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Every advertisement.  
They will interest you.

# The Chelsea Standard.

Save  
Dollars by trading with  
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 10.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 426

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

The greatest shopping centre in Chelsea is right here in this store. The crowd of enthusiastic shoppers tells the story of "Price attractiveness" and "quality" of our goods, and the news that needs no comments of ours.

The store news this week is interesting. It is of a special display of

Ladies' Tailor Made Skirts.

Capes, Shirtwaists.

Dress Goods and Waist Silks.

All the latest and choicest novelties in these goods are here for your picking and choosing.

We enumerate a few of the strong items just to get you to come.

Fancy figured skirts all sizes, blacks only.  
Fancy figured Mohair skirts, all sizes, colors and blacks, \$3.00.

New silk capes, good styles \$4.50.

All wool novelty dress goods 25c and 29c.

56 pieces novelty dress goods, new goods 40c to 50c.

New wash goods 12½ to 15c.

New shirt waists just received and open for inspection.

Goon guaranteed summer corset worth 50c, 39c.

A regular 75c linen damask 50.

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick Patterns for 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.

## 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.

### And the Buttermakers Win.

Let us rejoice and be exceedingly glad! The bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter passed our House of Representatives on the 1st inst., by a vote of 56 yeas to 19 nays. As it passed the senate February 26, by a vote of 28 yeas to 8 nays it only awaits the approval of the Governor to make it a law. He has assured us that he will approve it, so we are probably safe in rejoicing over our victory, which, all things considered, is remarkable. Representatives of the oleomargarine interests have been hanging about the Capitol during the whole session "plugging" against this bill, but their most oily blandishments could not avail against the firm and steady ranks of our friends.

The eternal gratitude of the 75,000 honest buttermakers, and 450,000 gulleless and industrious cows of Michigan, is due to the 56 "good men and true," who stood like a wall of adamant against the two hours of fierce assaults by the enemies of this great industry, and so successfully repelled each and every attempt to effect a breach, and carried the bill triumphantly through without the change of a single letter, nor even punctuation mark. Especially should we remember our able, tireless, and valiant leaders Mr. Bricker, of Ionia Co., Mr. Buskirk, of Allegan Co., Mr. Camburn and Mr. Edgar, of Lenawee Co., Mr. Goodell, of Wayne Co., Mr. Graham of Kent Co., Mr. M. F. Phillips of Cass Co., Mr. Weiler, of Monroe Co., and, last in order, but first in forensic ability the member from Washtenaw Co., Hon. A. J. Sawyer, who stood like Horatius at the bridge, made the most powerful speech of the session, and completely annihilated the "Tall Pine from Gogebic." Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Goodell and Mr. Davis loyally risked important engagements in order to remain and work and vote.—Michigan Farmer.

### Notice to Guardians.

It has come to my notice several times since my duty as probate judge began, that there are many estates under guardianship in which no account has been filed by the guardian for several years. In one case to which my attention was recently called, the bondsmen of the guardian had both died, no new bond given, and when the guardian was called to account it was found that he had squandered the estate and the minors were left without a dollar.

While no probate judge can exercise a personal supervision of all estates at all times, yet to prevent such misfortunes in the future, I hereby notify all guardians and trustees of estates, that an annual accounting must be made, and the court satisfied by proper showing at the time of the accounting, of the financial responsibility of all bondsmen on such bonds. A neglect or refusal to comply with this notice, will be deemed by me a sufficient cause for immediate investigation into the management of such estates as I have mentioned.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,  
Probate Judge.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Hugh Sherry to Isabella E. Sherry, Chelsea, \$1.

James L. Babcock and wife to George Steinbach, Lima, \$2,000.

Catherine Seelbach, by heirs, to Lewis C. Mayer, Lima, \$5,500.

Charles H. Kempf and wife to John Leicht, Lima, \$3,600.

### Anti-Saloon League.

We understand that some of our saloon keepers are likely to get into trouble; and we think it is high time. Evidence of disregard of present laws regulating saloons are abundant, and we hope the Committee on Enforcement, or somebody else, will find out, before long, whether we have a prosecuting attorney, in this county, who has any business in him or not.

The time for renewing licenses is also near at hand, and some of our citizens are wondering whether we have a Village Board that will place the amount of the bonds required to be given by saloonkeepers, as condition of receiving the necessary license, at the highest figure or not. The statute allows the Village Board to fix the amount of the bond at any figure from \$3,000 to \$6,000. The bond required in Chelsea has been \$4,000. This a concession of \$1,000 to those who oppose the saloons and \$2,000 to those who favor them; and the sliding scale becomes a sure indicator of the regard the board has for these two classes of our citizens severally. Is it not time those of our citizens who are, at heart, opposed to the heaven insulting and soul destroying institution should have opportunity to compel those who are appointed to execute the laws as well as those who violate them, to do their duty and be loyal citizens?

