna Tichenor spent the past week at Detroit.

Aaron Buss is attending business college at Ypsilanti.

R. S. Armstrong made a business trip to Detroit Friday.

Hon. James S. Gorman called on Detroit friends Friday.

Miss Maggie Keusch has returned to her home at Detroit.

Mrs. Perry Palmer of Jackson visited friends here this week.

Mrs. Sarah Beach of Grass Lake is the guest of relatives here.

Guy Lighthall spent several days last week in New York City.

Mrs. T. Shaw of Ypsilanti is the guest of her father, F. Hooker.

F. P. Glazier left for Chicago, and other points west, Monday night.

Miss Minnie Allyn of Ypsilanti spent Sunday here with her parents.

Vern Reimenschneider spent a few days last week in Stockbridge.

Tommy Wilkinson is in Ann Arbor, where he has accepted a position.

Miss Ada Schenk of Francisco is the guest of Miss Agnes Cunningham.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sullivan and son of Hillsdale are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Winans and children have returned from Lansing.

C. H. Kempf was in Ann Arbor Tuesday on business connected with the poor commission of Washtenaw county.

Mrs. Olive Stang of Elyria, Ohio, has been the guest of Mattie Spiegelberg.

Mrs. Alice Avery and daughter, Edith, have returned to their home in Sumner.

Miss Alice Gorman leaves for New York Monday to continue her art studies.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Codd of Detroit are spending a few days at Cavanaugh Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Rielly are entertaining Rev. Dr. Rielly of Adrian, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Maroney and Lewis Vogel visited friends in Dexter last Sunday.

Miss Jessie Everett has returned from Potoskey, after spending the summer there.

Jas. Hudler and Mrs. A. E. Walker spent several days of last week at Grass Lake.

Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy McKune.

Dr. and Mrs. Mrs. J. C. Twitchell are spending a couple of weeks in the northern part of the state.

Dr. Cassidy of South Bend, Ind., was called here by the death of his sister, the late Miss Cassidy.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Morley of Ypsilanti, Ont., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Turnbull.

R. C. McAllister of the Ann Arbor Democrat was a pleasant caller at the Standard office Wednesday.

Mrs. A. C. Frear and Miss Fanny Watkins of Napoleon are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Beckwith.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kempf, Mrs. G. H. Kempf, Mrs. W. Kempf, Dr. and Mrs. Thos. Holmes attended the wedding of Miss Nell, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. R. Kempf of Ann Arbor, to Mr. E. H. Close of Toledo, last evening.

William Jennings Bryan, silver candidate for the presidency of the United States, will begin his campaign through Michigan on Monday next. He will start from Duluth, Minn., running through the upper peninsula first. He is scheduled to touch fifty-five different points in Michigan, at which he will make speeches. He will not speak in Washtenaw county.

Blood and Nerves are very closely related. Keep the blood rich, pure and healthy with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have no trouble from nervousness. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

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

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

and pure, wholesome food will surely promote health.

Keep healthy and grow wealthy, by buying your eatables at the store where first-class goods and low prices prevail and where there is no room for cheap shoddy goods. We will not sacrifice QUALITY for the purpose of making a low price; neither will we sell an article as the BEST when we know it IS NOT. We are making a reputation for first-class goods, and cannot afford to misrepresent—our goods are sold on their merits.

We offer this week our usual assortment of good things to eat.

MEATS.

Boiled ham, very best..... 20c
Spiced tongue, cooked in vinegar..... 20c
Pickled pigs feet..... 10c
Choice breakfast bacon.....
Honey-cured hams and shoulders,
Choice dried beef Knuckles
pulled from heavy steer
beef, chipped or whole.....
Finest clear back pork, pure leaf
lard..... 7c
Choice dairy butter, and fresh laid

EGGS.

No. 1 Michigan full cream.....
.. CHEESE ..
People know what our cheese is—they seem to like it. We have a large number of the best ever made.
LIMBERGER CHEESE—12c. per lb., not hard and dry, but fresh, soft-stock.
PICKLES—Spiced, mixed, sweet and sour, and of excellent quality.

FRUITS.

Fresh Jamaica oranges.....
Large ripe bananas, California lemons,
Cape Cod cranberries, Snow apples,
California figs New Giant figs,
New California raisins, Concord grapes

VEGETABLES.

Large, ripe Hubbard squash, each..... 5c and 10c
Fancy Jersey sweet potatoes, 8 lb. 25c
Large, solid heads sugar-loaf cabbage.....
Fancy Upland potatoes, all sound and smooth.....
Fresh, crisp celery.....

MIKADO TEA.

The popular, pure Japan tea at 50c per lb. is the finest grown. Are you using it? If not, ask for a sample. We know it will please you.

CEYLON CONGU and English Breakfast Teas, in fact

The Most Complete

COFFEE, TEA and SPICE

Stock in Chelsea.

FREEMAN'S

Table Supply House,

This Trade Mark

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



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

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

NOTHING BUT LEADERS.

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

Men's shoes at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. For any one of the prices we give better value this fall than ever before.

W. P. Schenk & Co.

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

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.

Waverley Bicycles Highest of High Grades

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

Experienced Riders

Made by Indiana Bicycle Co Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. KNAPP, Agent.



CHAPTER XXXII.

"We are striking work here, sir. We are going south; but that matters little. As for Rufus Crouch, we have not had him among us these four days past. And that, doctor, is all I have to tell."

Obadiah Jedson, as he said these words, leaning on the long, sharp-pointed shovel which jet-hunters use, looked sternly and grandly picturesque, his gray locks streaming over his shoulders, and his tall, gaunt height towering aloft.

"This person Crouch," Dr. Leader was in the act of saying, when suddenly a procession of seafaring men came winding its way along the beach skirting the cliff wall, and in the midst of the marching column was visible a rude litter upon which lay a shapeless, motionless something covered up decorously with another fragment of tarpaulin.

"An accident, do you say? Let me see it," said Dr. Leader dropping the magistrate, and resuming his old functions as a medical man. The tarpaulin, when removed, gave to view the marble-white face and pinched features of a dead man. There was no mistaking the shaggy red beard, the broad, strongly-built figure of Rufus Crouch.

"Yes, he must have been dead for days; the tide had reached the place where he lay, for here is the green slime of the sea-weed mingling with his hair and staining his clothes," said Dr. Leader. "He was on his way back from Daneborough toward Beckdale, when the path gave way, and he fell. No human being could have survived that fall."

Dr. Leader promptly decided that it would be better to remove what had lately been Rufus Crouch to his own miserable home, the rather that he, in his magisterial capacity, felt it his duty to institute a search for the documents which the ex-gold digger had pledged himself to produce at Lawyer Sturt's office, in confirmation of the heavy charge which he had so vehemently brought against Sir Richard Mortmain.

At last the lonely hut was in view. There it was in its stony ravine, shut in by the barren hills. There was now no furious baying on the part of the four-footed sentinels that guarded the door. The starving dogs could bark no more. Hunger had tamed them, and they lay exhausted.

Then, by Dr. Leader's orders, the door was forced open. They laid the body of Rufus Crouch on the wretched pallet-bed.

"And now for our search," said Dr. Leader; and the superintendent and the more intelligent of his helmeted acolytes did their best, but on no shelf, and in no locker, chest, basket, barrel or cupboard could the most vigilant scrutiny discern anything answering to the papers which Rufus had promised so confidently to produce as proofs of the truth of his accusation against the baronet.

"I am very much afraid," said the magistrate, as the tedious work of searching into all manner of receptacles, nooks and corners came to an end, "that the man had some other hiding place away from his hut. At any rate, it seems as though we had our trouble for nothing."

Obadiah tapped his forehead suddenly, as if a new idea had occurred to him. "I remember," he said—"yes, I remember how I once came here and found the hearthstone up, and Crouch sorely angered and ill at ease because I found him busy with something beneath it that he did his best to hide."

The hint was eagerly adopted. The very workmen who had found Crouch's body on the razor-edged rocks below the dizzy height of Hordle Cliff were ready at a word to use Crouch's own crowbar and shovel to force up the heavy hearthstone.

"A miser after all!" "A crock of golden guineas!" "Always thought he must be rich—a close chap like old Robinson Crusoe!"

Such were some of the comments of the lovers of mystery outside the dead man's dwelling. But when, with some difficulty, the heavy stone had been lifted, and the cavity which it concealed was exposed, no gold, to the great disappointment of the spectators, was revealed, but only a number of parchments and papers, heedfully wrapped in oilskin, to keep them from injury by damp.

"Yes, yes," said the magistrate, after a cursory inspection of his prize, "these are the very papers, as far as I can see, which this poor wretch promised, and no doubt, intended to bring with him to Mr. Sturt's office on the morrow of the day on which he met his death by a fall from that dangerous cliff. And there seem to be other documents, too, not less valuable to further the ends of justice, which Crouch may or may not have meant to use for a good purpose, but which are brought to light now, thanks chiefly to you, Captain Jedson."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Earl Wyvern, for the second time, was a visitor at Woodburn Parsonage. He had called to bid adieu to his friend of other days, the rector.

"I leave Thorsdale to-morrow," the Earl had said, and at that moment Dr. Leader was announced.

Dr. Leader looked around him. All the inmates of the parsonage, including Mr. Marsh, were present. Worthy Mrs. Langton was there; so was Violet Mowbray, looking very sweet, sad and gentle. The Earl, who had known her mother in days long past, was struck by the likeness which she presented to Mrs. Mowbray.

years and years ago, made over to three trustees the sum of seventy thousand pounds consols for the benefit of his grandniece, Violet Mowbray.

Then followed an animated conversation. The Doctor briefly narrated the salient features of the finding of the precious document, while Mr. Marsh on examination vouched for the genuineness of the signature of the old Indian general long dead.

"This must have been stolen," said the dry-salter. The medical magistrate had no doubt of that. Papers and memoranda had been found proving Rufus Crouch to have been head clerk at a West-country solicitor's, one Lawyer Bowman, whose name chanced to be familiar to Lord Wyvern.

"I knew him perfectly," said the Earl, "and I have heard that before he died, with very enfeebled faculties and almost complete loss of memory, a rascally clerk had robbed him and absconded. It was a singular coincidence, too, that General Yorke should not have survived the signing of this deed by a month."

"At any rate," rejoined Mr. Marsh, "we may congratulate Miss Mowbray on her good fortune."

Violet could not repress a sob. The money brought no comfort to her; it was the golden bar to keep her and Don apart. "But," said Dr. Leader, seriously, "my duty as a magistrate is not yet discharged. I have another errand of a more painful nature. I intended, my lord, to have gone up to Thorsdale, but finding your lordship here, I must request the favor of a few minutes' private conversation."

Conducted by the wondering rector into the comfortable dining-room of the parsonage, Dr. Leader made haste to lay before the Earl the proofs of Sir Richard Mortmain's guilt. There was a copy of Crouch's sworn deposition at Lawyer Sturt's office. There were found beneath the hearthstone in the dead man's miserable hut Sir Richard's treasured letters, penned at Mortmain, to conciliate the good-will of his offended plebeian accomplice. There were also the rough copies of the forged check for five hundred pounds, the imitation of Lord Wyvern's signature having in each instance been deemed too faulty to pass muster at the Thredleston and County Bank. Never was more convincing documentary evidence brought together.

"I am sorry for this," said the Earl, thoughtfully. "I thank you, Dr. Leader, for the delicacy and kind feeling with which you have acted in this distressing affair. If you will allow me, I should like to have a few days to reflect. I will write to you, certainly, but I should prefer a short delay."

The Earl went back to the drawing-room, but there was a cloud on his brow, and he seemed strangely preoccupied; and as soon as courtesy permitted he took his leave. So soon as the carriage which had brought him from Thorsdale Park was clear of the parsonage grounds, the Earl gave the order, "To Helston—to Sir Richard Mortmain's. I wish to call there on my way back."

Earl Wyvern, conducted into the presence of the baronet, bent his head slightly, but stretched out no hand to take the white and jeweled one which the master of Mortmain held out to him. He declined, too, to be seated.

"I am here," said the Earl, in his sternest tone and with his coldest manner, "to give you a warning, Sir Richard. It may seem strange to you, perhaps, that such a warning should come to the forger from the man whom he has robbed, but—"

"My lord, this language must be accounted for!" interrupted the baronet, as a patch of red mounted to his pallid cheek. The Earl eyed him with haughty scorn. "I shall account for it," he said, severely, "before a proper tribunal, if necessary. Let me tell you, before you attempt to cloak your guilt by denial or bluster, that your accomplice, the fellow Crouch, has denounced you. Let me tell you, too, that within the space of one short hour I have had before my eyes the proofs—the absolute proofs—that Captain Richard Mortmain, the son of my best and oldest friend, wrote my fictitious signature to the forged check for which, at the Thredleston Bank, Crouch received five hundred pounds."

"This was terribly plain speaking," Sir Richard, ghastly in his pallor, clutched at the table near him for support, and seemed as if about to faint.

"Mine," continued Lord Wyvern, "is an errand of mercy, not of vengeance. My request for delay has only put off the evil hour of your arrest and trial. Take my advice, and fly; and in some distant country repent, if you can."

"I thank you from my heart—I will go," stammered out the baronet, feebly.

"I think your master is ill," said Lord Wyvern to the Mortmain servant who was ready to open the hall door for his exit. And then, re-entering the carriage, he went back to Thorsdale Park.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Thorsdale Park, which lies on the Yorkshire coast, between Horseshoe Bay and the seaport of Shrapton, is a decent little village enough, and boasts of as tidy a little inn as is consistent with the sparseness of the local population.

Customers of the better sort at the Blue Lion meant farmers and farm bailiffs, skippers of fishing-smacks, captains or mates of small vessels, Shrapton town-folk, and last, not least, the household brigade of the landlord, the servants from Herrick Hall. The category included also old Captain Obadiah Jedson, well known and respected from Lowestoft to Shields, and whose company of jet-hunters were just then encamped in Horseshoe Bay, near the rugged reefs of black and weed-draped rocks which there jut out, like a natural wall, into the sea. It was the very place described in the earliest of these pages, the very spot where Don, as a child, had been found by the jet-seekers under gaunt Captain Jedson's command. And in a corner of the neat parlor

flowing over his shoulders and his eyes half shut.

"We've got a new visitor up at the Hall," said the coachman, setting down the pewter, from which he had taken a temperate draught—"Lord Wyvern."

"Will he be a Lord of Session, Mr. Stubbs?" asked the Scotch gardener.

"This is a real lord," rejoined the coachman, almost crossly. "Why, man, it's Earl Wyvern, one of the richest earls, I've heard tell, in broad England. His lordship's no stranger here, and he's an old friend of Sir William Herrick's. He came here first with his young bride—poor thing!—that died early in foreign parts. And the next time he came to stay at the Hall he was a widower, as grave to look at, though not so stern-like as now. Then it was that the great misfortune happened that our Sir William and his lady felt so much for, though, of course, it was worse for his lordship. Haven't ye heard the story, Mr. Meiklejohn?"

Mr. Meiklejohn had heard no story in any way connected with Earl Wyvern, and said so.

"His lordship, as I said before," resumed the coachman, "came back again a widower, to visit our master at the Hall. He was not called Lord Wyvern then—he was not, because, you see, his father, the old earl, did not die for a matter of three years after that, so my lord was called Lord Ludlow. It's the second title in the family. If his lordship's son had not come to a sad ending he'd be Lord Ludlow this day."

"But how did this sad ending happen, Mr. Stubbs?" demanded the Scottish gardener.

"It happened this way, Mr. Meiklejohn," replied the coachman, returning to the pith of his story. "My lord brought down with him, besides his valet, a nurse for the child, a very respectable, tidy young person. This young person, the maid, used to go, with the perambulator and the little child, who may have been four, or something near that age, here and there, but most to the sands at Horseshoe Bay, and sit down there and read, or look at the sea, as girls like that will do; and one day, when a sudden storm came on, she didn't come back. When the child and the nurse were missed there was a search, but it was too late. The perambulator was found empty above high-water mark, and so was the open book the girl had been reading. But that was all, and nothing more was known until four days later, the body of the young woman was found, poor thing. But the child's poor, washed little corpse was never found—washed out to sea, no doubt, and—"

Here a sudden crash interrupted the narrator, as Obadiah dropped his long church-warden pipe, and the fragile clay was smashed to pieces on the sanded floor.

"What's that?" exclaimed Mr. Meiklejohn.

"Nothing. The old cove in the corner must have nodded off to sleep, I suppose," answered the coachman, glancing toward the captain of jet hunters, with whose personal appearance he did not happen to be acquainted.

But Obadiah sat quite still and appeared to be unaffected either by the story he had just heard, or by the demolition of his pipe. Quietly the captain of the jet hunters rose from his seat in the corner and stalked out of the room, paying his modest reckoning as he passed the bar, and went out into the dusk of the coming night.

(To be continued.)

POTENT LITERARY FACTOR.

Excellence of American Magazines Made Possible by Advertisements.

Edward W. Bok editorially discusses advertisements as "A Potent Literary Factor" in the Ladies' Home Journal. He maintains that the advertisements of to-day are made so attractive that a magazine would lose much of its charm, beside a great part of its value and interest, were they to be omitted. "The advertisement, too," Mr. Bok contends, "has become a literary factor. Without the rapid growth of the art of advertising, and the substantial growth of income which such progress means, our magazines could not possibly be made what they are to-day. The advertisement has made the modern magazine, in point of literary and artistic excellence, possible. It has become a distinct literary factor, and as potent and all-powerful a factor as ever entered into literary considerations. Which of our magazines published in these days, for example, could continue to give its table of contents if all advertisements were withheld from its pages? Not a single one of them, and I except none. The actual cost of the single number of any of our magazines is beyond average public conception. That cost is possible to their owners only and solely because of the income derived from the advertisements. At the low price for which the majority of our periodicals are sold to-day no profit whatever ensues from that source. * * It is for this reason that every reader of a periodical should approve of, rather than oppose, the advertisement. And the reader's support of the magazine's advertisements means a direct return to him. If the reader patronizes the advertisers of the magazine which he reads he necessarily helps to make the advertisements in that periodical profitable, and naturally the advertiser is willing to continue to announce his wares in that particular magazine. This adds to the income of the periodical, and enables the owners of it to enter into larger and better literary and artistic undertakings. Thus, not alone does the reader benefit the advertiser and the magazine, but he indirectly benefits himself. * *

Joked About the Judge. The late John S. Holmes being told, upon the death of a certain judge, that it was proposed to erect a monument to him, he observed that it ought to be a bass-relief. Another judge was holding court, and the sun shone upon the back of his head. Holmes whispered to the clerk: "A beautiful illustration of Scripture—the light shineth upon the darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not."

When we are grateful for our blessings

WHEAT ON THE JUMP

SPECULATORS SAY IT WILL GO TO A DOLLAR.

Corn and Oats Also Advance—Gain to the Farmers of \$150,000,000 Value in Three Weeks—Britishers Do Big Buying.

Rise Is Based on Real Demand. All farm products \$150,000,000 Wheat 52,000,000 Corn 3,000,000

This represents the gain to farmers advances in the price of farm products have made in three weeks. Wheat is racing for the dollar mark. The price passed 70 cents in Chicago Thursday. On the Board of Trade there was growling of the bears, and mad rushes by the bulls. Small traders were trying to find the bottom of the market, but kites were attached to all prices. A single feature was that wheat, in its upward flight, carried other products with it. Corn and oats joined the general advance. So did pork. Into the West went the news that within the last three weeks and including Thursday's gain \$52,000,000 has been added to the value of the wheat crop held by the farmers. Four million dollars alone was their gain Thursday. They are that much richer than they were Sept. 8, when the rise began. With the cost of producing wheat 35 cents a bushel they find in October a change in selling price from 53 cents to more than 70 cents. Twice the cost of production is at their command.

Wild Fecne in Pit.

Wisacres on the board, madly gesticulating at their fellows, declared that the end was at hand. The pit was a scene of pandemonium. But there was no weakening in prices. On the contrary, amid a closing scene somewhat similar to the famous ones in the days of Hutchinson, prices remained firm, with every indication of continuing upward for days to come. Every farm product has advanced in value millions of dollars during the last fortnight. Wheat has advanced 13 1/2 cents in three weeks, flaxseed 17 cents, while pork gained 50 cents Thursday over the previous day's prices, and retained most of its advantage to the close. The gain in dollars and cents to the farmer, as near as can be estimated, is all of \$150,000,000 for his products. One-third of this advantage is in wheat alone. If corn continues to increase it is almost impossible to estimate how much will be added to the agriculturist's wealth. With a crop of nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels each 1 cent advance in price means a gain to the producers of \$20,000,000. The price gained Thursday was 1 1/2 cents, or more than \$3,000,000. The advance in lard and ribs was great enough to reach an enormous sum when calculated on the visible supply, and the same was true of rye and the minor products of the farm.

Wheat was the inspiration which put life into all other farm products, and England wanted wheat and corn badly. The Britishers were apparently afraid of the future of wheat, and their bullish enthusiasm passed to corn. Commission firms had heavy buying orders from the Britishers all day.

"THE HOLY OF HOLIES."

The Room in Which Cleveland Will Hear Election Returns.

Some repairs have been made at the White House this summer during the absence of the Cleveland. The room where President Cleveland will receive the election news, his library, has been freshly decorated and it is now the fairest and daintiest apartment in the executive mansion. The walls, with their colonial rounded corners, have been hung with a new style wall paper, which is most quaint and picturesque. The background is a faint, greenish cream tint, and great golden roses clamber over its surface. These are so exquisitely designed it seems as though the odoriferous breath of the queen of flowers fills the air in the handsome den.

This room is termed in a laughing manner by the White House employees, the "holy of holies," because no one ever dares venture across its threshold without the President in a decidedly audible voice has given his consent.

The room is encircled by a row of low mahogany book cases, and these have been repolished until now they gleam like—well, like polished mahogany; a rare old table, large and round, and exquisitely inlaid with gold, holds the President's favorite reading matter, and this shines also with a cheerful glow.

Leaving against the mantel is a large white satin banner, on which is printed in gold letters the musical program for the inaugural band concert of the President's first administration. Already the satin is yellowed by time. Another treasure is a portrait in pastel by Joe Jefferson, of Gen. Jackson. The frame is very artistic and reminds one of Buzzard's Bay, for it is covered with roughly spread cream-paint, in which are sunken bits of wreckage from the sea, pieces of old rope, small anchors, queer shells and quaint old coins. This is the most homelike apartment in the old mansion, yet it is not at all a gorgeous retreat.

With her usual delicate taste, Mrs. Cleveland has selected for the new carpet those quiet, restful colors, the lichen grays and russet browns, which suggest the touch that age imparts to shingles, and the walls hung full of yellow roses blend so harmoniously that one wonders if the honey bees and humming birds out in the garden won't be attracted by in these pretty evidences of her taste.

The office of the President is filled with scaffolding and dust. The walls are being refrescoed and the room will be changed into an ideal office for the new President to enjoy. The stairs and corridors leading up to this room from below will all be newly carpeted this month with plush velvet carpets, of rich scarlet, ready for the steady tramp of the army of office-seekers that never fails to take place each new administration.

The London Press Association says it is reported that statements which Supt. Bryning made shortly before his death, will lead to a startling development in the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, confined in the Aylesbury female convict prison on conviction of poisoning her husband.

Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard have issued appeals for funds to assist refugee Armenians to America. Huber Pasha, the well-known Egyptian statesman, has donated £400 to the Armenian relief fund.

ELEVEN PERSONS ARE HURT.

Reviewing Stand at Burlington, Iowa, Goes to Pieces.

Eleven persons received injuries, and the big Iowa semicentennial crowd present in Burlington was thrown into a serious panic at noon Thursday. The reviewing stand near the Union depot, from which Vice President Stevenson and Gov. Drake were reviewing the parade, collapsed suddenly, throwing the distinguished party in a confused struggling mass of humanity into a depression in the ground fifteen feet below the surface of the platform. The stand which collapsed was a flimsy affair, hastily constructed of light timbers. It was erected to accommodate Vice President Stevenson for the review. The officers near it warned the people not to crowd it, as they considered it unsafe.

It was about noon when the accident occurred. The morning parade had passed through the principal streets of the city, and the Governor and his staff, escorting Vice President Stevenson, had just left the line of march and entered the stand to review the procession. The heavy rains had so softened the soil on which the stand was constructed that the supports sank into the earth and carried the structure to the ground. Vice President Stevenson was almost in the center of the stand, and was thrown pell mell into a wildly struggling mass of people. Gov. Drake was near him and grasped his arm, and both the distinguished men assisted each other in extricating themselves from the ruins. Much excitement ensued, and there was danger for a few moments of a general panic, but a number of cool heads managed to still the fears of those standing by, and the work of rescue of the unfortunate ones was quickly begun.

