

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 4.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 420



JUST RECEIVED.

A full line of new dress skirts.
We offer a good, well lined dress skirt
at \$1.75.
Better ones at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
and upward.
Another large of black and fancy dress
goods just received.
500 yards of remnants of fancy 7c cali-
co for 5c per yard.
1,100 yards of remnants of best 7c indigo
blue calicos for 5c per yard.
400 yards of best apron check ging-
hams for 5 and 6c per yard.
Hosiery sale continued for another
week.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's Patterns for March, now on sale.

The Chelsea Ice Co.

Has built new ice houses this season in
addition to their heretofore extensive
plant. These houses are filled with the
finest quality of Cavanaugh and Cedar
Lake ice. They contain enough ice,

Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake,

to furnish 422 families during the ice
season, allowing 25 pounds per day,
which is sufficient to run a refrigerator
in first-class shape.
In order to induce the people of Chel-
sea to use ice we have cut the price to
\$3.50 per season, and will furnish nothing
but Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake ice
and guarantee satisfaction in quality
and quantity or your \$3.50 refunded.
We want to freeze on your ice trade.

STAFFAN & SON.

ADAM EPPLER

BUTCHER,

keeps constantly on hand a
full supply of

Fresh and salt Meats,
Best sugar-cured Hams, Pure Lard,
and everything kept in a first-class shop.

REMEMBER—Everything you buy of me guaranteed of
the CLEANEST and BEST.

ADAM EPPLER.

Does Your Lamp Smoke?

Try Red Star Oil—No Smoke.

No Charred Wicks, No offensive Odor, No Foulness of Chimneys—A
White Light—Burns freely to the last drop of oil in the lamp—Clear as
spring water.

R. S. Armstrong & Co.

Geo. Fuller.

CITIZENS' TICKET WON.

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VOTES
EVER CAST IN CHELSEA.

The Majorities Ranged from 41 to 57—
Anniversary Exercises of Y. P. S. C. E.
—Is Suekey Innocent?—Real Estate
Transfers—Crop Report.

Citizens Ticket Won.

Great interest was manifested in the
charter election Monday, and the largest
vote ever polled here was the result.
The whole number of ballots cast was
432. Of this number the Citizens' ticket
received 200 straight ballots, and the
Workingmen 148 straight. The number
of votes each candidate received is given
below:

PRESIDENT.	
Wm. Bacon	235-41
W. P. Schenk	194
CLERK.	
Wm. Arnold	240-56
Samuel A. Mapes	194
TRUSTEE.	
John B. Cole	189
R. S. Armstrong	233.
Harmon S. Holmes	238
Edgar A. Williams	185
Gottfried Grau	280
Michael Staffan	189

TREASURER.	
George A. BeGole	235-45
Theodore E. Wood	190
ASSESSOR.	
Bernard Parker	240-57
H. L. Wood	188

Anniversary Exercises of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Sunday March 7, was a day long to be
remembered by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the
Congregational church. The society cele-
brated its 15th anniversary as a young
people's organization. The church was
beautifully decorated with flowers and
Christian Endeavor emblems. The regu-
lar monthly meeting of consecra-
tion was observed from 6 to 7 p. m.

In connection with the roll call, inter-
esting letters of greeting were read from
those who had formerly been members,
including two former pastors. Those
thus heard from were Rev. and Mrs. O. C.
Bailey of Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Wm.
H. Walker, of Emporia, Kansas; Miss
Tillie Mutschel of Detroit; Prof. W. P.
Bowen of Ypsilanti; Miss Wheeler of
Sturgis; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Emmert of
Elmira, O.; Miss Schlottbeck of Cincin-
nati, O.; John Brighton of Canada; and
Mrs. Wm. Judson of Ann Arbor. After
the devotional hour the large doors were
opened into the main auditorium of the
church, and the service was continued
in a union meeting, to attend which, the
Methodist and Baptist friends had kind-
ly given up their own services. The
program opened by the singing of an En-
deavor hymn and a few well chosen
words of welcome by the society's presi-
dent, Fred C. Mapes. Following this a
well prepared historical paper was read
by Miss Dora Harrington, showing for the
society a record of growth and usefulness
from its beginning. The society was
organized March 6, 1882, under the di-
rection of Dr. Thomas Holmes, who was
then pastor of the church. From thir-
teen original members, the society has
grown to its present membership of eighty-
two, of whom sixty are active mem-
bers. The society has accomplished con-
siderable in the line of benevolences
and has been a strong support in the
work of the church at home. It has aided
in the building of the first parsonage,
in furnishing the church parlor of the
old church and in placing the beautiful
window with monogram in the Endeavor
room of the new church and in the fur-
nishing of this room. Over \$1,000 have
been expended in these works of im-
provement.

The most inspiring feature of the oc-
casion was the address by Professor W.
E. C. Wright of Olivet College. It was
a splendid effort and highly appreciated
by the large audience which greeted him.
Noble ideals and incentives were given
which lead to the highest endeavor in
service for "Christ and the church".
The program was interspersed with
pleasing and appropriate music, making
in all a delightful service. This anniver-
sary occasion brought up many affect-
ing remembrances especially to the older
members who came from the old
church into the new. A hopeful spirit is
in every heart and the strong desire to
make the future in every respect worthy
of the past.

Real Estate Transfers.

John Baumann to Herman Ordbring,
Sharon, \$700.
Harmon S. Holmes and wife to Milo
C. Updike and wife, Chelsea, \$3,000.
James Riggs and wife to James E.
Flemming, Sylvan, \$1,000.
James E. Flemming to William E. Ar-
nold, Sylvan, \$1,000.

Market Report.

In spite of ominous war rumors the
market has declined the past week.
Wheat now brings 80c, rye 30c, oats 15c,
barley 50c per hundred, beans no bet-
ter yet and bring 35 to 45c with the dis-
counts. Clover seed \$4 per bushel, pota-
toes 20c, onions 60c, eggs 9c, butter 12c.
Receipts are light now on account of bad
roads. The growing wheat looks well
yet and there seems very little prospect
of any better prices this spring. There
is a disposition, to sell now and the bal-
ance in farmers hands will be mostly put
in as soon as the going gets better.

Is Suekey Innocent.

"Do you know," said a prominent citi-
zen to the writer a day or two since, "I do
not believe Suekey ever took one cent
from the county of Washtenaw that did
not belong to him?"

"How could that be?" was asked.
"Very easily, no doubt. Now I have
good reason for saying this, but I am not
at liberty to divulge what I know. But I
will say this to you, that Mr. Suekey has
been made to suffer from the rascality of
another person, and I believe that in
time the truth will be known and the stain
taken from his good name and placed
where it belongs. This I know is a start-
ling assertion, but I believe it to be true
as I believe the earth revolves upon its
axis."

"If such a thing was true, why did not
Mr. Suekey, not only for his own good
name, but for the sake of his wife and
children, make it known when he was
accused?"

"In the first place he did not under-
stand business affairs, and the accounts
having become mixed he could not prove
his innocence, and it is his nature to suf-
fer anything rather than 'squeal,' as it
is termed. But I believe that time will
prove his innocence of any wrong doing."
The gentlemen who made these re-
marks is a man in no way related or con-
nected with Mr. Suekey, and could have
no motive for making such an assertion
if he did not believe it. He seems to
feel certain that there will be some revel-
ations made in the future that will bring
to light the real culprit.

The suspicion is prevalent that the
county's money went into the hands of
two gamblers, and never helped the one
who wrongfully took it.

Mr. Suekey can establish his inno-
cence there will be many who will be
glad of it.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Crop Report.

Wheat in Michigan was not materially
damaged during February. In answer
to the question, "Has wheat during Fe-
bruary suffered injury from any cause?"
129 correspondents in the state answer
"yes" and 613 "no." In the southern
counties 82 answer "yes" and 418 "no;"
in the central 40 answer "yes" and 114
"no," and in the northern 7 answer "yes"
and 81 "no."

The ground was well covered with
snow during the month. In answer to
the question, "Has the ground been well
covered with snow during February?"
405 correspondents in the southern coun-
ties answer "yes" and 88 "no," and in the
central counties 98 answer "yes" and 66
"no." The average depth of snow in the
southern counties February 15 was 6.48
inches, and at the end of the month, 3.80
inches. In the central counties the av-
erage depth February 15 was 3.79, and at
the end of the month, 4.99 inches. In the
northern counties there was about 6 in-
ches of snow February 15, and nearly
double that amount at the end of the
month.

Correspondents this month have un-
dertaken to answer the question, "What
per cent of the wheat crop of 1896 is the
wheat now in farmers hands?" It will
be noticed the question calls for an esti-
mate of all wheat on hand, no matter
when raised, the estimate to be based on
the crop of 1896.

The returns indicate that there was an
equivalent of 17 per cent of the crop of
1896 in farmers' hands on March 1. The
estimates for the southern counties range
from 11 per cent in Hillsdale and Jack-
son to 33 in Berrien, Lenawee, Oakland
and Wayne.

The total number of bushels of wheat
reported marketed in February is 571,668,
and in the seven months August-Febru-
ary, 6,877,443. This is 170,325 more than
reported marketed in the same months
last year.

Live stock is in good average condition.
The figures for the state are 96 for hor-
ses, cattle and sheep, and 68 for hogs.

How to Get It.

The Senate and House have agreed up-
on the following resolution: That the
contractor to be employed by the Judi-
ciary committee of the House and Sen-
ate be instructed to forward one copy of
the daily Journal to each daily newspa-
per published within the State, and to
each county clerk, county commissioner of
schools, public library and labor library,
and upon request, in writing, to the Sec-
retary of state, by any of the following,

vis.: To each weekly newspaper publish-
ed within this state, each State officer or
member of state commission, supreme,
circuit and probate court judges, prose-
cuting attorney, circuit court commissioner,
board of trade recorder, and recorder's
court in this State, and each superintendent
of any high school or union school in
this state. Every weekly newspaper, de-
siring to receive the Journal under this
resolution should send a request that the
Journal be sent, to the Secretary of State
Lansing, Mich.