The petition to the legislature for the enactment of the "Buskirk Bill" has not been circulated yet as we supposed it

would be before this time, but it will be around soon. You are impatient to sign it of course, and we are impatient to have you sign it. Remember its provisions are:

1. That the question, "Shall the manufacture of liquors, and the liquor traffic be prohibited within this county?" must be printed, every two years at the bottom of the regular ballot, at the spring election, so that every voter, in each county throughout the state, shall have the opportunity to express his wish in this matter, without affecting, in any manner, his relations with or loyalty to the party to which he may belong.

2. If a majority, in any county, say, The saloon must go, the saloon industry(?) will get outside of the limits of that county on a "double quick" step.

If a majority, in any county vote favor the saloon, but the majority in any township, village, or city ward, are against it, saloon keepers close up their business within that township, village, or city ward.

By the enactment of this bill, the citizens of the state of Michigan will enjoy in this matter at least, the freedom for which our fathers fought, bled and died. The liberty for which we profess to contend is that the wish of the majority, expressed in the form of a legal ballot, shall be the law of the land. For this we are contending; and this is all we are contending for. To this we pledge our selves to submit.

Cheerful submission to this fundamental law of every republic should be yielded, and will be yielded, by every loyal citizen. Enact the law, that both parties may have an equal chance, and let the will of the majority be done. *Vox populi vox Dei.*

Since writing the above we have learned that the saloon-keeper's bond for the coming year is already fixed at \$4,000, and that President Bacon has notified the saloons that existing laws will be strictly and rigidly enforced in every particular.

T. H. for the Com. on Agitation.

### A Thing That is Worth Having

is worth asking for. The Merchant's Supply Co. has placed within the reach of the people of Chelsea and vicinity a chance to get silverware, lamps, kodaks, Bissell carpet sweepers and pictures for nothing. The Co. has made contracts with H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co., W. J. Knapp, Glazier & Stimson, and L. T. Freeman to give their customers trading stamps, when they settle their bills within 30 days, or pay cash for the goods when the purchase is made, but not on bills that run over 30 days. No stamps given on sugar sales. You are entitled to a stamp for each purchase of 10 cents, that is one stamp for 10 cents, two for 20 cents. If the amount of your purchase is but 19 cents you are entitled to but one stamp, but 20 cents would entitle you to two stamps, and 30 cents to three stamps, \$1 ten stamps, etc. Now the premiums can be seen in town. The Merchant's Supply Co. of Jackson will deliver at Chelsea any of the above named articles when your book is filled.

The silverware is fully warranted and we guarantee to replace any goods that do not wear according to guarantee, or will give you money to buy goods that will wear. Bissell carpet sweepers, Sun-art kodaks, and Rochester lamps are articles that you know the value of.

Don't be afraid to tell the merchants that you are trading for the stamps. We have contracts for one year so you will have plenty of time to fill your books. We have been in Jackson for more than than one year and expect to be for many more.

If you have not received a book, ask the above merchants or R. J. Beckwith for one, or send us a postal with your name and address.

MERCHANTS' SUPPLY CO.,  
Jackson, Mich.

### A Novel Occupation.

An occupation which does not figure in labor statistics, nor in the social economy at least of America, is discovered in the following advertisement, which appeared in the Blackpool Times, an English newspaper, in the last days of 1896: "Young man, of dark complexion, is prepared to 'let in the New Year' at any house in Blackpool between 12 and 9 a. m., at 2 shillings each without refreshments." The explanation of this cryptic notice lies, it seems, in a local superstition that the first visitor to a house in the new year, if he happens to be of a dark complexion, brings it good luck.

### Inconvenient Ears.

"How's your arm?" asked Tommy of the young man who calls at the house. "It's all right. Why?" "Cause I heard mother tell sister that she peeked into the parlor the other night and saw your arm out of place." —Detroit Free Press.

There are now orders ahead in the shops of Paris and London for all the golden hair that can be purchased in the next five years.

