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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 skirts 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 calico 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 gingham for 5 and 6c per yard.
Hostery 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 Chelsea 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

"THE" BUTCHER, keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

Fresh and salt Meats, Pure Lard, Best sugar-cured Hams, smoked Meats, 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 Foulings 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 Sukeey 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	184
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	183

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 celebrated its 15th anniversary as a young people's organization. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and Christian Endeavor emblems. The regular monthly meeting of consecration was observed from 6 to 7 p. m.

In connection with the roll call, interesting letters of greeting were read from those who had formerly been members, including two former pastors. Those thus heard from were Rev. and Mrs. 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 Elyria, O.; Miss Schlottbeck of Cincinnati, 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 kindly given up their own services. The program opened by the singing of an Endeavor hymn and a few well chosen words of welcome by the society's president, 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 direction of Dr. Thomas Holmes, who was then pastor of the church. From thirteen original members, the society has grown to its present membership of eighty-two, of whom sixty are active members. The society has accomplished considerable 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 furnishing of this room. Over \$1,000 have been expended in these works of improvement.

The most inspiring feature of the occasion 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 anniversary occasion brought up many affecting 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 Ordring, Sharon, \$700.
Harmon S. Holmes and wife to Milo C. Urdike and wife, Chelsea, \$3,000.
James Riggs and wife to James E. Flemming, Sylvan, \$1,000.
James E. Flemming to William E. Arnold, 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 are no better yet and bring 35 to 45c with the discounts. Clover seed \$4 per bushel, potatoes 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 balance in farmers hands will be mostly put in as soon as the going gets better.

Is Sukeey Innocent.

"Do you know," said a prominent citizen to the writer a day or two since, "I do not believe Sukeey 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. Sukeey 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 startling 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. Sukeey, 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 understand business affairs, and the accounts having become mixed he could not prove his innocence, and it is his nature to suffer 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 remarks is a man in no way related or connected with Mr. Sukeey, 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 revelations 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. Sukeey can establish his innocence 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 February 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 counties 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 average depth February 15 was 3.79, and at the end of the month, 4.99 inches. In the northern counties there was about 6 inches of snow February 15, and nearly double that amount at the end of the month.

Correspondents this month have undertaken 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 estimate 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 Jackson 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-February, 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 horses, cattle and sheep, and 98 for hogs.

How to Get It.

The Senate and House have agreed upon the following resolution: That the contractor to be employed by the Judiciary committees of the House and Senate be instructed to forward one copy of the daily Journal to each daily newspaper 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 Secretary of state, by any of the following,

vis.: To each weekly newspaper published within this state, each State officer or member of state commission, supreme, circuit and probate court judges, prosecuting 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, desiring 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 entertainment 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 Cunningham, Edith Foster, and Lovina Conaty, 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 Foster, Edith Foster, Agnes Cunningham, Kate Staffan, Carrie Cunningham and Messrs. Ward, Pierce, Burg, Klein, and Miller. The roaring farce, "Two Gentlemen in a Fix" will be given by Messrs. Hummel and Thatcher. Admission will be 25 and 15 cents. Reserved 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 licensed dealers must have been inspected by the commissioner of health and receive his approval as to their purity. No cigarette can be sold which contains opium, morphine, gypsum or other poisonous matters. Any violation of these provisions 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 the 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 Farmer from Gratiot county has the following to say of ragweed: If a farm of eighty acres can be kept clear of these pests by spending, 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 neighbors and combine to subscribe with that company which will give the lowest rate and the best service. If there are 100 subscribers and they all agree to unite, it will not make much difference 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 possible for people to get telephone service cheaper than it was ever dreamed of before. It strikes the Standard that the action taken by the Ann Arbor business men is the height of selfishness.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chiloche, Va., certifies that he had Consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, 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 business, 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 extracts.
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. Remember, 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 prices. Our assortment of papers matched with ceilings and borders at a low price is very complete.

Alabastine, Decorating
Paints, Etc.

Glazier & Stimson.

CORWINE IS CAUGHT.

PAYMASTER OF THE NAVY IS UNDER ARREST.

Said to Be Short \$20,000 in His Accounts—Trouble in New York Cloak Factories—Rubber Trust May Not Find Clear Sailing.

Caught in Chicago. Paymaster John Corwine of the United States navy, charged with embezzlement, was arrested Wednesday afternoon in the office of the Palmer House, Chicago, a few minutes after his arrival at the hotel...

Cloakmakers Upon a Strike. Four thousand New York cloakmakers and shirtmakers, men, women, boys and girls, "struck" from work Wednesday. They are not satisfied with the pay they are receiving and have been chafing under long hours and poor wages for months.

Rubber Trust Has a Competitor. The rubber trust has a rival. The Crude Rubber Company, with a capital stock to be not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$5,000,000, was incorporated by New York capitalists under the laws of Virginia.

Bliss in the Cabinet. The declination of Gen. McCook to accept the position of Secretary of the Interior left a vacancy in President McKinley's cabinet which has been filled by the appointment of Cornelius N. Bliss.

NEWS NUGGETS.

John D. Rockefeller has given Mount Holyoke College \$40,000 for a dormitory. Charles F. Strong, the Rockford "healer," has been sued for divorce. His wife charges extreme cruelty and non-support.

Valparaiso dispatch: Senator Maria Vacuna, minister of foreign affairs, has issued an official statement to the effect that rumors of troubles between Chili and her neighbors in South America are without foundation.

Serious rioting took place at Newwied, Rheish Prussia, Sunday. A mob attacked and stoned the police, who drew their sabers in self-defense, but were obliged to retire to the station. Thereupon the mob attacked the station with paving stones and cheered for anarchy. Numerous arrests were made.

Attorney General Smith of the Hawaiian republic, concerning the question of an annexation to the United States, said the sentiment in Hawaii favorable to it was stronger than ever. Annexation, he said, would solve the Chinese immigration for the Americans and would be of great benefit to a large class of American farmers who could settle in the Hawaiian Islands and engage in raising tropical fruits for exportation to the United States.

At San Francisco, United States District Judge W. W. Morrow has decided that Charles B. McCloy, the embezzler, should be returned to Michigan for trial. McCloy is the young man who, after three years, passed in wandering about various portions of the globe, finally was so grieved by the pang of conscience that he surrendered himself to United States Marshal Baldwin. McCloy had stolen \$8,600 from the Second National Bank of Bay City, Mich.

Walter Ream is in jail at Boulder, Colo., charged with murder, his alleged victim being the 18-month-old child of the Hayes family, with whom he boarded at Lafayette. Ream purchased some strychnine, telling the druggist that he desired to poison some cats. It is alleged he put the poison in the coffee. Mr. Hayes, father of the child, after tasting the coffee, found it bitter and threw it out and thus saved his life. The child died in great agony an hour after drinking the coffee. It is believed Ream desired to poison Mrs. Hayes so that he might marry Mrs. Hayes. Both Hayes and Ream are coal miners.