Don't Miss This.

The Columbian Dramatic club will
give a grand dramatic and musical en-
tertainment at the Opera House on the
evening of St. Patrick's day, March 17.
The intensely interesting play "Erin Go
Bragh" will be presented by excellent
local talent. The following ladies and
gentlemen will take part in this play:
The Misses Matie Stapish, Agnes Cun-
ningham, Edith Foster, and Lovina Con-
aty, and the Messrs. Jacob Hummel,
Ralph and Orrin Thatcher, Ignatius
Howe, and Lewis Burg. The musical
program will be given by the Misses
Mary McKernan, Mary Clark, Amy Fos-
ter, Edith Foster, Agnes Cunningham,
Kate Staffan, Carrie Cunningham and Mes-
srs. Ward, Pierce, Burg, Klein, and
Miller. The roaring farce, "Two
Gentlemen in a Fix" will be given by
Messrs. Hummel and Thatcher. Ad-
mission will be 25 and 15 cents. Re-
served seats may be obtained at John
Farrel's without extra charge. All are
cordially invited to attend.

Let's Have a Law Like It.

Chicago's anti cigarette law is the best
in the world. Every dealer in cigarettes
in Chicago must pay an annual license of
\$100 to the city treasury. The law says
that cigarettes cannot be sold within 200
feet of a school house. All sold by li-
censed dealers must have been inspected
by the commissioner of health and re-
ceive his approval as to their purity. No
cigarette can be sold which contains op-
ium, morphine, gypsum or other poison-
ous matters. Any violation of these pro-
visions of an ordinance passed by the
council subjects the dealer to a fine of
\$50 to \$200 for each offense and \$25 for
each day of violation of the law. The
number of packages sent to Chicago
annually approximates 20,000,000. A
small dealer must sell 20,000 packages
before he can earn what he has paid out
for his license. The down-town dealers
in the paper sticks say they will not feel
the expense of the license much, but in
the suburbs the effect of the ordinance
will be practically to prohibit the sale.

Get Rid of Your Ragweed.

A correspondent to the Michigan Farm-
er from Gratiot county has the following to
say of ragweed: If a farm of eighty acres
can be kept clear of these pests by spend-
ing, say three hours a year, of course it
pays big. Yet I have done this very
thing for thirty years. How? I pull
them by hand. Took the pests by the
forelock and kept at it. It makes me
glad every fall to see how neat these
fields look when so many are fairly black
with the nuisance."

Supremely Selfish.

The Ypsilanti citizens, who use or
contemplate using telephones, might
take a hint from our Ann Arbor neigh-
bors and combine to subscribe with
that company which will give the low-
est rate and the best service. If there
are 100 subscribers and they all agree
to unite, it will not make much dif-
ference whether the Bell people or the
New State Telephone Co. reaps the
rentals, and prices can easily be
brought down to something reasonable.
—Ypsilanti Cor. Washtenaw Times.
It seems to a man at this distance from
the seat of war that it would not take
a man long to decide which company to
patronize—the old monopoly or the
new enterprise that has made it pos-
sible for people to get telephone ser-
vice cheaper than it was ever dreamed
of before. It strikes the Standard
that the action taken by the Ann Ar-
bor business men is the height of self-
ishness.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chil-
howie, Va., certifies that he had Con-
sumption, was given up to die, sought all
medical treatment that money could pro-
cure, tried all cough remedies he could
hear of, but got no relief; spent many
nights sitting up in a chair; was induced
to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and
was cured by two bottles. For past
three years has been attending to busi-
ness, and says Dr. King's New Discovery
is the grandest remedy ever made, as it
has done so much for him and also for
others in his community. Dr. King's
New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs,
colds and consumption. It don't fail.
Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's.

ARE

6 lbs Crackers for 25c
28 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
Sugar corn 5c per can
8-lb pails family White
Fish for 35c.
Good tomatoes 7c per can

YOU

Good sugar syrup 20c gal.
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
Choice fresh halibut and
codfish.
Lantern globes 5c each.

BUYING

Pure spices and pure ex-
tracts.
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c.
Best electric kerosene oil
9c per gal.
First-class Lanterns 38c

AT

Good tea dust 12 1-2c lb.
A good broom for 15c.
Full cream cheese 12c lb.
Quart bottle olives for 25c

THESE

21 lbs. Fine Grain Sugar for \$1.00
Parlor matches 1c per box.
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
4 lbs large Cal. prunes 25c
Lamp wicks 1c per yd.

PRICES?

If not, give us a call. Re-
member, we are always
trying to make the

**Bank
Drug Store.**

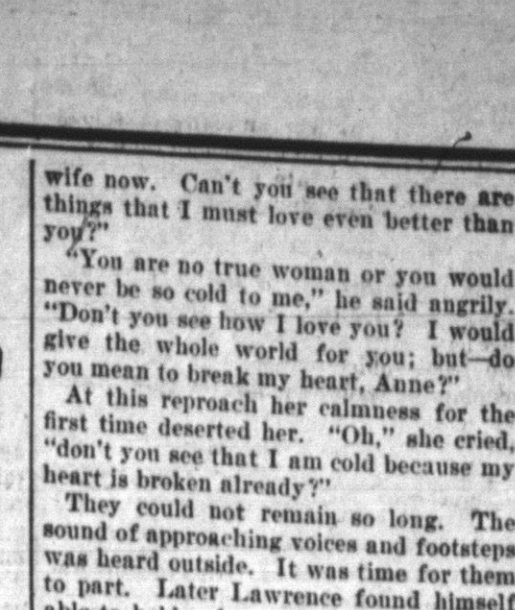
the most satisfactory place
in Chelsea for you to trade

NEW WALL PAPER

We are ready to show new
paper hangings at all pri-
ces. Our assortment of
papers matched with ceil-
ings and borders at a low
price is very complete.

Alabastine, Decorating
Paints, Etc.

Glazier & Stimson.



She would neither betray herself nor allow her relations to betray themselves.

she would neither betray herself nor allow her relations to betray themselves beneath the waiting woman's watchful eye. Not did Hammond had disappeared of such remark in her usual dry tones: "Anne I was not aware that you were acquainted with Miss Carteret, Denizil."

Lawrence looked desperately about him for some means of escape. Clare's so hands were upon him; he could not shake her off; Mrs. Seymour's cold eyes were upon him, too. If there was a woman of earth whom Lawrence hated, and even feared, that woman was his Aunt Adelaide. She knew it, and despised him for it, too.

He was obliged at last to answer his aunt's question. "I knew her a little—met her before, at Malta," he said, lowering his eyes.

She drew a long breath of relief. He did not mean to repudiate Clare, after all! Well, then, her darling's happiness was safe.

Clare broke in gayly. "How you really know Anne Carteret?" Do very real. But I thought she only knew Damer."

"Oh, people are always confusing me and me," said Lawrence, careless of his mustache and speaking with as much nonchalance as he could muster for the occasion. But he looked singularly white and shaken, and sat down presently as he had not strength to stand.

"I dare say Miss Carteret did not distinguish between the two names," Mr. Seymour observed promptly. "She probably meant Denizil, not Damer, Lawrence all this time. People are not always very particular about Christian names."

He rose and took his leave as soon as possible, refusing an invitation to dine on the plea of fatigue. He was staying at Abbat's Hotel, which is a few minutes' walk from the square, but he promised to come next morning, and half arranged a drive with his aunt and cousin to Pompey Pillar. As soon as he was outside the Hotel de l'Europe, however, he immediately set off to the Rameleh station, and arrived there in time to catch the seven o'clock train. Why he did so he could not have told. He felt as if he dared not enter the Dumarezs' house, and certainly he had no hope of meeting Anne. Yet to Rameleh he must go.

How was he to see her? Lawrence asked himself that question, and found no answer ready. He knew that in order to justify himself at all he must see her speedily and alone. The next day brought him no opportunity. He was chained to Mrs. Seymour's side as long as it was light. In the evening he ventured to accept an invitation to dine at the Dumarezs', but gained nothing by that move, as Anne did not appear. She had a headache, Mrs. Dumarez told him, with a air of compassion for his disappointment, but later they came face to face in the music room.

"Anne," he said, holding out his hand imploringly, "are you not going to speak to me? Won't you vouchsafe me a look—a word?"

"Not here," she answered coldly. They with an effort: "I suppose you have something to say to me. I have been expecting it. I am quite willing to listen to you at the proper time and in the proper place. Mr. Lawrence, but this is neither."

"I can explain everything to you if you will only listen."

"Not here," she repeated.

"Anne," he said, controlling his passion with difficulty, "have you forgotten me? Have you forgotten our meeting at Mexico or our parting in the desert? Have you forgotten that you told me—and I believed you—that I was the only man who had ever loved you? You told me that, Anne, you know you did. You cannot have forgotten me so soon? Look at me and say that you remember me and love me as you did?"

She did not shrink beneath his ardent gaze. She tried no longer to draw herself away from his close grasp. Her face was pale; but it showed no other sign of weakness as she looked him full in the eyes and gave him his answer.

"You are not the man I loved," she said.

"You belong to Clare Seymour, not to me."

"You loved me before," he said. "To you I am the same."

"Oh, no," she said, with an involuntary little shiver. "The same? No, never! You cannot understand what I think of a man who comes to me under a false name, who deliberately misleads me and who—to crown all—asks me to think no worse of him for all this, but to love him as I did before!" No," she went on more sadly than contemptuously, "the Duke Mr. Lawrence whom I thought I knew dead; the gentleman whom I see here is Mr. Denizil Lawrence—a very different person—Miss Seymour's cousin and future husband; with whom I desire no further acquaintance."

He was still weak in body from his illness, and could not easily command his feelings. Perhaps his want of self-control stood him in good stead at that moment, for, on turning round, Anne saw that he was leaning against the wall with his face half covered by his hands in an attitude of the most profound humiliation; and his heart throbbed with sudden pity and compunction.

Lawrence started up and confronted her with haggard cheeks and flaming eyes. "Anne," he said, "I meant to tell you all. You don't know how hard it was to nerve myself to confess to you that I had been liar and a coward. When I had freed myself from those bonds, I meant to tell you all. Have a little mercy, Anne. If I did wrong, it was for your sake. Surely you can forgive me that! Forgive me, and forget the past, Anne. I will have no secrets from you in the future."

She opened her beautiful eyes wide, and regarded him almost with a look of horror. "What?" she said. "Do you think it is so easy to forget? I may forgive—to forgive you—but I could not forget the past. I tried. And you know I have a right to try. You have separated us. You trusted you once; I could not trust you again."

"But you might love me," he urged.

"Yes, I might love you," she said; "but what of that? It might be my duty to love you, whether I trusted you or not. I love your wife; but I cannot be your wife."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for March 14.

Golden Text.—"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—1. Tim. 1: 15.

The subject of this lesson is Saul, the Persecutor, Converted, and the text is found in Acts 9: 1-12, 17-20. For nearly all the rest of the year we shall be studying about Paul. We are to study one of the pivotal events of history; one of the greatest triumphs of the gospel; the spiritual birth of one of the greatest of Christians. May it not be wise to try to get a fresh view of that great event, reading Paul's own accounts of it as given in and out of his speeches in Acts 22: 6-11 and 26: 12-20, as well as the lesson; and to endeavor to make Saul a real man to us, by studying what we know of his early life, his family, education, and surroundings, thus getting some impressions of the greatness of the change which came over him. Take the three accounts of Saul's conversion, the lesson and the two cited above, and compare them, noticing differences to see whether they are any more numerous than would be natural in relating the event at three different times separated by a considerable interval of time. The variations, as a matter of fact, help to prove the authenticity of the story rather than the opposite.

It is impossible to give here a sketch of Saul's life up to the time of his conversion, but it is absolutely necessary for the teacher to get some conception of the subject before teaching this lesson. The chapter upon "youth and education" in any life of Paul will give the required information. Stalker's chapter on "Unconscious Preparation for Work" is very suggestive. If no book is accessible, the following passages should be consulted: Phil. 3: 5; Acts 21: 39; 16: 38; 22: 25; 23: 16; 22: 3; 5: 34; Gal. 1: 14; Rom. 7: Acts 26: 11, 9. See also, with regard to the conversion, 1 Cor. 15: 8, 9; 1 Cor. 9: 1.

Explanatory.

"Saul, yet breathing out threatening and slaughter": This young man, whose very breath was hatred, whose heart, desiring with the energy of a strong natural righteousness according to the law as he understood it, is a strange figure. His spiritual history up to that time, as revealed in the epistles written many years later, is paradoxical—the understanding of this paradox—an intense seeker of righteousness who stained his hands with innocent blood in a fierce frenzy of persecution. He "verily thought" that he "ought to do many things contrary to Jesus." I can hardly be conscious at he had no compunctions of conscience at the time and inward horror of the cruelties which were the logical necessity for one who followed out his sort of Judaism and legalism to the letter. But his sincerity, on the whole, is not to be questioned. His life in a moral sense, apart from these persecutions, had been outwardly blameless. Never for a moment does Paul admit the false doctrine that sin is excused by sincerity.

"Desired of him letters": He was apparently a self-constituted constable, traveling from place to place in his blind zeal and thirst for Christian blood—"Any of this way": Way, or The Way, was the proper name for the Christian religion during the early times, and is several times used in the New Testament. It arose doubtless from the common conception of the religious life as a journey: "A light from heaven": The time was midday, as we learn from Acts 20: 12, and the light was "above the brightness of the sun." There was to be no chance of his mistaking the supernatural origin of the light: "Fell to the earth": he was probably mounted, though possibly walking: "Heard a voice": which was inarticulate to his companions, and terrified them (v. 7).

"—Saul, Saul!": the voice was in the Aramaic language (26: 14), not in the Greek, with which Saul was equally familiar.

"Who art thou, Lord?" Opinions will differ as to the exact progress of Saul's thoughts during these marvelous moments. By "Lord" he may have meant merely to address with a term of respect the unknown celestial speaker; or he may have already, Jesus conquered in spirit by the question, "Jesus?" "Why persecutest thou me?" and may be here acknowledging his full divinity and sovereignty. For the word "Lord" itself does not decide the question. We may well believe, as an arate, that if in the first instance, a word bore its simpler significance, as a term of respect, it meant vastly more a moment later when Saul, "trembling and astonished, said, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"—"It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks": the figure is of course clear—that of an ox kicking against the goad and thereby wounding itself. It was a familiar proverb.

Teaching Hints.

This is the classic "sudden conversion" of history. It will be well to concentrate the teaching on this one point: Conversion comes to each man, who is converted at all, in the way that God thinks best for him in view of his character and previous life. This will be illustrated in two ways: the sudden sort by the case of Saul himself, studying especially his long and severe religious education, which had made him perfectly familiar with the Old Testament, its ideals of righteousness, its prophecies of a Messiah; his strong will, which needed to have its allegiance changed suddenly and completely; his pronounced and persistent hatred of Christ and Christians; and may be not of a sort to gradually diminished by gentle influences until he had passed almost unconsciously from one side to the other. But not take an opposite illustration, of a person whose conversion, while just as definite and of course occurring at a definite time, would not be consciously recognized at the time; who would experience no violent wrench of his whole nature, not because he had not sinned, but because Christian training had prepared him to accept forgiveness and the new life as natural thing. Such conversions are to be expected in the case of many children and young people in our churches; and it is not an illegitimate use of this lesson, or a pre-eminent sudden conversion, to make the application that the profound change is just as real and just as necessary in the case of every pupil, though may come in a much less startling way.

Next Lesson.—"Christian Self Restraint."—1 Cor. 9: 10-27.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

PULSE of the PRESS

Winter's backbone may be broken, but it is almost sure to be out of the hospital again before spring.—Baltimore Life.

No one will object to the aldermen asking for more money. It is their habit of taking it that is so unpopular.—Chicago News.

It is probably a good thing that pistol slungshots, clubs and knives are barred under the rules of debate of the Kansas Legislature.—Savannah News.

The United States now produces 36,000,000 chairs annually, and still it is necessary to hang on to straps, while going home at night.—Cleveland Leader.

A legislative wedding machine to plug out about two-thirds of the bills that go into State Legislatures is one of the needed patents of the day.—Chicago Record.

It is understood that the captain of the Texas has offered to settle the Cuban question by gradually destroying the island with a series of collisions.—Chicago News.

The nation will have taken a long step towards permanent prosperity when every municipality, large and small, regardless of free baths and sanitary school houses, necessities of life, and insists upon having them.—Baltimore American.

Miss Susan B. Anthony would like to see a general law compelling every husband to give half his earnings to his wife. A great many husbands who have been giving their wives all their earnings will do their utmost to have this law enacted.—Buffalo Courier.

Chicago's Three Hundred.

If Abraham Lincoln's son's father could only know of it he would smile his most serene smile and then put his feet upon the mantle and think.—New York World.

A deliberate and carefully planned movement has been started to segregate Chicago's creme de la creme (should be oleo de l'oleo?) from the vulgar herd.—Des Moines Register.

Robert T. Lincoln has been chosen the dictator in Chicago society. One can not help but wonder what decision Robert would come to were his father an applicant for social honors in Chicago.—Pittsburg Times.

There has for a long time been an inner circle of Chicagoans, composed of those whose ancestors had settled there before the fire. It is understood that there is now a larger but concentric circle of those whose ancestors arrived before the fire.—New York Times.

The organization of Chicago's "exclusive phalanx" of 300 still goes on. It has not yet been made clear what is the process of natural, or artificial, selection, but the strongest evidence seems to point to residence of ancestors in Chicago "before the fire" as the principal test.—Des Moines Leader.

Gritty Little Greece.

It takes little Greece to show the powers how to get a move on.—Detroit Free Press.

To Greece we give our shining blades every time. Our hearts to you, Prince George!—Boston Herald.

If the powers had a little of Greece to pluck the Eastern situation would soon be settled.—Baltimore American.

When Greek meets Turk the power steps in and spoils the fun. It's a great mistake.—New York Advertiser.

The Sultan will never cease to feel that Greece has been a trifle niggardly with her ultimatums.—Washington Star.

Little Greece isn't one of the big "Powers," but she has a fund of ginger that puts the rest to shame.—New York Press.

The Turkey egg has been bad for a long time. Greece will do a world of good if she smashes the shell.—Chicago Int. Ocean.

It looks as if the powers hadn't even the courage to let little Greece jump in and do their own fighting for them.—Chicago Record.

Wars and Rumors.

The cause of Cuba will certainly triumph. Another American football player has gone to join the insurgents.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is the experience of history that wars do not pay, whether they are between nations, railroads or baseball managers.—Baltimore American.

If there is any respite from war excitement or time hangs heavy on their hands the English can always give a dinner.—Ambassador Bayard.—Chicago Journal.

Judging merely by the pictures that have been printed one would be justified in assuming that the most dangerous weapon of the Greek soldier is his point shoe.—Chicago Post.

That Trust Examination.

What Mr. Lexow needs in his business is somebody to assist him in letting go.—Sugar Refiner Searles.—New York Advertiser.

It begins to look very much as if some of the trusts would take themselves out the way if they are only given room enough.—Boston Herald.

Did Senator Lexow ever consider the feasibility of putting his trust examination on the road as a farce-comedy or rattling burlesque?—Chicago Times-Herald.

There is something really pitiable about the ignorance of a clever trust representative when he is brought before a legislative investigating committee.—Chicago Record.

The Maternal Congress.

The congress of mothers at Washington seemed to know what it was there better than the other one.—Boston Transcript.

A convention of fathers left at home mind the babies might give some interesting opinions about that congress of mothers.—Chicago Dispatch.

The national congress of mothers Washington must not be confounded with the national congress of grandmothers session in the same city.—New York Advertiser.

Perhaps the congress of mothers could offer a few words of timely advice to new administration concerning the country's policy with reference to its infant industries.—Washington Star.

At the congress of mothers in Washington Mrs. Helen Gardner of Boston claimed that man is a tyrant of the house. It is now in order to hear from Mr. M. Elizabeth Lease.—New York Press.

Local Brevities

Mrs. Clara Hammond is quite ill.

Mrs. G. A. BeGole is quite sick this week.

Regular meeting of W. R. C. Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Steinbach heirs have sold their farm near Lima Center to Lewis Mayers.

Boat—On Saturday, March 6, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller of Ithaca, a son.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter O. E. S. will be held Wednesday evening, March 17.

John Messener has purchased the Alva Freer place on Jefferson street and will make his home in Chelsea.

The K. A. Club held a dance at their hall in the Klein building, Friday evening and report a very enjoyable occasion.

Did you notice that smile on L. T. Freeman's face? It was caused by the arrival of a boy at his home, March 6, 1897.

Jackson, Washtenaw and Lenawee counties should join hands and alternately hold annual tripartite fair.—Grass Lake News.

Forty of the friends of Jacob Slimmer helped him celebrate his fifty-fifth birthday Friday evening. Herman Pierce, on behalf of the company, presented him with a beautiful rocking chair. A pleasant social evening was enjoyed by all.

After a day of trial the circuit court brought in a verdict "no cause for action" in the much talked of case of August Meising vs. The Michigan Central Railway Co. The verdict was considerable of a surprise to everybody.—Washtenaw Times.

County clerk J. F. Schuh slipped and fell on the icy sidewalk at the corner of Liberty and Fifth streets Saturday evening and sustained a painful fracture of his right ankle. Captain Schuh has the heartfelt sympathy of a host of friends.—Washtenaw Times.

Mrs. Cook, who is interested in missionary work, will be at the Baptist church, Friday, March 12, at 2:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the missionary societies in the different churches. Admission free. Mrs. E. B. Freer, secretary.

The pensioners will get their money sooner than was expected when Major Griffith went out of office March 4. One of the first acts of President McKinley was, to appoint Col. James, of Hillsdale, to the vacant position of pension agent and he was promptly confirmed by the senate.

J. P. Wood & Co.'s bean picking establishment has closed for a week to enable them to make repairs. These people have been doing a large business this winter and have kept about sixty-five people at work all the season and paid out a large sum to this people for wages.

Mr. Orth of Ann Arbor field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan, will address a union meeting in the Congregational church Sunday evening, March 14. This meeting will be held with a view to organizing a league in this place, and it is hoped that all true citizens who believe in law and order, will be present.

The Rev. E. K. Mohr, field superintendent of Union Sunday-school work for Michigan, will visit Chelsea, March 15. A children's meeting at 4 o'clock p. m. in M. E. church for Sunday-school scholars and teachers; 7:30 in the evening for all Sunday-school workers. All Sunday schools in Sylvan township are requested to be present.

It is reported that the Law and Order League of Michigan has adopted the plan of sending out detectives to different points in the state to find out whether or not the liquor law is being observed and to pick up what evidence they can as to the violation of the law with the view to the prosecution of the offenders. The detectives, it is said, are sent out from Detroit.

The Concord ladies are all pretty! And the same can be said of the ladies of Napoleon, Norvell, Sharon, Francisco, Waterloo and Leon. Even poor little Chelsea can boast of comely faces, but those still, the latter's broad proportions, so suggestive of snow shoes, are a wise provision of nature, as the habitation of the dear beings is alternate marsh and soft sand, and without a broad pedal fins they would sink so deep as to render locomotion out of the question. At Stockbridge the delicate hands and Cinderella feet of the sex, their willowy forms and finely chiseled necks, are rare beyond the power of words to express, but great heaving, such faces.—Grass Lake News.

For Sale—A house and four lots. Inquire of Wm. Rheinfrank.

Personal Mention

John Rooke spent Sunday at Dexter.

Mrs. L. Tichenor spent Friday at Dexter.

C. L. Hill of Ann Arbor spent Sunday here.

Geo. Staffan spent Tuesday at Grass Lake.

Mrs. M. Lowry spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Geo. H. Kempf of Lansing spent Sunday here.

Tommy Wilkinson was a Dexter visitor Saturday.

Victor Hindelang of Albion spent Sunday at home.

Austin Youum of Manchester was in town Sunday.

Miss Minnie Hosner spent Sunday with Ypsilanti friends.

Miss Ella Slimmer spent several days of last week at Dexter.

Frank Taylor of Jackson spent the first of the week at home.

Mrs. Jas. L. Gilbert spent the latter part of last week at Leslie.

Mrs. M. Boyd went to Reading Wednesday for a few days visit.

Mrs. D. H. Wuster and daughter visited Dexter friends Saturday.

Miss Cora Taylor of Ypsilanti is the guest of her parents this week.

Miss Jennie Tuttle of New York City is the guest of her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Welch of Brooklyn, N. Y., have returned to this place.

Mrs. Alice Stimson is spending the latter part of this week at Albion and Parma.

Miss N. C. Maroney is in Cleveland this week looking up spring styles in millinery.

Misses Tillie and Pauline Gibrach and Emma Ahnemiller are in Ann Arbor this week.

Claude Flagler who has been working in New York City the past year has returned to this place.

Miss Maude Goodrich of Dexter spent Saturday and Sunday with the Misses Nettie and Ettie Beach.

W. N. Lister of Saline, republican candidate for county commissioner of schools, spent Tuesday at this place.

Messrs. R. S. Armstrong H. S. Holmes, J. A. Palmer and E. R. Dancer attended a Knights Templar meeting at Ann Arbor Tuesday.

Jacob Slimmer, entertained his brother, Peter Slimmer of Hartley last week. They had not seen each other before in twenty-five years.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Chemistry class is very busy experimenting now.

Miss Matie Staplah dismissed her room Tuesday on account of illness.

The I. O. B. G.'s held a meeting at the home of Miss Wallace, Thursday evening.

Civil government teacher—"When is the 'Vive voce vote taken?' Reply—"Once a year."

Messdames A. Winant, A. Bacon, Brooks, McNamara, Lane, and Mr. Lane called upon the fourth grade a week ago Friday.

Senior entertainment! When? March 26!! Where? Chelsea Opera House!!! Come all!!!! What for? Lots of fun, a hearty Ha! Ha! and a good squall if you feel so inclined; come regardless of your feelings!!!! It will be a swell affair—the event of the season.

Rev. Morgan Wood of Detroit, who is nothing if not sensational, took off the Sunday school superintendent in a recent defense of the theater. It is his opinion that there is a God-created demand in human nature for the drama, and to this the great growth of the theater is due. The instinct caused superintendents of Sunday schools oft times to drop into theaters when away from home, "I drop in at home," he said, "when I feel like dropping I drop. I know some folk do not like it but that makes it the more interesting."

FOR SALE CHEAP—Twenty-two rows with pig, coming in from the middle of March to the first of May, also 30 horses of all kind including two stallions, percherons, weighing 1600 and 1400 lbs. respectively. D. E. Hoey, 1/4 mile south of Dexter.

Do You Want a Dress?

See all-wool mill remnants, they are bargains.

All-wool black fancy goods, 44-in wide 35c.

All-wool cashmeres and serges in all colors, 44-in. wide, 35c.

Plain black cashmeres, all-wool, 36-in. wide 25c.

Odds and ends at your own price.

Call and see them

Eva MoRos, Agent for Julius Klein, Boyd Bldg., Main-st., Chelsea, Mich.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY—Take Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, the best cough remedy on earth. 25 and 50 cts. All druggists.

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, 59 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 29 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

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

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

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

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

Paper Hanging.

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

R. J. & G. D. BECKWITH.

CONSUMPTION CURE—WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP, the best cough remedy on earth, cures a cold in one day if taken in time, 25 and 50 cts. All druggists.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Garland Stoves and Ranges
The World's Best

We will offer the people of Chelsea and vicinity for the spring trade the most complete stock of

FURNITURE

we ever carried, at lower prices than ever before. We would call special attention to our large line of chairs and couches.

Cook stoves and granite iron ware at bargains.

W. J. KNAPP.

THAT CONTENTED FEELING

experienced after dinner when the meat is satisfactory is one of the pleasures enjoyed by the patrons of

Drunser & Eisele

McKune Block.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Come to the

"BIG STORE"

and see the new goods that we are getting in. Every department is filled to overflowing, and at

PRICES SO LOW

as to astonish you. Come in and look at them.

W. P. Schenk & Company.

Now is a good time



to have an Overcoat made. The cold weather is not all gone, and you can save money by ordering one now. Call and see

Geo. Webster.

For March

We are making some very low prices on Sidboards, Combination Desks and Book Cases and if you are looking for Extension Tables and Dining Chairs we can sell you cheaper than ever and better goods. We are selling some 100 piece Dinner Sets worth \$15.00 for \$10.75.

A few Heating Stoves to dispose of cheap.

HOAG & HOLMES.

If You want your clothing cleaned or alterations made therein take them to TOMMY WILKINSON, second floor of the TurnBull & Wilkinson block, where he has established headquarters for this kind of work. His buyer is now in the East placing spring orders for Trouserings which Tom will make up at the lowest possible prices.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk humbly in his footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing distress upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right and "make haste slowly."

If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the President, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

International Bimetallism.
The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined and of that which may hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The Government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust, and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the Government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the last two years. Nor must it be forgotten that, however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the Government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the Government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

Larger Revenues Necessary.
The best way for the Government to

maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the Government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption—and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation.

There can be no misunderstanding, either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is a jealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people.

To this policy, we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

Reciprocity.
In the revision of the tariff, special attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss

tiny, and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unalloyed right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before.

These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerful and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swayed from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities; and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

Naturalization and Immigration.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and benefit of our constitutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to se-

ed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insistent upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual difference. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1888, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress, in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons, in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification, in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind.

The ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Extra Session of Congress.
It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, so far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the Government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of Government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question.

In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

Triumph of the Whole People.
In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is enabling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country.

It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old and the antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose—my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

WM. M'KINLEY IS PRESIDENT

Reins of Government Are Placed in His Hands.

SOLEMN OATH TAKEN.

Thousands View the Inaugural Ceremonies.

Patriotism of Seventy Million People Breathed Into the Inaugural Ceremonies—Uncounted Thousands View Proceedings—Resplendent Scene in the Senate Chamber—Gorgeous Military Parade—The Great Spectacular Feature—Brilliant Decorations of the Capitol—Grand Ball.

William McKinley, of Ohio, is now President of the United States. Standing with bowed head before an immense gathering of people, he took the oath to faithfully perform the duties of the office. The ceremony was performed by Chief Justice Fuller. With an expression of humility mingled with realization of the heavy burdens he was about to assume, Mr. McKinley bent his head and repeated in a clear voice the words:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

There was a deathlike silence as the preparations for administering the oath were begun. The people could see the pantomime enacted, but only the favored few in the immediate vicinity could hear the words; then a cannon shot was heard. This marked the beginning of the term of William McKinley as President, and instantly a tremendous cheer went up. Hats, canes, handkerchiefs and other articles were waved as President McKinley stepped



TAKING THE OATH.

ped to the edge of the Capitol portico and bowed his acknowledgments to the people. As soon as the President noticed a hush in the applause he began to deliver the inaugural address.

There have been many inaugurations in Washington, but in many respects that of March 4, 1897, will go down in history as exceeding all that have gone before. The citizens of the capital city worked to that end with a degree of energy unknown, and the great popular demonstration was a unique and shining success in every particular. In beauty, in taste, in novelty the decorations of the city were incomparably superior to anything ever seen in Washington; the magnificent body of regular United States troops was more numerous than any gathered since Grant's great display at the close of the war; seventeen sovereign States had their citizens in the line of parade and over sixty civil organizations helped swell its magnificent proportions.

Scene in the Senate.

The Senate chamber was the center of attraction. The presidential family arrived at 11:30. Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Barber, took a front seat which had been reserved for her. Following the wife of the new President came the venerable Mrs. McKinley, Sr., garbed befitting her years. The diplomatic corps entered, followed a moment later by the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court. They filed slowly down the aisle in gorgeous regalia and silken robes. The members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Reed, then entered the chamber. There was a stir of interest when Senate officials announced the Vice-President-elect. Mr. Hobart entered from the right door, bowed slightly to the standing Senators and officials, and stepped to the seat near the presiding officer's desk.

All this was but accessory to the arrival of President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley. It was just 12:20 when they entered the main doors, facing the Vice-President, and attention was riveted at once on these two central figures as they moved down the middle aisle. Mr. McKinley bowed to the presiding officer, and with Mr. Cleveland, was seated immediately in front of the platform, facing the Senate and the crowds.

As the presidential party took their seats Vice-President Stevenson rose and invited his successor to stand forward and take the oath of office. Mr. Hobart advanced to the desk, raised his right hand and took the oath in accordance with the constitution. Mr. Stevenson then delivered his valedictory address.

Telegraphic Brevities.
John Jacob Astor's \$500,000 hotel, which is in course of erection next to the Waldorf in New York, will be called the Astoria.

Crossman Bros., seedsmen at Rochester, N. Y., filed a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at \$50,000.

At a circus near Brownsville, Tex., a section of the elevated seats collapsed, precipitating 300 persons to the ground. Six may die. Many were more or less bruised.

WAGES IN FACTORIES

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

The Average Is \$1.23 Per Day—Children Under Fourteen Years Found in Thirty-seven Places—Need of Systematic Inspection of Steam Plants.

The Dinner-Pail Brigades.
The results of factory inspection in the State of Michigan during the year 1896 are detailed in the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor. There were 2,991 manufacturing places visited during the year, which is a decrease of 146 from the number inspected in 1895. The cause of the decrease is due to the necessity of bringing the year's work to a close earlier than usual in order that the report might be prepared by Commissioner Morse, whose term of office expired with the month of February.

For the convenience of the department the State is divided into five inspection districts. In the first 900 factories were visited, in the second 628, in the third 725, in the fourth 396 and in the fifth 342. Out of the total of 2,991 factories inspected 2,572 were running and 419 were idle. The number of factories running on full time was 2,187 and on part time 885. By reason of the factories running on short time a loss of 39,368 hours each week is figured by the inspectors. This means a loss to labor of 506 days each day, or 158,378 days per year. The financial loss is computed at \$194,804 per year, figuring each day's labor at \$1.23, the average wages paid all factory employees in the State in 1896. A still greater loss is computed from the failure of the factories to be operated at their full capacity, the aggregate financial loss being \$18,745,163.

The number of male employees at the date of the inspection was 57,027 and of females 14,026, a total of 101,053. The number of factories employing females was 884, and the number employing children over 14 and under 16 was 315, there being 1,444 children between the ages named employed. Thirty-seven factories were found where in the aggregate sixty-six children under the age of 14 years were employed.

The aggregate monthly pay rolls in the factories inspected were \$3,237,682, the average monthly pay roll \$1,258.82, the average per capita per year for employees \$884.48. Over 2,000 factories allow 60 minutes for dinner, while 564 allow less time. The average hours per day required of males under 18 and females under 21 is 4-5, a large majority of the factories requiring ten hours' labor.

Of the 2,572 factories inspected 856 had hoisting shafts and well holes properly guarded and secured, while but ten did not. Automatic trap doors or gates were provided by 430 out of 696 factories having elevators. The stairs were found properly guarded in 1,874 out of 1,979 factories where stairs were used. The doors in 2,562 factories out of 2,672 were found to swing outward or slide where practicable. Fire escapes were provided by 462 factories out of 494 where they were deemed necessary. Shifters were used for throwing belts in 2,108 factories, and in 1,894 vats, pans and machinery were properly guarded, while in 194 there was found insufficient protection to employees. Dust arresters and exhaust fans were found in all but 35 of the factories where they were deemed necessary. All but 29 factories were supplied with suitable wash rooms and closets. Changes were ordered by inspectors in 600 factories.

The record of accidents for the year 1896 is a favorable one, the whole number being 104, and the whole number of fatal accidents 14. Compared with 1895, this is a decrease of 89 in the number of accidents and of 29 in the number of fatalities.

In 1895 over 90 per cent of the factories inspected were running, and about 82 per cent were running full time. In 1896 only a little over 86 per cent of the factories inspected were running, and only 73 per cent of them were running on full time. In 1895 the average wages per capita was \$1.32 per day, while in 1896 it was \$1.23.

Commissioner Morse alludes to the fact that in the past few years the question of boiler inspection has been agitated, many persons claiming that boiler explosions were often due to neglect caused by the engineers voluntarily absenting themselves from the vicinity of their engines, or being called upon to perform other duties which necessarily took them away from their boilers. Quite often, it is said, the engineer is a man of all work in a factory by reason of expertness in caring for machinery. During the past year the factory inspectors found out of 2,991 factories visited 1,503 using steam power, 46 using water and steam and 599 using other kinds of power. The number of boilers in use was 2,946, having an aggregate horse power of 212,751, the average horse power for each factory being 719. The number of engineers employed was 1,062, and the number of factories requiring other work of their engineers was 1,036. In 27 factories, inexperienced persons were found caring for engines and boilers. In view of these discoveries the Labor Commissioner says there is apparently an increased demand for a law providing for a rigid inspection of steam boilers.

It is believed that State inspection would be better than municipal inspection, although the latter in large cities, it is thought, would answer very well. The inspection might well be made a part of factory inspection, but in any case only well-known experts should be employed as inspectors. A moderate fee to be paid by owners would meet the expenses of inspection and the publication of reports. The commissioner suggests that in connection with the boiler inspection there should be an examination of engineers.

Too many men who are incompetent and irresponsible, it is declared, are entrusted with the duties of engineers, and if these men are charged with other duties, too, it is hardly to be wondered at that accidents occur. Undoubtedly, it is said, the Legislature should provide for a thorough system of boiler inspection.

Commissioner Morse says there is no adequate provision in the law for the inspection of bake shops, and while there are many fine establishments in the State, there are also others so conducted that no one ought to eat their product. Inspection similar to that provided in several other States is suggested.

Tea wheat, a variety years ago much esteemed in this country, is said to have been grown from a single grain found in a box of tea brought from China.

March

April, May are the months in which to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what is needed to expel disease and

Fortify the System

against the debilitating effects of mild weather. The blood at this season is loaded with impurities, which are promptly and thoroughly removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and strength, health, vigor and vitality succeed to weakness, debility, and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best
C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c

MARCH AND APRIL

Are the Most Disagreeable Months of the Year in the North.

In the South, they are the pleasantest and most agreeable. The trees and shrubs put forth their buds and flowers; early vegetables and fruits are ready for eating; and in fact all nature seems to have awakened from its winter sleep. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company reaches the garden spots of the South, and will on the first and third Tuesdays of March and April sell round trip tickets to all principal points in Tennessee, Alabama and West Florida, at about half rates. Write for advertising matter and particulars of excursions to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

When There Is Drought in China.