### The Split Wafers.

A man who now stands high in the mercantile community related to me the following little incident of his early life:

At the age of 16 I entered the store of Silas Sturdevant as a clerk. One day, shortly after my installment into the office, I was employed in sealing and superscribing a lot of business circulars—several hundred of them. That was long before the day of gluten, and I used small red wafers for securing the missives. While I was thus busy Mr. Sturdevant came into the counting room, and when I observed that he was watching me I worked the best I could, hoping to get a word of approbation. By and by he spoke to me:

"Young man, don't you think half a wafer would secure one of those circulars just as well as a whole one?"

I looked up, probably exhibiting as much disgust as surprise.

"If you split your wafers," he added, "you will accomplish all you desire, and at the same time make a saving of just one-half."

He turned away, and while I was thinking what a mean old wafer splitter he was, a lady entered who had been appointed one of a committee to obtain subscriptions toward building an orphan asylum. One public spirited man had given the land, and now they wished to raise \$300,000, if possible, for the buildings and necessary endowments. Mr. Sturdevant said he had already been consulted on the subject.

"Yes," thought I, "and I guess that's all it will amount to!"

But he took the paper and wrote his name, and then he said:

"I will give \$5,000."

I could hardly believe my ears.

At that moment the merchant arose to a stature of grandeur before me, and in my heart I blessed him; for even then I knew that the lesson of the split wafers, with its sequel, was to be the initial of my future success.—New York Ledger.

### Congressmen and Bribes.

A man who has been defeated for reelection is not in a fit frame of mind to legislate for his people. There is a sting in defeat that tends to engender the feeling of resentment which often finds expression in the vote of such members against wholesome legislation. That same feeling often produces such a want of interest in proceedings as to cause the member to be absent nearly all the second session.

Congressmen are not usually men of means. Their congressional career has resulted in the destruction of their clientele or business. To a defeated member who has relied upon his salary for support the future looks dark and gloomy. It is then some are open to propositions which they would never think of entertaining if they were to go before the people for reelection. It is then that the attorneyship of some corporation is often tendered and a vote is afterward found in the record in favor of legislation of a general or special character favoring the corporation. If an affirmative vote cannot be had, it is often just as important that the member should be absent. If there is ever a time in the history of the man when he will directly or indirectly accept a bribe, it is then. There is less chance of detection. He is no longer a political factor. His political enemies no longer watch his course. The opposition newspapers no longer criticize his conduct—"the secret is his own and it is safe."

There are many upright men in congress who would not be influenced by defeat. But in as large a body as the house of representatives there must always be some who would yield to temptation. It is a fact that nearly all, if not all, of the legislation that is claimed to have been passed by corrupt influences was enacted during these second regular sessions of congress.—Hon. J. F. Shafer in North American Review.

### A Bomb Loaded With Men.

A new bomb has been invented that is an extremely curious affair.

It is called a pioneer bomb and is made to be fired from a cannon like an ordinary cannon ball. The curious part of it is that instead of carrying lead and explosives it is to have men inside. The idea of the invention, explains The Great Round World, is to fire soldiers into the enemy's camp. The bomb opens the moment it touches the ground, the men spring out and begin to fight the enemies within reach.

A shower of these bombs would very seriously inconvenience an enemy, it is to be supposed, for they would not quite know what to make of such astounding cannon balls.

The bomb is so arranged that there is no sudden jar or shock to the men inside. It is covered with a number of rubber tubes filled with air, like the bicycle tires. These rubbers prevent the men from any injury which might be caused by reaching the ground so suddenly. The bomb bounds along like a rubber ball once or twice, and the soldiers are said to be quite comfortable inside.—Chicago Record.

### Utterly Bad.

"Yes," spake they of the one who had gone, "he was utterly and hopelessly bad. His wickedness might have been forgiven had it been accompanied by any redeeming trait, but he had none. He couldn't even tell a funny story." —Indianapolis Journal.

Will you use any

## Wall Paper

This season? Remember that you will find the largest and best assortments and the lowest prices at the

## Bank Drug Store

We are also headquarters for Paints, Oil, Lead, Varnishes and Paint Brushes. We have Alabastine in all tints and in any quantity that you want

Try our 25c New Orleans Molasses if you want a good one. We handle both a light and dark one.

Do you like a good cup of

## Coffee?

Try our blend at 22c per lb.

- 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
- 26 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
- 19 lbs. Fine Grain Sugar for \$1.00
- Parlor matches 1c per box.
- 6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
- 4 lbs large Cal. prunes 25c
- Lamp wicks 1c per yd.

If you are particular about having spices and extracts of extra quality remember to buy them at the Bank Drug Store.

You will save money by buying your garden seeds of us.

Choice apricots 12c per lb.  
4 lbs. choice prunes for 25c.  
Sultana seedless raisins 8c per lb.

You will find our line of

## