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Every advertisement.  
They will interest you.

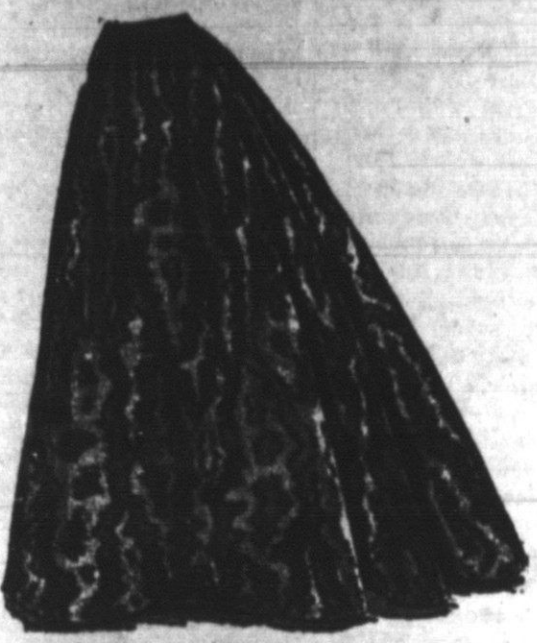
# The Chelsea Standard.

Save  
Dollars by trading with  
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 7.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 423



For This Week Only.

All wool 25c Serge, all colors, 20c.  
20 pieces novelty wool Dress Goods, 25c.  
26 in. black Serge, worth 70c, 50c.  
\$2.50 Dress Skirts, all sizes, \$1.75.  
Children's fast black seamless Hose, 10c.  
Children's heavy ribbed fast black Hose, 12 1/2c.  
Remnants of 8c Gingham, 5c and 6c.  
Remnants of best Prints, 5c.  
7 special bargains in new Lace Curtains.  
Did you know that we had the best and largest assortment of new Carpets in Chelsea.  
We offer good all-wool Carpets at 50c.

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's Patterns for April, 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.

## BICYCLES

We will inflate your tires

## FREE

We have a tank charged by power at just the right pressure to inflate your tires in fifteen seconds. We will also do anything for you from mending a puncture to building you a complete wheel to order.

## THE CHELSEA MANUFACTURING CO.

### Does Your Lamp Smoke?

Try Red Star Oil--No Smoke.

No Charred Wicks, No offensive Odor, No Fouling 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.

### SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Pupils Who Have not Been Absent or Tardy.

Superintendent's report for the month ending March 26, 1897:  
Whole number enrolled..... 365  
Number left for all causes..... 28  
Number of re-entries..... 13  
Number belonging at end of month. 354  
Aggregate tardiness..... 61  
Number of non-resident pupils..... 39  
Number of pupils not absent or tardy 189  
L. A. McDIARMID, Supt.

### HIGH SCHOOL

Bruce Avery	Edith Boyd
Warren Boyd	Percy Brooks
Mary Brosamle	Wm. Burkhardt
Frank Fenn	Earl Foster
Chauncey Freeman	Lillie Gerard
Helen Heffer	John Hindelang
Ralph Holmes	Myrta Irwin
Florence Martin	Don McCall
Leigh Palmer	O. Riemenschneider
Paul Schaible	Minnie Schumacher
Phil Steger	Helena Steinbach
Lillie Wackenhut	Henry Wood
May Wood	Orla Wood
Lulu Speer	

### EIGHTH AND NINTH GRADES.

Wortie Bacon	Mabel Brooks
Chas. Finkbeiner	Earle Finkbeiner
Fred Feldcamp	Tillie Hummel
Louise Heber	Enid Holmes
Eva Lulick	Bernard Miller
Linna Runciman	Bertha Schumacher
Clara Snyder	Emily Steinbach
Edgar Stenbach	Nellie Savage
Alice Savage	Bessie Winans.
Minnie Heber	

FLORENCE BACHMAN, Teacher.

### SEVENTH GRADE.

Rosa Zulke	Bertie Steinbach
Geo. Speer	M. Schwickersath.
B. Schweikerath	Rosa Oesterle
Cora Nickerson	Eugene McKernan
Grace McKernan	Walter Kantelehner
Austin Gray	Oscar Gilbert
Arthur Edmunds	Lillie Blach
Ray Alexander	Archle Alexander
Minnie A. Hosner, Teacher.	

### SIXTH GRADE.

Eddie Tomlinson	Howard Holmes
Dora Schnaitman	George Eisele
Arthur Raftery	Milton Girdwood
Herbert Schenk	Rollin Schenk
Harry Foster	Rudolf Knapp
Leland Foster	Lenore Curtis
Josie Bacon	C. Kalmbach
Homer Townsend	Oscar Barrus
Cora Stedman	Wertie McLaren
MATIE C. STAPISH, Teacher.	

### FIFTH GRADE.

Arthur Armstrong	Nellie Atkinson
Annie Barrus	Geo. Bacon
M. Bahnmiller	Anna Eisele
Florence Eisenman	Mary Eder
Susie Gilbert	Ethel Girdwood
Paul Hirth	Alfred Icheleinger
Geo. Keenan	Viola Lemmon
Mildred Stephens	Mina Steger
ELIZABETH DEPEW, Teacher.	

### FOURTH GRADE.

Joseph Eisele	Roland Hummel
Veva Hummel	Erma Hunter
Sarah Koch	Julia Kalmbach
Austin Keenan	Guy McNamara
Elmer Winans	
H. DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.	

### THIRD GRADE.

Millie Atkinson	T. Bahnmiller
Grace Bacon	Ella Bagge
Elsie Gussman	Edna Glazier
Leon Graham	Bessie Kempt
Helen Miller	Hazel Nelson
Mabel Raftery	Albert Steinbach
Hazel Speer	Roy Williams
Louise Laemmle.	
MARY A. VAN TYNE, Teacher.	

### SECOND GRADE

Horold Carpenter	Mary Spiraagle
Erma Belle Sparks	Margretta Martin
Beryl McNamara	Meryl Prudden
Adeline Kalmbach	Eddie Icheldinger
Galbraith Gorman	Nina Greening
John Eisenman	Lizzie Eisele
Don Curtis	Emma Buehler
Minnie Bagge	Mary Corey
EMELIE NEUBERGER, Teacher	

### FIRST GRADE.

Albert Bahnmiller	Reynolds Bacon
Melvin Buehler	Ora Gilbert
Clare Hoover	Gerald Hoefler
Nina Hunter	Myrta Ruth Kempf
Sydney Schenk	Nina Schnaitman
LOVELLA TOWNSEND, Teacher.	

### The Nominations.

The republicans placed in nomination the following ticket at their caucus held here Saturday afternoon:  
For Supervisor--Wm. Bacon,  
For Clerk--Wm. Arnold,  
For Treasurer--Fred Roedel,  
For Highway Commissioner--J. N. Dancer.

For School Inspector (full term)--S. P. Foster.

For School Inspector (short term) Ransom Armstrong.

For Justice--J. D. Schnaitman.

For Member Board of Review--Fred Kalmbach.

For Constables--Rush Green, Ed. Helmrich, Jas. Van Orden, John Miller.

The democrats placed the following ticket in nomination Saturday afternoon:

For Supervisor--H. Lighthall.

For Clerk--Ed. McKune.

For Treasurer--Julius Klein.

For Highway Commissioner--Jas. Geddes, sr.

For School Inspector (full term)--Jos. L. Sibley.

For School Inspector (short term)--Otto Steinbach.

For Justice--B. B. Turnbull.

For member Board Review--Herman Schaible.

For Constable--Robt. Leach, Fred Boos, Geo. Young and J. E. Weber.

### Mrs. Agnes Collins.

On Sunday, March 28, the oldest inhabitant of Lyndon, Mrs. Agnes Collins, passed away, aged 92 years, 1 month and 2 days.

Agnes Randall was born February 25, 1805, in the parish of Stockenham, county of Devonshire, England. She came to America in 1835, and was married to John S. Collins in Ohio in April, 1836.

Three sons survive her. She was left a widow in December, 1855.

The funeral was held at the North Lake church Tuesday, March 30, the services being conducted by Rev. W. Thistle. Her remains were laid at rest in the North Lake Cemetery by the side of her husband who preceded her to the better land so many years before.

### Grange Meeting.

LaFayette Grange, No. 92, held a special meeting for celebrating Michigan Day on Thursday, March 25, at the pleasant home of Brother and Sister Sweetland.

The roads were very bad, but for all that there were about sixty present.

The lecturer had a fine program arranged. The meeting was called to order by the master and opened by prayer by chaplain, followed by a song "Michigan, my Michigan." Ex-Congressman Gorman gave a history of Michigan; Mrs. H. Baldwin presented a paper on "Michigan as a Territory;" Miss Nora Miller a recitation; Alvin Baldwin a paper relating to Michigan; Brothers E. A. Nordman and T. Baldwin told of early pioneer life, and a call for quotations relating to Michigan was responded to by nearly all.

A resolution asking our representative in the Legislature to do all in his power to prevent the repeal of the Mortgage Tax Law was passed; also a resolution to have the lecturer secure one of the traveling libraries furnished by the state.

It was requested by the Grange that the paper of Mrs. Baldwin be furnished our local papers for publication.

The regular meetings will be held for the next six months at the home of G. T. English on the second Thursday of each month calling to order promptly at two o'clock p. m.

### Anti-Saloon League.

Another meeting of this new and hopeful organization was held at the Town Hall Monday evening, at which the organization was completed by the election of Mr. James P. Wood president; C. J. Chandler, R. A. Snyder and J. S. Cummings, vice presidents; and Fred C. Mapes secretary and treasurer. The following working committees also were chosen:

On Agitation--Dr. Thomas Holmes, Mrs. J. S. Edmunds and Bert Gerard.

On Legislation--Thomas Wilkinson, S. A. Mapes and S. C. Stimson.

On Enforcement--Ellis Keenan, Fred Clark and Davis Warner.

On Finance and Enrollment--Bert McClain, L. P. Vogel, Mrs. M. G. Hill, Miss Dora Harrington and Miss Florence Bachman.

On Hospitality--Mrs. J. P. Wood, Mrs. J. C. Taylor and Miss Mae Trouton.

The provisions of the constitution are as follows:

Article I declares the name of the organization to be The Chelsea Anti-Saloon League; auxiliary to the State and County Anti-Saloon League.

Article II declares the purpose of the League to be the abolition of the public drinking places; and pledge the League to avoid affiliations with any political party as such, and to maintain (not as individuals but as an organization) an attitude of neutrality upon questions of public policy not directly concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

Article III provides that any individual who is willing to cooperate with the League in its efforts to abolish the saloons shall be admitted to membership.

Article IV defines its departments of work as, (1) Agitation, (2) Legislation, (3) Enforcement.

Article V names its officers and working committees.

Article VI provides for the cooperation of this League with the county and state Leagues.

Article VII provides for the amendments of the constitution.

The committee on Agitation propose to keep this matter before the readers of the Chelsea papers, until acquaintance with its reasonableness, the wisdom of its methods (avoiding as they do every objection that any friend of sobriety, of civil order, of God, of happy homes, of thrift among the poor, can raise) shall be apparent to all well informed and well meaning citizens, an overwhelming yes shall be given to the question, "Shall the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited?" and Chelsea shall be redeemed from the curse and disgrace that now rests upon many of its citizens and its otherwise fair fame.

T. H., for Com. on Agitation.

### Auction.

Having rented my farm I will sell at auction on the premises, 2 miles northeast of Waterloo village, on April 8, 1897, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp, the following articles: Two horses, gray gelding 4 yrs. old, bay gelding 8 yrs. old, 1 cow, 50 chickens, 2 mowing machines, pair trucks, horse rake, square drag, acme pulverizer, grain drill, John Deere cultivator, two-barrel kettle, pair bobs, 2 Gale plows, set heavy double harness, 2 single harnesses, cutter, road cart, 3 top buggies, hay tedder, forks, scoops, rakes, etc. Also a quantity of household goods.

Terms of sale--All sums of \$5 or under cash, all sums over \$5, one year's time on good bankable notes, with interest at 6 per cent.

HENRY GORTON.

Geo. Foster, auctioneer.

### Have You a Book?

The Merchants' Supply Co. is giving books to everyone. L. T. Freeman, W. J. Knapp, H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co., and Glazier & Stimson give you trading stamps with each ten cent purchase. Keep them and put them in a stamp book, and when your book is full you have your choice of mandolins, guitars, banjos, clocks, Rochester lamps, silverware, and one hundred different useful gifts, free of charge. Get a book and see how quick it will be filled. Ask for a book if you have not got one. They do not give stamps on sugar sales.

The premiums can be seen at the various stores, and the books can also be found there.

### Volcano of Pinichincha.

Two Swiss tourists were recently lost while endeavoring to explore the volcano of Pinichincha, near Quito, which has sometimes been veiled for days in thick darkness by its falling ashes. Humboldt ascended it and describes it as forming a wall more than eight geographical miles long upheaved over a fissure in the westernmost cordillera nearest to the Pacific ocean. It is surmounted, castlelike, by three successive summits from southwest to northeast, called Cantur-Guachana, Guaga Pichincha and Pichaco de los Ladrillos, the proper volcano being termed "The Father" or "Old Man," Roca Pichincha.

This is the only part which enters the region of perpetual snow. Humboldt ascended it in 1802, Sebastian Wisse in 1845, spending several days and nights in a part of its crater, and the English mountaineer Whymper in 1870. Its activities are intermittent, occurring in general several times in each century, but it has now for a long time been reasonably quiescent. It is one of the most interesting volcanoes in South America or the world, but, as the fate of the Swiss tourists attests, it discourages familiar approach, and there is a good deal yet to learn about it.--New York Tribune.

### "Book of Advertisement."

The "Book of Advertisement" would, at the present day, mislead most readers by its title. It was prepared at the command of Queen Elizabeth and printed in 1565. The purpose of the book was to define the doctrines, discipline and ritual of the English church, so that uniformity should be secured in Great Britain. This book was the direct origin of a denominational title in England, for, after its publication, Sampson, dean of Christ church, in Oxford, and Humphrey, professor of divinity at Oxford university, with others, dissented from some of the doctrines it contained; hence they were called non-conformists.

While strolling in the neighborhood of Brunton, England, a short time ago, a tourist noticed suspended on the branches of a tree an old paint can of medium size. On making an examination he found that the can contained the nest of a house sparrow, with young.

Sixty per cent of the buckwheat fields were in New York and Pennsylvania when the last federal census was taken, and they continue to hold the lead.

### A Long Felt Want.

"Things are looking up."  
"How so?"  
"Some fellow has invented a cash register for married men's trousers' pockets."--Chicago Record.

# NEW MAPLE SUGAR

Pure and fine flavor, 10c per pound at the

## Bank Drug Store.

We are prepared to supply you with

### Garden Seeds and Bulk Seeds of Every Description

at the lowest prices. Remember when you buy that we are headquarters for these goods.

### Wall Paper, and Window Shades.

You are sure of getting pure spices and pure extracts at the Bank Drug Store.

We will sell you a good broom cheaper than any other store in Chelsea.

### FISH.

We warrant every pail of fish that we sell.

8-lb pails family white fish for 35c.  
8-lb pails No 1 white fish for 68c.  
Choice halibut 12 1/2c per lb.  
Best conch 10c per lb.

You can depend on having a

### Cup of Rich, Fragrant Coffee

for breakfast if you trade at the Bank Drug Store. Try our Blend at 22c.

Highest market price for eggs.

This week we are selling:

Full cream cheese 12c  
25 boxes matches for 25c  
Ammonia 5c per pint  
Pure Spices and Extracts  
8 lbs clean rice for 25c  
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c  
Try our 25c N.O. molasses  
Best pumpkin 7c per can  
Fresh gingersnaps 5c lb.  
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c.  
Heavy lantern globes 5c.  
Pint bottles catsup for 15c.  
Choice honey 15c lb.  
Choice table syrup 25c gal  
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  
Good sugar syrup 20c gal.  
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.  
Sultana seedless raisins 8c  
Choice fresh halibut and codfish.  
Pure spices and pure extracts.

10 lbs best oatmeal 25c.  
Best electric kerosene oil 9c per gal.  
First-class Lanterns 38c  
Good tea dust 12 1-2c lb.  
A good broom for 15c.  
Quart bottle olives for 25c  
20lbs. 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.

## Glazier & Stimson.



# THE CHSLEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.  
CHSLEA, MICHIGAN.

## ROADS ARE HARD HIT

### FREIGHT AND PASSENGER POOLS WILL DISSOLVE.

Supreme Court's Decision Is a Stunning Blow—Discord in the European Concert—Reported Plan to Make Beet Sugar at Denver.

#### Hits the Railroads.

Frederic R. Condit of New York City, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific, is in Omaha, attending the meeting of the receivers. In speaking of the Supreme Court's decision on railroad associations, he said: "There can be no doubt but that the effect of this decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Trans-Missouri Freight Association illegal will be very far-reaching. It may very likely be, as the dispatches from Chicago announce, that all freight and passenger associations will be dissolved because of the decision. It looks as though the Union Pacific and all other railroads that are in the hands of receivers would be most keenly affected by the decision. The receivers of a railroad are really a part of the court and no part of the court can take a position adverse to that of the Supreme Court. The whole matter is of such very great importance that I should not care to give any opinion until I had first read the full text of the decision." The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Tuesday withdrew from all traffic associations, its action being even more radical than the Santa Fe system, which withdrew only from the freight organizations.

#### Great Britain Withdraws.

Constantinople dispatch: The change in the policy of Great Britain foreshadowed in press dispatches has assumed definite shape. The recent massacre of Armenians at Tokat, the danger of further outbreaks in Anatolia and the action of the ports in semi-officially pointing out to the Turkish press and provincial officials that the blockade of the Island of Crete by the fleets of the powers and the support given to the Turkish forces by the foreign fleets was a triumph for the policy of the sultan, have had their effect in showing that the Christians in Armenia are in danger of extermination. Consequently it is semi-officially stated that the British admiral in Cretan waters has been notified not to send any warships of Great Britain to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order, apparently, to avoid an open rupture with the powers, Great Britain will acquiesce in the blockade of the Greek ports.