Havana dispatch: Ramon Max, the secretary of Castillo, the insurgent leader, who is a prisoner at Sitio Escobedo, says that the insurgent leader Agrorio and the Marquis of Santa Lucia, president of the Cuban republic, both died recently of sickness, and that Quintin Bandera, one of the best known of the insurgent leaders, died recently of wounds.

President Cleveland vetoed the immigration bill. He declares the bill to be un-American. It will be recalled that this is the word he used in discussing it with Senator Palmer a month ago when it first passed the House.

WESTERN.

Michael J. O'Brien, of Chicago, pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering his wife Nov. 10, 1895.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone was appointed receiver of the Mullapphy Savings Bank at St. Louis, which was closed by the State bank examiner. He immediately took possession.

Gaunt, O., dispatch: Col. John J. McCook is practically out of the list of cabinet possibilities. The Secretaryship of the Interior has been formally tendered to him and he has just formally declined it, for the reason that he considers it the least important place in the cabinet, and he wants the Attorney Generalship.

The six-day bicycle race at Chicago was finished by the following men in the order named: Schillinger, 1,785 miles; Miller, 1,763 miles; Ashinger, 1,727 miles; Lawson, 1,707 miles; Hansen, 1,693 miles. The prizes were as follows: Fred Schillinger, \$1,000; Charles W. Miller, \$500; Chas. W. Ashinger, \$300; John Lawson, "The Terrible Swede," \$200; A. A. Hansen, "The Rainmaker," \$150.

The Standard Oil Company suffered considerable loss by the bursting of its pipe line near Newark, O. The oil ran into the Huron river for over a mile and was set on fire. The people of Milan were much excited for fear the burning oil would set fire to their town. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 barrels of oil were consumed. The company will also suffer by the destruction of other property along the track of the burning fluid.

Early Friday morning the large brick mill opposite the Union depot at Piqua, Ohio, was burned. It belonged to the National Lined Oil Company of Chicago, but had not been in operation for several years. It had been used for storage by the Orr Lined Oil Company and the Piqua Malt Company. The falling walls demolished an adjoining residence, after the family had vacated it. Total loss, \$50,000; insurance of the Piqua Malt Company, \$23,000.

The first fire that has occurred at Casey, Ill., in ten years started at 2:15 o'clock Monday morning in the two-story brick building occupied by the following firms: Fuqua & Sons' Bank, H. & B. Lee Company, E. L. Shinkle, D. C. Sturdevant, R. A. Lee, M. C. Cochenour, M. Sanford & Sons, Hancock & Clark and others. Property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed. The Casey Bank building is wrecked. The vault, however, is intact. The post-office is badly damaged, but no mail was destroyed. The block in which the fire started was almost completely destroyed. It was the handsomest in the town. After the fire had raged for an hour a fire engine owned by the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway was thought of. The railroad people placed it at the Mayor's disposal, and such efficient work was done that the flames were got under control at 4 o'clock.

In a street car accident Thursday at Chicago three persons were killed and four more or less severely hurt. An examination of what remained of the car after the collision showed that the controller that the full current was on when the car dashed on to the railway tracks. But as the motorman is among those killed it will probably not be learned whether or not he lost control of his car. The list of the dead is: George O'Malley, motorman; Fokker Prins, milkman; Roscoe W. Young, collector for the Clinton & Rhodes Company. The injured are: Robert Hines, motorman; Henry Madison, conductor; John E. Moschelle, reporter; John Young, fireman on the passenger locomotive. Conductor Madison, who is at Mercy Hospital, is not in condition to be questioned about the accident, but it is not expected he can explain why the motorman failed to heed the flagman's signals and stop his car.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., the Chicago clothiers, were closed Saturday by the Sheriff on two judgment notes held by the Port Dearborn National Bank and aggregating \$81,611. The minority stockholders, "represented by Attorney News," charge that the filling of the notes was in contempt of a suppressed restraining order entered by Judge Shallowater of the Federal Court, hint at fraud in the notes themselves, and say they will have them examined by microscopic experts to determine their authenticity. Soon after the Sheriff's levy Alfred Benjamin & Co., creditors of the concern for \$3,405, filed a bill in the Circuit Court for a receiver, and Judge Haney appointed E. B. McKee, who qualified with bonds of \$75,000. The litigation in which the clothing house is involved is primarily the outcome of troubles among the stockholders, the Hill interests in Chicago being arrayed on one side and members of the Stein-Bloch company, clothing manufacturers of Rochester, N. Y., who are the minority stockholders in the Chicago concern, on the other.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the Leadville, Colo., strike submitted a report which was a great surprise to the mine owners, but the conclusions are eminently satisfactory to the miners. The committee recommends that a board of arbitration be appointed, two to be chosen by the mine owners and two by the miners, the fifth to be chosen by the four. Whatever decision this board of arbitration shall arrive at must be binding on both sides, and an agreement to that effect must be signed beforehand. The committee submits an agreement in full, which provides that the scale of wages in force immediately before the strike shall be conceded by the mine owners and shall remain in force until the board of arbitration shall arrive at a decision; also that the mine owners shall recognize labor unions, and that members of unions and non-union men shall work side by side. Further, it is provided that no strike or lockout shall be declared by a labor organization or by an organization of employers unless by secret ballot. The proposed agreement makes a further proviso that no strike or lockout shall be declared on foreign labor imported without both sides submitting their grievances to the arbitration committee, and that mine owners shall not discriminate against a man because he is a member of a labor union. All differences regarding the future scale of wages must be submitted to the arbitration board.

SOUTHERN.

Will Deas, colored, was hanged at Louisville, Ga., in the yard of the Jefferson County jail, for murder.

Iverson Bowen, the oldest citizen of Hart County, Ky., died three miles south of Hammondsville, at the age of 107 years. His age is not questioned, as he was born in 1790, and it is on record at Campbellsville that he voted for James Monroe for President in 1816. He had been an invalid for thirty years.

The executive committee of the Tennessee Centennial fixed the following special dates for important events: Governor's day, June 1, to which Governors of all the States will be invited; Kappa Alpha fraternity day, June 15; stenographers' day, at the request of the National Association of Stenographers, Aug. 4.

WASHINGTON.

The United States Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the court of private laid claims in the Santa Fe land grant case, thus annulling the grant.

President Cleveland has vetoed the immigration bill. The message setting forth his objections to the measure was delivered to the House Tuesday afternoon.