There being no signal service in China, the authorities, in case of a protracted drought, rely upon the gods for relief. Recently the following proclamation was issued by a magistrate, in the hopes of procuring a shower: "Obeying my superiors, this proclamation is issued, and again we beseech the favor of heaven. Sheep, hogs and all such animals must not be slaughtered, nor must there be any bawling or crying. Chickens, ducks, fish and shrimps must not be sold for food. Onions and garlic must not be eaten. Let no one lightly or negligently regard this. If anyone purposely disregards this proclamation he will be brought before the magistrate and beaten."

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

To the Pyramid by Rail.
There is to be a railroad direct to the Pyramids. The government has granted a concession to the Cairo Tramway Company to make a line to the Pyramids and to fill up the Khaliq canal running through Cairo. The latter scheme will remove one of the causes of malarial fevers.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not No-to-Bac to regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? It makes you healthy and happy. Cures cough, cold, and all lung troubles. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

It rains on an average 208 days in the year in Ireland, about 150 in England, at Kozan about 90 days, and in Siberia only 60 days.

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

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waists oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will follow her daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."—Miss Marie F. Johnson, Centralia, Pa.



\$1.00 FOR 14 CENTS.
Millions now plant Salzer's seeds, but millions more should; hence offer:
1 pkg. Bismarck Cucumber.....15c
1 pkg. Round Globe Beet.....10c
1 pkg. Earliest Carrot.....10c
1 pkg. Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce.....15c
1 pkg. Earliest Melon.....10c
1 pkg. Giant Yellow Onion.....15c
1 pkg. 14-Day Radish.....10c
3 pkgs. Brilliant Flower Seeds.....15c
Now all of above 10 packages, including our mammoth plant and seed catalogue, are mailed you free upon receipt of only 14 cents' postage.
25 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Seed.....\$1.00
21 Brilliant Blooming Plants.....\$1.00
John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.
C. N. U.

How One Dog Got Fresh Eggs.
Bob is a fine 2-year-old mastiff, with head and face of massive strength, heightened by great mildness of expression. One day he was seen carrying a hen very gently in his mouth to the kennel. Placing her in one corner he stood sentry while she laid an egg, which he at once devoured. From that day the two have been fast friends, the hen refusing to lay anywhere but in Bob's kennel and getting her reward in the dainty morsels from his platter. There must have been a bit of canine reasoning here. Bob must have found eggs to his liking, that they were laid by hens, and that he could best secure a supply by having a hen to himself.

Over the Precipice.
Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matters of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

Foes of Turkey.

The King of Greece is 52 years old, tall, well-built, slender and graceful, with the appearance of a cavalry officer. He is a hard worker, approachable and popular. Queen Olga, his consort, is a stately looking woman, and handsome after the Polish type, though she is a daughter of a Czar's brother. She is much beloved for her graces and charities by the Greeks, who call her the "Queen of the Poor."

Free Farm Labor Bureau.

In order to assist the thousands of unemployed men in Chicago, the Workingmen's Home, at 42 Custom House place, has established a Free Labor Bureau, and is prepared to furnish men to farmers and others in all parts of the country without expense to either. Employers applying should state definitely as to the kind of work, wages to be paid, and if railway fare will be advanced. Address, Labor Bureau, Workingmen's Home, 42 Custom House place, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Harrison 243.

W. A. Johnston, who is now Associate Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, serving his third term, once was an amateur base-ball pitcher, and a good one, too.

Lane's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The most dangerous waters in the world for the passage of ships lie off the east coast of England, Cape Ushant, in France, and Cape Finisterre, in Spain.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

The most extensive cemetery in the world is that at Rome, in which over 6,000,000 human beings have been interred.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, '95.
As professors in colleges the talents of 4,697 men and 735 women are employed.

TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

McKinley Begins the Journey Amid Shouts of Joy.

With a crowd of 25,000 people yelling their good-byes to him, a brass band playing "Home, Sweet Home," the explosion of firecrackers, and the tooting of horns, William McKinley started from Canton on his journey to Washington to become the ruler of the greatest nation on earth. The crowds that watched his departure from the little city that has been his home nearly all of his life covered the roofs of the houses about the railway station and the tops of the cars in the railroad yards, and they packed the streets along the line of march, and were jammed into the side streets. When finally the procession of soldiers and citizens that surrounded the President-elect's carriage came in sight the cheers were almost loud enough to split the sky.

A long line of soldiers in blue overcoats cleared the way on each side of the carriage. Four white horses with nodding plumes of red, white and blue drew it. Within were the President-elect and his wife. Behind the carriage came a long row of soldiers and citizens on foot and a squad of cavalry.

The President's train of seven cars in shiny red paint and gold lettering waited in front of the station for their arrival, the special car for the President-elect in the rear. It was fifteen minutes after the time set for the departure of the train when the President-elect stepped from the carriage. He helped Mrs. McKinley to alight while Capt. Floyd of the Cleveland detective force threw a heavy wrap over her shoulders. They walked through the line of policemen to the rear platform. Mrs. McKinley entered the car, but the President-elect, hat in hand, turned toward the people and said:

"My Neighbors and Friends, and Fellow-Citizens: On the eve of departure to the seat of government, I assume the duties of an arduous responsibility, as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy; your good will, and I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long, and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honors."

"To all of us the future is a sealed book; but if I can, by official act or administration, or utterance, in any degree, add to the prosperity of our beloved country, and the comfort and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote to it the best and most unselfish efforts of my life."

"The assumption of the chief magistracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment or accept any other considerations but for the public good of all to every party and every section. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and my neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my old home—my home now, and I trust, my home hereafter, so long as I live. I thank you, and bid you all good-by."

The President-elect's voice was full of feeling as he spoke, but it was clear, and every word was distinguishable to the outskirts of the crowd. When he had finished there was a tremendous shout and a volley of firecrackers, the bell rang, and the train started.

COMMANDS BRITISH SQUADRON

Sir J. O. Hopkins Who is at the Head of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

With all the great powers of Europe snarling about the little island of Crete, England may be expected to be a big dog, and she is just that in the person of Vice-Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean squadron. Sir John is one of the best known and one of the most efficient officers of the British navy. He succeeded Sir Michael Culme-Seymour in this important post not long ago, and was in every way capacitated to take the place of so efficient a sailor. Sir John is an old sea dog who has seen no end of service. He took part in the Crimean war, and was



present at the attack of Sebastopol and at other operations in that war. For his eminent services there he received the Crimean and the Turkish medals and the Sebastopol clasp. For one year—1881-1882—he was secretary to the first lord of the admiralty, and was aide-de-camp to the queen in November, 1881. He served his country in many important positions, notably as superintendent of the Sheerness dockyard, director of the naval ordnance, admiral superintendent of the Portsmouth yard and lord commissioner of the admiralty. Americans won of him as the commander of the British naval movements in Hampton Roads during the World's Fair. He is a grizzled, bronzed marine fellow, utterly familiar with every trick of naval strategy, and the very man for Britain to have in the extraordinarily peculiar position she finds herself in-day in the Mediterranean. Sir John has a number of titles and decorations he cares very little about, being accustomed, as he is, to be so seldom on land where people know about them.

The North German Gazette, referring to the far-reaching bimetallic conclusions some newspapers have attached to the recent visit of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado to Prince Hohenlohe, says the imperial chancellor declares that the Senator's audience was practically one of courtesy.

American bicycles are threatened with destructive piracy in Germany, and United States Consul General De Kay, who reports the fact to the State Department, has gone immediately to work in the effort to checkmate the movement.

Lost 50 Pounds at 61 Years of Age.

The Cause—Malarial Fever—Patient a Prominent Man—How He Regained His Weight.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.
There is probably no man better known in Dearborn and Ohio counties than Mr. O. H. Miller, of Aurora, Ind., bookkeeper for Chambers, Stevens & Co., the large drug goods house.

Mr. Miller was born and reared in Ohio County, where he spent twenty years in succession in public office. The time he was the people's choice for Auditor of the county, and twice their choice for Clerk. According to the law at that time the Clerk or Auditor could not be elected for terms in succession, four years being a term. He was first elected Auditor, then Clerk, Auditor again, and Clerk again, until he had been elected five times.

Becoming aged (he is 63) and broken down in health, Mr. Miller deemed it advisable to retire from public service. His health became very poor, and he went to Aurora to live with his daughter. About two years ago Mr. Miller began to feel with malarial fever, and was confined to his bed five months; it was more than a year before he was able to get out. The sickness left him with rheumatism and catarrh of the stomach, which brought him to the verge of a bad case of rheumatism and general debility. He was all run down, his blood being poor and in a watery condition. Speaking of his case Mr. Miller said: "The longer my troubles ran on the worse they grew. Nothing seemed to benefit me. My suffering was unbearable, and being quite old, I probably succumbed more quickly to the effects. I suffered almost continual pain, being unable to eat a full meal or enjoy an entire night's sleep."

"I had fallen off fifty pounds in weight. I looked like a mere skeleton. During this time six physicians had attended me at different times, but none of them did me the least good, although two were specialists on such cases, from the city. They all said that I would never be benefited at all by anything, and it was useless for me to expect it. I felt that my time had come, and my daughter, Mrs. P. P. Stultz, of Jeffersonville, came to spend my last days with me. My daughter's husband, Mr. Stultz, has been superintendent of the Jeffersonville city schools for eight years. Their daughter, who had been quite low, had recently recovered from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so she urged me as a last resort to try this medicine. I finally consented to do so. This was in August, 1895. I began taking the medicine at once, taking fourteen boxes, using the last about six months ago. After the first half dozen boxes I used a decided change, and when I had finished I could sleep well, and my appetite was good. There was a general improvement. My blood became new and nourishing, and now is in a good, healthy condition. I feel as well as ever, and I am sure I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co.

Growth of Electric Railroads.