#### Beet Sugar in Colorado.

John E. Searies, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, is in Denver. Although he refuses to talk in regard to the object of his visit to Colorado, the Denver Republican says: "It is understood that, in association with David H. Moffat, the Denver banker and mine owner, the sugar trust is about to inaugurate a gigantic project for manufacturing beet sugar in Colorado. If carried to a successful issue, it will involve an outlay of from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. When approached on the subject recently Mr. Moffat is quoted as having said that he stood ready to invest \$1,000,000 in the industry, provided proper conditions for carrying it on could be secured. As a preliminary to planting beets and building refineries, it is authoritatively stated, the projectors of the scheme have secured control of the La Junta and Lamar Canal and the large tracts of land that underlie it."

### NEWS NUGGETS.

Racine County, Wisconsin, farmers object to the extension of the Sheridan drive and have petitioned the Governor to veto the bill now before the Wisconsin Legislature.

Obituary: At Peoria, Ill., Peter E. Spurek, 66.—At Virginia, Ill., John Menckel, 61.—At Detroit, Mich., Dr. Theodore Burr, 81.—At Richmond, Ind., Rev. Oliphant M. Todd, 75.

At Reading, Pa., the large plant of the Acme bicycle works was destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. All the valuable machinery was destroyed, making the total loss about \$75,000, covered by insurance. The building contained material for fully five thousand bicycles.

John Newman, alias Butler, alias Lee Weller, having exhausted every other means of averting his requisition to Australia, confessed at San Francisco to having murdered a sergeant of the Second Cavalry, whose name he cannot remember, while stationed at Walla Walla, Wash., in 1886. The authorities have made inquiries which leave no doubt as to the falsity of Butler's confession.

Sixteen apprentice boys have deserted from the United States gunboat Adams at San Diego, Cal., in two days. The officers say that different tactics in training the boys must be pursued or wholesale desertion in every port will result. Tuesday evening an officer went ashore in a launch with a crew of eleven apprentices. When he returned to the launch all the boys were missing, and he had to hire a boatman to take him to the ship.

At a large meeting of hotelkeepers, railroad men and merchants and manufacturers, held at the Mayor's office in Cincinnati, a beginning was made of organizing the "Cincinnati Conventions League." Mayor John A. Caldwell was elected president and other officers will be appointed by him. The purpose of the league is to encourage and promote the holding of conventions in Cincinnati. A liberal guaranty fund was subscribed to back the movement.

Hop and Wah, Chinamen, were found murdered in their laundry at Clayton, N. M. The murders were committed with a club, an ax and a knife. Robbery was the motive. Several arrests have been made. The sheriff says he has evidence that a conspiracy had been formed for the murder and robbery of a number of wealthy people.

George Harris of Dubuque, Iowa, has sued a camp of Modern Woodmen for \$20,000 for injuries received while being initiated. He alleges that he was blindfolded and thrown about until he fell on the floor.

## EASTERN.

Representative Sanderson, of Iran, introduced a petition in the Massachusetts House which proposes legislation to prevent any exhibition in the State of Massachusetts of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill at Carson City through the agency of the kinetoscope. The petition has already been signed by the majority of the leaders of the two branches.

The Continental Match Company, of Passaic, N. J., in which Edwin Gould is largely interested, has given a mortgage of \$1,000,000 to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. The mortgage covers all the real and personal property of the Continental company in New York and New Jersey. It was given to secure an issue of 5 per cent. bonds payable in thirty years.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the theosophical leader, was seriously injured on a Pennsylvania train Thursday night, while on her way to Fort Wayne, Ind. For some reason the air-brake was applied without warning and the train stopped suddenly. Mrs. Tingley was thrown against a car seat and stunned. She soon recovered consciousness, however, and is reported to be resting easily.

The United States Government has failed to break the railroad pool. The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of the New York district affirmed the refusal of Circuit Judge Wheeler in June, 1898, to grant an injunction to restrain the Joint Traffic Association from operating. The decision is a victory for the railroads and was won only after a long and earnestly contested fight. The Government alleged the railroad pool was in restraint of trade and violated the interstate commerce act and the anti-trust law.

Dr. E. H. Wilson, bacteriologist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, reported on experiments he has recently made on the effects of the bacilli of the bubonic plague, which the authorities are fearful may be introduced into this country. Dr. Wilson says in part: "Germs sterilized at 150 degrees Centigrade for one hour and then kept at thermal heat on paper, glass, and blankets, have survived up to date—forty-two days—proving great virulence and showing the germs could easily be brought alive to this country in ships." Dr. Wilson's conclusions are: The thermal death point of this organism is one or two degrees higher than that of the majority of pathogenic bacteria sporulating variety. Differing widely from cholera, sunlight and desiccation cannot be relied upon to limit the viability of this bacillus under commercial circumstances. It has been found that an exposure for two hours to a 1 per cent. solution of carbolic acid suffices to destroy the life of the bacilli.

## WESTERN.

Maudie Wrightman, a pretty 18-year-old girl of Saginaw County, Michigan, who a week ago in a fit of jealousy married an aged widower, now seeks a divorce that she may wed her discarded youthful lover.

The removal of the Wheeling and Lake Erie shops from Norfolk to Massillon, Ohio, has been decided on by the receivers. The decision creates considerable bitterness in Norfolk, owing to the fact that the city contributed \$32,000 to the erection of the buildings.

Duty to the amount of \$24,000 was paid Thursday on opium withdrawn from bond at San Francisco. This is one of the biggest day's receipts from this source in the history of the custom house at that port. The withdrawals of the drug were due to the fact that the seizure of Feb. 27 left the market practically without stock on hand.

The engine and four cars of a north-bound local on the Chicago and Texas Railway went down by the bridge across the Big Muddy river at Aldridge station, south of Grand Tower, Ill. Engineer Joe Forester and Fireman James Anderson were drowned. The Big Muddy is raging and the bridge failed to withstand the pressure.

At the San Francisco session of the United States Railway Mail service convention Atlanta, Ga., was unanimously selected as the place for the convention one year from September next. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted in J. M. Butler of Lincoln, Neb., being made president of the association, and C. E. LaGrave, secretary.

Des Moines, Iowa, entertained several hundred delegates and twice as many visitors to the State convention of the Knights of the Macabees. Supreme Commander D. P. Markey of Port Huron, Mich., delivered the address of welcome. The supreme tent of the order meets at Port Huron in July. The order has a membership throughout the country of nearly 250,000, an increase of nearly 50,000 during the last year. In the last fifteen years the payments for its benefit fund have aggregated \$10,000,000, and it has a substantial balance in the treasury.

B. L. Short, a prominent candidate for the Mayoralty of Kansas City, Kan., has been defeated in the primaries because of a love affair. He had been attentive to Miss Sadie Parsons, a school teacher, for over twelve years and had been engaged to marry her, but jilted her. The women began talking it as soon as Short's candidacy was mentioned, and did not let up until the polls closed. He was beaten by 35 votes. The whole feminine population was aroused. Many women went about in hacks and buggies and hauled other women to the polls and urged them not to vote for Short.

Walter Mash, aged 19, and his sister, Miss Ollie Mash, one year younger, were alone in their home at Georgetown, Ohio, when he took a .32-caliber revolver from his pocket and began examining it. One chamber of the weapon was loaded, and while endeavoring to keep track of the loaded chamber he was snapping the hammer on the empty portion of the cylinder. Suddenly there was a flash and a report, followed by an agonizing scream from the young lady, who threw her hands to her throat and fell to the floor. The ball struck her in the neck, severed the windpipe, and lodged in her lungs. She cannot live. Young Mash became violently insane and he fled to the woods. It is feared he will die from exposure or kill himself.

Discoveries just made add \$10,000 to the embezzlement of Cyrus E. Breder, defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of Bethlehem, Pa., who disappeared a few weeks ago leaving a shortage estimated at \$13,000. He also stole \$1,000 from a building association. Breder's bondsmen died and his bond was not renewed, so the bank had to make good the shortage of \$30,000. Breder is said to be in Denver, and it is likely that steps will be taken to have him brought back on charges of forgery. An examination of the books shows that he began his steal-

ings six months after he became cashier of the bank. A sensation has been caused by the receipt of a letter from Breder, in which he threatens to expose certain unnamed citizens of Bethlehem who assisted him in his peculations.

Advices from Caruthersville, on the Mississippi river bank in the extreme south-eastern part of Missouri, are to the effect that a levee fifty miles below that place is reported to have broken and that several lives have been lost. The river continues to rise at Caruthersville and the pressure on the levee is great. All weak spots are being strengthened, but the work is handicapped by rain, as the earth used in repairs is turned into mud. Many families on the river bank in the country have abandoned their houses and taken refuge in Caruthersville. A large amount of stock has been lost on the Tennessee side of the river, almost the entire bottom for miles being inundated. The levee near Cottonwood, about eight miles from Caruthersville, is expected to break almost any hour and overflow that part of the country. From many points in the valleys of the Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee and smaller streams in the great basin come reports of vast damage either already done or certain to ensue.

Wife murderer Michael J. O'Brien of Chicago will spend the rest of his natural life in the penitentiary. Judge Ball passed sentence upon O'Brien Tuesday. As the words fixing the term of his sentence were pronounced O'Brien gripped the back of a chair he stood beside. His face was pale and his eyelids red and swollen. He gazed at the floor and an expression of suppressed emotion swept over his face. He recovered his composure quickly. On the way back to his cell he lighted a cigar and smilingly said to a guard: "Well, it is all over and I'm glad of it. I did not expect a life sentence, though." In passing sentence Judge Ball carefully reviewed all the facts connected with the murder and the trial. He concluded that O'Brien's spree had not seriously affected his mind. "His business ability was excellent," said the court, "so that in spite of his many excesses he was successful. When he recovered from a spree he seemed to have a recollection of what he had done while intoxicated, for he apologized to some of those he injured or insulted and always promised to reform."

## SOUTHERN.

John Sloane, head of the great carpet house of W. & J. Sloane of New York, is critically ill with pneumonia at Jekyll Island, off Brunswick, Ga. Two New York physicians and two trained nurses have arrived to assist in attending him.

At Newport, Ky., Jackson and Walling, standing side by side, firm to the last, each declaring himself innocent of the murder of Pearl Bryan for which they paid the penalty with their lives, were hurled into eternity at 11:41 o'clock on Saturday morning.

A cyclone Monday cut a path of death through Arlington, Ga. It left eight children dead in the ruins of Arlington Academy. Many others and one of the many teachers will die. Thirty-five children and the teachers went down in the wreck, and not one escaped injury. The horror came upon the town at 8:30 in the morning and without a warning. There was a sudden roar, which passed away as quickly as it came, and the harvest of death had been reaped.

Walter Hughes, carpenter and ex-employee of the Southern Pacific Railway, met his death at Houston, Tex., at the hands of Detectives Ellison and Proctor. Some time ago Hughes proposed to Sol Edell, a saloonkeeper, to abduct the children of Berry N. Camp, a rich lawyer, and Frank Dunn, a wealthy pawnbroker, and to demand from the fathers a ransom of \$40,000. Edell did not give Hughes an answer, but informed Chief of Police Helms of the proposal. Under Helms' advice, the plan was consummated, and a posse was ready for Hughes with guns.

## WASHINGTON.

The President, after consideration of the subject by the full cabinet, at noon Friday accepted the resignation of Washington Heising as postmaster at Chicago. Later the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles U. Gordon to fill the vacancy.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Joseph L. Briestow of Kansas, to be fourth assistant postmaster general; Binger Hermann of Oregon, to be commissioner of the general land office; James D. Elliott of North Dakota, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Dakota; Ernest G. Timme of Wisconsin, to be auditor for the State and other departments (6th auditor); Commodore Joseph N. Miller, to be a rear admiral.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Ten per cent, the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; 10 per cent, the First National Bank of Sedalia, Mo.; 20 per cent, the First National Bank of Hot Springs, S. D.; 10 per cent, the El Paso National Bank of El Paso, Texas; 5 per cent, the Columbia National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; 45 per cent in favor of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa.

Washington dispatch: It has become vividly apparent that the Senate is contemplating a long discussion over the tariff bill and that there is very little hope of the measure becoming a law until July, and possibly not before August. Senator Allison, who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee and also an important member of the Finance Committee, says he does not see how the Senate can give the bill the necessary consideration its importance demands before the 1st of July. Senator Cullum names no date, but expresses the same general ideas. Senator Morrill, chairman of the Finance Committee, is anxious to give the country the benefit of prompt action, but is of the opinion that the Senate will not feel called upon to act hastily in the matter and that it will go very carefully over the bill, which will be turned over to it by the House early in April.

## FOREIGN.

Wreckage marked "Utrecht" has been washed ashore near Brest, France, and it is feared that the Dutch steamer of that name has foundered.

Word comes from Dublin, Ireland, that Archie Fisher, an old-time Chicago Board of Trade operator, is at the point of death in the Irish capital.

Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, is reported to have died at Camaguey, and to have been succeeded by Vice-President Bartolome Maso.

A special from Galatz, Roumania, says it is announced there in Greek circles

that a plot is being hatched among the Greeks at Constantinople, where there are 30,000 well-armed Greeks living, to revolt against the Government. It is added that there are few Turkish troops now at Constantinople except the sultan's bodyguard, and that it would be impossible to hurriedly recall troops from the Greek frontier in the event of a revolt at Constantinople.

Los Villas, Cuba, dispatch: Among the Americans in the Cuban army there is only one who has had previous experience in military affairs. This is Captain William Smith, formerly in the United States cavalry. He is at present second in command of Gomez's personal escort and is considered the bravest soldier in this body of picked men. Captain Smith is probably the only officer in Gomez's command who thoroughly understands the handling of cavalry and other military matters. Yet he is kept down to his present rank while others, who are his inferiors in every respect, have been promoted to the rank of brigadiers and colonels. As in the case of other Americans, jealousy is the obstacle to his promotion.

The Russian Government, according to United States Consul General Karel at St. Petersburg, is acting with vigor to prevent the spread of the dreaded bubonic plague into Russia. A sanitary commission has been created, with a fund of 100,000 rubles to draw upon, and it has added new measures of precaution to the existing regulations. It has prohibited for this year the pilgrimage of Russian Muslims to Mecca or to other suspected places, and forbidden Russian Christians visiting the holy places of the East. Measures have also been taken to send medical help to threatened localities. It was reported that several Indians who had come to Afghanistan had died at Kandahar last December. In consequence the Russian and Persian Governments have established military cordons on the Afghan frontier and cut off intercourse, though there have been no additional cases reported.

Constantinople dispatch: Authentic details of the outbreak last Sunday at Toka, in the Sivas district of Asia Minor, when the Turks attacked the Armenians while the latter were in church, show that 100 Christians were massacred. The Armenian quarter and bazaar were given over to pillage for eighty hours. The representations of the ambassadors of the foreign powers regarding the condition of Anatolia have made little impression on the sultan, who, relying upon the support of Russia, is convinced that he has nothing to fear from the so-called concert of the powers. Meanwhile the war preparations of Greece are continuing night and day, and there are no indications of a back-down in that quarter. Money does not appear to be lacking for the equipment of the Greeks. If war is declared the Greek army from Larissa will probably try to enter Macedonia with the Crown Prince Constantine and a second Greek army will attempt to enter Epirus from the vicinity of Arta. It is still possible that war may be averted by timely concessions to Greece, such as the withdrawal of all Turkish forces from Crete and the selection of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete, with the understanding that when quiet is restored it shall be decided by a plebiscite whether or not the island is to be annexed to Greece.

## IN GENERAL.

A boat of the lost steamship St. Nazaire was picked up by the steamer Creole, which arrived at New York from New Orleans. Six dead bodies were in the boat; no one lived in it.

Obituary: At Kenosha, Wis., Captain Wallace Bullen.—At Manitowish, Wis., Lyman Emerson, 81.—At Jefferson, Iowa, William N. Brown.—At Bloomington, Ill., Mrs. Caroline Barbridge, 49.—At Lyons, Iowa, Henry Klindt, 83.—At Ellsworth, Ill., Joseph Jennings, 80.—At Beaver Dam, Wis., Warner Hathaway, 65.

Obituary: At Leipersburg, Mo., James Freeman Leiter, brother of L. Z. Leiter.—At Las Palmas, John Biddulph Martin, 56.—At Louisville, Ky., Col. John Churchill, 78.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Walter Scrymser.—At Paris, M. Salis, founder of Le Chat Noir.—At Milwaukee, C. D. Nash, 78.—At Milwaukee, Captain James W. Martin, 40.

Miss Frances Willard is in communication with the leading women engaged in philanthropy and reform asking if there cannot be a combination of influence whereby women throughout the country will agree to give their patronage only to the newspapers that avoid furnishing extended accounts of prize fights. She also asks that a protest be made by the womanhood of the country on the ground that the arbitration treaty and the "Nevada bruising ring" present in combination the most incongruous spectacle.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 1c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; but, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, 2c to 6c per pound.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 10c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, 35c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 83c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.25 to \$5.35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 34c to 35c; pork, mess, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, West-ern, 10c to 11c.

## BOATS ON THE BEACH

### VESSELS MEET DISASTER ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Clyde Liner Saginaw One of the Unlucky Ones—Mayville, Mo., Bank Forced to Close—Cretan Leaders Reject Proposals of Autonomy.