While the State Department has not backed up Consul General Lee unreservedly, the administration has taken a firm stand on one question, and that is the length of time an American citizen can be held incommunicado in a Spanish prison. Upon this question Secretary Olney has authorized Gen. Lee to demand the release of each and every American who may be arrested and kept incommunicado for more than seventy-two hours. Only a few weeks ago Gen. Weyler informed Gen. Lee, both verbally and in writing, that the Spanish Government had, and proposed to exercise, the right of keeping Americans in prison and incommunicado seventy-two days if it should be so decided.

The bureau of statistics of the State Department expects to largely extend its field of usefulness this year owing to the liberal spirit which Congress has manifested toward its wants. The requests for larger printing appropriations have been granted without hesitation, upon representations by Secretary Olney, who has the welfare of the bureau at heart, that the business men of the country were particularly interested in the publications. The work in hand this year will, it is expected, yield results far more valuable than ever before realized. The great feature of the reports will be those coming in answer to the general instruction to consuls of last July to submit statements of the exact trade conditions in different countries, and the compilation of which is now in the hands of the printer and soon to be issued, will be full of valuable trade information.

The Alaskan boundary treaty signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote Jan. 30, 1867, provides for the appointment of one commissioner by the United States and one by Great Britain, with whom shall be associated such surveyors and other assistants as each Government shall elect. The commissioners, as early as possible, proceed to trace and mark so much of the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude as is necessary to be defined for the purpose of determining the exact limits of the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867. In case of disagreement between the commissioners as to the correct geographical co-ordinates of one and the same point determined by either of the two governments separately, a position midway between the two locations shall be adopted, provided the discrepancy between them shall not exceed 1,000 feet. In case of a greater discrepancy a new joint determination shall be made by the commissioners. Each Government shall bear the expenses incident to the employment of its own appointees and of the operations conducted by them, but the cost of material used in permanently marking the meridian and of its transportation shall be borne jointly and equally by the two Governments.

FOREIGN.

President Crespo has sent to the Venezuelan congress a message favoring the boundary line treaty negotiated with Great Britain by the United States.

Cable dispatches received at Madrid from Manila say that over 2,000 insurgents were killed in the recent battles fought with the Government troops at Silang and Las Marinas.

Constantinople dispatch: The ambassadors have completed the communication to be addressed to the Turkish Government in regard to the Island of Crete and will now telegraph it to their respective Governments. The massing of Turkish troops and munitions of war on the frontier is proceeding with feverish haste. All the soldiers on furlough have been recalled, and eleven batteries of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry have gone from Salonica, Monastir and elsewhere to Ellassona. Two additional battalions of infantry have reached Katerina. The reliefs from Smyrna, Bursa, Trebizonde and elsewhere in Anatolia are on their way to the frontier, where a total of six divisions will be formed with headquarters at Ellassona.

A dispatch from Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, via Jacksonville, Fla., says: The Spanish captain general's personal campaign against Maximé Gomez in Santa Clara Province is a failure. Weyler has been outgeneraled, outmaneuvered, outmarched and outfought by the "scattering groups of insurgents," which he, in his official dispatches to the War Department at Madrid, has spoken with contempt. Within ten days his generals have been defeated in this one province five times. Gomez, whom he claimed to have penned up between his Spanish columns and the central trocha, has crossed his line of march, defeated his troops, outflanked him, reached his rear, and is now apparently in a position to raid Matanzas and Havana Provinces almost at will. Disappointed, defeated and discouraged, Weyler reached Sancti Spiritus, proceeding thence to Yunas de Zacas to await a warship sent to take him back to Havana. His pompous military parade has come to a truly sad end.

Paris dispatch: An avalanche of great volume and almost irresistible power swept down upon the buildings of the famous Monastery of St. Bernard Sunday at Aosta for the safety of the hospice and the fifteen Augustinian monks who live there. Relief parties were dispatched to the place that has sheltered thousands of travelers during centuries, and the hardy Alpine rescuers were overjoyed to find that there had been no loss of life. A portion of the avalanche demolished the left wing of the monastery and buried the hospice deep in snow and debris from the mountain side. Immediately after the avalanche had passed the monks began to dig a tunnel and soon made their exit. It is said that the avalanche also buried the morgue, a small house near the monastery, used as a receptacle for bodies found in the snow by the monks and their St. Bernard dogs. The monastery was founded in 962 A. D. by St. Bernard de Menthana. During nine months each year, known as the snow season, the monks are constantly alert to rescue unfortunate travelers. St. Bernard dogs, descendants of an old line but not of the original an-

cient breed, share the dangers of the next to the highest winter habitation in the Alps. In the middle ages this monastery was very wealthy. Of late years the 18,000 travelers who annually take lodging there contribute little more than what would be a moderate hotel bill for 1,000 guests. Scarcely any monk can continue in the dreary abode and live for more than fifteen years. He returns to the milder climate of Martigny or some other place, broken in health. Altogether the hospice is a place associated intimately with the geographical studies of millions of scholars. Its destruction by snow would be followed by contributions from the entire civilized world for a rebuilding fund.

IN GENERAL.

The overdue Allan Line steamship Assyrian has arrived at Halifax.

One hundred and seventy miners perished by a mine fire at Zacatecas, Mex.

E. C. Benedict announces that President Cleveland will be his guest on a yachting trip to the West Indies.

Obituary: At Lancaster, Pa., Miss G. W. Cassidy, 101.—At Kaukauna, Wis., James Madison Boyd, 81.—At Mount Sterling, Ill., Dr. J. R. Ricker, 56.—At Jefferson, Iowa, Mrs. Susan Russell, 81.—At Quincy, Ill., Mrs. W. R. Lockwood, 36.

In regard to the reported Boston wool corner, leading London wool brokers ridicule the idea that there is any possibility of cornering wool. They say it would require the purchase of two clips to do so, meaning the cornering of at least 8,000,000 bales and the expenditure of \$500,000,000. As the situation is understood in London, the Bostonians bought at the last sale 45,000 bales of the higher grease wools, and they will probably purchase as much more at the next sale with the view of making \$1,000,000 out of their deal under the new tariff, in which, however, the London brokers believe they will be disappointed. For the next wool sale there are already 300,000 bales offered, and the number will probably reach 330,000 bales.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Genuine improvement in business does not come with a rush, like the breaking of a great dam. The growth for some weeks past has been more encouraging, because in nearly all lines it has been gradual and moderate. The rupture of the steel rail and other combinations in the iron business has brought out a vast quantity of trade which has been held back and has set many thousands men at work, while the slow but steady gain in other great industries has given employment to many thousands more, but the full effects will not appear until increased purchases by all these will effect the distribution of goods. Meanwhile, it is substantial ground for confidence that months which were regarded by many in the money market with serious apprehensions have passed without disturbance and with steady gains in the position of the country and of the treasury."