Vice President Stevenson was dazed for a moment by the force of his fall and struggle, but was soon able to enter his carriage and be driven to the Hotel Delano, where after a short rest he completely recovered his equanimity. He took the accident good naturedly, and only seemed concerned about the injuries of those who fell about him. Gov. Drake was not injured in the least, and after the excitement had subsided he and the uninjured members of his staff and friends reviewed the procession, which had halted at the collapse. He was then driven to the hotel and had dinner, after which he proceeded to Crapo Park, where the celebration was held in the big Coliseum, and took part in the exercises assigned him as if nothing had happened.

USE CORN FOR FUEL.

States of Northwest Will Not Pay Tribute to the Combine.

For the first time in their history Minnesota and South Dakota will consume corn for fuel the coming winter, says a Minneapolis correspondent. The high prices for coal, averaging about \$2 a ton more than a year ago, are responsible for this action. A medium grade of soft coal now costs from \$4.75 to \$5.25 a ton, while anthracite is held at anywhere from \$9.50 to \$11, according to the freights and the distance from competing coal companies. It is claimed that corn, selling at about 11 cents a bushel on the farms, is much cheaper than either variety of fuel, besides being handier and keeping the money at home.

Neither Minnesota nor Dakota have been corn growing States for more than four or five years, the climate having been considered too cold. That they are now actually arranging to burn their surplus supply is one of the evidences of a change in Northwestern conditions. Another evidence is the fact that Minnesota is this fall supplying a large share of the home market with apples. Up to five years ago the State was supposed to be too cold to grow anything but the crab variety. Now some of the finest apples to be found in the Northern markets are home grown.

In North Dakota, it is claimed, the expropriations of the coal trust have given a great boom to the lignite fuel industry, and more home coal will be mined in the Missouri counties than ever before, high prices having widened the area it can be profitably carried by rail. Some of the railroads are reducing lignite freights and making every effort to assist in the use of the fuel. It is safe to say, in a general way, that no Eastern mined coal will this winter find its way west of the Red River Valley, and that Dakota fuel will be used extensively in Minnesota also.



Though Du Maurier now stands at the head of the English novelists, it must not be forgotten that his greatest success was achieved by beginning at the foot.

A New York preacher has discovered that "the Sunday sauter is a sinful sport." This may induce many a wavering wanderer to take to the wheel.

That Illinois girl who sued for \$15,000 for a stolen kiss and received a verdict for \$250 probably might quote still lower figures for carlots delivered on the spot.

Mr. Hearst has begun the publication of an evening issue of his New York Journal. This imparts a kind of glad-I-don't-it-bucks aspect to his newspaper venture.

Frank Cooper, an Indiana farmer, perpetrated a terrible revenge on a young woman who rejected his suit. He locked himself in a room, wrote of his unfortunate love affair to the coroner, saying that he had lost all charms for him, and then proceeded to eat three bars of soap! Usually the caliber and make of suicide's revolvers are mentioned, but in this case we have no clew to the brand of soap used by Mr. Cooper in his rash act. At any rate, the plan failed, and he is alive and well again. The "soap route" is not successful as a short cut to the hereafter.

A Choctaw belle from Indian Territory has eloped with two suitors. The Indian summer girl appears to be even more impressionable than the summer girl.

Advices from Wyoming state that the women voters are slow in falling into line this year. They probably are waiting to see if there are to be any new fall styles in ballots.

SAVANNAH IN RUINS

AWFUL STORM SWEEPS OVER GEORGIA CITIES.

Scarcely a House Escapes Damage and Seven Persons Lose Their Lives—Property Loss Exceeds a Million—Destruction Along the Coast.

Fury of the Winds. Seven lives lost and a million dollars' worth of property destroyed is the record of the storm which swept Savannah, Ga., from 11:30 a. m. until 12:15 p. m. Tuesday. Hardly a house escaped without more or less damage. Reports from Brunswick, Ga., state that the storm was very severe there and at adjacent points. A number of lives were lost, and the property loss will exceed \$1,000,000. At Savannah the plant system department was demolished and a number of churches leveled to the ground. All the shipping in the harbor suffered severely.

Disaster at Brunswick. Wind and water worked destruction at Brunswick; the streets were filled with debris, wires, telephones and telegraph poles and parts of buildings blown down and carried away. People were injured by flying objects, and one lady was killed at Everett, a small station a few miles distant. H. M. Merrill, of the Atlanta Telephone Company, reached Atlanta late at night from Brunswick and states that the city of Brunswick is badly damaged and that three big vessels were sunk in the Brunswick harbor. The latter were blown away from their moorings. Mr. Merrill says that the famous old gunboat, the Monitor, was blown away from her pier and that she was floating helplessly in the harbor in danger of going to the bottom. A part of the Ogilthorpe Hotel, the leading hotel of Brunswick, was blown away and other big buildings were totally or partially wrecked. Many houses in the suburbs were blown away, and the water rushed through the streets in torrents, carrying property, household furniture and valuables toward the harbor.

Dead in Brunswick.

Four persons were killed outright in Brunswick, as follows: William Daniels. Able Davis. John Jefferson and baby.

A careful estimate places the damage at \$500,000. Many persons were dangerously injured.

Savannah is a port of entry of Georgia. It is the capital of Chatham County and one of the most important commercial cities of the State. It was founded by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1733 and chartered as a city in 1789. Its population is in the neighborhood of 45,000.

The site of the city is a sandy plain, elevated about forty feet above low water mark. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets, closely shaded with trees of many varieties. The city is built mostly of brick and many of the private dwellings are handsome specimens of architecture.

Among the public buildings the custom house, theater, court house, City Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Masonic Temple, Metropolitan Hall, Hodgson Hall (library and headquarters of the Georgia Historical Society), Armory Hall and St. Andrew's Hall are the most important.

Handsome Church Edifices.

There are a number of handsome church edifices in the city, chief among which are the Independent Presbyterian, St. John's (Episcopal), Cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Roman Catholic), and the Jewish synagogue of Mikveh Israel.

The public schools are many and afford liberal provision for the education of the poor. The private schools are also numerous and stand high in the estimation of the citizens.

Among the charitable institutions may be mentioned the Savannah Hospital, St. Joseph's Infirmary, Orphan Asylum, Episcopal Orphan's Home, Hibernia Society and Port Society. Two monuments, one in Johnson Square in Gen. Nathaniel Greene and the other in Monterey Square to Count Pulaski, are points of interest.

One of the Best Southern Harbors. The harbor of Savannah is one of the best on the southern coast, and the river is navigable for steamers to Augusta. The depth of water on the bar is twenty-two feet at mean lower water, and vessels drawing nineteen feet can come up to the wharves. Steamers run regularly to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports.

Savannah is the terminus of the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Atlantic and Gulf, and the Savannah and Charleston Railroads. The chief articles of export are cotton, rice, lumber and naval stores. As a cotton port that city ranks second in the United States.

The city has gas works, water works, street railroads, cotton factories, paper mills, several foundries and planing mills.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Lieut. Duff, U. S. A., retired, died at Port Huron, Mich., of apoplexy, aged 65 years.

The next convention of the German Catholic societies will be held at Columbus, Ohio.

C. H. Enos, a prominent business man and several times Mayor of Lead City, S. D., died at Hot Springs after a long illness.

Austin B. Crary, famous "Hay Road" and donkey and cart clown of Barnum's circus and other shows, is insane at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Dublin Express says that the police have discovered a large quantity of dynamite and detonators at Mahlin Park, ten miles from Galway.

Telegrams received at Ottawa, Can., by the Minister of Marine, report that the sealing vessel Viva was seized in Balsam Lake Bay by the cruiser Rush for infringement of article 1 of the Paris award.

A band of Bulgarian brigands armed with dynamite bombs near Sere, in Macedonia, have carried off the brother of an Austrian consul at that place and also a wealthy Greek landed proprietor.

James McMillan decored his estranged wife from her father's house at Cleveland, Ohio, drove her to a dense woods, hacked her throat with a knife, and the woman is alive, but in a precarious condition. McMillan escaped.

The Seaboard Air Line has announced rates on its lines. The competing lines did not meet these reductions in passenger rates. All rates are now restored except those on the Chesapeake and the Seaboard restores rates on the line the Pennsylvania will restore.