Wrecked by the Storm. Superintendent Havens of the life-saving station at Mount Pleasant telegraphed the station at New York that the steamer reported ashore eight miles south of Barnegat Inlet. The Clyde liner Saginaw, from Haytien ports for New York. She has a cargo of coffee, logwood and cotton, and has a crew of thirty-five men. The vessel lies easy and is in good condition. The crew remained still on board. She is commanded by Captain Johnson. A dispatch from the marine observer at Fire Island said that a three-masted schooner went ashore at Jones' Inlet on the bay. The life-saving crews from Point Lookout, Short Beach and Zach's Inlet did not succeed in rendering any assistance to the stranded schooner on account of the waves beating on the beach, but the crew were safe. Captain Mulligan of life-saving station No. 4, at Monmouth Beach, reported that the schooner Emily E. Johnson, from Baltimore for Cambridge, Mass., with a cargo of oyster shells, went ashore near Seabright during the fog. She pounded heavily on the beach and it seems probable she will become a total wreck. All the crew have been saved.

#### Cretans Are Stubborn.

A dispatch from Canea, Crete, says that the insurgent commander-in-chief at Akrotiri Wednesday morning referred the proposal of the powers to grant autonomy to Crete to the various leaders of the insurgent forces who had assembled from different parts of the island. The Cretan leaders unanimously declared that only two issues were possible—the annexation of Crete to Greece or fighting until death ends the struggle for the union. Advices from Arta say that as a result of the protest of Greece Turkey has stopped the construction of fortifications at Prevesa, at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Arta, which was contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin. Startling reports are in circulation at Athens regarding the numerical strength of the Turkish troops on the frontier. For instance, one report has it that the Turks have concentrated 100,000 troops on the frontier of Epirus alone. The report, however, is not believed in military circles. A special intirade was issued by the sultan at Constantinople calling out for active service the forty-four battalions of the reserves of the second army corps and also summoning the colors the whole of the continent.

#### Japanese Colony in Mexico.

A. V. Lomeli, the Mexican consul in San Diego, Cal., who has just returned from the City of Mexico, says that his Government has ceded a large tract of land in the State of Chiapas, South Mexico, to a Japanese syndicate, represented by Shio Nemoto, who was in San Diego a few months ago, with S. Y. Asano, in connection with the trans-Pacific steamship project. At that time it was stated Asano would visit New York and London to purchase steamships and carry out his plans in this connection and that Nemoto would go to the City of Mexico for the purpose of securing a tract of land for a Japanese colony. It now appears that Nemoto has carried out his part of the program and that before long the Japanese will be building houses and breaking soil in their new colony. The port of this proposed colony is Santa Cruz, the terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad.

#### Bank of Mayville, Mo., Suspends.

The doors of the DeKalb County Bank at Mayville, Mo., failed to open Wednesday morning. A notice is posted on the door saying that the bank is in the hands of the Secretary of State. State Bank Examiner Gordon Jones is in charge. The action was taken by the board of directors after thoroughly canvassing the condition with the bank examiner. It was thought that the depositors and creditors would be best protected by this action, as the bank holds some slow paper and a large amount of real estate. Its business for the last year has been unsatisfactory, both to its managers and the State authorities. Its actual condition cannot be learned, but the directors feel confident that every depositor will be paid in full.

#### Cral Mines to Start Up.

The operators in the New Cannel coal fields, on Greasy Creek, near Louisa, Ky., announce that they will put 1,000 miners at work at once.

## BREVITIES.

The Bessemer Iron Association, better known as the iron pool, has been dissolved, owing to the failure of the big Mesaba interests to agree.

Some vandals have desecrated the tomb of Gen. Grant at New York by chipping off a piece of one of the granite blocks intended to support the sarcophagus.

The residence of Jacob Ade, fifteen miles from Nashville, Tenn., on Paradise Ridge, burned Tuesday night. The bodies of Jacob Ade, Mrs. Ade, Lizzie Ade, aged 20 years, their daughter, and Rosa Mori-zer, aged 10 years, who was visiting the family, were found in the ruins of the building. Henry Ade, aged 13 years, is missing. Ade was a well-to-do farmer. It is supposed that the family were murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. The authorities are investigating the case.

While in pursuit of two supposed burglars, Policeman William Fitzgerald of Chicago stumbled and fell to the ground, fracturing his right leg near the ankle.

Mrs. Sarah J. Brown, who died at Bloomsburg, Pa., recently, gave all of her fortune of \$60,000 to Methodist charities, the church-extension society being the largest beneficiary.

Rudolph Spreckels has won a victory in the California Supreme Court over his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels, confirming his ownership to property worth \$1,000,000, which had been conveyed to him by his father.

Obituary: At Florence, Italy, Mrs. Maria F. Storey, widow of the late William F. Storey of Chicago, 68.—At Neshanic, Wis., Henry Hewitt, 82.—At Riverside, Cal., Mrs. G. W. G. Ferris.—At Fort Washington, I. T., Yellow Wolf, 108.

## NATIONAL SOLONS.

### REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

#### The Legislative Grid.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House Friday Mr. Dingley reported unanimous consent to extend for two days the time in which the minority report may be filed. The sundry civil deficiency bill, carrying \$8,100,214, was fifty minutes and was given almost entirely to the introduction of bills. Most of the day was spent in executive session, under discussion. The Senate confirmed the nomination of John Hay of the District of Columbia to be ambassador of the United States to Great Britain; Horace Porter of New York, to be ambassador of the United States to France; Henry White of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain; Perry S. Heath of Indiana, to be first assistant postmaster general; C. U. Gordon, to be postmaster at Chicago. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House Saturday pushed through the two remaining "left over" appropriation bills according to Friday's schedule, the agricultural bill carrying \$3,182,992 and the Indian carrying \$7,670,220. After the appropriation bills were passed a resolution for extra mileage and stationery for this session of Congress was adopted. The debate on this resolution was rather lively, and a question as to whether Mr. Holman, "the watchdog of the treasury," who opposed it, had taken the extra mileage voted by the Fifty-third Congress was used to greatly embarrass the economist. He finally declined to answer it on the ground that it was "impertinent."

Debate upon the tariff bill was commenced in the House Monday. Mr. Bailey of Texas presented a minority report on the bill. The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was advanced toward final ratification in the Senate. All the amendments recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations were agreed to. These amendments provide for ratification by the Senate of all agreements between this Government and Great Britain; eliminating the United States Senate Court as members of arbitration tribunals; and abolishing the provision for stantipole calling out for active service the forty-four battalions of the reserves of the second army corps and also summoning the colors the whole of the continent.

On Tuesday, the speech of Mr. Dilliver, of Iowa, was the feature of the tariff debate, which occupied both day and night sessions. The time of the Senate was divided between an unexpected discussion of civil service, election of Senators by popular vote, and the passage of bills to establish a survey of certain lands in Nebraska and the bill to amend the act repealing the timber culture laws.

The House Wednesday was again engaged in tariff debate, the discussion lasting into the night. The opposition made by the colleges of New England and by many scientific men against the duties placed on books and scientific apparatus by the Dingley bill induced the framers of the measure to amend it and restore so many of these articles to the free list as are imported for the use of educational institutions. The Senate's open session lasted only half an hour, and no business was done beyond the introduction of bills. Among these was one by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, to repeal the civil service laws, and to go away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public service. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented a bill prohibiting vitascopes and kindred exhibitions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the territories and forbidding the shipment of pictures for these exhibits by mail or through any interstate means. The Senate confirmed the appointment of Binger Hermann, of Oregon, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; E. G. Timms, of Wisconsin, to be Auditor of the State and other departments; and George E. Thumel, of Nebraska, to be Marshal of the United States district of Nebraska.

The four-days' debate upon the tariff bill in the House closed Thursday night, making the bill open for amendment under the five-minute rule until the time set for a vote. The Senate held a half-hour session early in the day, and then, after two hours in executive session on the arbitration treaty, resumed the open session in order to go on with the bankruptcy bill. Amended credentials were presented in behalf of John W. Henderson, appointed by the Governor of Florida to the seat vacated by Mr. Call. It brought out a statement from Mr. Hoar, acting chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that action on the pending election cases was delayed by the uncertainty as to committee organization in the Senate. The revised credentials were referred to the Elections Committee.

#### Telegraphic Brevities.

Herman Leher, a noted author and writer on chess, died at Berlin, aged 54.



## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

**Supreme Court Decides that Hanson & Pingree Must Vacate the Office of Mayor of Detroit-Tuscola County Sends Three Men Up for Life.**

#### Pingree Beaten in the Courts.

In a unanimous opinion the Supreme Court declared the office of Mayor of Detroit vacant and directed the Common Council to call a special election for April 5. The court upholds both contentions of the petition for the mandamus, as follows: "First—That the holding of the two offices by the same person is prohibited by Sec. 15 of Art. 5 of the constitution, which says: 'No member of Congress nor any person holding office under the United States or of this State shall execute the office of Governor.' Second—That the two offices are incompatible under the rules of common law." Under the first proposition the office of Mayor is held to be a municipal office with State functions, and that in accepting the second or gubernatorial office Pingree vacated the first office. As to the second proposition the court says that it has been unable to find any decision which holds that one person may hold two offices, in one of which he is clothed with power to remove the person holding the other. Gov. Pingree will not resign the governorship. The "old man," as his excellency is familiarly called, by his followers, wanted to vindicate himself as against the Supreme Court decision in ousting him, by permitting the Republicans of Detroit to nominate him for Mayor, believing he would be triumphantly re-elected. Most of his advisers at the meeting, however, especially those from other parts of the State, insisted that it was his first duty to remain Governor to the end of the term. After hours of discussion the chief gradually came around to this view.

#### Pure Food Law.

A. A. Turney, who is a Detroit manufacturer of baking powder, was taken to Midland by Sheriff Madill and arraigned before Justice Brown on a charge of selling adulterated mustard to A. See & Co. of Coleman, on complaint of W. H. Tunnecliffe, State inspector of foods. He pleaded not guilty and claimed he went out and bought the mustard of another firm to fill an order. F. H. Borradale, State analyst, found 28 per cent of wheat flour in the sample. Turney's case was continued. He gave \$200 personal bond. The sheriff also brought John W. Symons, of Symons & Bros. & Co. of Saginaw, charged with selling adulterated mustard to John McMullen of Sanford. The sample showed over 50 per cent wheat flour. Symons does not deny selling the goods, but claims all spices bought since the pure food law took effect were bought on a guarantee of purity and if the mustard is impure the manufacturers are to blame. The case was continued on a personal recognizance of \$200. E. O. Grosvenor, State dairy and food agent, is looking after the cases for the State.

#### Alleged Farmer Counterfeiter.

Detective Wm. P. Walsh of St. Paul, connected with the United States secret service, arrested E. P. Bennett of Ensign and took him before the United States Court Commissioner at Escanaba, charged with counterfeiting. A few days ago he ordered some goods of Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, which excited their suspicion, and they notified the United States treasury officials, who sent the detective to Rapid River to intercept the express package. When Bennett called for the package he was taken in charge by the officer, who went to his house and there turned over a die for the making of silver dollars, which is said to be a remarkably fine piece of work. Bennett is about 60 years of age, owns a farm at Ensign, where he has lived for the past eight years, but was formerly a machinist, and has patented several inventions. His idea is alleged to have been to make dollars out of pure silver, and content himself with the profits from them. He has always borne an excellent reputation.

#### Sentenced for Life.

The Circuit Court for Tuscola County adjourned at Caro, the criminal cases being disposed of as follows: People vs. Howard Hawley; People vs. James Lawrence; People vs. Thomas E. Stevens, convicted for the crime of murder of James Brown Dec. 23, 1896, first degree. The court sentenced each of them to be confined at the State prison at Jackson to solitary confinement at hard labor for life. In the case of the People vs. John Cummins, charged with the murder of James Brown, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Alfred Empey, convicted for larceny, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Ionia. The celebrated murder cases have been the most exciting ever tried in Tuscola County.

#### Minor State Matters.

C. B. Wheeler, a pioneer of Montcalm County, passed away at Caro. Death was caused by an enlargement of the heart.

The Benton Harbor City Council has raised the salaries of city officers. Aldermen will get \$50 per month; city attorney, \$35; marshal, \$50; police, \$40. The other salaries remain unchanged.

Bay City lumber dealers report a steady and satisfactory increase in the demand for stock. The inquiries are double what they were a year ago. The box factories also report increased business.

Joe Mossack, saloonkeeper, and Ed. Hennessy, hotelkeeper, of Gagetown, were arrested and taken to Vassar on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Both waived examination and were bound over to the Circuit Court.

While playing near the shore of the Little 2-year-old child of D. R. Clark of St. Louis accidentally upset a kettle of hot grease upon itself, burning it in a terrible manner. It is thought that the child's eyesight can be saved.

The Lansing Republican is authority for the statement that Boston capitalists will erect a handsome five-story hotel in that city this summer. The cost of the proposed new structure is given as \$1,250,000.

Mrs. Helen Canfield of Jackson has won a victory in the courts against the city of Jackson. The Circuit Court gave her a verdict of \$2,500 damages for injuries sustained on a defective sidewalk. A motion for a new trial on the part of the city was denied and on carrying the case to the Supreme Court the verdict of the lower court was affirmed.

## SARANAC'S NEW CREAMERY WILL SOON BE FINISHED AND OPERATIONS BEGUN.

Gilbert King, a retired Port Huron farmer, dropped dead of heart failure.

John Specht, aged 18, of Grand Rapids, shot himself accidentally while hunting and will die.

St. Joseph has its eyes on a new industry, and will put in some good links to secure it. It is an oil refinery.

A party of thirty left Holland to organize a Holland colony at Whidby Island, Wash. Over 400 people assembled to see them depart.

Thomas H. Spencer, one of the best-known men in Saginaw, shot himself and died in a few hours. He had met with business misfortunes.

C. F. Earl, a farmer living near Sodus, Berrien County, was nearly struck by a red-hot missile flying through the air. He searched for it and found it to be a piece of soft copper three inches in diameter. It is supposed that the strange missile was a meteor.

At Escanaba, Edward P. Bennett having examination on a charge of having counterfeiting tools in his possession with intent to use them, and was held for trial in the United States Court at Marquette. Bail was fixed at \$2,000, which Bennett could not furnish.

The dead body of a man wearing a coat purchased of a Howell, Mich., clothier, was found near Hillhurst, Wash., Tuesday. The surroundings pointed to suicide, but the only clue other than the coat as to the identity of the dead man was a piece of underwear bearing the initials, "T. F."

The State oil inspector's office has turned into the State treasury \$11,625 as the net earnings of the office for 1896. The total receipts for inspection were \$36,320 and the expenses \$24,695. The number of gallons of oil inspected during the year was 18,104,575, of which only 2,897 gallons were rejected.

The new Bay City city hall was formally opened by the Common Council. The meeting was preceded by music by the Third Regiment Band. At each alderman's desk was an American Beauty rose. The Mayor's desk was trimmed with smilax and bedecked with a pot of carnations. The hall was packed by a noisy crowd.

John Millen of Muskegon, some time between Saturday and Sunday morning, killed himself. Taking a double hitch around his neck with a rope, he tied one end to the bedpost and stretched himself out on the bedroom floor. Despondency was the cause of the deed. Deceased was about 45 years old and leaves a widow and three children.

Robert Mehan, who broke out of the Hillsdale jail three years ago, was recaptured in Chicago and brought back by Sheriff O'Melay. Mehan was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder and was awaiting trial on the charge when he and five others escaped from jail the night before court was to convene. His companions in the crime were both recaptured and are serving out their sentences in prison. Mehan is said to have served a term in Jackson prison for robbery.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seventh Day Adventist Publishing Association has been in session in Battle Creek. All the stock in this association is really a gift, as no dividends are ever declared, but all profits go to the religious work of the denomination. The past year the offices have employed 262 persons and paid out \$92,042.89 in wages, which is a benefit to the business men of Battle Creek. The association owns \$70,326 in real estate and \$86,244 in personal property.

A pathetic scene was witnessed in the probate court at Port Huron when six little children that had been deserted both by their father and mother were committed to the State school. The waifs were the children of Charles Shanks, who had lived at Lakeport. The father deserted the family about three years ago, and for a time the mother, by hard work, eked out an existence for herself and little children, and kept the fatherless family together. She finally tired of her task, and one day went to Port Huron, leaving the six children to the care of their grandmother. This week the old lady notified the poor authorities that she could no longer care for the children.

A petition signed by depositors of the defunct Whitehall bank was received by Banking Commissioner Ainger. The bank officials were charged with loaning the bank's money to themselves, and making false reports to the State banking department while they looted the institution. The banking commissioner was asked to call upon the Attorney General to investigate the failure and prosecute the officials. While Commissioner Ainger has no power to command the services of the Attorney General, he thinks it is high time that an example be made of the bank that can violate the laws and defraud depositors, and he has therefore referred the petition to the Governor, with the recommendation that the Attorney General be directed to proceed against the bank's officials.

The first tests of the new sheep shearing machines, which the Northwestern Railroad has introduced at its sheep yards at La Fox, Ill., were made Wednesday afternoon. The tests were satisfactory, and those who have the process under their control consider that a complete revolution in the methods of sheep shearing in the United States will be brought about thereby within a very few years. The plant which the Northwestern company has ready for operation consists of only ten machines, but a very large number will be put in so as to be ready as soon as the shearing season actively opens. The machine used is the "Wolsley," invented in part by a nephew of Lord Wolsley and brought before the public by that nobleman himself. It has become the standard means of shearing in Australia, Tasmania, South America, and in all other large sheep raising countries. It is expected that 1,000,000 sheep will be sheared by the machines this season in the Northwestern States.

The 3-year-old child of James Fickles of Riverside met with a severe and peculiar accident by falling down and striking his chin with such force as to sever its tongue.

The forcing of a new charter upon the citizens of Flint without giving them an opportunity to be heard in the matter is causing great indignation. When the amended charter came up before the corporation committee vigorous protests were made against it. Petitions representing 1,000 voters and taxpayers were filed with the committee protesting against any change, but they had no effect.