It is stated that about 950 miles of electric railway double track was built in the United States during 1896. As the total length of steam railway main line laid in the same time was a little less than 1,000 miles, it appears, says the Railway Age, that the new mileage of electric roads was about one-half that of steam roads. While steam railroad building has fallen off very rapidly since 1890, electric railway building in the same time has increased at a surprisingly rapid ratio, and it looks as if the yearly construction might soon surpass that of steam roads.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

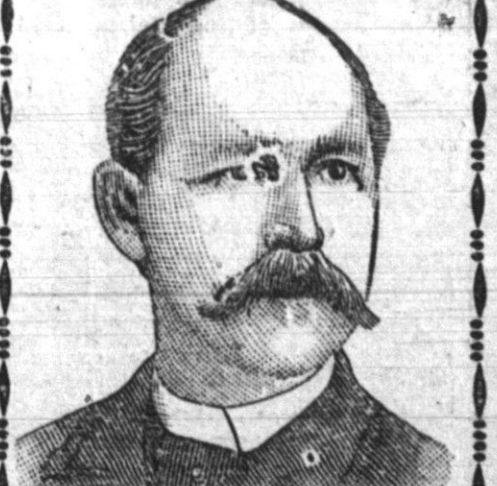
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

A mine in Idaho recently shipped out three bars of bullion valued at \$8,800.

Wm. Winslow's Sorethroat Syrup for Children cures croup, whooping cough, inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 50 cents a bottle.

Just try a 10c box of Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure liver and bowel regularity of motion.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never keep you down or give you 10c.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has displaced all other shoes. Never taken an order for over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at \$3.00.

It is made in all the latest shapes and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town gives exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF"
ALABASTINE
DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL
WALL COATING.

The Rocker Washer is warranted to wash 100 pieces in one hour, is clean as can be washed, and is absolutely safe. Write for price and terms to THE ROCKER WASHING CO., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. TAP'S ASTHMA CURE
Is a sure cure for Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchi. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely safe. Write for full particulars to DR. TAP'S ASTHMA CURE, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CURE FOR
GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. Write for full particulars to THE CURE FOR GOUT, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

CONSUMPTION
Is a sure cure for Consumption, Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Lungs. Write for full particulars to THE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

What? That's not the? The question is why don't you use St. Jacobs Oil For Rheumatism It will cure it; that's fixed and certain.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascaret's
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Pleasant and booklet free. A. STEINBERG & CO., Chicago, Montreal, Cal., or New York. 21c.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO



PISO'S
For Consumption
CURE

For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

To Pearline Users Only.

You have confidence in Pearline. You must have, or you wouldn't be using it. But what do you do with it, besides the ordinary washing and cleaning? There's a long list of things in which Pearline ought to be helping you. Why isn't it doing so? For every purpose for which you would use soap and water, Pearline is better. You ought to be ready enough to believe that, with what you must know of Pearline.

Millions NOW USE Pearline



"For a long time," said the farmer's wife, "I suffered from gastric troubles and dyspepsia. After all my meals I experienced a disagreeable, heavy sort of feeling and oftentimes in the morning my tongue would be coated; in fact, this would be the case for whole days at a time. I had recourse to the whole category of correctives, aperients, laxatives, etc., but the relief I found was only temporary. Indeed, in most cases after I had taken them for any length of time, the early efficacy seemed entirely vitiated. I had so often seen in the advertisements of

Ripans Tabules

the statement, one gives relief, that at last it so impressed itself upon me that I decided to give them a trial. A trial was entirely convincing and in a short time I was well. While I have now no regular use for them I always keep them on hand, to be used in case of emergency."

FREE A booklet, handsomely illustrated, describing Ripans, its uses and the opportunities there for young men and farm renters to become farm owners. Mailed without charge on application to F. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, C. & N. O. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN—Interested men with prestige to handle our goods as a side line. Monark Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

C. N. O. No. 11-97
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

GOLD BUGGET! Sample three cents. BIG MONEY for Agents. 10c. Recent Bros., Sawyer Bar, Cal.

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

H. A. Paige's Insectised

A sure and positive destroyer of lice,
fleas, sheep ticks, carpes bugs,
and all kinds of insects.

H. A. PAIGE'S
Condition Powder
for Horses and Cattle.

Full directions on each package. I have
had the above in constant use for ten
years and it has given such universal sat-
isfaction it has induced me to put it on
the market.

We have used the above for a number
of years and it has given good satisfac-
tion.
C. E. WHITAKER, Chelsea.
C. E. PAUL, Lima.
JEFF LEMM, Grass Lake.

For sale at John Farrell's and at my
office on West Middle street, Chelsea.
And at William Lair's, Manchester.

H. A. Paige, V. S.
Manufacturer,
CHELSEA, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time Card, taking effect, Feb. 7, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 8:15 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.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Geo. H. Foster,

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

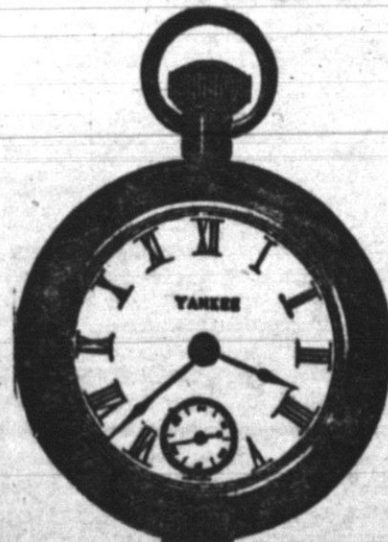
Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

Absolutely Free!

Now is the time
to get a good

WATCH



FREE! FREE!
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 this
watch. Act quick.

Address, DETROIT JOURNAL CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort
Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe
cold, attended with a terrible cough,
that allowed me no rest day or
night. The doctors after exhaust-
ing their remedies, pronounced my
case hopeless, saying they could do no
more for me. At this time a bottle of



AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was
sent to me by a
friend who urged
me to take it, which
I did, and soon after I was greatly
relieved, and in a short time was
completely cured. I have never had
much of a cough since that time,
and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral saved my life."—W. H.
WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure indigestion and headache

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge,
No 156, F. & A. M. for 1897.
Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April
13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10,
Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2. Annual
meeting and election of officers Dec.
7th. J. D. SCHENKMAN, Sec.

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon
Treats all diseases of domesticated ani-
mals. Special attention given to lame-
ness and horse dentistry. Office and
residence on Park street across from M. E.
church, 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. 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.

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

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE AND TORNADO
INSURANCE.
TurnBull & Hatch.

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGNS,
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is
probably patentable. Communications strictly
confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents
in America. We have a Washington office.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
special notice in the
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of
any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year;
\$1.00 six months. Specimen copies and HAND
BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

MOORE BROS.
have opened a

REPAIR SHOP

in the building just north of the
Chelsea House, and are pre-
pared to do all kinds of
wood work, blacksmithing,
and machine work, etc., etc., etc.

Saw Gumming a Specialty

FINE JOB PRINTING
If you are in need of Printing of any
kind call at the Standard Steam
Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill
Heads, Letter Heads, En-
velopes, Re-
ceipts, Wedding Station-
ery, Posters,
Statements, Dodgers, Busi-
ness Cards, Auction Bills,
Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

ON THE CLERMONT.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST VOYAGE OF
FULTON'S STEAMBOAT.

A Group of Women Who Made the His-
toric Trip—How the Engagement of the
Inventor Was Announced—Predictions
Made by Chancellor Livingston.

Helen Evertson Smith, in The Cen-
tury, has a paper on "A Group of Amer-
ican Girls Early in the Century," which
gives pleasant glimpses of Chancellor
Livingston and Robert Fulton. The
chancellor invited several of his fair
cousins to make a trip from New York
to his home at Clermont in a new boat.
Miss Smith says:

The "new boat" of the letter was the
now celebrated Clermont, the steamboat
of Robert Fulton, which in August,
1807, made the first successful steam
voyage up the astonished Hudson and
demonstrated to the world that a new
force had been discovered by which old
methods in nearly all lines were to be
revolutionized.

Very likely, with all their loving
confidence in the wisdom of the chan-
cellor, the sisters embarked with some
distrust of his new boat's making good
its promise to get them home in less
than three days, even if both wind and
tide should prove unfavorable, but they
were not afraid of anything worse than
delay, though most of their friends
feared for them. During the nine years
that had passed since "Robert R. Liv-
ingston and Robert Fulton had first se-
cured the concession to navigate the
waters in New York state for 20 years,
providing they should build a boat of
not less than 20 tons, that would go not
less than four miles an hour against
wind and tide," the subject had been so
often talked over in their presence that
the sisters were already quite intelligent
upon it and laughed at the fears of their
timorous friends.

The embarkation was from a dock
"near the state prison" (which was in
"Greenwich village," on the North
river) and was witnessed by a crowd of
"not less than 500 persons." Many were
friends of the passengers, who bade
them farewell with as much solicitude
as if they were going to Madagascar,
especially trembling with apprehension
at the "terrible risk run by sailing in a
boat full of fire."

The adventurous voyagers, who were
the guests of Robert Fulton and Chan-
cellor Livingston, were about 40 in num-
ber, including but a few ladies. Among
the latter, besides our two young sisters
and their aunt, Mrs. Thomas Morris
(daughter-in-law of Robert Morris, the
financier of the Revolution), were at
least one of the chancellor's two daugh-
ters, four of the many daughters of his
brothers, John R. and Colonel Harry, and
a young lady who was more interested
in the result of this memorable experi-
ment than any one save the inventor
himself. In all the biographies of Ful-
ton Miss Harriet Livingston is called
the chancellor's niece, but she was really
his cousin. She was a beautiful,
graceful and accomplished woman and
had long given her heart to Robert Ful-
ton. The fair Harriet was at this time
about two and twenty and "deeply in
love with her handsome, gifted lover as
any girl well could be." There were
many distinguished and fine looking
men on board the Clermont, but my
grandmother always described Robert
Fulton as surpassing them all. "That
son of a Pennsylvania farmer," she was
wont to say, "was really a prince
among men. He was as modest as he
was great and as handsome as he was
modest. His eyes were glorious with
love and genius."