A Lumberman's Experience.

Thrown a Great Distance and Unconscious for Twenty-four Hours.

From the *Breeze*, Detroit, Mich.

James F. Rose, a gentleman 33 years of age, and one of the oldest settlers of Helena Township, in Antrim County, Michigan, tells the following story:

"I was working with some large logging wheels, lumbering some eighteen years ago, and was seriously injured. I was thrown a long distance, striking on some logs, and I broke my left hip, fractured three ribs, and injured my left shoulder. I was unconscious twenty-four hours, and it was a long time before I could walk at all. Finally I got so I could hobble around a little, but always suffered great pain. I could not sit in a chair while moving about. I could not get up after great difficulty and by helping myself with my hands or with other assistance. I had consulted physicians and tried a good many remedies, but with no satisfactory result."

"When the Marshall case, of Hamlin, Ont., a wonderful cure attributed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I sent for a box of them, and was helped at once, and by the time I had taken one box I could get up out of a chair as spry as any one, and could run, and do any kind of work I ever could."

"Since taking Pink Pills I have been able to work at such work as sawing wood—rolling logs; in fact, I have no occasion to favor myself on account of my injury. Why, last summer I dug a ditch eighty rods long and two feet deep. I attribute my freedom from pain entirely to Pink Pills. It is a wonderful medicine. I think my wife's cure from creeping paralysis was even greater than mine."

Mr. Rose desired to put the above in the form of an affidavit, and did so as follows:

State of Michigan, County of Antrim, ss.: James F. Rose, being duly sworn on his oath says that the foregoing statement is true.

JAMES F. ROSE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20th day of February, 1896.

C. E. DENSMORE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Force of Habit.

"When his bicycle collided with the horse he fell off and rolled against the lamp post, making his nose bleed, blackening his eyes and bruising himself generally. A crowd gathered about him and some one asked: 'How did this accident happen?' He gathered himself up, wiped the blood from his face, put his hat on and looked around for his machine. 'I haven't had any accident!' he said.

"What made him act that way?"

"They found out afterward that he was the president of a railroad company."

Brave Spirits Broken.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACK-ACHE appears, the bravespirit sinks back in affliction; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying—"Why should I suffer so?"

What can I do?

Lycia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage.

All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women.

Be advised—do as many others have done and are doing—procure Lycia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and commence without delay to realize the relief it is sure to bring you.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

A BOTTLE OF POND'S EXTRACT

Is the REPAIR KIT for all ACCIDENTS.

Unequalled for Quickly Healing Lameness and Soreness of Muscles, Wounds, Bruises, Stiffness, Rheumatism.

Rub thoroughly with POND'S EXTRACT after each ride to keep muscles supple, pliant, strong.

Try Pond's Extract Ointment for Piles.

Avoid Substitutes—Weak, Watery, Worthless.

Pond's Extract Co., 75 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IS THE CURE FOR PILES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

RUIN IN ITS PATH

Widespread Damage Caused by the Big Storm.

SCORES MEET DEATH.

One Hundred Reported Lost in the Sea Islands.

Terrific Hurricane Sweeps Over a Portion of Several States—Number of the Smaller Towns Are Completely Swept from the Earth—Destruction of Life and Property in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Is Appalling—Great Lakes Feel the Blow.

Loss of Life by the Storm.

Alexandria, Va.	4
Barge Sumatra, off Milwaukee	4
Brunswick, Ga.	5
Pottsville, Pa.	6
Reading, Pa.	2
Savannah, Ga.	11
Sea Islands	100
Towns in Florida	40
Shamokin, Pa.	2

Estimated Property Losses.

Alexandria, Va.	\$400,000
Brunswick, Ga.	400,000
Florida	2,000,000
Great Lakes	75,000
Lancaster, Pa., and vicinity	1,000,000
Lebanon, Pa.	60,000
Savannah, Ga.	1,000,000
Sea Islands	500,000
Shamokin, Pa.	350,000
Washington, D. C.	250,000
At other places	2,000,000

It is a conservative estimate to say that fifty people have lost their lives from the Florida hurricane, and the number may run much higher. News from that portion of the State where the storm first struck is very slow in coming, for wires are down and railroads are impassable. The hurricane struck Florida at Cedar Keys, a village of 1,500 inhabitants, and reports show that it passed in its path of destruction over twenty towns and villages, and that between thirty and forty persons have certainly been killed. Cedar Keys is about 100 miles southwest of Jacksonville. Moving northeasterly, the storm struck Willstown, a small town, where eleven houses were blown down. One person was killed and several so badly hurt that it is expected they will die.

Near Jacksonville is a large turpentine farm, where State convicts are employed. Twenty of these were huddled together in a cabin. A heavy tree was blown across the cabin and six of the convicts were crushed to death. In Alachua County the storm did frightful work. In Gainesville the Methodist church and about twenty residences and business houses were destroyed, and while a number of people were hurt no fatalities are reported. At La Crosse fifteen buildings were destroyed. The Rev. W. A. Barr, Mrs. F. F. McIntosh and her baby are reported killed. Near three laborers, who were in a cabin at a turpentine farm, were crushed by falling trees. Newberry, in West Alachua, is totally wrecked. C. J. Eastlin, Mrs. Nancy Moss, Frank Olmstead and David Jones were killed.

At High Springs, Melissa Harden, Jane Morris and Sallie Nobles, colored women, are reported to have been killed. At this place a number of people took refuge in a box car, which was in the path of the cyclone. It was blown along the track, and then off it a distance of fifty feet, and every person in it was badly injured. Steve Mason and Geo. Johnson have since died. At Gracy, a small place, twelve houses were blown down; a woman was killed, but a babe at her breast was unhurt, although it had been carried some distance by the force of the wind. At Lake Butler, Bradford County, Mr. C. H. Harkey, Mrs. J. M. Futch and her infant were fatally hurt. Many buildings were blown down. At this place the wind blew to pieces two cars loaded with bricks, and a negro, Henry Sullivan, who was 300 yards away, was killed by being struck by one of the flying bricks. At Live Oak the destruction is complete, but no loss of life is reported. Near Welborn the house of Amos White was destroyed and two of his children were killed. At Lake City eight business houses and thirteen residences were destroyed. Mrs. Sarah Fletcher and two boys were killed and Dora Jennings, Samuel Hudson and Jonas Mabrey were fatally injured. Six persons are reported killed at Fort White, in Columbia County.

The hurricane passed over Duval County, striking the edges of Jacksonville, but doing very little damage. Just north, however, in Nassau County, considerable destruction is reported. Five children were killed in the wreck of a schoolhouse. Miss Stewart, the teacher, had her arm broken. Ella Rails, a 12-year-old girl, was killed at her home, her mother being fatally injured. Harry Johnson was also killed. At Hilliards, another schoolhouse was wrecked and four children were killed. At Kings Ferry, Andy Johnson, Moses Lanier, Simon Henderson, Mary Jones and a child were killed. Mrs. Fisher was nursing a sick child and the infant died as the house fell. The mother was hurt, but will recover. Three sailors were killed on schooners that were loading lumber at Kings Ferry.

There is no way to estimate the property loss in Florida. The losses may seem heavier now than they will when more closely examined, but talk with insurance men is that Florida losses will foot up \$2,000,000. This seems, however, an excessive estimate.

Storm Enters Georgia.

Across the line into Georgia the devastation was continued. At Folkston, which is near the Okefenokee swamp, the schoolhouse was wrecked and four children killed. Several casualties are reported in Camden County, Georgia. The storm then continued on its way to Brunswick and Savannah.

The hurricane in Savannah cost nearly a dozen lives and entailed a financial loss of nearly \$1,000,000. Each report that is received is worse than the first. It was thought only one death would be the result of the hurricane, but the number has increased until there are eleven persons reported dead. Among prominent buildings damaged by the storm are City Exchange, Duffy Street Baptist Church, St. Philip's African Methodist Church, Central Railway

warehouses, St. Patrick's school, Georgia hussars' armory, Henley Hall, city market, electric railway power house, Vale Royal mills, Comer, Hull & Co.'s guano factory, Commercial Guano Company's factory, Jones' Marine Railway, Fawcett Bros.' wholesale grocery building, Henry Solomon & Son's wholesale grocery, and M. J. Doyle's retail grocery. Hundreds of residences are damaged and the most beautiful trees in the city are down. The loss to shipping will amount to over \$100,000.

Reports from the coast are meager. The sea islands along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina had almost a repetition of the storm of 1893. Almost every cottage and cabin in the wake of the storm was destroyed, but the water was not piled upon them as in 1893, consequently the suffering was not near so severe. The number of fatalities on the sea islands is not known, but it is not believed it will go over 100.

Havoc in Pennsylvania.

The cast house of the Temple furnace, at Temple Station, five miles above Reading, Pa., was blown down by the wind and nearly a dozen workmen were buried in the ruins. Two were killed. Heavy washouts are reported on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Huntington. The greatest single loss is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, nothing being left of it but the piers, the iron span in the middle and the first span at each end. The bridge was a mile and a quarter long, and was said to be the longest covered bridge in the world. It is reported that two men went down with the bridge, but no trace of them can be found. The bridge cost about \$1,000,000. Columbia appears to have suffered more than any other section of the county. The damage in the borough is estimated at \$500,000. The storm destroyed the coal breaker at Natalie, belonging to the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company. Six tenement houses belonging to the camp were destroyed by fire, and six children, inmates, lost their lives. The fire originated from a stove overturning in one of the summer kitchens from the shaking by the wind. The damage at Shamokin will reach \$350,000. The Paterson breaker is almost a total wreck, but the debris was saved from the flames by the downpour of rain that followed the wind. Superintendent Vincent places the damage to the colliery at \$40,000. Fourteen of the dwelling houses and twenty board shanties occupied by the mine-workers were also blown down, and five of the former were consumed by flames. Two of the tenants were killed, several injured and eleven cattle were crushed to death beneath the dismantled barn.

The windstorm, though furious in New York City and vicinity, as elsewhere in the East, did but little damage ashore, and thus far no disasters on the Long Island, New Jersey or New England coast have been reported. The greatest damage sustained is by the prostration of telegraph and telephone wires. The storm was severe throughout New Jersey. In Buffalo the wind raged at a velocity of fifty-eight miles an hour, and at Syracuse thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done. The big grand stand at Kirk Driving Park was completely demolished. The Yates Hotel was badly damaged by a falling cornice, and the immense plate glass windows forced outward by the suction of the air.

Storm Around Washington.

Reports received from the suburban towns about Washington, D. C., show that great damage was done throughout the surrounding country by the storm. On the outskirts of the city few localities escaped. In Washington the Papal legation was unroofed and the Chinese legation was damaged about \$1,500. Communication by telegraph and telephone with the outside world was absolutely stopped. The White House was slightly injured by the storm, a portion of the copper roofing being stripped off and other damage done. The tall flagstaff, from which the signal is given to the city that the President is in town, disappeared completely. In the beautiful grounds surrounding the house twenty-five of the splendid trees, elms, sycamores, walnuts and magnolias, some of great age and of historical associations, were completely leveled, fully fifty of the surviving trees suffered the loss of their tops and principal branches, and are permanently defaced.

The vast pile occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments was touched on the southern side by the storm, and lossportions of its roofing and many slates, while a structure erected by the signal service for the study of clouds was partially demolished. The new naval observatory building suffered in the same fashion, to the extent of about \$1,200. At the Washington navy yard the big ship house was partially unroofed, and the gun shops were damaged slightly by the stripping of the roof. A special bulletin issued by the weather bureau states that for one minute the wind reached eighty miles an hour. The storm's damage is estimated to run from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

The weather bureau gives this official history of the storm:

"The storm which passed over Washington last night was reported on Sept. 26 as a tropical cyclone moving northwest from the Caribbean Sea, it being then southeast of Cuba. During the 27th it passed northward into the southeastern part of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the 28th moved northward west of Florida. On the morning of the 29th it was central over Southern Georgia, and by 8 p. m. of the 29th had advanced to Southwestern Virginia. The center passed over Washington about 11:30 Tuesday night, the lowest barometer reading 29.30. During the first three days the storm appeared to have very little energy, but on the 29th developed force rapidly as it moved northward."

Crow Drowns at Milwaukee.

The barge Sumatra, consort of the B. W. Arnold, bound down from Chicago, foundered off the Government pier at Milwaukee. Four sailors were drowned. The captain, mate and cook were rescued by the life-saving crew. The Sumatra was bound for Milwaukee loaded with iron. The record of the wind's fury in Chicago harbor was that of a storm almost equaling in fury the great hurricane of 1894. Half a dozen vessels were sunk, and as many more badly damaged. The schooner Seaman broke from her moorings and raced back and forth, pounding the docks and smashing the smaller craft on every side, while their crews were helpless. Capt. McCrory, of the Seaman, two of his men and several men on board other boats moored in the slip had narrow escapes. Three or four sailors were thrown into the water, and were forced to battle for their lives.

Paying a Compliment.

We have heard of a lady of rare beauty who said, upon a certain occasion, that the only real, disinterested compliment she ever received was from a coal heaver, who asked permission to light his pipe in the gleaming of her eyes.

Another compliment, true and genuine, was paid by a sailor who was sent by a captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor, having delivered his missive, stood gazing in silent admiration upon the face of the lady, for she was very beautiful.

"Well, my good man," said she, "for what do you wait? There is no answer."

"Lady," the sailor returned with humble deference, "I would like to know your name."

"Did you not see it on the letter?"

"Pardon, lady, I never learned to read. Mine has been a hard, rough life."

"For what reason, my good man, would you know my name?"

"Because," answered the old tar, honestly, looking up, "in a storm at sea, with danger of death before me, I would like to recall the name of the brightest thing I'd ever seen in life. There'd be sunshine in it, even in the thick darkness."

Steam Power and Flea Power.

At the great works of Herr Krupp in Essen is to be seen a hammer weighing eighty tons, and this in turn is placed on an anvil block weighing one hundred and twenty tons. A Swiss, calling himself Prof. Schumann, who has devoted much of his life to training fleas at Berne, in Switzerland, recently visited Essen and looked upon the mighty hammer. On his return to Berne he began a model of the great hammer, but on such a tiny scale that it could be worked by flea power instead of the mighty engine which operates the one in Essen. In its completed state this marvelous miniature steam hammer, pulley, anvil, block and all, weighs but half a grain. The hammer and anvil are of solid gold, the pulleys German silver and the framework of platinum. A flea trained by Mr. Schumann will, at the word of command, hoist the hammer to the top of the frame. There it is automatically set free, descending in precisely the same manner as the monster after which it is modeled.

An Odd Benediction.

The Scotch Archbishop Foreman—in the sixteenth century—was so poor a Latin scholar that, when he was obliged to visit Rome, he found great difficulty in conforming to some of the customs of the pope's table, to which he was invited. Etiquette required that the Scotch archbishop should take part in saying a benediction over the repast, and the illiterate guest had carefully committed to memory what he believed to be the orthodox words of words. He began with his "Benedicite," expecting the cardinals to respond with "Domino," but they replying "Deus," Italian fashion, so confused the good bishop that he forgot his carefully conned phrases and in good broad Scotch said—

"To the devil I give you all, false cardinals!"

To this devout aspiration pope and cardinals, who understood only their own language, piously added "Amen!"

An Umbrella Cane.

Cane umbrellas are not a novelty on paper, but as a successful reality they are. A Bavarian named Kroeger has realized man's dream of being provided with a cane and umbrella at the same time. The article is simple enough in its construction. The cane part is of the ordinary size. The metal handle is adjustable and works on a thread. The interior of the cane contains the silk umbrella over a thin but durable frame. To make use of it the handle must be removed, the umbrella pulled out and mounted on the cane, which now serves as an umbrella stick. It is pushed through the bell and screwed fast at the top. The work of just half a minute will accomplish the change.

Queer Religious Sect.

The Muggletonians were a religious sect that arose in England in the middle of the seventeenth century, being so denominated from their leader, Ludovic Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who, with another impostor, named Reeves, asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God that should appear before the end of the world.

Peace on Earth.

This is once more enjoyed by the rheumatic maledy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No testimony is stronger than that which indicates it as a source of relief in this complaint. It is also eminently effective as a treatment for kidney trouble, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint and constipation. Use it with persistence, for the above.

Deaths from Earthquake.

Between January 1 of the year 1137 and January 1, 1896, over 7,000,000 persons perished in earthquakes. The greatest mortality in any one shock or series of shocks was at Yeddo, Japan, in 1793, when 191,000 persons perished in three days and nights.

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Trajan, the great Roman emperor, had a summer palace which was completely covered by the waters of Lake Neml. It was 500 feet long, 270 wide and 60 feet high.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

That Joyful Feeling.

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

National Flowers.

National flowers have been adopted in various countries as follows: Greece, violets; Canada, sugar maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, fleur-de-lis; Germany, corn-flower; Ireland, shamrock; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Saxony, mignonette; Scotland, thistle; Spain, pomegranate; Wales, leek.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

In Denmark an "old maids' insurance company pays regular weekly benefits to spinsters of 40 years and upward.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

A good name, like good will, is got by many actions and lost by one.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

Conscience is very often confounded with opinion.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Fobbers' Floating-Box Soap is a soap to make than any other floating soap made, it is made to last and is 100 per cent. pure and made of Borax. You know what that means. Order of your grocer.

Wm. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children: soothing; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

For a complexion soft as velvet and rich in color as the tints of a beautiful shell, use that wonderful skin purifier—Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists.

There is no condition of life that excludes a wise man from discharging his duty.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10, 25c.

Look

Sharply to the condition of your blood. At this season peculiar perils assail the system. There are sudden changes in temperature; fogs and dampness, chilly nights, lowering clouds, dreaching rains. These sudden changes bring on colds, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis and other ailments. Keep the blood pure, rich and full of vitality and you will be well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills; aid digestion. 25c.

Don't Kick! TAKE CASCARETS.

This button with a ten cent box of CASCARETS, CANDY CATHARTIC, the ideal laxative and guaranteed constipation cure, sent FREE on receipt of five 2-cent stamps. Address: STEVENS REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, National, Can. & New York.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

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"How happy could I be with either Were the other dear charmer away."

Battle Ax PLUG

The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax," and no matter how much you pay for a much smaller piece of any other high-grade brand, you cannot buy a better chew than "Battle Ax."

For 5 cents you get a piece of "Battle Ax" almost as large as the other fellow's 10-cent piece.

"Every one to her taste

—as the old woman said when she kissed the cow." If you'd rather do your washing and cleaning in a slow, laborious way, spending your time and strength in useless, tiresome, ruinous rubbing, it's nobody's business but yours. You are the one that will suffer by it.

But if you want the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning—then you'll have to use Pearline. There's nothing else, among things absolutely safe to wash with, that can be compared to it.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"Use the Means and Heaven Will Give You the Blessing." Never Neglect

A Useful Article Like

SAPOLIO

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

WHERE
do you get your laundry work
done?
At the
Chelsea Steam Laundry
of course.

WHY NOT?
Real Estate!

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

B. PARKER

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AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.


MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time Card, taking effect, Sept. 27, 1896.

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

TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 9:25 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 9:50 p. m.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt
W. M. MARTIN, Agent.

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The modern stand-
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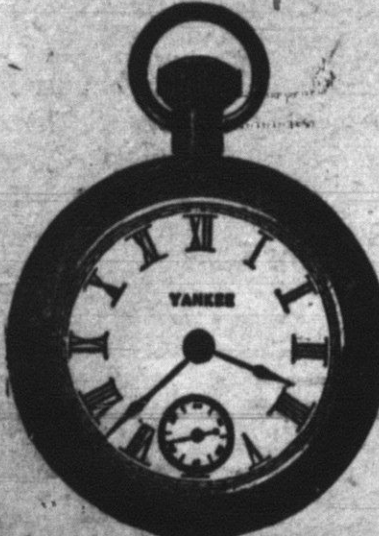


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Now is the time
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WATCH



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This Splendid 1896

YANKEEWATCH
Made on honor.

Guaranteed a good timekeeper.

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

Address, DETROIT JOURNAL CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been
afflicted with scrofulous boils and
sores, which caused me terrible
suffering. Physicians were unable
to help me, and I only grew worse
under their care.
At length, I began
to take



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, and
very soon grew bet-
ter. After using
half a dozen bottles
I was completely
cured, so that I have not had a boil
or pimple on any part of my body
for the last twelve years. I can
cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla as the very best blood-purifier
in existence."—G. T. REINHART,
Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. J. H. Edmunds,
pastor. Preaching Sundays at 10:30 a.
m., and 7:00 p. m.; Sunday school at
12. Christian Endeavor prayer meet-
ings, Sundays at 6:00 p. m. Prayer
meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Pas-
tor and family at home Tuesday after-
noon and evening. Pastor's Bible class
at the parsonage Friday evening at eight.
BAPTIST—Rev. J. H. Girdwood, pastor.
Preaching, Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and
7:00 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; B. Y.
P. U. prayer meeting at 6:00 p. m.;
prayer meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.
Covenant meetings on the Saturday
preceding the first Sunday in each
month. B. Y. P. U. business meetings
Monday evening before date for Cov-
enant meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. J. J. Nick-
erson pastor. Preaching every Sunday
at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sunday
school at 12; Epworth League prayer
meeting at 6:00 p. m.; class meeting at
9:30 a. m. Sundays. Business meeting
of Epworth League the first Friday
evening of each month. Prayer meet-
ings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.

CATHOLIC—St. MARY'S—Pastor, Rev. William P. Considine. Services on
Sunday—First Mass at 8 a. m.; high
mass with sermon at 10:30 a. m. Even-
ing prayers with congregational sing-
ing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sun-
day school after high mass. Mass on
week days at 8 a. m.

St. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL—Rev. G. Eisen,
pastor. Preaching every Sunday alter-
nating morning and afternoon. Sun-
day-school after preaching services.

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

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

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

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon
mials. Now permanently located on
Park street across from the Methodist
church. Calls at all hours promptly at-
tended to.
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W. A. CONLAN,
DENTIST.
Office over Glazier's Drug Store.

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

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

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

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

A WOMAN'S TIRELESS SEARCH.

Results in the Finding of Her Hun-
dred Living the Life of a Hermit.

Fifteen years ago A. B. Conway, a
prosperous merchant of Jersey City,
disappeared, leaving a wife and one
child, a boy 7 years old. For a year
the missing man was searched for.
Large rewards were offered and the
best detectives employed. But their
efforts were in vain, and finally the
conclusion was arrived at that he had
been murdered or had killed himself.
But his wife would not hearken to any
such explanation and announced her
intention of continuing the search.
From Maine to California and from
the gulf to the great lakes, the loving
woman, accompanied by her son, jour-
neyed, seeking the absent husband and
father. Many clues were followed,
some of them very promising, and
through this all her hope never wavered.

Last week her search was rewarded.
At Jacksonville, Fla., she obtained a
clue. She learned that a strange man
had years before settled upon a small
peninsula fronting on a town called
New Smyrna and that his habits had
earned for him the name of hermit.
He had always dwelt in a miserable
hut and was seldom seen. Mrs. Con-
way, her son and two Jersey City cler-
gymen went to the cottage of the her-
mit. As the party entered, the hermit
was standing with his back to the door,
gazing at a portrait of Mrs. Conway,
as she appeared when a bride. Mrs.
Conway gave a little cry, the hermit
turned and in a moment the long-sep-
arated husband and wife were clasped
in each other's arms.

In explanation of his strange con-
duct Conway said that at the time he
disappeared he was troubled about
business. The thought of bankruptcy
crushed him, and he left Jersey City,
hardly knowing what he was doing,
and wandered to Florida. It was a
year before his mind became clear and
he realized what he had done. Then,
ashamed to return, he continued to
lead a hermit-like existence until it
was ended by the arrival of his wife.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Hercules' Tasks Were Simple Com-
pared with His.

The job of a Washington correspon-
dent is far from being a bed of roses,
in these days when interviewing is ele-
vated to the dignity of a fine art. In
the sphere where members of Congress
and high government officials are beset
with the cares of their positions and by
visiting constituents and office seekers,
who swarm about them like bees in
clover time, the interviewer must have
rare tact and be a keen reader of hu-
man nature to accomplish his purpose,
conquer his man and walk away victor-
ious with the information he has
gathered for the journal in whose mak-
ing he must bear an important part or
surrender his place to more skillful
keeping.

There are now in Washington about
150 newspaper correspondents who
have the entree to the press galleries
of House and Senate. There are dozens
of others who are excluded on account
of lack of room, the rules granting
privileges only to those engaged by
daily papers, who send all, or nearly
all, of their matter by telegraph. The
House gallery has been considerably
enlarged during the last few years, but
it is yet too small for the crowd of
writers who swarm into it when any-
thing important or exciting is in pro-
gress. The Senate gallery is too small
by half, but at both there are spacious
ante-rooms for smoking, gossiping and
swapping lies.