## SOLDIERS' STORIES.

### ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

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

#### In Prison.

Comrade Meade, of Acker Post, St. Paul, Minn., at a late meeting told the following remarkable experience of an officer of our army known to him while a prisoner in Libby prison. He said: "About a month after the officers captured at the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863, had been placed in Libby prison, there arrived at the prison one day a young man, pale and emaciated, who appeared to be in great suffering and evidently near his grave. He chose a place upon the floor among us, and passed his weary days as best he could. It was learned that he had been captured at that battle. Belonging to an Indiana regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight, and on the second day, when the enemy were pressing hard against the heroic front of our men, whose ranks had been thinned by the terrific firing of the rebels, the retreat was ordered. This young officer with the remnant of his company were obeying the order, and holding back the increasing force of the enemy, when a cannon shot from the enemy passed between his arm and body. The force of the ball fell him to the ground, breaking his arm and causing the blood to flow from his mouth and nostrils in large quantities. The foe was soon up and beyond his prostrate form. There he lay unattended all night, the stars shining down upon his upturned face and insensible to the groans of the wounded and dying around him. The sun rose the next morning and noon came, and no one appeared to notice him. Late in the afternoon the enemy began to move the wounded on this field to a place for treatment. As the rebels passed him he heard them say not to remove him, as he would soon be out of his pain in another world. Later he called for a drink of water, which was given him, and he revived, and afterwards was taken care of, and it was found that the windage of the ball had bruised the body and broken the arm and internally injured this gallant officer, but the ball had not touched him. After a month's care he was carried to Libby prison, and became stronger, and was imprisoned in various places, finally escaping from Columbia in January, 1864, and found his way through the woods and swamps of the Carolinas and Tennessee, and reached our army at Knoxville, Tenn."

#### The Irish Brigade at Fair Oaks.

I believe that while it lasted the firing at Fair Oaks was unsurpassed in the campaigns of Virginia. The battery was not actively engaged until the close of the fight—and then one section was sent forward to shell the retreating enemy—but was held in readiness about one mile in the rear of the actual conflict, which was hidden from view by a thick but narrow belt of woods. We could follow the fluctuating fortunes of the day by the way the fire advanced and retired, accompanied by the solid cheers of the men, and the sharp, continuous yell of the enemy. Presently the fire came nearer, and with an increased crash on the other side and a perceptible slackening on ours. In a few minutes stragglers and wounded men began to emerge from the timber. The first brigade of our division was being driven in. Gen. Sumner sent in the next brigade, Howard's, and with this fresh force the fire again resumed its full volume, reaching the climax of this battle. A nearer approach of the fire, another lull in our direction, and wild yells meant a second repulse, and now we saw General Sumner ride up to the Irish brigade but a bare quarter of a mile to our right front. We saw his hat go off and his gray locks bared as he evidently made a short speech, probably the only one of the old hero's life. We learned afterwards that he told them they were his last hope; if they failed him all was lost; but said he, "I'll go my stars on you," pointing to his shoulder straps. "I want to see how Irishmen fight, and when you run I'll run too!" A hearty cheer greeted his last words, and the brigade moved into the woods with the air of men who are going to stay. A fresh crash showed when they struck the enemy. For a few minutes the firing was deafening, then it began to retire. The yells gave way to continuous cheers; an aid galloped up to order a section of the artillery to follow our advancing line, and the battle of Fair Oaks was won. It was an inspiring opening of a heroic history, and from that day General Sumner swore by the Irish Brigade.—Captain Edward Field, Fourth Artillery.

#### A Terrible Ordeal.

The following is a Union Colonel's story of the battle at New Hope Church, May 27, 1864: "It was the most severe ordeal which my nervous system has ever undergone. When we began to advance we naturally expected that the artillery would open upon us, as soon as we got within range, and that, having swept forward until we were in reach of the fire of musketry, that would begin to open upon us also. I had been through so much of this that I had ceased to fear it, and always relied on the excitement of the occasion carrying me forward; but here we ran for some 200 hundred miles or more, and there was not a cannon shot. Another 100 yards and still no explosion of bombshells or anything of the kind! I now began to feel a little strange. Another 100 yards, and still no sign of life, and my nervousness began to give place to a desire to halt. Another 100 yards, and we were certainly within range of musketry; but still there was not one sign of life in the entrenchments in front of us; nothing to give cause for apprehension, apparently, except the waving of the Confederate flags above the works as a light wind blew. Now over me began to come a mortal feeling of dread, a feeling which I never felt before, and which I can scarcely describe. I would have turned and fled but for the fear of disgrace, which was stronger even than the horror of death. But I knew what was coming, and determined by my example to inspire my men to brave it, no matter how terrible it was. At length we were within scarcely more than 20 yards of the intrenchments, when from all along the line protruded forth, beneath the head logs, scores and hundreds of muskets. I could see them as I gave a quick glance down the whole front, and those immediately before me particularly seemed slightly waving from side to side. There was no mistaking it. I knew that every holder of a musket was picking out his man. This continued for but a few moments, when above all other sounds, distinct and clear, I heard the command given, 'Now, men, fire!' Instantly from along the entire line there seemed, like a lightning flash, to burst forth a sheet of flame and smoke. I was struck, and fell senseless for an instant, but when I recovered myself and turned to look, there seemed to be scarcely seven men of my entire regiment on their feet. Then the fury of the combat arose above every other sight or sound. The whole forest and mountain seemed to be on fire. There is no army in the world that could have stood before it."

#### Beaten Hancock.

After a hard march one stormy day in the fall of 1862, the second corps halted near the Blue Ridge. It was cold and the wind was blowing the snow about in a very uncomfortable way. There were few tents in the corps then and what few houses were

in reach were appropriated as quarters for the night of such generals as were lucky enough to get possession.

A poor little deserted cabin of only one room stood midway between the first (Hancock's) and second (Howard's) divisions of the corps. A captain of the Tenth Maine (42d N.Y.) regiment, belonging to the second division, had pre-empted the shanty for himself and had left his servant to make a shake-down there for him for the night, while he went off a moment to attend to his company. In his absence an officer of Gen. Hancock's staff rode up and ordered the servant out, intending to take possession for the general. The captain, who was afterward killed in the bloody battle at Spotsylvania, was an eccentric character, though a brave and intelligent officer. He was an Irishman with a brogue of extraordinary thickness, and in addition was a terrible stutterer. He returned just as his servant had been expelled, and his ire was aroused. It was dusk and in the shanty quite dark. Gen. Hancock himself rode up, dismounted and entered. The language he heard between the two officers was fiery and explosive, and he instantly took part with an ability which all veterans of the second corps will concede was a gift enjoyed in a high degree by "the Superb." This addition to the dispute in the darkness put the captain beside himself with rage, and he at once turned on the general. But the fearful combination of a Cork brogue, a stammering tongue, and a powerful pair of lungs was too much for the general, who withdrew, taking his staff and leaving Tammany master of the house.

#### The Dead of the War.

Reports show that the Northern and Southern armies met in over 2,000 skirmishes and battles. In 148 of these conflicts the loss on the Federal side was over 500 men, and in at least ten battles over 10,000 men were reported lost on each side. The appended table shows that the combined losses of the Federal and Confederate forces in killed, wounded and missing in the following engagements were: Shiloh, 24,000; Antietam, 38,000; Stone River, 37,000; Chancellorsville, 28,000; Gettysburg, 54,000; Chickamauga, 33,000; McClellan's Peninsula campaign, 50,000; Grant's Peninsula campaign, 180,000; and Sherman's campaign, 125,000.

#### Official statistics show that of the 3,000,000 men enlisted there were:

Killed in battle..... 44,238  
Died of wounds..... 49,205  
Died of disease..... 186,216  
Died of unknown causes..... 24,184

Total..... 303,843

This includes only those whose death while in the army has been actually proven. To this number should be added, first, 26,000 men who are known to have died while in the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war, and many others in the same manner whose deaths are to-day unrecorded; second, a fair percentage of the 205,794 men who are put down on the official reports as deserters and missing in action, for those who participated in the war know that men frequently disappeared who it was certain had not deserted, yet could not be otherwise officially accounted for; third, thousands who are buried in private cemeteries all over the North who died while at home on furlough.

#### The Socialists of Leek, Staffordshire, England, have purchased an old quaker meetinghouse and turned it into a labor church. The edifice is two centuries old, and stands in a well-tufted enclosure, surrounded by tall old trees, where open air meetings will be held in summer.

## MYSTERY IN A SEWER.

### Partly Discovered Remains of a Man Discovered in a Basin.

Murder, shrouded in as much mystery as that which enveloped the case of Dr. Cronin, is the sensation now agitating the minds of the officials of the Cook County (Ill.) asylum at Dunning, the police, and others who are or may be interested in the crime.

From the catch-basin in the main sewer draining the grounds of the county institution, fifty feet from the main driveway and about 150 feet from the porch, the headless body of a man was taken. In addition to the head the right forearm was also missing.

When taken from the basin the corpse was in a state of advanced decomposition. The trunk above the waist was but a mere skeleton, and the internal organs of life body had entirely disappeared. Below the waist mortification was almost completed, and there was nothing left to disclose whether or not identifying marks had ever been placed upon the body. The appearance of the cadaver indicated that the head and forearm had either been torn or washed away, there being no signs of decapitation or severance by means of a knife or other instrument.

When taken from its resting place the body was floating in ten feet of water, and the physicians who viewed it almost immediately after its release, are of opinion that it had been imprisoned for considerably more than six months. No theory as to the cause of the death has been advanced by officials at the Dunning asylum, and the jury of the coroner, under the direction of Deputy Reynolds, returned a verdict to the effect that the unknown person probably came to his death by drowning.

The motive for the crime is a mooted question, but that it is murder none of the officials doubt, although Superintendent Lange and his assistants have no theories to advance.

A survey of the grounds, an examination of the conditions and general characteristics of the surrounding territory lead those familiar with the situation in and about Dunning to advance three theories of murder. First, that the victim was an inmate of the poorhouse and was disposed of by other inmates, either of the almshouse or insane ward. Second, that he was an inmate of the poorhouse and was killed by some keeper or keepers, and third, that the body was brought to the place from a distance and dropped into the catch-basin.

### WARDEN OF JOLIET PRISON.

#### Major E. W. McClaughray at the Head of the Big Illinois Penitentiary.

Major Robert W. McClaughray has resumed his old post as superintendent of the Joliet penitentiary. Few penitentiary wardens in this country know as much of penology as the major. He is the son of a farmer and spent his early life on the farm in Illinois, upon which he was born. As a mere lad he entered Monmouth College, and was graduated from the institution at 21. Then he took his seat as a teacher of Latin grammar, and resigned the position to join the Union army. He raised a company of his own and entered the war as a captain of volunteers. Soon afterward he became a major and his career in the war was honorable and gallant. After the war he tried the stone quarry-



MAJOR E. W. MCCLAUGHRAY.

ing business, and made a success of it, but gave it up to study law. He abandoned that study when he was made warden of the penitentiary in 1871. His work in this line has gained him considerable prominence among those who are interested in the prison question, and his opinions are eagerly sought for by men in this calling. Major McClaughray, after leaving Joliet, was employed in a Pennsylvania reform institution. Under Mayor Washburne of Chicago he was for two years chief of police, and became noted for the vigor with which he attacked gambling, more especially the notorious West Side racing track, which he closed up forever. He was later appointed superintendent of the Pontiac reform school, which position he still held when Gov. Tanner returned him to his old post at Joliet. Major McClaughray is 62 years old.

#### Notes of Current Events.

M. Salis, founder of Le Chart Noir, is dead at Paris.

In anticipation of an increase in the American tariff Canadian distillers are shipping large quantities of whisky to the United States.

Funeral services over Rabbi Ignatz Grossman of Detroit were held at the Temple Rodolph Shalom, New York. The edifice was filled with members of the congregation and friends from New York and Brooklyn.

The man recently arrested at Valley Mills, Tex., as Joseph Blanthier, the San Francisco murderer, for whom a reward of \$1,000 is offered, committed suicide by taking morphine in the county jail. He was teaching school at the time of his arrest and stood well in the community. He was formerly an officer in the Austrian army.

Prince Eui Wha, who is expected to succeed to the throne of Korea upon the death of his father, the reigning king, is at present restrained of his liberty by a band of Korean exiles in Yokohama with the full knowledge and consent of the Japanese authorities.

It is reported a German syndicate with a capital of 100,000,000 marks has undertaken to employ Krupp, the gunmaker, to build the warships which the Reichstag refuses, and that they will place these at the disposal of the Government when the Reichstag from time to time votes the money for them in coming years.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

The special Railroad Committee, which was given thirty days in which to make its investigation of charges of discrimination in freight rates, has exhausted the time without completing the work and been granted an extension until April 7. The committee created a sensation Friday by dismissing its clerk John N. Foster of Ludington. The committee has given no reason for Foster's discharge, but it is known that information gathered by the committee and supposed to be carefully guarded has found its way into the newspapers and that important letters and other documents have mysteriously disappeared. The bill appropriating \$7,500 for Michigan's exhibit at the Nashville exposition, which passed the Senate last week, was killed in the House. The city of Ann Arbor desires to construct an art gallery for the university and the Senate has passed a bill permitting the city to bond itself for \$100,000 for that purpose.

The House Monday passed a bill amending the truancy law, which now requires children between the ages of 7 and 16 years to attend school at least four months each year, so that on the recommendation of the trustee officer or superintendent of schools children may be exempt during the last two years, if their labor is necessary for the support of the family. The special committee which is investigating charges of alleged discrimination by railroad companies in the matter of freight rates expects to commence examining witnesses Wednesday. Thus far a great mass of information has been obtained through correspondence.

Two years ago the general government ceded to the State all its interest in Mackinac Island on condition that it be maintained as a State park. Tuesday the Senate passed a bill re-transferring that portion known as Fort Mackinac on condition that it be regarrisoned. The Senate also passed a bill making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the improvement of the park and another bill transferring to the general fund of the State the \$80,000 remaining in the St. Mary's fall ship canal fund. The passage of the last named bill disposes of the movement to appropriate the balance mentioned for the erection of a marine hospital at Sault Ste. Marie. The House fought for several hours over a proposition to refer the bill prohibiting the working of convicts on contracts to a special committee, but without definite result. The House has slaughtered the bill for the suppression of mob violence, which makes counties liable to persons injured by assaults committed within their borders.

The time of the Senate Wednesday was largely occupied by some rather acrimonious discussion of the course of Gov. Pingree. A bill was introduced requiring that in cases of vacancies occurring before or during the legislative session appointments to fill them must be made during such session, the object being to give the Senate a chance to either confirm or reject them. This is designed to prevent delay in the appointment of commissioner of labor. The House did nothing of importance.

The long fight between the State Fish Commission and the commercial fishermen over pending legislation ended Thursday when a compromise bill was agreed upon. This bill provides a license fee of \$75 per year for trugs with steam hoists, \$10 per pound or trap nets, \$5 for seines and gill nets and for sail boats. No white fish or trout weighing less than two pounds are to be taken, and the close season is to be from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, except in Lake Erie, where it is to begin and end two weeks later. All meshes are to be four and one-half inches, but this provision is not to take effect until 1900 in order to give present operators an opportunity to change their outfits without serious loss. The bill recently passed by both houses making it a misdemeanor for a person to unlawfully use or wear a badge of the Grand Army or Loyal Legion was vetoed by Gov. Pingree, this being his maiden veto. The bill is objected to because it reaches every member of the orders who may, for the time being, be in arrears for dues.

### A Soft Answer.

At a little up-town card party a night or two ago whilst was the game. All the players were experts except one lady. She played in a decidedly erratic way, and, finally, with diamonds trumps, she trumped clubs the first time round. A little later on she herself led a small club.

"Why, hold on," said the other lady; "you just now trumped my ace of clubs!"

"Yes," said the club trumper, "I remember—wasn't I lucky?"

What can you say to a player like that?—Cleveland Plaindealer.

### In the Polar Regions.

Seal oil, when necessary to be stored, is buried in the ground in bags of skin. Meat is heaped upon the platforms built among the trees, which are peeled of bark, in order to keep bears from climbing up them. Little sticks with sharp points upward are buried in the ice to distract the attention of the bears from the provisions overhead. Another kind of storehouse is in the shape of a strong pen, the main supports of which are standing trees, with brush and logs piled on the top to keep out wild animals.

### He Knew the Road.

"Move forward, please," said the conductor in a crowded street car. "Not on your life," replied the gentleman addressed, taking a fresh grip on the strap. "But there are gentlemen on the platform who wish to get in," continued the collector of fares. "Well, they can't have my place. This lady is my wife, and I know this road from start to finish. If anybody is going to sit in her lap this trip I'm that person. I'm onto this road's curves."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Fabre claimed that after sixteen years of cultivation he secured a variety of wheat from a common grass, the "Aegilops Ovata," which grows abundantly all over the south of Europe. Others, however, claim that he was mistaken, and that the flowers of the plants in his experiments were hybridized with wheat.

There is nothing makes a man madder than to know he has made a fool of himself after having his own way about it.—Adams Freeman.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, APR. 1, 1897.

## Suburban Rumors

### LIMA.

Arl Guerin is a Jackson visitor this week.

Mrs. Lena Doyle is visiting at Mrs. O. B. Guerin's this week.

Palmer Westfall, who has been very ill, is said to be recovering.

Mrs. James Brown, who has been a victim of the grip is recovering.

Mrs. O. B. Guerin is slowly recovering from a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. L. Ward, who is ill with inflammation of the lungs is very low.

Another one of our pioneers passed away—Philip Gruner. Funeral held last Friday.

### NORTH LAKE RIPPLES.

Chas. Pratt has moved on the Dwyer farm.

Miss Lucy Leach teaches the spring term of school here.

Mrs. Wm. Glenn is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Glenn and son Charles started for North Dakota Tuesday.

Wm. Glenn has learned a lesson and will let his wife split the kindling hereafter. While he was working at that job last Saturday a piece of wood landed a left handed blow on one of his optics closing it and painting it a lovely color.

### SYLVAN.

School opens next Monday.

Miss Amy Congdon is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Baldwin were visiting old friends here last Sunday.

There will be both a morning and evening service at our church next Sunday.

A crowded house greeted the participants in the charity entertainment given at the school house Tuesday evening.

Rev. W. H. Bernhard, a converted Jew, and missionary among his own people, preached at our church last Sunday, and Monday evening gave a most excellent lecture on the Holy Land.

### UNADILLA.

Mrs. Thomas Wilburn is under the doctor's care at present.

Arthur May will move back to this place in the near future.

Mrs. Schweikert will move near North Lake in the near future.

Dennis Bird of Stockbridge was the guest of Wirt Barnum Saturday.

Miss Maude May is spending a few weeks with friends in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Hamilton Ballus of Wayne is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nancy May.

Mrs. Nancy May, who has been very sick for the past two weeks, is slowly recovering.

Miss Jennie Harris and Katie Gibney attended the teachers' examination at Howell last week.

Will Stowe is home from Ohio where he has been being going to school the past six months.

### WATERLOO.

Miss May Parks went to Grass Lake Friday.

F. J. Croman was in Napoleon part of the week on business.

Miss Lucy Leach of Chelsea is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Artz.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Foster spent the past week with friends in Eadon.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Emmons, on Wednesday, March 24, a son.

The ladies of the U. B. church will serve dinner in the parsonage, Monday, April 5.

Fred Wellman and Miss Anna Foster of Trist visited friends in the village Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Broesamle moved last week to Sylvan on Homer Boyd's farm.

Miss Nellie Mosley will teach the village school this spring, beginning next Monday.

Stephen Seigfred, the former owner of the Waterloo flour mill, died in White Oak, Sunday, March 28. The remains were brought here for burial Tuesday. The Stockbridge Masonic Order, had charge of the funeral.

The relatives and neighbors numbering about fifty, of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard surprised them by taking their dinner and helping them celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their marriage, Wednesday, March 31. An enjoyable time was had by all.

### COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Pinckney has a boy mayor and a kid council. The average age of the council is 27 years.

Mrs. Nathaniel Reynolds, while sewing on a dress for her young daughter, was suddenly stricken with blindness. It is a most lamentable affliction and the unfortunate sufferer has the earnest sympathy of her neighbors and friends.—Grass Lake News.

There has been considerable fire engine talk the past week. There is no question but that our town needs some fire protection but whether it will have it depends upon the action of the council which has the power to furnish it if it wishes.—Dexter Leader.

The Fowlerville Review says that thirty-one years ago last Monday, R. C. Hackett and wife purchased a tin boiler, made by Hugh Loughlin, and that same boiler has been in use by Mrs. Hackett constantly since that time, and is still in good condition and doing good service. No other boiler has been used and the family is a large one. This shows excellent care upon the part of Mrs. Hackett and reflects great credit upon the manufacturer, Mr. Loughlin.

The management of the County Fair society is trying to arrange for a display of war relics, under the Welch Post G. A. R. From the post and individuals throughout the county, a very interesting collection could be secured. It is proposed to put these in a booth, in charge of some member or members of the post who will be able to explain them to the visitors and the exhibit will undoubtedly prove an attractive one. Comrades W. K. Childs and Jas. B. Saunders have the matter in charge, which insures that it will be well attended to.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

Stockbridge will enjoy a great building boom this spring. Mann & Stephens and Chas. Brooks will each put up new stores, the former locating on the site of the old Bever blacksmith shop; the latter between Sommer's shop and Barnard's Department store. Work on Stimson's new store goes on nicely when the weather permits. We hear that G. W. Nichols has sold lumber for seven new houses. One of these that of Dr. Chris Brogan, will be in the village, just east of F. J. Lee's place. Mr. Nichols will erect a new lumber shed south of the railroad, and west of the apple dryer. Several barns will also be built.—Stockbridge Sun.

The Suu would like to ask the Citizen's ticket folks why there have no arrests followed the big drunk that followed the village election. Will the officials of this village permit fighting and open obscenity along with drunkenness upon Main street without prosecution?—Stockbridge Sun. My! My! We supposed Stockbridge must be a model town, seeing that Bro Gildart has been preaching temperance there for so many years.—Ypsilantian.

Stockbridge has nearly sinned away its day of grace, and if Tyre and Sidon had had half of the show that Stockbridge has had to reform they would have repented in sack cloth and ashes. Gildart is the Lot of Stockbridge.

### Food and Drink Consumed in a Lifetime.

The average man takes 5½ pounds of food and drink each day, amounting to a ton of solid and liquid nourishment annually. In 70 years he eats and drinks 1,000 times his own weight.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A horse is more liable to scare with than without blinders. He is seldom afraid of what he can fairly see.

Bread which is to be kept long should be kneaded longer than that which is meant only for tomorrow's use.

### The True Remedy

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: we won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, etc. It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not just as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

### He Would Not Be Understood.

Colonel James Tamplin, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, is a veritable walking history of the wars, in which he bore himself with much honor. Colonel Tamplin was reading a paper recently, when he saw a mention of the president of one of the great railroads centering in Chicago. "I'll tell you a story about that man," he said. "When we were hanging around Vicksburg looking for trouble with the 'Johnnies,' there was more or less foraging. I remember this man, then a private in our company, while nosing about the adjoining farms ran across a barrel of prime cider. Being a good soldier, he promptly confiscated the cider and employed an aged dandy to tote it into camp.

"Cider was scarce in those days, and he rigged up a temporary bar and was soon doing a lively business retailing it at 10 cents a cup. The barrel stood well back in his tent, and for a time he was so busy filling orders that he paid no attention to a disturbance in the rear of the tent. Then the crowd began to dwindle and he realized that something was wrong. He importuned a passing soldier to sample his wares, but the fellow shook his head and said the price was too high. 'There's a fellow around here selling cider at 5 cents a glass,' he said.

"The owner of the barrel took a turn around his tent and found a great crowd gathered in the rear. Another member of the company had driven a spigot into the other end of the barrel and was doing a land office business. Well, he saw the game was up, and rather than be outdone he invited the whole crowd around in front and told them to pitch in. He was willing to meet competition, and rather than be undersold on his own goods he would ladle out the cider free.

### Grant's Patent of Nobility.

During the years of his second administration President Grant was accustomed to spend his summers at Monticello Beach, N. J. Near his cottage was that of Hon. George M. Robeson, secretary of the navy, whose family consisted of his wife, his 4-year-old daughter Ethel, and his 8-year-old stepson, Richard Aulick, whose father had been a commander in the navy.

It was the custom of all war vessels to fire a series of salutes as they passed the secretary's cottage. These were conscientiously returned by young Aulick, who had mounted a toy cannon at the foot of the flagstaff in front of the house.

One morning while the children were playing with some companions they were startled by the booming of guns, and rushing to the front yard they beheld great smoke wreaths drifting away from the United States ship Tallapoosa. Without further ado Richard applied the fuse to his gun and acknowledged the salutation. While thus employed the kneeling boy suddenly felt three light blows on his back, and looking up beheld the figure of the president standing beside him. In one hand the nation's chief held a lighted cigar, while in the other the astonished boy saw a toy sword belonging to his sister Ethel.

"Rise, Richard; I dub thee knight," said the rugged old warrior, amid the laughter of several friends who attended him.

Then, returning his cigar to his lips, he smiled grimly and resumed his way.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Historic Trees in New York.

On West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street and St. Nicholas avenue, Washington Heights, stand a number of remarkable trees. They were formerly the grounds surrounding the old Jumel mansion, which is now known as Earle Cliff. They are Egyptian cypresses, and have a history, like everything pertaining to this remarkable mansion and its grounds. They were sent as a present to Napoleon Bonaparte from the sultan of Egypt as a gift of honor, but arrived in Havre, France, after the battle of Waterloo. Stephen Jumel, who was in France at the time, and a personal friend of Napoleon, succeeded in gaining an audience with the emperor the night before he was banished to the island of St. Helena. Napoleon presented these trees to Jumel, who brought them to America on the clipper ship Eliza, which he had chartered with the hope of aiding Napoleon to escape to this country. These trees, when brought here, had their native earth still clinging to their roots. They were planted as described above, where they flourished and grew to a large size, spreading out their peculiar branches wide over their adopted soil—a mute reminder of the decay of empires as well as people.—New York Times.

### A King and His Crown.

The sovereign who makes use of his crown most frequently is that most simple, unaffected and democratic of all monarchs of Europe, King Oscar of Sweden, who does it each time that he opens parliament at Stockholm or at Christiania.

It scarcely adds to his appearance, for it comes down too far over his nose, and somewhat gives one the impression of a derby hat worn on the back of the head and pulled down over the ears. Indeed it is only the king's majestic stature and dignified bearing that preserve him from looking ridiculous when he has got it upon his head.—London Letter.

### Torn by Horses.

During the middle ages great criminals, such as pariahs and persons who conspired against the king, were torn to pieces by horses, one or two powerful steeds being fastened to each limb and driven in different directions. Ravaillac, the assassin of Henry IV, and Damians, who conspired against Louis XV, were put to death in this manner.

### Free Pills.

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

FOR SALE—House and lot. Inquire at Standard office.

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.

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.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washington, held at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the 24th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of William Dancer deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edwin A. Dancer praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to himself to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 16th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate court in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and

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

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

(True copy.)

F. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

## Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

## Hood's Pills

Insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach,

rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



## YOUNG MEN

who desire to be neat and create a respectable appearance can do so at small cost at Webster's.

We don't waste our skill on inferior suitings, our stock proves that. Try us and be convinced.

## Geo. Webster.

THE COAST LINE TO MACKINAC

TAKE THE

TO MACKINAC

DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of

COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE BOO," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Pictureque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, \$16; from Toledo, \$15; from Detroit, \$13.50.

EVERY EVENING Between Detroit and Cleveland

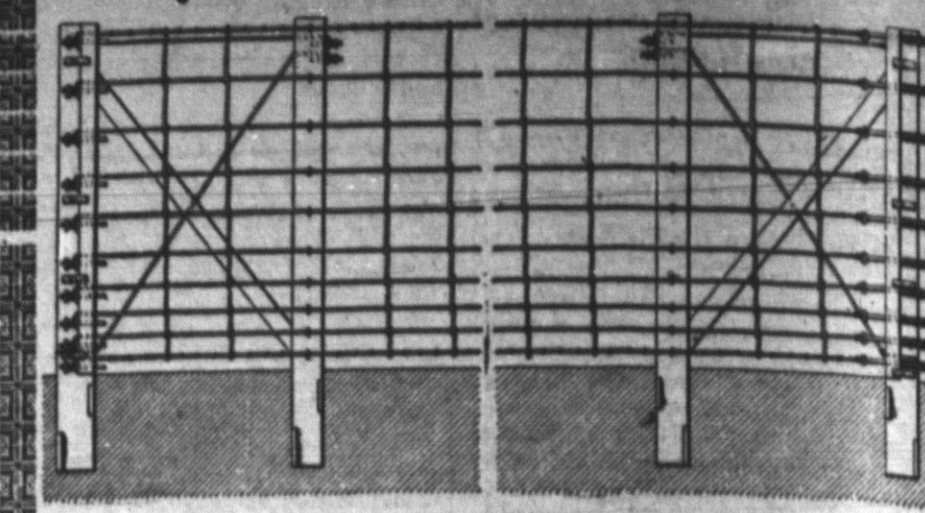
Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only.

EVERY DAY BETWEEN Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. SCHWARTZ, S. F. A., DETROIT, MICH. The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. 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 any one 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.

### BENEFICIARIES OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGFISHER 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 unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

Very Truly Yours,  
C. J. NASSATT, Editor.

### A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91  
Last Friday, Dec. 18, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four-C" remedy, 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 BASSETT,  
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

### CROUP CURED.

One dose of Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure, gave my child instant relief when attacked with the croup.

W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers,  
Arkansas 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, no matter how long standing, or deep seated, in fact I guarantee in all manner of 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

Pay the printer.

### The Sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are

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

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

### Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some new and useful invention? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their plan and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.



## Local Brevities

Mrs. G. W. Turnbull is very ill.

Mrs. Geo. Irwin is quite ill with the grip.

Ernest and Grace Cook now sport new wheels.

Hugh Sherry has been very ill for the past week.

Miss Anna Conlin has been quite ill the past week.

Mrs. Francis Beach is moving on her farm east of town.

Mark Lowry has moved to the Stocking house on Middle street.

BORN—On Saturday, March 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thorndyke, a son.

The Standard is pleased to announce that Dr. E. J. Phelps has decided to remain in Chelsea.

Martha Green has been sick for the past week and Jas. VanOrden has been taking his place on the force.

C. J. Chandler is moving his household goods to the Stelbach house on Middle street which he has purchased.

A large number from this place attended the Christian Endeavor convention at convention at Jackson this week.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Albert Remnant and Miss Ora Allyn, to take place on Wednesday, April 7.

Rev. J. H. Girdwood preached his last sermon to the Baptists of this village last Sunday. It is not yet known where he will locate.

The annual covenant and business meeting of the Baptist church will be held next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. in the church parlors.

The time is near at hand when the man of the house will take his meals on the back steps, and woman will be monarch of all she surveys.

Word was received here this week of the death of John H. Stype of Antwerp, N. Y., on Thursday, March 18. Mr. Stype was a former resident of this place.

The annual meeting of the Epworth League, for the election of officers will be held Friday evening, April 9, in the parlors of the M. E. church. It is desired that all members be present.

Frank Shaver has added to his collection of curiosities at his shop a pistol found in the house of Jesse James the day he was shot by Chas. Ford. Gus Warren presented the gun to Mr. Shaver.

Our local bicycle riders have all had their wheels out this week. The roads are improving fast and it will be but a short time when wheeling will be first class, provided, of course, that the snow keeps away.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks has rented her house here to Geo. Buss, who has accepted a position with W. P. Schenk & Company. Mrs. Sparks intends to make her home in Detroit in the future. Her many friends here will regret to learn of this decision on her part.

The entertainment given by the seniors Friday evening was attended by a large crowd. The program was a fine one and every number received deserved applause. The entertainment was repeated the evening following, before a fair sized audience.

It seems that Corbett and Fitzsimmons opened their mill without the aid of any protective tariff.—Adrian Press.—If the Press is as mistaken in other matters as in this, it is utterly unreliable. Didn't the state of Nevada grant them protection? You've slipped your trolley.

Some of the ladies at the Town Hall last Monday night removed their hats, thus enabling others to see the stage. Others, whose hair was in disorder and who presumably hadn't time to fix it before leaving home, weren't up to this courtesy. Whenever you see one of the sex at an entertainment who won't remove her sky plow, you may know she is ashamed of her hair.

—Grass Lake News.

The market has declined since one week ago on all but oats. Wheat now brings \$1.00, but it will probably decline still more on heavy receipts in the north west, good crop reports and little buying for foreign shipment. Rye 80c for the best, but most of it is not good value for 28c. Oats are a little better and 17c might be paid for No. 2 white. Beans have gone still lower and are being bought for about 80c for 70 lbs. Potatoes 15c, eggs 7c, butter 18c. Much hopeful talk about an advance on wool is indulged in but the advance is very little yet and it remains to be seen how much advance will materialize.

## Personal Mention

Miss May Sparks is visiting friends at Jackson.

Miss Pearl Davis spent Wednesday at Jackson.

Jas. Ackerson was a Manchester visitor Tuesday.

Frank J. Hindelang of Toledo spent Sunday here.

Miss Ella Morton of Ann Arbor spent Sunday here.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks was a Jackson visitor this week.

Miss Beale Grant of Detroit is visiting her parents here.

J. H. Hollis is spending this week here with his family.

Miss Mary Alber is visiting friends in Detroit this week.

Miss Sallie Spear is visiting friends in Ypsilanti this week.

Archie Gorton of Battle Creek spent a couple of days here.

Miss Matilda Laubengayer has returned from a visit in Detroit.

C. L. Hill and H. I. Stimson of the U. of M. spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Mural White of Detroit is the guest of Mrs. Geo. McClain.

Misses Myra and Elvira Clark spent part of last week in Ann Arbor.

Geo. Mast, Jr., has gone to Jackson, where he has secured a position.

John Rooke and Tommie Wilkinson were Ann Arbor visitors Monday.

Gus Warren will leave on Saturday for Chicago to join Cole & Middleton's museum.

Mrs. Geo. Irwin, who has been spending several weeks in the east, has returned home.

Miss Annie Bacon of Coldwater spent several days of last week with her parents here.

Miss Lena Parshall of Ann Arbor is visiting at the home of her uncle, H. M. Twamley.

Miss Anna Miller, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Chicago, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dozer of Cheboygan were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. J. I. Nickerson last week.

Archie Wilson of Leoni and Walter Watkins of Napoleon were the guests of R. J. Beckwith Sunday.

Mrs. John Bagge, who has been spending the past two weeks with friends in Detroit, has returned home.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Ella Cushing visited the high school Wednesday.

Jay Stanton called at the high school Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Minnie Allyn was a high school visitor Wednesday morning.

Many were absent Wednesday on account of state U. E. convention which is being held at Jackson.

Prof. Chapin of Boston visited the high school Monday morning and entertained us with different illustrations of reading and by impersonating different characters from Dickens. It was with the greatest difficulty that the students refrained from their merriment after he had left. Indeed some of the traces of his impersonations appear now and then on the faces of different pupils.

**Resolutions.**

The following resolutions were passed at the republican caucus of Dexter township:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the caucus that the salary of the supervisor shall not exceed \$100.

Resolved, That the township clerk's salary shall not exceed \$50.

Resolved, That the caucus instruct the township committee to insist upon an itemized statement of the township board on election day.

Prof. Hall will have charge of the Stockbridge schools and the high room for another year.

With this week's issue the Ypsilanti Commercial comes out under a new management, Croker Bros. having purchased the plant.