A little before reaching Clermont,
when the success of the voyage was well
assured, the betrothal was announced
by the chancellor in a graceful speech,
in the course of which he prophesied
that the "name of the inventor would
descend to posterity as that of a bene-
factor to the world, and that it was not
impossible that before the close of the
present century vessels might even be
able to make the voyage to Europe with-
out other motive power than steam."

This hardy prediction was received
with but moderate approval by any,
while smiles of incredulity were ex-
changed between those who were so
placed that they could not be seen by the
speechmaker or the inventor. John R.
was heard to say in an aside to his coun-
sin, John Swift Livingston, that "Bob
had many a bee in his bonnet before
now, but this steam folly would prove
the worst one yet." But the chancellor's
brothers lived to see the ocean regular-
ly traversed by steam vessels, but the
prophet himself and the inventor both
passed away before the realization of
their dreams.

Plucking Fowls.
Plucking fowls may be easily and
quickly accomplished in this way: As
soon as the bird is dead immerse it in a
pail of very hot water, the water to cov-
er all the feathers. One minute is usu-
ally long enough to keep the fowl under
hot water. Too long soaking is liable to
discolor the skin. After this hot bath
the feathers are so loosened that they
can be almost rubbed off. The bird is
then rinsed in cold water and wiped
with a soft cloth. It should then be put
into a cotton bag kept for this purpose
and hung in a cool place. When fowls
are not to be used at once, they should
always be loosely rolled in cloth or pa-
per to keep them from turning dark.
Ducks cannot be managed in this way,
as their feathers contain so much oil
that the water does not penetrate them.
—New York Sun.

The tuberoses is considered by young
ladies of France symbolic of dangerous
pleasures. In England and America it
is in common use as a funeral plant, and
it is considered symbolic of death.

The crown of Chosroes, the king of
Persia, was hidden in an Arabian for-
tress and remained concealed for nearly
1,000 years.

An Effective Remedy.
A charming young woman of Detroit
recently sprained her ankle by a hasty
jump from her bicycle. She was laid up
for a couple of weeks, during which
time she was wholly incapacitated for
walking, or even riding, being confined
to a sofa like the heroine in a last cen-
tury novel.

Finally the family considered the
sprain of enough consequence to call in
the family doctor, who is a distinguish-
ed surgeon. He was out of patience with
anything so trivial as a sprain when he
was daily concerned in scientific opera-
tions of the most important character,
and his first performance was to give
the sprained foot a vicious twist in a
surgical way to find out if any bones
were broken. Then he said:
"Get up and walk!"
"But, doctor, I cannot take a step."
"Get up and walk!"
There was nothing for the patient to
do but obey, and she stepped lamely
forth.

"You're not walking; you are limp-
ing," said the doctor. "Walk!"
She managed bravely to walk to the
next room, and the doctor took his hat
to leave.
"But, doctor, you have not given me
any prescription."
"Walk," said the doctor, "then walk.
Don't send for me again unless your
foot needs amputating. Goodbye!"
Now the patient is walking as well
as she ever did.—Detroit Free Press.

Truth Crushed to Earth.
Two fair young girls sat in a dainty
boudoir gazing into each other's eyes.
"We are such good friends, Marcia,"
said one, "and we can afford to say to
each other just what we think. Now, I
have such a splendid scheme. Suppose
we start out today by telling each other
the exact truth without regard to any
question of politeness."
"How perfectly lovely, Lobelia!"
cooed the younger girl of the two.
"Let's begin right away. What do you
think of me?"

"I think," said Marcia, "that you are
almost as pretty as you think you are
and when you don't try to be you are
the most charming girl in the world."
"How awfully good of you!" rejoined
the other. "And do you know that when
you came in I was thinking that you
looked just like one of those big feather
dusters which had taken a notion to
walk? Only your feet are so very large
that the illusion was not quite perfect."
Two disheveled young women, with
their faces cross lined by scratches, were
taken out of that aristocratic mansion
five minutes later and hurried in an am-
bulance to the nearest hospital.—New
York Herald.

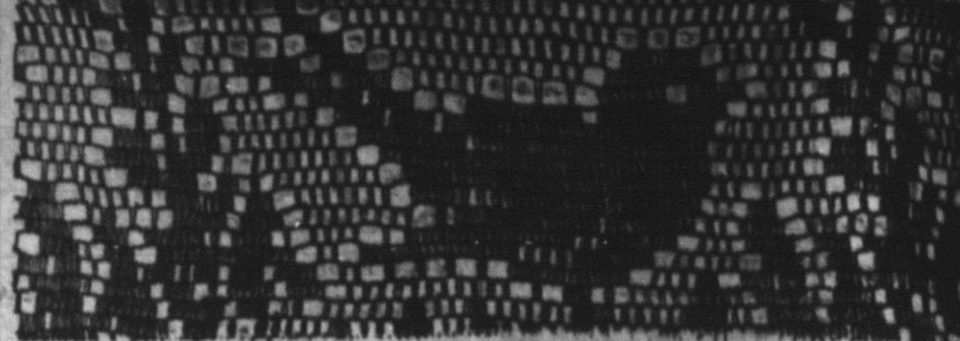
Ate the Church.
Bishop Williams of Marquette was re-
cently invited to serve his alma mater,
Cornell university, as university preach-
er. He did so, coming straight from the
synod of the Canadian church at Winni-
peg and bringing this story with him:
"There was a missionary bishop there,"
said Bishop Williams, "who had been
six weeks in coming, most of the way
by canoe. He rose and began by saying
that he would speak for himself and for
a brother bishop who, unfortunately,
could not be present. He was sorry to
say that his brother's diocese had gone
to the dogs. A general gloom followed
these words. He went on to say that the
bishop had found so many inquirers af-
ter religion among the Eskimo north
of Hudson bay that he had to build a
church. As there was no wood he used
whale's ribs for rafters, covering them
with tanned walrus hide and so made a
church to hold 80 persons. 'All went
merry as a marriage bell' for a time un-
til—the dogs grew famished and ate the
church."—Troy Times.

An Elk Horn Fence.
At Mammoth Hot Springs, in Yellow-
stone Park, there is a fence made of elk
horns. It incloses the greater part of the
grounds of Photographer F. Jay Haynes'
studio. The fence is composed of over
800 selected elk horns. All of them have
12 points, and a great many have the
royal 14 points. They were shed in
March, 1896, and were gathered in June
of the same year by Mr. Haynes and
three of his men within a radius of ten
miles of Mammoth Hot Springs and
within four days' time. There are about
2,500 elk in the park now. Each pair of
horns would bring \$7.50 at the railroad
at Cinnabar, about eight miles, or at
least \$10 a pair in the east or south.—
Kansas City Star.

He Put Out the Light.
Many stories have been told about the
mistakes made by greenhorn telegraph-
ers, but one of the worst we ever
heard was that made by a young man
who had received his diploma at a tele-
graph college. He passed an examination
and was assigned a position, and the
very first night caused a bad wreck. He
received orders to put out his red light
and give orders to conductor of No. 77
to meet No. 62 at M—, and he obeyed
this important message by blowing out
the light and letting No. 77 go by un-
signaled, and then he wondered why the
conductor did not stop to get his orders.
—Pittsburg Post.

Young, but Thoughtful.
The new woman begins her career at
an early age. A child of 4 was spread-
ing butter on a cracker on the luncheon
cloth when her grandfather—at whose
table she was—remonstrated with her,
telling her that was not the proper
place to do it. She never lifted her eyes,
but went calmly on with the operation,
and when it was finished and she took
up the cracker to eat she said quietly to
nobody in particular, "Men don't always
know what's best."—New York Times.

Righteous Indignation.
The Bride—Kiss me again, dear.
The Groom—But, Madge, I have done
nothing but kiss you for the last three
hours.
The Bride (bursting into tears)—
Traitor, you love another!—London Tit-
Bits.



THERE ARE FAKIRS IN INDIA

Who, it is said, stand for months on
the same spot without moving.

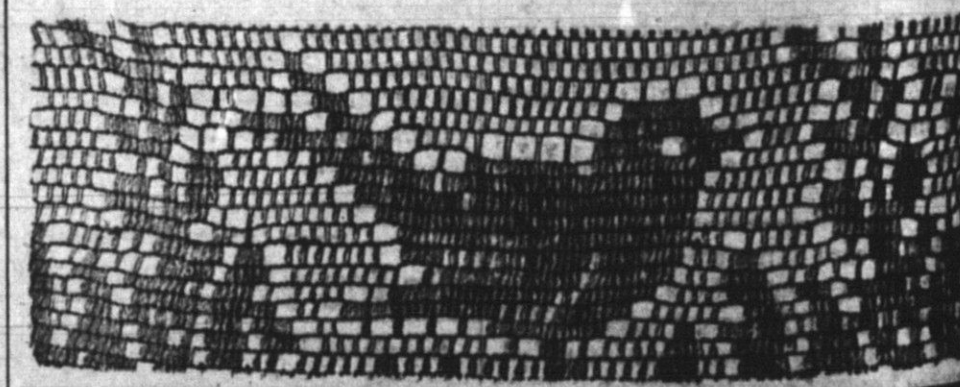
There are Printers in America

Who never buy new styles of type, but
are content to use the old, antiquated
and worn out material that they started
in business with thirty years ago, and
whose work looks as though the ink
was put on with a stick.
One class is as useless to business
men as the other is to humanity. .

IF YOU WANT

To find a print shop where they keep up with the procession
and can get you up a Letter Head, Bill Head, Circular, Catalogue
or Poster that you will not be ashamed of, come to the

STANDARD PRINTING HOUSE AND BE MADE HAPPY.



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.