The New York World Tuesday morning says: "Passing coasters observed four suspicious craft, two tugs, a schooner and a barge, lying off Barnegat, till the storm, with its white fuzzi of snow, became so thick as to shut off the vision. A steamer with a single funnel, a black hull and two masts rigged as derricks, emerged from the bloom of the morning, signaled the vessel, which answered understandingly, and presently came about and tied up alongside the little fore-and-aft rigged sailing vessel, which in turn was made fast to one of the tugs, and had no sails spread. The whole proceeding looks like the start of a carefully planned filibustering expedition for Cuba. It was learned that Major Castroverdi, a young and dashing Cuban patriot, who was formerly with the late Gen. Macco, disappeared a week ago. He went south to lead an expedition from some point on the coast, his friends in the Cuban junta say. His outfit was to comprise hospital stores, rifles, ammunition and a few picked men. The point from which he was to sail is kept secret. No one about the junta would say he knew of the arrangements for the expedition. A tug called the Volunteer left the old Logwood house at Greenpoint. In tow of the tug was the barge Relief, upon whose deck crouched in the shadows more than a score of Cubans, mostly young men, and many of them, judging from appearances, of the adventurous and daring class that are always pressing the officials in the junta for a chance to strike a blow for Cuba libre. Thus the flotilla lay till the mysterious steamer came out of the horizon to the southward. In addition to her many cases, the schooner is said to have had nine or ten men, who also climbed aboard the steamer. From appearances, Major Castroverdi's \$50,000 expedition, headed for the mouth of the San Juan river, is already on its way."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c to 10c; No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$35 to \$80 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 21c to 22c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 88c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, 24c to 36c.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Solons. There was a majority of three to one against ticket scalping when a vote was taken in the House Saturday on the bill reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and agree to a conference. The motion was carried and the bill was sent to conference. In the Senate, Mr. Daniel presented certified copies of the naturalization papers of Julio Sangulilly, and had them printed, with extracts from the law showing their regularity. Mr. Chandler made a statement as to the Loud bill, saying the committee had concluded that it was impossible to have any legislation on the subject at the present session, and that a commission should be created to investigate second-class mail matter. The usual Sunday quiet of the Capitol building was disturbed by a session of the Senate, made necessary to pass the appropriation bills. The attendance of Senators was even greater than that through the week. By a parliamentary fiction the session was a part of the legislative day beginning Saturday, a recess having been taken at 2:30 o'clock in the morning until 3 p. m. The sundry civil appropriation bill received its Senate, by unanimous vote, has added an amendment to the bill, contracting the President's recent order withdrawing 21,000,000 acres of land from the public domain and establishing it as forest reserves.

When the naval appropriation bill first came up in the Senate Monday afternoon Mr. Chandler stated that he would move later to increase the appropriation for torpedo boats or decrease the number provided. All the other items were agreed to without comment except that relating to cost of armor, establishment of Government armor plant, etc., which occasioned extended debate. The Chandler amendment reducing the price of armor plate to \$300 a ton was adopted without a division. Another, to reduce the total of contracts authorized to \$2,407,500, to correspond with the reduction per ton, was adopted. The amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish a Government armor plate factory at a cost of \$1,500,000 if he failed to make contracts was lost. The naval bill was passed at midnight, and although Mr. Chandler tried to call up the international monetary conference bill the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate Tuesday the fortification bill was passed, as was also the deficiency appropriation bill, after amendment, to keep the \$1,310,427 claim of the Southern Pacific Company in the treasury, until final adjustment of the Government claim upon that corporation. The House amendments to the international monetary conference bill were agreed to, and the bill sent to the President. The President sent to the House a veto message upon the immigration bill, his principal objection being to the educational clause; the President's veto is not found among the illiterate. The day in the House was one of routine work.

The House Thursday, by a vote of 403 to 37, overrode the veto of the immigration bill. The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to. Then the fight on the naval bill was renewed, the price of armor plate being the matter at issue. The Senate amendments to reduce the price from \$503 to \$300 and to build three torpedo boats and a practice boat, were agreed to. The Indian bill, District of Columbia appropriation bill, and the sundry civil bill were accepted as they came from conference. The Senate's work was confined to closing business, and the measures considered by the House were the only ones in hand. At 5 o'clock the President and the House accepted them.

Both Senate and House adjourned without day Thursday. In the Senate agreement was unanimous to resolutions expressing the appreciation of the Senate for the able and impartial discharge of the duties of presiding officer by Mr. Stevenson, and by Mr. Frye, president pro tem. Mr. Hoar announced that the committee of Congress had waited on the President and that he had asked them to convey his congratulations on the close of their labors. There was anxious awaiting for the announcement that the President had signed the remaining appropriation bills. But it did not come. Gradually the identity of the Senate was merged into the more striking features of the inauguration ceremony, and the session came to a close without further legislative business. The general deficiency bill failed in conference, and the agriculture, sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills failed of executive approval. The House was still in the legislative day of Tuesday when hours were uneventful. The statement had worked hard all night to get the sundry civil, Indian and agricultural bills to the president, only to have them "pocket vetoed," while the general deficiency bill failed of passage because the House refused to subscribe to the \$500,000 of Bowman claims which the Senate insisted upon. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, with a few appropriate remarks, offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his impartiality as a presiding officer, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. As Speaker Reed mounted the rostrum the members rose and cheered valiantly. He acknowledged the warm reception and then delivered his parting address. With a smack of the gavel at 11:56 he then declared the House adjourned without day and the members hurried over to the Senate to participate in the ceremonies there.

United States Minister Matt W. Ransom was selected some time ago as referee in the Guatemala-Mexico boundary dispute. Owing to the illness of his wife and the improbability of his staying much longer in Mexico, he has resigned the post, and his successor will be selected to have received a fee of \$35,000 for his labor.

Mrs. August Hanson and four children are dead at Lake Preston, S. D., from gas from a straw burning heating stove, while Hanson himself is dying.

LAW OF MOUNT SINAI.

WANTED ON STATUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS.

Bill Introduced to Give Statutory Force to the Ten Commandments—Zinc Manufacturers in a Combustion—Fatal Fire at Wheeling, W. Va.

To Enact the Ten Commandments. A bill was introduced in the Kansas House by Representative Walters of LeBette County, entitled "An act to give statutory force to the ten commandments." The text of the bill is as follows: "Whereas, the men of the present generation have become doubters and scoffers, and whereas, they have estrayed from the religion of their fathers; and, whereas, they no longer live in the fear of God, and, whereas, having no fear of God, they have gone beyond the grave, they wantonly violate the law given the world from Mount Sinai; therefore, be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, that here follow the ten commandments, each commandment being made a section. Sec. 11 provides that any man who shall violate any of the provisions of the act shall be fined \$1,000 for worshipping any other God; \$1,000 and one year in the penitentiary for bowing down before a graven image; \$500 for taking the name of the Lord in vain or for violating the Sabbath; \$500 fine for refusing to honor thy father and mother; hanging for murderers, felon and imprisonment at the discretion of the court for violating commandment eighth, ninth and tenth, which refer to theft, bearing false witness and coveting thy neighbor's house and certain chattels. This is Representative Walters' maiden effort in the way of measures for the public good, and he will devote his time during the rest of the session to having it made a law.

Big Pool in Zinc. The reincorporation at Trenton, N. J., of the New Jersey Zinc Company brings to an end one of the longest litigations that State has ever had. The companies that had been fighting for thirty-five years have combined issues. The new company embraces five big zinc mining concerns, and has a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The combined concerns own a large and valuable ore deposit in Sussex County, which, of late years, because of the litigation, has been worked only at intervals, but which now will be worked regularly, employing a large force of men. The consolidated companies are the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company, the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, the Florence Zinc Company, the Passaic Zinc Company and the Mineral Point Zinc Company of Wisconsin. The present chief product of the manufacturing plants of the several concerns is oxide of zinc. Processes will be cheapened and centralized. Of the officers of the new company, Mr. Palmer was formerly president of the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company of Newark; August Heckscher was treasurer of the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company of South Bethlehem, Pa., and S. P. Wetherill a director, has been for many years general manager of the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company. The new company has issued bonds for \$1,700,000.

Trouble in a Kansas Court. The celebrated Rush-Vandivort controversy has been re-opened at Larned, Kan. Suit has been brought in the Pawnee County District Court by ex-Senator J. W. Rush and Col. William Scott against ex-Judge Sam Vandivort and all the attorneys in the case of J. W. Rush vs. the Western Kansas Loan and Mortgage Company. The petition charges the judges and attorneys with oppression and fraud, such as converting property belonging to the trust of the First National Bank to their own use and dismissing the case with prejudice. Five quarters of unnumbered Pawnee County land and \$2,000 in cash have been willfully confiscated, according to Rush's petition.

Fire May Cost Three Lives. Early Wednesday morning inmates of Mrs. Mary Ferrell's boarding house at Wheeling, W. Va., were roused by screams from a room occupied by John Henderson, 45 years old, a potter, and his 13-year-old son, Percy, and James Brady, another potter. The house was filled with smoke. Brady burst through a door and dragged Henderson and the boy out. Both were terribly burned and died before 9 o'clock. Brady was seriously scorched, and it is feared he will die also. An examination showed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

BREVITIES.

William Jay Koerner, who was convicted in New York of the murder of Rose A. Redgate, was sentenced to be electrocuted in April.

Paymaster John Corwine, U. S. N., stationed at Newport, has absconded, leaving a shortage of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 in his accounts.

John Zimmerman, a farmer who lived near Seneca, Kan., was shot and instantly killed by his son Robert, 10 years of age. The youth took the part of his mother in a family quarrel and fired the fatal shot when his father attempted to strike him with a chair.

A dispatch from Canea, Crete, says it is reported there that 2,000 Mussulmans who were imprisoned in the fortress near Sello have all been massacred by the Christian insurgents, and that great apprehension is felt in regard to the fate of 4,000 Mussulmans who are besieged near Candia. The Mussulmans of Canea are so incensed and excited at the danger of their co-religionists that the lives of Europeans are in danger and the foreign consulates are threatened.

Ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts has accepted the navy portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet.

At Stanberry, Mo., during a quarrel over a business settlement, ex-Mayor Alcott shot and killed his business partner, George Morris, and then surrendered. Alcott and Morris were prominent merchants.

Mrs. Potter-Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair, called at the White House and presented the report of the board. It was immediately sent to Congress by President Cleveland.

At Phoenix, Ariz., at a meeting of the joint executive committee it was determined that an unfavorable report be made on the proposition to cede part of Arizona to Utah. The Utah commissioners now ask that the portion of Arizona sought by them be afforded better protection from the desperadoes that now infest it.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

CHLSEA, THURSDAY, MAR. 11, 1897.

Suburban Rumors

Miss Julia Gibney of Detroit is visiting her parents at present.

Theodore Lane of Gregory spent Sunday here with his parents.

E. C. Joelin and son of Pinckney called on friends here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Joelin of Saginaw spent Sunday with their parents.

Frank Peterson of Fowlerville called on friends here the latter part of the week.

Do not forget the entertainment given by the high school and Lyceum Friday night.

L. B. Reopcke is doing a hustling business at present repairing and doing carpenter work.

There was no debate at the Lyceum Friday night on account of the absence of most of the speakers.

A bridge was built Thursday between Peterson and Island Lake; also a pettillon is being circulated trying to lay out a road east of Unadilla making a shorter route to Pinckney.

NORTH LAKE RIPPLES.

F. E. Noah is slowly improving. Wm. Wood visited the school last Friday.

Austin Vaughn of Dansville visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. F. Burkhardt left for Bay city Tuesday to visit relatives.

There will be a party at Mrs. Louis Hadley's next Saturday.

Henry Hudson had rather a moist time to move last Wednesday.

Henry Twamley was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burkhardt, Monday.

Henry Hudson got kicked by Harry Bland's horse, but was not seriously hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glenn and daughter visited relatives in Leslie last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glenn and daughter Rose visited Emory Glenn Friday and Saturday last week.

The farmers are in a pickle because of beans being so low, but some think it a blessing in disguise, because they run the land down so.

SYLVAN.

Matt Forner is working for Thomas Wortley this season.

Chris and Adolph Boos of Jackson spent Sunday last among Sylvan friends.

A number of our Francisco friends attended the evening service at our church last Sunday.

Lent is once more upon us, and before long the glad Easter morning will dawn upon the world.

The measles have invaded the home of R. J. West, several of the family being afflicted with them.

We hear that Chas. Densmore is soon to move to Williamston. We would regret to lose so good a neighbor.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of our church will give a social for the benefit of the pastor next Tuesday evening, March 16th, at the home of C. T. Conklin.

Mr. and Mrs. William Eisenbeiser were agreeably surprised last Tuesday evening by a company of their Sylvan friends. An enjoyable time was had by all.

Rev. Carl G. Zeidler has returned from Detroit where he held a series of revival meetings. He will speak at our church next Sunday morning, and in the evening at Francisco.

WATERLOO.

Rev. Miers has gone to Lansing on business this week.

Francis Beeman and wife are both quite ill with the grip.