**Chelsea Mill.**

We grind feed every day but Monday. Fifty tons of ground corn and oats for sale for about the price of hay.

J. N. MERCHANT.

Rye-o, the celebrated health drink, composed of healthful, evaporated grains gluten and charcoal fluids. Used in thousands of families where the use of tea and coffee is abolished. Used in all sanitariums and hospitals. Considered by doctors and hygienists the best drink on the market for its purpose. A good substitute for coffee. Sold by L. T. Freeman, Glasgow & Stimson, J. S. Cummings, Geo. Fuller, H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. Sold at 15 cents per pound and goes as far as two pounds of coffee.

FOR SALE—House and four lots. Inquire of Wm. Rheinfrank.

Why don't you pay the printer?

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

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

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

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

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

## Spring and Summer Styles

## in MILLINERY

for 1897 now ready. A nice line of Easter Hats at prices lower than ever.

Mrs. Staffan.

**Wanted—An Idea** Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas: they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.



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.

## Spring Opening.

Largest assortment of New Clothing, Hats, Caps, Neckwear, Fancy Shirts, etc., ever shown in Chelsea.

Ask to see our \$1.25 and \$1.50 stiff hats.

Ask to see our men's laundried fancy shirts, with collars and cuffs attached, 50c

Ask to see our men's \$7 and \$10 all-wool suits. We know all the above are great values and we are anxious to show them.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 with \$15.00 for \$10.75.

A few Heating Stoves to dispose of cheap.

HOAG & HOLMES.

If you do not intend to purchase a new suit for Easter, you better bring in your old suit and have it cleaned, repaired and pressed. The satisfaction of having a fresh suit for Easter will be worth all its costs. Work satisfactory. Prices to suit the times.

TOMMIE WILKINSON.

2d floor Turnbull & Wilkinson bldg.

If you want a new suit for Easter get my estimates before buying. Prices the lowest.

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.





CHAPTER XXVII.

Mr. Dumaresq uttered an exclamation of astonishment and relief. Now Miss Seymour would be off his hands. But Anne's heart misgave her. This sudden reappearance boded nothing good.

He had a jaded and harassed appearance, and gave a very confused account of his absence. He had been to the Lebanon, to Beyrout, to Suex, to Rosetta. Wherever he had been, the news of the outbreak at Alexandria had greatly disturbed him; he had hastened back immediately, and was now shocked beyond measure to learn that his aunt was dead. He wanted to know what his cousin Clare was going to do.

"At this question Anne lifted her head, and looked him in the face so gravely and so earnestly that he suddenly faltered and held his tongue. Then she rose and went out of the room, leaving him to settle his business matters with Mr. Dumaresq. The apoth of this interview was that Mr. Dumaresq presently came out into the corridor, knocked at Anne's door and said: "I should like a word or two with you, my dear."

Anne came out at once.

"Anne, the engagement is broken off between Mr. Lawrence and Miss Seymour. He wrote to Mrs. Seymour and to Miss Seymour about it, and received no answer. He, therefore, considers himself free."

Anne thought for a moment, then decided rapidly. "Keep him there a minute, please, uncle, and I will come."

She went into her own room, dressed rapidly for her departure, gave one or two instructions to Hammond and spoke a few words to Clare.

"Dear Clare, don't come into the sitting room unless I send for you," she said. "There is a gentleman with me on business. You can go down to the carriage when it comes. We have only ten minutes now."

Ten minutes! And in those ten minutes the future course of three lives was decided. She entered the room in which Lawrence was standing with a look of such complete self-possession that he felt his own calmness fail him. There was a great apparent contrast between them at that moment. She looked pale but tranquil; dignified and yet very gentle. Her beautiful eyes were reddened by loss of sleep, and perhaps by weeping; but they were full of a great determination, and calm as the waters of a mountain lake. Lawrence, on the contrary, was agitated and nervous. His flushed and haggard face twitched with emotion as he first glanced at her, and then let his eyes sink to the earth.

"Mr. Lawrence," she said, "I have wished ever since Sunday that I could see you for a few minutes. Mrs. Seymour left no exact message for you, but she told me a certain fact which you ought to know. You wrote a letter to her, inclosing one to your cousin, when you left Alexandria."

"Yes," said Lawrence, looking at her without lifting his head. "What then?"

"I have to tell you—she never gave Clare the letter." Here Anne's voice shook, and she waited for Lawrence to speak; but as he only started and turned silently aside, she soon went on again with her speech. "She thought it better that Clare should not know, and therefore, Mr. Lawrence—I must tell you this—Clare has no knowledge of your feelings, and thinks that you—yourself, is still engaged to her. And at this moment, Mr. Lawrence, neither you nor I must tell her that you wish that engagement dissolved."

"Why not?" said Lawrence, sharply.

"Because she cannot bear another shock. Her mind would suffer. I am afraid her brain would give way completely."

He looked at her with sarcasm on his lips. "Do you mean that my cousin has become an idiot, Miss Cartaret?"

"How can you say such things?" said Anne, recoiling. "Think what she has had to suffer. Her mother dying so suddenly, the horrors of Sunday—your absence—you know that she is very delicate. It would be sheer cruelty to make her suffer any new sorrow. Even if you want to part from her, you must defer that parting until she is able to bear it. You will—if you are a man!" Her tone became almost passionate in its indignation as she went on.

"And what else do you propose?" Lawrence asked. "His eyes looked dark and threatening under his bent black brows. "You know her friendlessness as well as I do," said Anne, in a low voice. "Her future depends on you."

There was a short silence. The two eyed each other like combatants preparing for battle. Lawrence wheeled round and looked out of the window for a few minutes. Then he uttered a short, very audible in the stillness, and turned back to Anne with a curiously changed voice and manner.

"We are wasting precious time," he said, softly. "I know what you want. It is like yourself to ask it. But, dearest—forgive me, if I call you so—I have a better plan. You want me to marry Clare because I promised to do so, and because she is poor and friendless. She shall never be poor, Anne; I will take care of that. She shall have my whole fortune if you require it. You have given away yours; you shall see me emulate you, dear. She shall not be friendless, either—as long as you and I live to be her friends. But you are wrong to insist on my marrying her; there is nothing so cruel as a loveless marriage, or one where the love is all on one side. And you must know by this time, Anne, that Clare's disposition will not incline her to grieve over my faithlessness very long. Let us take the better way. Together we can shield her, protect her, make her happier than any marriage with me would make her. We might all three be happy. Do you mean to make all three miserable for life?"

"It would be wrong," said Anne, quietly.

"No, dear, it would be right, even in your eyes, if you would be just. I only ask for justice now. We love each other. Why should we put ourselves to fruitless pain? If by leaving me you could make me love Clare, there might be some

reason in our separation. But what use will it be? Make me happy—here now; and we shall both make her happy. I cannot consent to sacrifice you and your happiness to hers, my dearest."

He had touched a string which had vibrated beneath other hands than his.

"No," she said sadly, but resolutely. "I cannot purchase my happiness at the price of hers, Denzil. We must set happiness on one side; we have forfeited it by our own acts. Let us do what is right. There is no other happiness for me. I cannot—I dare not—do a willful wrong to Clare."

"Right—wrong?" he exclaimed fiercely. "What do those words mean? Only that you are not brave enough to risk anything for my sake. What would I not do for you? And you will do nothing for me—nothing?"

"Nothing wrong," she murmured, with drooping head. She dared not meet his eyes.

He came close to her, and took her unresisting hands in his. "It would be so easy, dear," he said. "I have asked some questions—I know exactly what to do. Instead of going with Clare to-day we can be married at once, and then go by the next steamer to Venice or Beyrout, or anywhere you like. Clare can be put under the care of Mrs. Hammer, who is going to England. She will be quite safe. We shall follow her to England, and look after her there. That plan will solve all difficulties. It is the best plan for everybody, dear. And, oh, Anne, you could not leave me alone now; we could not part. What would our lives be without each other? I cannot give you up."

He drew her to him, and for one moment her head rested on his shoulder. She was so weary of the struggle; she loved him so dearly; it would be an unspeakable relief to end the strife with a single word, to place her hand in his, and promise to be his wife. His heart beat violently. He thought that he had gained the victory after all.

Gently enough she disengaged herself from his clasp, and looked up at him with a glance which might have told him a very different story. It was a glance full of tenderness, indeed, but full of a hidden strength.

"Forgive me, Denzil," she said, tremulously. "I love you—more than all the world, but I will not make a willful choice of wrong-doing, even—even for your sake."

"Anne," he cried, passionately, "you cannot leave me thus!"

"I must." And then her lips grew white. "For the last time, Denzil," she said, softly, and lifting her face a little, she kissed him on the cheek.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Lawrence was sick at heart, listless, languid, and the chance of excitement afforded by the present state of the city was perhaps the reason why he stayed. At times he worked himself into a passion of feverish rage against Anne, against Clare, against himself. Life seemed unbearable to him if it did not bring him the thing on which he had set his heart. At such hours he would wander about the streets, courting danger rather than avoiding it, fiercely anxious to revenge himself on Anne for the injury that she was doing him by the commission of some deed that would make her repent it.

How could she have the heart, he thought to himself, to deny the only thing for which he cared? Cruel, cold-hearted, fickle—these epithets were on his lips continually when he thought of her, and yet he knew they were in no wise true. But they made his own conduct seem less base to himself. Was it his fault? Anne had done it all.

And then, again, he remembered with an agony of shame that he had been false and treacherous; that he had lied to her and to others; that he could not venture to ask her to trust him again; and he writhed in these memories. When he was with high-minded, generous men like Eastlake and Mr. Dumaresq, he would sometimes imagine the look of scorn with which they would decline his acquaintance if they knew how he had treated Anne. And withal he felt a keen pang that Eastlake was far more fit to win Anne's love than ever he had been, and he watched keenly for an indication that Anne was relenting toward her old lover, or that he was in communication with her.

He had no idea that Eastlake was engaged to Michelle. The engagement had been kept a profound secret, on account of Michelle's youth. He fancied that Eastlake was as ready and anxious to win Anne Cartaret's love as he had ever been. Perhaps this was the thought that detained him in Alexandria as long as Eastlake remained there too.

He had written to Anne. He had written her a wild, mad letter which he had taken pains should reach her upon her arrival in England. She had left Egypt on the 15th of June; she would arrive there by the end of the month. He had begged her to write—if only a word—while he was still at Alexandria. One word, he said, would bring him to her side. She could not mean to sacrifice him forever? He had done wrong—well, he would suffer any penalty she liked to inflict—but one. He could not—he would not—live, separated from her. Meanwhile events went on apace. The condition of the town grew worse and worse. The Europeans had mostly left; the Arabs were starving and sullen. The stately ships of all nations crowded the harbor and dotted the blue water outside. The deliberations of the conference dragged on from day to day. The Arabs began to assume an insulting tone to the few English who remained. The fortifications at Mex were strengthened and repaired in full view of the English ships, and in sullen defiance of English authority. The admiral intimated very decidedly that these fortifications must be abandoned, or he should be compelled to bombard them. But Arabi and his troops seemed undismayed. On the 10th of July, the admiral gave notice that he would commence action twenty-four hours later, "unless the forts on the isthmus and those commanding the harbor were temporarily surrendered for the purpose of being disarmed."

It was on the 10th that all British sub-

jects were ordered to be on board by noon of the next day. Very few Englishmen remained on shore, and these few meant to embark early in the morning. A numerous colony of Italians and Greeks, however, who preferred to run any risk rather than abandon their property to the mercy of the mob, remained on shore, and barricaded their houses. Five thousand, at least, of these people refused to quit the town. A few Englishmen who had stayed until the last moment went on board the Tanjore, the refuge ship which had taken up a position in the outer harbor.

On Sunday, the 9th of July, Harold Dumaresq, scouring the town for something that he wanted before his final retreat to one of the men-of-war, suddenly came across Denzil Lawrence, and stopped short with a start of surprise.

"I say, Lawrence, is that you? Why aren't you on board?"

"I don't know," said Lawrence, vaguely. "Plenty of time yet."

"You'd better make haste," said Harold. "You've got your things on board the Tanjore, haven't you?"

"No." Then, waking-up a little to Harold's looks of concern and amazement, he said, with a half laugh, "I am thinking of staying on shore."

"Why, the town is to be bombarded tomorrow or next day!" Harold exclaimed. "I don't suppose it will ever come to a bombardment," said Lawrence. "The Arabs will give in before Tuesday morning."

"Indeed they won't. We shall see some sharp work yet."

"Besides, every one says that the forts can be silenced in fifteen minutes."

"As soon as they are silenced, the Arabs will up and massacre the lot of you. You must come on board."

"I'll see about it," said Lawrence, idly. He stood leaning with his back against a wall, his eyes fixed on the ground, absent-minded, melancholy and impracticable.

Harold watched him impatiently, then was struck by a new idea. "I had nearly forgotten!" he said, hastily, with a quick change of countenance. "I had a letter from Anne—my cousin, Miss Cartaret. I mean—two days ago, and there was an inclosure for you."

"For me?" Lawrence was instantly erect, with flashing eyes and eager face. He held out his hand, while Harold fumbled in his pockets, produced a pile of letters, and finally handed him a little packet.

Lawrence almost snatched it from him, turned aside and tore it open. His face was like that of a man dying of hunger, for whom a meal is unexpectedly provided. Harold watched, in spite of himself, with boyish curiosity.

He saw Lawrence glance at the inclosure, turn crimson, then white as a sheet, and crush the paper convulsively in his hand. He then turned on Harold a look so full of rage and hate and utter despair that the young man involuntarily drew back alarmed.

Anne had sent him back his own letter without a word.

(To be continued.)

INROADS OF THE LOBBY.

Dangerous Element Which Threatens All Legislative Work.

A reckless lobby is not more dangerous than a practice which has grown up in most of the State Legislatures, and that is not entirely absent from the National Legislature, that of introducing bills with no other thought than that they will make a demand for active operations on the part of a well-paid lobby.

One of the shrewdest, best informed correspondents reporting legislative proceedings at Madison, Wis., makes the broad, unequivocal assertion that a large per cent. of the bills introduced on the last day for receiving new business were presented solely for the purpose of furnishing paying jobs for a large number of men who are recognized as professional lobbyists. The lobby evil has become so pronounced in some States that not only need legislation is defeated but ordinarily good men who have been elected to serve the people have been corrupted, sent home with reputations blackened and prospects blighted; men who are not intentionally bad, but who are not strong enough to withstand the pressure of concentrated effort on the part of a disciplined and thoroughly drilled lobby. The schemes that are resorted to by lobbyists and their pliable friends in the Senate and Assembly to present measures that ought not to be received, and then to stir up strife that will make business and money for a lobby and trouble for all others concerned, are appalling in number and character.

Legislatures can pass laws to protect sheepfolds from the inroads of wolves, deer from the craft and the dogs of the hunter, fishes and fowls of the air from the nets of gamblers, but they do not seem to have the power to protect themselves from the worse than ravages of lobbies that seem never to have too many jobs on hand and too much money flowing into their pockets. Strange, isn't it? As a matter of fact, probably the only certain way to stop horse play in Legislatures is to construct Legislatures of material that cannot be hoodwinked, that is honest, unselfish to a degree that would never permit it to lose sight of public good for private greed; material that would freeze to the very core the most persistent, selfish, grasping, tricky lobbyist that might presume to attempt to ply his trade.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Greece Is Advancing.

Even in the beginning of the present century the Greek ladies whom Byron admired were obliged to walk veiled, after Asiatic fashion, through the streets of Athens, and they were not allowed their due share in the intellectual culture of the renaissance Hellas. It is interesting to learn that a few days ago two young Athenian ladies, the sisters Angelica and Alexandra Panagiotis, passed their medical examination with brilliant success, and each received her diploma as doctor. The elder is aged 22, the younger 20. They are natives of Corfu, where they made their first studies, continuing them later in the French school at Athens. They matriculated afterward at the University of Athens.

## DEATH BY TORNADO.

### CHILDREN KILLED IN A DEMOLISHED GEORGIA SCHOOL.

Eight Bodies Taken from the Wind-wrecked Ruins of an Academy at Arlington—Many Fatally Injured—Entire State Ravaged by Hurricane.

Storm in the South.

A cyclone cut a path of death through the little town of Arlington, Ga., Monday. It left eight children dead in the ruins of Arlington Academy. Many others and one of the many teachers will die. Thirty-five children and the teachers went down in the wreck. Men who were removing the ruins became sick at heart.

The horror came upon the town at 8:30 in the morning and without a warning. There was a sudden roar, which passed away as quickly as it came, and the harvest of death had been reaped. No larger than a bed blanket was the cloud in which the cyclone was hid. It rushed down from the northwest, missed the business section by a bare block, tore through the section of W. D. Cowdry and Dr. W. E. Saunders, demolished them and then took the little academy and twisted it into fragments. Luckily nobody was in either of the two residences, and so the death list is confined to the academy pupils.

Persons who heard and saw the death scene were startled. Nobody dreamed, however, that it had caused a horror until a scream came from the direction of the academy. The town is a little one, and it did not take long for the news to spread that there was a disaster. Men left their work and women their homes. Nearly everybody had a child in the school, and when the white-faced men and weeping and screaming women saw what had happened the scene was heartrending. Children, wounded and bleeding and unable to walk, were creeping and crawling and staggering out from under the wrecked building. Others, alive but helplessly fastened down by broken beams and flooring, were pitifully pleading for assistance, while others, silent and mangled, told a tale all too terrible for the parents who looked upon the work of the small cloud.

Rescue work was soon begun. Men and women, too, tore at the twisted timbers, sobbing and screaming. Occasionally nature was kind to a mother and she was tenderly carried away unconscious. Other towns were asked to send aid, and doctors came from far and near. All that was possible was done for the mangled little ones, while the dead were borne to homes of sorrow. Nearly every household is stricken, and in every street were women wringing their hands, sobbing men and children weeping because some little chum was either dead or dying.