The mere search for news is arduous
work and requires persistence and
great discrimination. Add to this the
ever-growing determination of the
great journals of the country to ex-
tract day by day the opinions of all
great or conspicuous men upon the
most delicate and difficult of public
questions, and one may easily under-
stand how simple were the tasks which
Jove gave to Hercules compared to
those of Washington correspondents of
journals which apparently will not be
limited in their enterprise by the con-
fines of this world or the next.

Forests of Dwarf Trees.

The midges of the whole tree family
is the Greenland birch. It is a perfect
tree in every sense of that term and
lives its allotted number of years, from
75 to 120, just as other species of the
great birch family do, although its
height, under the most favorable con-
ditions, seldom exceeds ten inches.
Whole bluffs of the east and southeast
coast of Greenland are covered with
"thickets" of this diminutive species of
woody plant, and in many places where
the soil is uncommonly poor and frozen
from eight to ten months a year a "for-
est" of these trees will flourish for half
a century without growing to a height
exceeding four inches.

The Mary Who Had a Little Lamb.
Mrs. Mary Tyler, the original heroine
of the familiar poem, "Mary Had a
Little Lamb," resided at Somerville,
Mass., until her death, which occurred
not long ago. The incident of the pet
lamb following her to school actually
occurred in her childhood, just as is
told in the fable, and was afterward
immortalized by a youth who was then
one of the school children. As an old
woman Mrs. Tyler was always proud
to show bits of the famous "fleece as
white as snow," in various stages of
evolution, from the raw wool into a
soft dress fabric.

A Combination Door Knob.
Among the latest inventions which
Yankee genius has given the world is a
door-knob which renders a latchkey
superfluous. By rotating the knob in
the same manner as a safe lock until
the proper combination is secured the
door can be opened.

ETIQUETTE OF INTRODUCTIONS

At lawn parties introductions are
freely given.

It is the duty of the hostess to see
that her guests are acquainted.

It is bad form to introduce on the
street or any place of amusement.

Two ladies can shake hands on being
introduced. It is considered good form.

Young women when introduced to
young men should not offer to shake
hands.

When an introduction is given the
name should be pronounced in a clear,
distinct tone.

Introductions should not be given
either at home or in society unless per-
mission is asked.

In the introduction of elderly people
the younger should be introduced to the
elder—not the reverse.

A hostess should always extend her
hand to a stranger when brought to her
house for the first time.

At a dinner party the hostess intro-
duces the lady to the gentleman who is
to take her in to dinner.

In presenting strangers the hostess
should say something that would be an
aid to future conversation.

At large social affairs, such as the
dance, chaperons often ask young men
if they will be presented to the young
women under their charge.

At a large reception the hostess, as a
rule, cannot introduce. She is too busy
receiving her friends. In this case the
"roof introduction" is sufficient.

The form of making an introduction
is the following: "Mrs. —, allow me
to present Mr. —, or "Mrs. A., Mr. B.
desires the honor of knowing you."

A clever hostess always introduces
shy people. At all social functions very
young people should be presented—for
their pleasure depends on their intro-
ductions.

All introductions should be given in
a simple manner. A lady introducing
her husband should say, "Mr. —," If
he has a title give it to him, as Colonel
B., or Dr. A.

POINTS ABOUT PERSONS.

John W. Mackay, the American mil-
lionaire, is a native of Dublin.

The Czar of Russia, it is said, is pri-
vately practicing on a bicycle.

The late Lord Leighton took infinite
pains with his lectures on art, rewrit-
ing one of them thirteen times.

Draper of every kind is an annoy-
ance to Prince Bismarck; even lamp
shades are not permitted in his rooms.

Napoleon III. said to Octave Feuillet:
"To one returned from America every-
body in Europe seems to be asleep."

Gen. Barker, the new governor of
the Bermudas, is a Lucknow hero. He
has been in the army more than forty
years.

It is definitely stated that Lord Duf-
ferin, the British ambassador to
France, will retire from diplomatic life
about the middle of July.

Manchester is about to erect an
equestrian statue to Sir Charles Halle,
the musical conductor, who never
mounted a horse in his life.

Niccola Morra, one of Italy's worst
brigands, has surrendered to the po-
lice. He wore relics of the saluts at
his neck and knives in his belt.

It seems difficult for the marquis of
Queensberry to keep out of the police
courts. He has just been fined 15 shil-
lings for riding his bicycle on the side-
walk.

Sir Isaac Pitman, in an interview,
mentioned the curious fact that in the
early days of his shorthand crusade the
system was assailed on religious
grounds—one cleric declaring in print
that "mesmerism, phonography, char-
tism and socialism are the stalking
horses behind which the most satanic
lies and the most absurd blasphemies
are sent forth."

GRAINS OF GOLD.

It is better to give than to receive—
advice.

The acts of this life are the destiny
of the next.

To work without a plan is a waste of
strength.

Never turn the misfortunes of others
into ridicule.

The right kind of goodness is always
good for something.

The start toward the bad always be-
gins in short steps.

Some people would say more if they
didn't talk so much.

No man can be truly brave who is
not trying to be truly good.

The man who would be strong in
mind must feed on facts.

A misanthrope is the savage of civiliza-
tion who feeds on roots.

Only the wicked are anxious to prove
that the devil is a myth.

A bushel of notions don't weigh half
as much as one stubborn fact.

The truly generous is the truly wise;
and he who loves not others lives un-
blest.

To demand nothing and to complain
of no one is an excellent recipe for
happiness.

How common it is when a man blun-
ders to correct it by abusing those
around him.

There are some people who are the
lords and masters of their money, but
most people are the servants of it.

President Kruger's Salary.

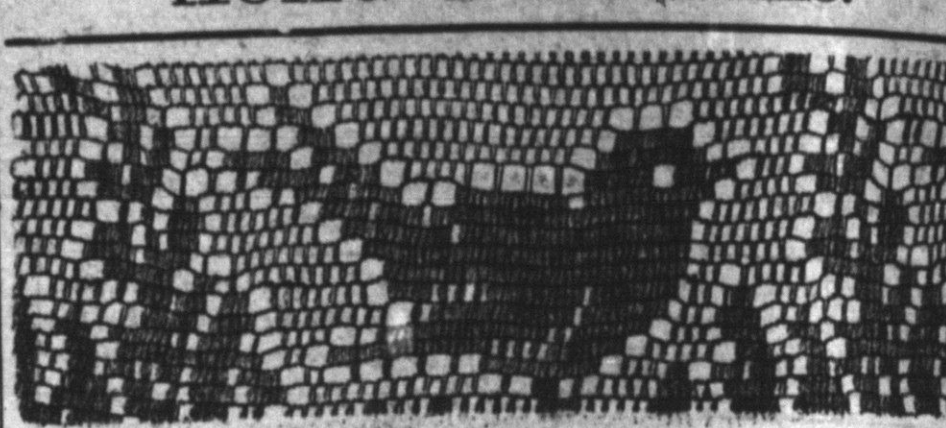
Paul Kruger's salary as President of
the Transvaal works out at about \$7,
000 per annum, with \$400 a year for
"coffee money," i. e., for entertaining
purposes. The old gentleman keeps
well within the \$400, for his official en-
tertainments are neither numerous nor
costly. As regards his private fortune,
this may be put roughly at a million
sterling. How he made it is known
only to himself and his Maker.

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



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

Jewel Stoves are sold by
HOAG & HOLMES.



THE STANDARD

Has 510 Square Inches More of Reading Matter

Positively Double the Circulation

of any other newspaper in Western Washtenaw County.

THEFORE, THE STANDARD is the best and most profitable
medium through which to advertise. Then, too, the
advertiser will please bear in mind that our local cir-
culation is far greater than ANY other paper. Anyone who
may doubt the above assertion can call at this office
and be convinced that all we say are facts.

HAVING recently added new and late-style
material and several new processes for
doing plain and fancy Job Printing, we
are now amply prepared to please any
and all comers. No work allowed to be
taken from the office unless satisfactory.

The Standard from now till

January 1, 1898, for \$1.

We make this offer with the object of benefitting
those who advertise in the Standard; their interests
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.

Orrin T. Hoover, Printer.