Clyde Quigley and Robert Vicary are visiting friends at Etchels.

Jacob Really slipped on the ice recently and dislocated his shoulder.

Miss Joels Houson of Napoleon is visiting at Fred Corman's.

Mr. Aaron Moeckel and Miss Vina Artz were married Wednesday evening.

Harmon Marsh has returned to his home, but did not bring back that seventh wife with him, as reported in the Stockbridge Sun.

The building committee for a new school house was looking up plans Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hubbard of Detroit spent a few days here, returning Tuesday.

Mrs. S. A. Collins was called to Lansing last week by the sudden illness of her daughter, Mrs. Bott.

Commencing last Sunday, union services will be held here alternately in each church.

Union Sunday-school will be held in the same church as preaching, and union league in the evening.

LIMA.

The robins are with us. Mrs. George Bareis is ill.

Mrs. Wm. Covert is better. Fred Monk is on the sick list.

Mrs. Limeral Ward is rapidly gaining in health.

George Steinbach has bought the Theodore Covert farm.

Sohn Schenk and sister, are now settled on the Dan McLaren farm.

Mrs. Estelle Guerin is suffering from a second attack of tonsillitis.

O. C. Burkhardt and family visited at Warren Guerin's last Thursday.

Miss Adena Strieter visited friends in Fredonia the latter part of last week.

Mr. Frank Fisk and son Charlie, and Mrs. Lena Doyle were visitors at Mrs. O. B. Guerin's last Sunday.

Miss Minnie Koch has returned to Jackson after a stay of several weeks with her parents.

Mrs. Lena Doyle, after an absence of nearly two years is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Fisk.

Our township treasurer, Jacob Klein has settled with the county treasurer, and reports all taxes within his jurisdiction paid.

Mrs. Charles Hawley has of late been nursing several bruises the result of coming in contact with a rail fence while coasting.

Miss Bertha Spencer closed the winter term of school in the Bowen district last Friday and commenced the spring term last Monday.

Martin Wedemeyer, whose health has been very poor for several months past, is gradually improving with fair hopes of permanent recovery.

George Perry and daughter Maude drove to Ann Arbor last Sunday, and Mrs. Perry after spending a couple of weeks with her daughter Mrs. W. Whitaker's returned home with them.

The wheat on the ground in this locality where it was protected by the snow is in good condition, but the alternate freezing and thawing are rather against it; still should the remainder of the season prove favorable a large crop may safely be expected.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Charley Hamilton is resuming the manufacture of Grass Lake buggies in Union block.—Grass Lake News.

Mayor Pingree's potato patch scheme will be used at Jackson this summer. A mass meeting was held and the use of a number of pieces of unoccupied land in the city donated for poor people to grow crops upon.

The body of Wm. Boot, a convict who died at Jackson Saturday, was sent to the University, his parents refusing to receive it. He was one of the convicts who made an assault upon Deputy Warden Northrup some time ago, and received a sentence of ten years to begin at the expiration of the one he was now serving.

A cloud of gloom hangs over the usually happy village of Grass Lake, caused by the death of their leading dry goods merchant, C. J. Merriman at his home Sunday afternoon. Mr. Merriman had been very seriously ill of erysipelas for four days and during his illness his oldest son, Arthur J., aged 20 years, had died of typhoid pneumonia. Their deaths occurred but little over 24 hours apart.

While Andrew Wilhem and Rob Wiley of Marion, were cutting a small tree down last Thursday, Frank Coleman and his two small children were driving by with horses and sleighs the tree falling on Coleman, who placed himself so as to protect the children, injuring him internally so that he died in one hour after the accident. One of the children was slightly injured. Mr. Coleman was a highly respected farmer, 40 years of age and leaves a widow and five small children.—Fowlerville Observer.

When James Rideout, the colored man from Ypsilanti, was arraigned in the circuit court, Monday, on the charge of stealing turkeys, he created considerable merriment when called upon to plead. The form of the indictment reads, that the defendant "did steal, take and carry away 25 turkeys," etc. After it was read Rideout was asked whether he was guilty or not guilty. "Read that again, boss," said Rideout. The lines were again read to him, and he quickly answered "Not guilty; I couldn't carry off 25 turkeys." "What's that?" said Judge Kincaid. "I couldn't carry off 25 turkeys," said Rideout, "it would be impossible."—Ann Arbor Argus.

Last Saturday morning's snow storm produced a curious effect upon the river. The water was just at the temperature where the snow falling into it would neither melt nor form into ice, and the rapid precipitation soon covered the surface of the still pond with a blanket of snow, stained by the water to the color of unbleached cotton. This floated slowly in great sheets, rods across, broken here and there by the eddies. By the time it reached Deubel's dam and began to clog the flume, the soggy blanket was three inches thick, and looked exactly like a great sheet of loosely felted, yellowish wool, quite puzzling to all who saw it and did not know what it was.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

Temple Brown worked all the afternoon on the day of the Macabee masquerade ball to prepare a suit, which consisted of a dry goods box so arranged that his head, arms and legs protruded from holes made for the purpose. On the sides of the box were some advertisements of "Battle Ax" plug tobacco. When the time came for masking, Temp, with the assistance of some of his friends fastened himself into the box and went to the dancing hall. He did not know his comrades from Newman & Hamilton's store, where he is an employee, after they had rigged themselves. It became very warm for Temp in the box and he went down to the store and tried to get in. He did not have a key and he could not find his comrades and he dare not mention his predicament to a passer-by for fear of being exposed so he went to the salt shed and waited two long and dreary hours before any of the boys came whom he would ask to help him out of the box. Temp has sworn off on getting up original masquerade trimmings.—Fowlerville Observer.

In conversation with some of the citizens of Tecumseh we find that all do not feel that there are prospects of a golden future following the coming of the Lima Northern to that village. Time was when Tecumseh was the center of a large and wealthy rural district, but the C. J. & M. R'y has caused the establishment of settlements and shipping points both east and west of the village and the deflection of much trade which heretofore came to Tecumseh. Now three steals across the mind of the cautious merchant a fear that the building of the Lima Northern from Adrian to Detroit will establish other new trading points on the south and north east of the village, again circumscribing the territory from which to draw trade. There is much good reason for this fear, as experience has taught. We suppose however that the road will be built and it is a question of dollars and cents whether Tecumseh gets it or whether it skips the village by a few miles, in which latter event another trading point would be established to the great injury of our sister village. Tecumseh now has two competing lines of railroad but we have not been informed whether the rates of freight are any lower than they were before or not.—Manchester Enterprise.

Rev. D. M. Kirkpatrick, pastor of the Second Universalist church of Rochester, N. Y., was arrested, tried and acquitted on the charge of impersonating an officer. He afterwards brought suit against the Union and Advertiser, an influential daily paper of that city, for defamation of character, laying his damages at \$30,000. Thereupon the proprietors of that paper, having sundry actual or imaginary clues, placed detectives on his track. The sleuths never let up. They watched him night and day and dogged him everywhere, even in towns 50 miles away. Developments were against him and grew darker and darker. It was found that he much affected the company of Mrs. John Heberling, a strikingly attractive woman, 38 years of age, who was living apart from her husband. On the morning of Feb. 24, at 3:30 o'clock, the detectives, reporters and Mr. John Heberling broke into Mrs. Heberling's quarters by forcing open a door. The couple were but partially dressed, she being in a bed gown only and barefooted, while he had on only his pants and coat. It is said that the intrigue was of several months' duration. This ends Mr. K.'s career in this hemi-

sphere as a minister of the gospel. He was once pastor of the Grass Lake Congregational church and was greatly liked by his parishioners and community in general. His fall has created a profound sensation here. All regret the blighting shadow that has fallen upon the life of this young, brilliant, erudite man. But, as one makes his bed so must he lie.—Grass Lake News.

A Toad Twenty Thousand Years Old.

There is something wonderful about toad life which has never yet been satisfactorily explained by the naturalist. We refer to their ability to live for untold ages when shut out from water, air, light and food. That toads have this remarkable faculty of sustaining life under adverse circumstances is not denied by the best authorities we have on geology and natural history. Below we append a copy of a letter written by a well known geologist to Amelia B. Edwards, the authoress: "I suppose you have often heard of toads being found in solid rocks, coal blocks, etc., when the same were opened by the workmen's picks. I have today just seen one taken from a bed of clay in a railroad cut near here. It is alive, but very inactive and semitorpid. It seems to have no bones and is so limp that its legs bend in any direction. It has two beautiful eyes and a mouth that has grown tightly shut, what little breathing it does being done through the nostrils. The clay in which the creature was found is of the glacial variety and is supposed to have been deposited 20,000 to 80,000 years ago. There is no doubt but that this wonderful toad was alive at least 15,000 to 18,000 years before Noah built the ark."—St. Louis Republic.

Something to Know.

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

Real Estate Exchange.

Have you farm or village property to sell or rent? Do you wish to buy or rent farm or village property? Have you money to loan on good security? Do you wish to borrow money? Do you want insurance against fire, lightning or windstorms? If so, call on N. E. Freer, Real Estate Agent Chelsea, Mich. Terms, reasonable.

Pay the printer.

Tired Mothers find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed strength.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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

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

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by Luke Jordan to Patrick Jordan, dated December 2, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1893, in Liber 84 of Mortgages on land, which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of one hundred and eighteen and thirty-five hundredths dollars (\$118.35) being now claimed to be due on said mortgage, notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with all legal costs and an attorney's charge, on Monday, the 23th day of April, A. D. 1897, at the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is held, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: Commencing at the north line of section twenty in the township of Sylvan in said County of Washtenaw, where the center of Main street in the village of Chelsea in said township intersects the said north line of section twelve, and running thence west along the section line sixteen rods, thence south fourteen rods and four and one-half feet, thence east sixteen rods to the center of said Main street, thence north along the center of Main street thirteen rods and four and one-half feet to the place of beginning.

Dated January 20, A. D. 1897.

PATRICK JORDAN, Mortgagee.

D. E. TAYLOR, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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

Friends of The Standard, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Newkirk to send their Printing to this office.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple, practical, and profitable idea that they may bring you worth \$100,000? Send your ideas to J. W. Edwards & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for the \$50 prize offer and best list of one thousand inventions wanted.

Do you want to get FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS That Will Grow? Also Flour, Feed, Oil Meal, Baled Hay and Straw. Give us a call when in need of anything of the kind. H. L. WOOD & CO.

Yakley's Automatic Compensating Fence. Some Points of Superiority: The strongest and most perfect combination of springs of any wire fence on the market. The most perfect tightener. The most perfect fence to tighten, because each wire may be tightened independent of the others. The most solid brace ends. These are only a few of the points of superiority of this fence. For particulars and prices call on M. YAKLEY, Lima, Or at The Standard office. When talking with advertisers, please say you saw the ad. in Standard.

THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY FOR LA GRIPPE. For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles? The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly miraculously as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for anyone interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.) My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE. Office of "KINGDOMS TIMES," Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '96. GENTLEMEN:—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took a teaspoonful and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle, Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unpoliticized by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it to the multitude for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir. Very Truly Yours, C. J. Nussler, Editor.

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT. J. B. HOLLAND, Manager, Office Commercial Printing Co., 196 South Clark St., Chicago, Nov. 24, '96. R. R. Phelps, Esq., City. DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is convincing that at least one ready-made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it without the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that breath is almost immediate. A single dose will clear most coughs in their beginning; it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it unqualifiedly. Yours, J. B. HOLLAND.

A MIRACLE. Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '96. Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he would do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods. Miss JENNIE BASSER, Washington Ave. and Summit St.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS. Chicago, Sept. 25, '96. For years back each winter I have suffered with acute laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest in weeks. Had the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is so different from other like remedies as solutions from vinegar or sugar from sand. Miss JENNIE BASSER, 5315 Madison Ave.

GROUP CURED. One dose of Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure, gave my child instant relief when attacked with the group. W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers, Atlanta City, Kansas.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC. CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe, Coughs and Colds, or Bronchial or Lung trouble, not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances. R. R. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.

TRY OUR Fancy Navel Oranges. Choice Bananas. Jersey Sweet Potatoes. Salt Fish 5c per lb. Good Coffee 19c per lb. Tea 12c to 50c per lb. 12 bars of Soap for 25c. 2 packages Yeast Cakes for 5c. Kerosene 9c per gal. Gasoline 10c per gal. CUMMINGS.

Subscribe for the Standard

Local Brevities

Miss Clara Hammond is quite ill.

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

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

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

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

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

John Messner has purchased the Avo 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 Meating 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 habitant 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 Stock-bridge 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.

A 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 Hosmer spent Sunday with Ypellanti 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 Leale.

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 Ypellanti 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 Nettle 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' taken?" Reply—"Once a year."

Mrs. 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 1800 and 1400 lbs. respectively. D. E. Hoey, 1/2 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 McRoes, 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, 50 cents per barrel of the Glazier Stove Co.

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

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

Water Lime the very best, in bushel bags 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 center old time price, \$40.00 for the same stock.

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

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling first class White Pine Barn Boards at \$10.00 per thousand, you paid 500 per 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.

Hood's Pills

McKune Block.



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.

All the World Around



The Best is the Cheapest!

And Pure, Fresh, Wholesome Food

is essential to HEALTH and Happiness, which is the most important point to take into consideration.

We do not believe the buying public can be misled by tempting prices, which are offered to push the sale of inferior goods.

We have made it a practice from the start to handle only the better grades of eatables, and at prices which are extremely low, taking into consideration the quality.

•••••

We have just received some very choice

Florida Cabbage, we offer at from 5c to 10c each.

Fresh, crisp Lettuce at 18c per lb.

Fancy, smooth, white Potatoes at 25c per bu.

Good California Oranges 10c per doz.

Fanciest Redland Navel Oranges 40c per doz.

FISH

Family White Fish 5c per lb.

Large, fat mackerel 13c per lb.

Finnan Haddie at 8c per lb.

Bloaters at 25c a doz.

Choice family and No 1 White Fish in 8 lb and 10 lb pails at guaranteed prices.

Fancy Iceland Halibut at 12 1/2c per lb.

Clean, white codfish 10c per lb.

•••••

Oranges, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Apricots, Raisins, Currants and all kinds of seasonable fruits at lowest prices.

FREEMAN'S.

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 some 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 of 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 is 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 urgent 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 applying 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 simple protection and encouragement to 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

of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the Government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising.

It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, so far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress, than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

Duties of Citizenship.
It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 108 years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest de-

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 always and everywhere respected and 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 un molested 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 insisting 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 importance and moral influence of 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 and in the absence of a public necessity, 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 unjust to 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 set of all sections and all the people. The North and South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and politics; 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."

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 insisting 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.

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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 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 at 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 lull 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 took their seats his successor to step 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 \$5,000,000 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 140 from the number inspected in 1895. The cause of the decrease is due to a close scrutiny 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 2,157 and on part time 855. 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 599 days each day, or 158,573 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 employes 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 employes 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 \$3,257,682, the average monthly pay roll \$1,258.82, the average per capita per year for employes \$384.48. 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 9:45, 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 employes. Blast 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 609 factories.

The record of accidents for the year 1896 is a favorable one, the whole number being 164, 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 714. 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 Spring Medicine. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

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 in them. 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 their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Welling, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

To the Pyramids 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 Khallig 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 let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? It saves money, makes health and m. hood. Cure tobacco sed. 50c and \$1, all druggists. It runs 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.

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 waist 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-

big your 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.

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.

23 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Seed.....\$1.00
21 Brilliant Blooming Plants.....\$1.00
John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

C. N. U.

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 fireworks, 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 his 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, soon to 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 fireworks, 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 dry goods house.

Mr. Miller was born and reared in Ohio County, where he spent his early years in succession in public office. Three times 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 less than six years, 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 was taken sick 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 on palpitation of the heart. 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 suffered 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 run out, 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 effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so she urged me at last to resort to 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 noticed a decided change, and when I had finished I could sleep, eat, 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 being quite old, and 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 rate, 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.

Mrs. Winslow's Sorethroat Syrup for Children, relieving coughs, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 50c a bottle.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, for liver and bowel regularity.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never fails to give relief. 10c.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has displaced all competitors. Indorsed by 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.

Our 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.

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ASTHMA CURED

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CONSUMPTION

Send 10c in stamps. We will mail trial bottle FREE. DR. TAPP'S ASTHMA CURE, 45 N. 3d St., Rochester, N. Y.

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 fireworks, 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 his 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, soon to 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 fireworks, 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.

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

PANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

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SAPOLIO WE HAVE NO AGENTS

PISO'S CURE For Consumption

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.

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At the
Chelsea Steam Laundry
of course.

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Real Estate!

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

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Condition Powder
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Full directions on each package. I have had the above in constant use for ten years and it has given such universal satisfaction 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 satisfaction.
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"The Niagara Falls Route."

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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.
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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 exhausting 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. SCHENATMAN, Sec.

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ON THE CLERMONT.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST VOYAGE OF FULTON'S STEAMBOAT.

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

Helen Everson Smith, in The Century, has a paper on "A Group of American 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 chancellor, 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. Livingston and Robert Fulton had first secured the concession to navigate the waters in New York state for 90 years, providing they should build a boat of not less than 90 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 Chancellor Livingston, were about 40 in number, 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 daughters, 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 experiment than any one save the inventor himself. In all the biographies of Fulton 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 Fulton. 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 benefactor 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 without other motive power than steam."

This hardy prediction was received with but moderate approval by any, while smiles of incredulity were exchanged 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 cousin, 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 regularly traversed by steam vessels, but the prophet himself and the inventor both passed away before the realization of their dreams.

Flucking 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 cover all the feathers. One minute is usually 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 paper 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 tuberose 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 fortress 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 century novel.

Finally the family considered the sprain of enough consequence to call in the family doctor, who is a distinguished surgeon. He was out of patience with anything so trivial as a sprain when he was daily concerned in scientific operations 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 limping," 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. Goodby!"

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, Lohelia!" 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 crossed lined by scratches, were taken out of that aristocratic mansion five minutes later and hurried in an ambulance to the nearest hospital.—New York Herald.

At the Church.

Bishop Williams of Marquette was recently invited to serve his alma mater, Cornell university, as university preacher. He did so, coming straight from the synod of the Canadian church at Winnipeg 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 after 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 until—the dogs grew famished and ate the church."—Troy Times.

An Elk Horn Fence.

At Mammoth Hot Springs, in Yellowstone 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, 1895, 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 telegraphers, but one of the worst we ever heard was that made by a young man who had received his diploma at a telegraph 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-signalized, and then he wondered why the conductor did not stop to get his orders.—Pittsburg Post.

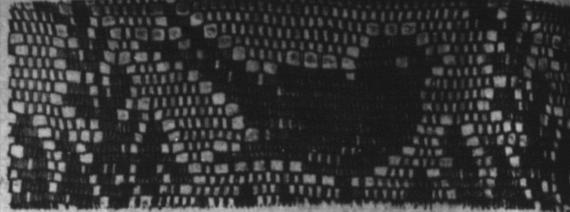
Young, but Thoughtful.

The new woman begins her career at an early age. A child of 4 was spreading 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-Bit.



THERE ARE FAKIRS IN INDIA

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

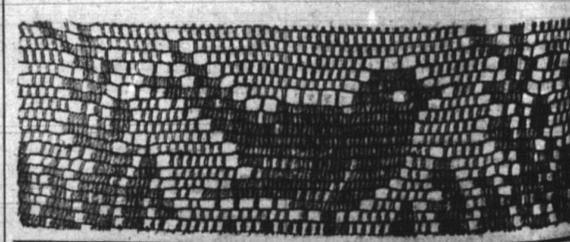
There are Printers in America

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.

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