The academy, which lay directly in the path of the death cloud, was a new two-story structure. It was knocked into a great heap, and the work of death was

### SCENES IN THE OVERFLOWED DISTRICT ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.



done even before the danger was realized. The structure was smashed into kindling wood, and the broken timbers and dead bodies were mixed together in sickening confusion.

The cyclone formed on the western gulf and was deflected inland by the Appalachian river valleys. Tearing up the valley, wrecking buildings all along the way, it split at the junction of the Chattahoochee and the Flint rivers, ascending both valleys and sweeping in broken parts over the country in which lies Arlington, Blakeley and other points heard from. As the greater part of the country traversed is removed from communication the damage can only be surmised from that reported. It may involve hundreds of lives if the record is maintained. Another storm swept from the Florida Atlantic coast, northward, but no disasters have been reported from its path.

Told in a Few Lines.

Col. John Churchill, owner of the celebrated Churchill Downs, died at Louisville, Ky., aged 78.

John Bidduph Martin, who married Mrs. Victoria Clafin Woodhull, died at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands.

The marriage of Miss Anna L. Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, the multi-millionaire brewer, and Edward Faust, Jr., son of Tony Faust, restaurateur, was solemnized at the Church of the Messiah, St. Louis. It was the notable social event of the season in St. Louis.

James M. Hagar, lawyer and ship-builder, died at his home in Richmond, Me., aged 75 years, from injuries received in being knocked down by a delivery wagon in Boston two weeks ago. He was interested in the development of railroads and other enterprises in the South and West.

A terrible tragedy was enacted near the little village of Orrick, in Ray County, Mo. Bee Rainwater, a farmer of morose and jealous disposition, cruelly murdered his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Artman; Gentry Rainwater, his daughter; and John Thurman, a step-brother, and then blew out his own brains.

## TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN.

### Mr. Dingley Explains His Bill and Gen. Wheeler Denounces It.

The first day of the tariff debate in the House was rather tame, from both a spectacular and an oratorical standpoint. The opening of the debate was delayed over two hours by the full reading of the bill of 162 pages, and this, to begin with, had a somewhat depressing influence. Only four speeches were made at the day session. Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, opened in an hour's speech for the majority. "In reviewing the tariff," he said, "the committee has endeavored to discard mere theories and frame a practical remedy, at least in part, for the ills which have for so many months overshadowed the country."

"It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us. Our problem is to provide adequate revenue from duties on imports to carry on the government, and imposing duties to secure this result so to adjust them as to secure to our own people the production and manufacture of such articles as we can produce or make for ourselves without natural disadvantage, and thus provide more abundant opportunities for our labor. No economic policy will prove a success unless it shall in some manner contribute to opening up employment to the masses of our people at good wages. When this is accomplished, and thus the purchasing power of the masses restored, then, and not until then, will prices cease to feel the depressing effect of underconsumption and the prosperity of our people rise to the standard of 1892."

In closing Mr. Dingley said:

It must be obvious from any point of view that prompt action by the two houses of Congress is indispensable to secure the revenue which the impending bill is intended to yield. The exigency is an unusual one. The people, without regard to party affiliations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision. With this great question of adequate revenue to carry on the government settled favorably by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people what has been surrendered to others during the last four years, with restored confidence in the future, there is reason to believe that gradually and surely there will come back to us the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the decade prior to 1890, and which the greatest of living English statisticians so strikingly eulogized when he said in 1892 that "it would be impossible to find in history any parallel to the progress of the United States in (then) the last ten years."

Gen. Wheeler of Alabama opened for the opposition. Mr. Wheeler began with the statement that the bill had been secretly prepared by the eleven Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and framed almost in the language of the petitions presented by protected interests. Since the star chamber measure came to light on last Monday, he said, the conservative press of the country had denounced it in unmeasured terms. The bill increased the duty on many articles far above the McKinley rates and in some instances exceeded the McKinley rates by from 50 to 100 per cent. Nearly every paragraph was changed from the ad valorem rates under the Wilson bill to either the specific or compound rates, the

### SCENES IN THE OVERFLOWED DISTRICT ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.



effect of which was to increase enormously the duty upon cheaper articles that are purchased by those who work and lessen the tariff upon the expensive articles that are purchased only by the rich. By transferring an enormous quantity of wool from class 3 to class 1 the duty on raw wools was increased far beyond any bill ever presented to an American Congress. Wools that paid 32 per cent under the McKinley bill would now, he said, pay an equivalent ad valorem of between 200 and 300 per cent and possibly more. The duty on corduroys used by the poor was increased to about 123 per cent, absolutely prohibitory. The bill restored the duty upon burlaps made from jute used for bagging grain and fertilizers, while the only burlap of this description made in this country was made in prisons. Carpets of jute, purchased by the poor, had been raised, he said, to an equivalent of 150 per cent, while those used by the rich were taxed 55 per cent. The tax upon waterproof cloth had, he continued, been increased from the McKinley rate of 40 per cent to about 120 per cent.

Managing Editor, A. M. Lawrence and Reporter L. L. Levings of the San Francisco Examiner will have to apply to the United States Supreme Court before they can regain their liberty. The men were ordered to jail by the State Senate for refusing to tell where they got the information which led to charges of bribery preferred by the Examiner against members of the Legislature.

In discussing the law on criminal procedure the Iowa Senate cut out unanimously the provision recommended by the code commissioners, making it a crime punishable by imprisonment of from six months to three years for persons engaged in such enterprises as Kelley's industrial army, which crossed the State in the spring of 1894.

The Savage Arms Company of New York City have made a contract with the Hawaiian Government to furnish the troops of that country with the best grade of Savage military rifles.

## VICTORY FOR GREEKS.

### CRETANS ROUT TURKS AND DESTROY A FORT.

Christians Assault the Stronghold with Dynamite—Moslems Saved from Annihilation by Foreign Admirals—British Bolts the Blockade Planned.

Port at Malaxa Falls.

Thursday evening the blockhouse or fort at Malaxa, just outside of Suda, was blown up with dynamite by the Greek insurgents. The whole structure was soon in flames and the Turkish warships began a bombardment of the insurgents. The fleet fired ninety shells upon the insurgents around Malaxa, and some of them fell inside the blockhouse. Of the Turkish garrison, numbering sixty-four, only escaped to Nerokhuri and eighteen others to Suda. It is believed the others perished.

During the night the insurgent forces were pushed forward until they occupied convenient positions for attack, and about 6 a. m. the artillery opened fire upon the Turkish blockhouse. The pieces of the Christians were served with such admirable promptness and precision that in a short time nothing remained of the Turkish fort, extermination or evacuation. The Muslims, preferring the latter, left the fort and commenced a retreat on Suda, relying upon the Turkish warships in the bay to save them from the Christians. The sultan's fleet opened a badly aimed fire upon the insurgents in order to cover the retreat from the blockhouse. The shells fell either short of or far beyond the insurgent forces.

The Christians pushed forward steadily, pressing hard upon the rear of the Turks and keeping up a continual skirmish fire. The Turks made a stand near the direction of the insurgent skirmish line. While this fighting was in progress a detachment of Turkish troops, being unaware of the fact that the garrison at Malaxa had evacuated that place and were retreating upon Suda, closely pursued the Christians, made a sortie from Candia with a convoy of provisions intended for the garrison of Malaxa. From the road followed by the Turks nothing could be seen of the fighting in progress between Malaxa and Suda and the Ottoman troops advanced half way up to the heights upon which the blockhouse of Keratidi is situated.

Turks Were Trapped.

But while the Turks were unaware of the insurgents' doing the latter had closely followed the movements of the Turkish column escorting the provision and ammunition train. Near Keratidi the Turks were met by a body of insurgents, who from well selected positions, opened a fierce fire upon the advancing troops. The fire of the Christians stopped the advance of the column and the Turkish commander took up the best position possible in order to protect the convoy and send to the rear if necessary.

Desperate fighting continued between the Turks and the Christians in and about Tskalaris, not far from Suda, to which point the insurgents succeeded in pushing forward while in pursuit of the retreating garrison of Malaxa. The insurgents burned several more houses of Tskalaris whereupon the warships of the fleet, powerless to assist the Christians, bombarded them, however, only lasted ten minutes.

The Turkish garrison at Malaxa is heavily during the retreat from that place. The insurgents are numerous and occupy all the heights in the vicinity of Candia as far as Parivolia, having captured the last Turkish fortresses. Only the fleet's powers prevent the entire success of the insurgent cause.

The news of the dynamiting of the Malaxa blockhouse as the culmination of a day of fierce fighting and a prolonged siege made a tremendous sensation at Athens. It is regarded as an event of far-reaching importance, both in its effect upon the insurgents themselves and upon the Greek mind at this stage of the crisis.

Great Britain's bolts the blockade planned by the powers, and it is officially stated in Constantinople that the British admiral in Cretan waters has been notified not to send any warships of the British fleet to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order, apparently, to avoid an open rupture with the powers, Great Britain will acquiesce in the blockade of the Greek ports. According to reports in diplomatic circles, the powers have already been notified to the effect that the withdrawal of Great Britain from the blockade is the one subject discussed.

### Spring Cycling Costume.



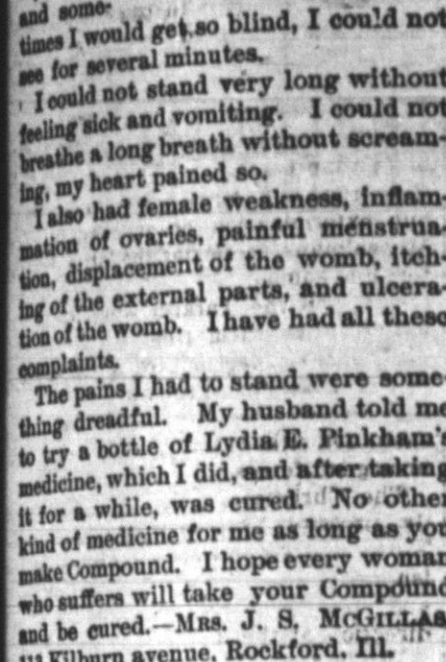


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# A Wonderful Statement

From Mrs. McGillicuddy to Mrs. Pinkham.

I think it my duty, dear Mrs. Pinkham, to tell you what your wonderful Compound has done for me. I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me but failed to do so. I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, fainting spells, sparks before my eyes—some times I would get so blind, I could not see for several minutes. I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting. I could not breathe a long breath without screaming, my heart pained so. I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulceration of the womb. I have had all these complaints. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured. No other kind of medicine for me as long as you make Compound. I hope every woman who suffers will take your Compound and be cured.—Mrs. J. S. McGillicuddy, 113 Kilburn Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

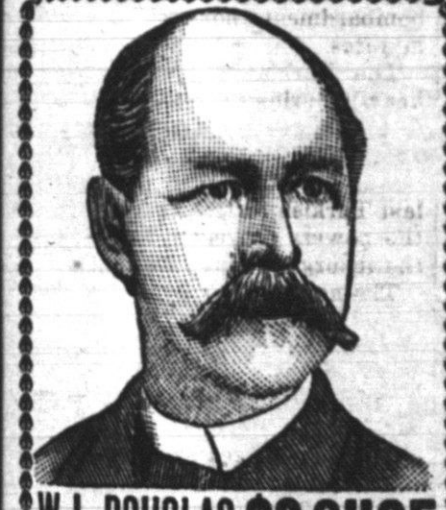


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# HIRES Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty. Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.



# W.L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD. For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has outlasted all competitors. Endorsed 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. One dealer in a town gives exclusive sale and advertises in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W.L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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is a handsome high grade wheel, from the best of material, and sold direct at factory price, \$40.00. It has a reliable handle bars, barrel hubs, rubber tires, black or maroon enamel, and a complete set of tools. Write for catalogue to W.L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

# What He Says.

DENMARK, Washington Co., Minn., February 20th, 1897. I have had a Jones 1800-4b. Scale in use for over 25 years; they are as good now as when I first got them. JOHN BURTON.

To JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, New York.

# Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will."

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

# Famous Spanish Naval Officer.

Rear Admiral Navarro, who is directing the movements of the Spanish war boats in the naval demonstration that is being made at Havana, is an old and an able sailor. He got his education in the classics and in the art of naval warfare in the Spanish naval academy at San Fernando. In 1890 Signor Navarro was commissioned a lieutenant in the navy. His first service was in the war with the Moors of Morocco. Navarro was detailed to protect the cargoes that were sent across



REAR ADMIRAL NAVARRO.

the Straits of Gibraltar to the Spanish army, then under command of Gen. Prim. He remained on duty there until the war was brought to a close in 1891. After that the Lieutenant was sent out to the Spanish naval station at Manila in the Philippine Islands. Navarro was assigned to service in Cuba during the last rebellion in the island. He gradually worked his way up in the navy until he had reached the rank of a rear admiral. He became the commander of the naval station of the Antilles on the death of Rear Admiral Delgado Parejo, who was drowned off Havana in the sinking of the cruiser Sanchez Barcstegui. It was Admiral Navarro who presided over the court-martial trial of the filibusters of the Competitor, and who signed the death warrant in that affair.

# Current Condensations.

There is a bridal car on the Midland Electric Railroad of Staten Island. It has a dining compartment and luxurious furnishings.

Otter trapping is still reported occasionally from Missouri. A few days ago an otter 5 feet 9 inches long was caught in McDonald County.

A London butcher who put up the royal arms over his shop on the strength of having sold some beef to Queen Victoria has been prosecuted by the Incorporated Association of Her Majesty's Warrant Holders (Limited) and fined.

The patriotic pupils of the grammar department of the Braymer, Mo., public school have just completed the making of a large United States flag, which floats over their building. On its stars are embroidered the names of the scholars.

German students of literature are much exercised over the decay of polite letters in the fatherland. In scholarship it more than holds its own, but neither in poetry, drama, nor fiction is there anything notable being done. It may be said that the same is true of music. Germany no longer leads the world as she did in this art.

A proposed building law in Boston prohibits the erection of any building exceeding seventy feet in height unless it occupies a whole block owned by the same person and surrounded on all sides by public streets, and excepting public buildings, grain elevators, towers, spires and chimneys and buildings already contracted for or in process of construction.

A 4-year-old infant prodigy was exhibited recently before the Berlin Anthropological Society. He is a son of a butcher and at 2 years of age learned to read without assistance. He knows the dates of the birth and death of all the German emperors and many other noted persons, and their birthplaces, the chief cities of the world, and all the great battles. He can read and write in print and can talk intelligently about it, but finds it hard to learn to write and draw, dislikes music and hates pianofortes. The boy is physically well developed though not robust.

# Why It Is Necessary To Take a Spring Medicine

Your Blood Must be Made Pure or Impaired Health is Sure.

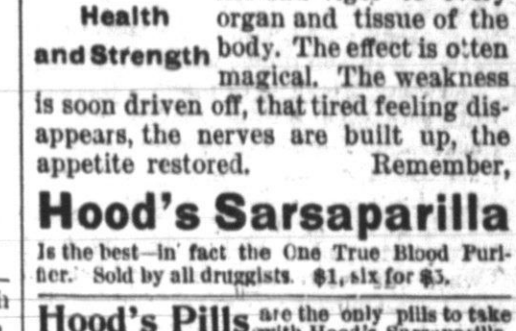
Firmly fixed among the important principles of hygiene and health is the acknowledged necessity of a good Spring Medicine.

The necessity is found in the impure condition of the blood at this season, owing to the close confinement and breathing vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, factory or schoolroom; excessive eating and drinking too rich and hearty food; late hours and social indulgences. Many years of test have proved that Hood's Sarsaparilla supplies the season's demand as nothing else does.

So easy to take and so readily assimilated, the purifying, vitalizing and enriching elements of Hood's Sarsaparilla—combined from Nature's own storehouse of vegetable remedies for human ills, pass into the stomach and do their work of purifying and vitalizing the blood, which carries new life and vigor to every organ and tissue of the body. The effect is often magical. The weakness is soon driven off, that tired feeling disappears, the nerves are built up, the appetite restored. Remember,

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$3.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

# If You Are Not

you should be a subscriber to The Patriots' Bulletin, edited by W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School." It is a monthly journal published at the storm center of political events; heretofore to its friends the movements of the enemy, and fearless y defends the people against the encroachments of the money power. The price of subscription is only 25 cents a year. Address COIN PUBLISHING CO., 362 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

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

New Hampshire's Farm. New Hampshire is rated as a non-agricultural State. Yet there are within her borders 29,151 farms, containing 1,727,387 acres of improved land, valued at \$96,162,290. To work this land the services of 42,670 persons are necessary, and they produce \$15,000,000 worth of necessary commodities each year.

It is said that ex-President Cleveland wrote all his messages to Congress with his own hand. The new administration evidently proposes to use modern facilities, for within three days of the inauguration two New Model Remington Typewriters were ordered to be sent to the White House for the President's use, and Vice-President Hobart directed one of these useful instruments to be sent to his room in the Senate.

Telephones for the Sick. In France hospitals for infectious diseases are furnished with telephones, so that the sick may converse with their friends without danger of contagion. It is not, however, a form of conversation that appeals attractively to the imagination.

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. 60¢ at once; delays are dangerous.

Auctions in Japan. There is little chance for fraud or complaint in the matter of conducting auction sales in Japan. Although there are not nearly so many sales held there as in this country, officials have a way of conducting them much similar to our method of voting. When an auction is to take place the goods or property is advertised for two weeks ahead. On the day of the sale each bidder writes his name and address on a slip of paper, which he carefully places in a box. When all the bids are in the auctioneer opens the box in the presence of the spectators, and, after examining all, the goods are declared the property of the highest bidder. By this system the American custom of owners bidding in property or goods would almost entirely disappear.

An Astute Jurist. The judge, addressing himself to a witness of the female persuasion who is visibly afflicted with at least forty years: "Mademoiselle, your age, if you please." (After a long and interesting hesitation) "Twenty-four, your honor." (To the clerk) "You may administer the oath."

She takes the oath. "And now, mademoiselle, remember that you must tell the truth."—L'Illustration de Poche.

# The Most Attractive Trait.

"If I were asked to name what to my mind is the most telling attribute of character," said the sagacious woman, "I should say—poise. Really, I know of nothing more effective, either as regards the individual or those with whom she comes in contact. It appeals to people, somehow, far more than almost any other trait. Beauty, cleverness, amiability, sympathy—all these are very well in their way; but I doubt if any of them ever prove half as potent as poise, the manifestation of a perfect equilibrium of mind and soul. I suppose it's largely because so few of us possess it. We always admire and envy what doesn't belong to us, you know. Placidity of temperament, indeed, all that is rare, particularly when it's a schooled and disciplined placidity, not merely a cow-like calm, but a cool repose significant of great reserve strength and force. So much to be desired is the quality, however, that many undisciplined persons are willing to accept the imitation for the real; in other words, the 'cow-like calm' often passes for the repose. That's why stupidity is so often put up with, even looked up to. People still cling to the erroneous if long established notion that still waters invariably run deep and think because one says nothing it is because she has a great deal to keep silent about. About the only leg that conceals has to stand upon is that it is often mistaken for poise. The unclever observer sees the supreme self-satisfaction and takes it for granted that there must be something to be satisfied about, so she accordingly respects and envies the possessor. Yes, poise is a quality that in its real form or its counterfeit presentment is all that is appealing to the many of us who are continually losing our balance of individuality. We long to acquire it and we're naturally drawn to anyone who merely appears to possess it. It is one of the most attractive traits on record."—New York Evening Sun.

**The Faults and Follies of the Age** are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

**To Restore Malmalson.** All the plans for the restoration of Malmalson, formerly the residence of Empress Josephine, have now been completed. The work is to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and will be defrayed by M. Oslris, a munificent patron of art and archaeology.

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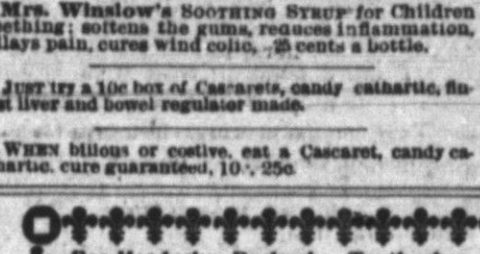
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Good Wife, You Need

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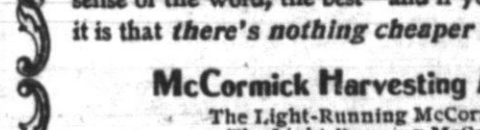
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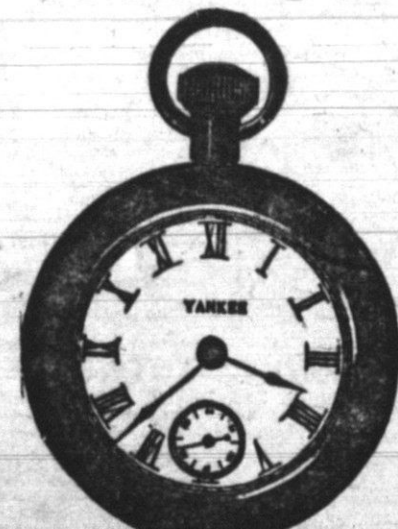
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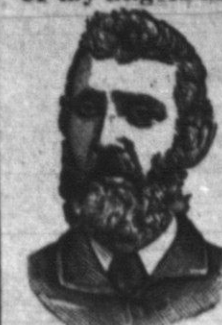


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"Every season, from the time I  
was two years old, I suffered dread-  
fully from erysipelas, which kept  
growing worse until my hands were  
almost useless. The bones softened  
so that they would bend, and several  
of my fingers are now crooked from  
this cause. On my  
hand I carry large  
scars, which, but for



### AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would  
be sores, provided I  
was alive and able  
to carry anything.  
Eight bottles of  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so  
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disease for more than twenty years.  
The first bottle seemed to reach the  
spot and a persistent use of it has  
perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS,  
Wautoma, Wis.

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THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
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Regular meetings of Olive Lodge,  
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### EXOTICS.

Lilies that bloom out of season, lilacs with new-  
er a leaf.  
Roses that have not the perfume should live  
in the heart of a rose.  
Could ye not wait till the summer? for now  
is the year at its close.  
Winter belongs to us truly, but spring shall  
soon bring us relief.  
Lilies shall flower in my garden, lilacs shall  
come with the May.  
Roses shall bloom by the pathway, roses  
leaves lie on the lawn.  
Could ye not wait till the thrushes woke you  
with them ere the dawn  
Flushed all the west and the summer came  
with the fullness of day?

One life was yours, and the summer waited to  
give you the sun.  
Warm dews of night in the starlight, won-der-  
ful whisper of rain,  
Songs of the nightingale, ever yearning, an  
angel in pain.  
All had been yours had ye waited, lilacs and  
roses undone.  
—H. D. Lowry in New York Tribune.

### CROSSING THE GULF.

They were both guests at the same  
country house that autumn. He was an  
artist, handsome, gifted, well born, but  
poor as the proverbial church mouse  
and proud as Lucifer. She was an hei-  
ress, who, on attaining her majority  
some three years ago, had come into  
about \$5,000 a year. Added to this at-  
traction she was beautiful, clever and  
charming. She was bright, high spirited  
and very independent, as suitors soon  
found to their cost.

"You'll be an old maid, Isabel," re-  
monstrated the aunt with whom she  
lived. "You are nearly 24, my dear."  
"I don't care, auntie," laughed the  
young lady. "An old maid is as good as  
anything, a thousand times better than  
having a husband one doesn't care for.  
I'm not in love, dear, and so I mean to  
keep my freedom."

That was said—and said truly then—  
some weeks before she came on this  
visit to Halcombe Grange and there met  
the artist, Eric Errington, but could she  
have said the same as truly now, when  
the visit was drawing to a close? The  
lips might perhaps. The heart was an-  
other matter entirely, and she knew it.  
She was no tyro of a girl in her teens,  
but a woman who lived in the world  
and neither could nor would deceive  
herself. She knew that she loved Err-  
ington and he loved her, despite his  
proud reticence and silence. What wom-  
an could not read between the lines?  
What man could possibly at all times  
completely guard every look and tone  
and touch when thrown so constantly  
each day with the loved one? He is un-  
conscious how or when his secret is be-  
trayed to that one.

But no one save Isabel Brandon herself  
suspected Errington's secret. He neither  
held aloof nor markedly sought her.  
But there were one or two others among  
the party who did so, and one day Ma-  
jor Glyn, the host, said half jestingly  
to Eric:

"My dear fellow, why don't you try  
your chance with the beautiful heiress  
and win a fortune and therewith a  
speedy rise to fame?"

"Thank you, not I," said the artist,  
with a laugh and shrug, to cover the  
deeper feelings stirred. "I have no in-  
tention of being ticketed 'fortune hunt-  
er' by the world or the fair lady herself.  
Even a poor devil of an artist may keep  
his pride and honor untarnished."

"But, Errington, nonsense!" Glyn  
said. "Suppose you really cared for a  
girl who happened to be rich?"  
"So much the worse for me, Glyn."  
"You really mean that you wouldn't  
woo her or ask her hand?"

"Never," said the other.  
This had passed on the terrace.

Some one half behind the lace cur-  
tains of a window above drew back,  
with quivering lips and heaving breast.  
"Is this terrible gold of mine to be  
ever, then, a hopeless barrier between  
two lives?" Isabel muttered, locking her  
white hands. "He will never speak,  
never breathe a word, and I— Heaven,  
what can I—this woman—say or do  
without shame? And yet—yet—is gold  
and a mistaken but noble pride and  
sense of honor to keep us apart forever?  
I know he loves me—would tell me so  
at once were I poor. Oh, it is cruel,  
cruel! Something ought—must be done,  
but what?"

There it was; she, the woman, was  
so helpless. And shortly after this the  
party broke up.

A month later the artist one evening  
received a letter from Isabel, and, to his  
utter surprise and joy, oddly mixed with  
pain, she wished him to paint her por-  
trait. Would he please call on her at 11  
the next day.

Of course he would go, but how go  
through the ordeal without self be-  
trayal?  
Isabel had to strive with herself much  
harder for the ordeal she had at length,  
with an infinite courage, resolved to  
face. Therefore was it that she had named  
an hour free from all visitors, and when  
her aunt, Mrs. Brandon, would still be  
in her own apartment. One of the two,  
she saw, must cross the Rubicon and  
burn the boats behind if both their lives  
were to be saved from wreck, and since  
he would not, well, she, the heiress,  
must, whatsoever the cost.

When she was told he was in the  
drawing room—when almost the actual  
moment had arrived—her heart sank,  
and at the very door she had to pause a  
minute to pull herself together. Then  
she went in. How the man's dark eyes  
lighted up! How unconsciously close  
was the clasp of his hand on hers! If  
she had had one fleeting doubt of his  
love, that second must have dispelled it.  
"What a pleasure to see you again,  
Miss Brandon!" he said. "And what an  
honor you do me to let me paint your  
portrait!"

"Is it? It is good of you to call it so,"  
Isabel answered brightly, but inwardly  
every nerve was quivering and strained.  
"Aunt Mary began again yesterday  
about having my picture done, so I  
wrote to you. My aunt will be down  
presently, but in the meanwhile we can  
arrange the sittings, dress and so forth."  
Errington passed by the "so forth,"

and only arranged for her dress and the  
sittings.

"But now," she said, "that that is  
settled, we come to—you must please  
name your!"

"Pardon me," Errington interposed,  
with resolute quietude that in itself  
gave her fresh surety of her ground,  
"but you must do me the great favor to  
let that part rest until the work is fin-  
ished. You are not like a stranger!"

"Indeed, I hope not," Isabel said gen-  
tly. "Well, be it as you please, then."  
"Thank you very much, Miss Bran-  
don."

He rose.  
She, too, stood up. The moment had  
come. The woman's heart stood still for  
a moment that was agony. Two lives'  
happiness or misery hung on her cour-  
age or failure.

"Well, I suppose your time is valu-  
able," she said, turning to him, but her  
eyes did not fully meet his. "By the  
bye, Mr. Errington, I believe—if I am  
rightly informed—that I have come to  
congratulate you!"

"Congratulate me!" repeated the ar-  
tist in genuine surprise. "For what?  
On what account?"

His surprise and, oddly enough, the  
very comedy of the position gave her  
new courage. "Why, I heard that you  
are engaged to an heiress," she said.

The Rubicon was crossed. There was  
no going back now, come what would.  
Errington flushed to the brow, then  
paled again.

"It is absolutely untrue," he said in  
a strained way and drew back a step.  
"It never could be true of me!"

"But why not?" persisted Isabel, now  
standing to her colors with true femi-  
nine stanchness, her eyes aglow, her  
soft tones steady. "If, as I heard, you  
are engaged to an heiress," she said.

Had some one—Glyn perhaps—dared  
to tell her this, meaning herself, but  
without naming her, flashed across Eric,  
in haughty wrath and pain.

"Why impossible?" he repeated, stung  
to a sort of desperation. "Because I am  
a poor, struggling man who holds his  
honor dearer even than love, if the  
story were true. Neither the world nor  
any woman born should have the right  
to believe me a dishonored fortune  
hunter."

"The world's judgment!" she said,  
and now her breath came quickly, her  
eyes flashed like diamonds. "You are  
not such a coward, I know, as to fear  
that. But is it much less cowardly to be  
afraid of even the risk of the woman's  
mistaking your motive—the woman you  
love, remember?" She was speaking  
with a strangely passionate if sup-  
pressed force that sent a sudden vague thrill  
through the man—a dim sense of some-  
thing that dazzled him, of a personali-  
ty beneath the overt meaning, an as-  
sertion of his love for the heiress as a  
fact, not a mere figure of argument.

"The woman you love, remember, and  
whose happiness perhaps your pride  
may wreck as well as your own, who  
doubtless knows your heart's secret and  
curses the miserable gold and cruel pride  
that stands between your lives."

"Isabel!" Errington sprang to her side,  
caught her hands in his own. "My  
darling, my love from the first! For-  
give, if you can, worse than fool that I  
have been. Ah, my poor Isabel!"

For the girl burst into tears as he  
locked her to his heart. The tension  
must needs give way at last, brave girl  
though she was.

"Oh, why were you so cruel? Why  
did you force me to—to— Oh, Eric!"

"My darling, forgive me! Because  
I loved so much I feared your scornful  
refusal. Why should you think me dif-  
ferent from other wooers? And I never  
dreamed of this happiness, dearest," he  
said passionately. "One word—tell me  
you forgive your lover."

"Eric, I love you," she whispered  
and lifted her face for his kiss.

What matter if some of the world did  
say, when the marriage did take place,  
that it was the money the painter had  
sought? He cared not, and those who  
knew him and his wife knew well it  
was a love match entirely. The picture  
—not a mere portrait—of beautiful Mrs.  
Errington, when seen the next May at  
the academy, made a sensation and sent  
up the rising artist's name at once.

"So, after all, you see, Eric," his  
wife says, arch and tender in tone, "you  
will win the best in the end, fortune  
and fame."

"And the priceless treasure that  
neither gold nor fame could buy," he  
answers, smiling down on the dear face,  
"my wife."—Folks at Home.

**Ancient and Modern Clothing.**  
Ancient wearing apparel was not out  
to fit, as is our modern clothing. Hav-  
ing no definite shape of its own, it did  
not disguise the wearer's figure, and the  
grace and beauty of Greek drapery are  
dependent almost entirely on the perfect  
proportions of the figure beneath. The  
tunic worn by both Greeks and Romans  
was little, if at all, fitted to the wearer,  
and, when ungirded, hung in folds all  
round, while the toga was little more  
than a sheet and was worn in all sorts  
of ways according to the prevailing fash-  
ion. The Jews of old seem to have worn  
breeches, but the rest of their clothing  
seems to have been simply wrapped  
round them, for it was difficult for  
them to run or even walk fast without  
first "girding up their loins." The  
clothing of the northern races was prob-  
ably always more of a fit than that of  
the southern, for they used leather,  
which does not lend itself to simple  
draping, but our ancestors probably wore  
an almost shapeless tunic belted at the  
waist. Another striking difference is  
found in the gradual monopoly by wom-  
en of the ornamental element in dress.  
Once masculine dress was by far the  
most splendid, and woman, holding an  
absolutely subordinate social position,  
had to content herself with humbler at-  
tire. As she has won her way to free-  
dom and equality she has annexed, not  
only the beautiful, but the extravagant  
elements of costume and left man to  
content himself with a condition of col-  
orless utility.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## THERE ARE FAKIRS IN INDIA

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

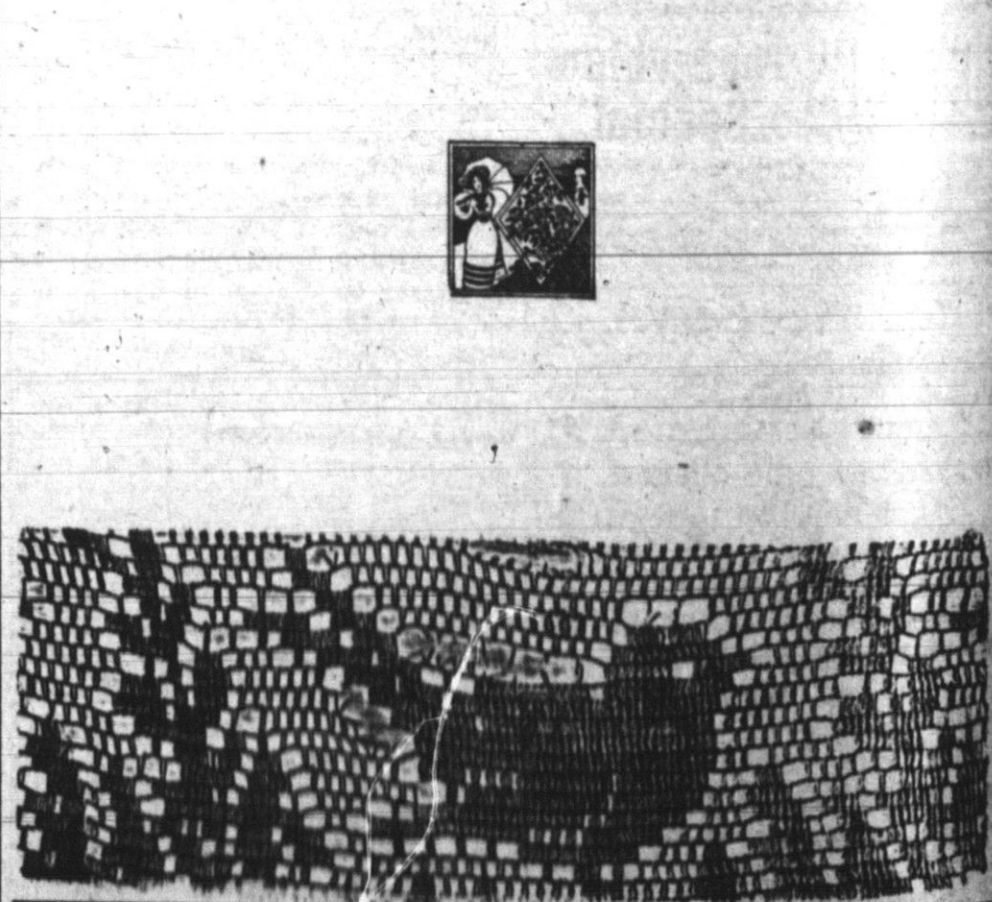
## There are Printers in America

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

## IF YOU WANT

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

## STANDARD PRINTING HOUSE AND BE MADE HAPPY.



**Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.**  
Designers and Builders of  
**Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.**  
On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are  
prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as  
we have a full equipment for polishing.  
**JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.**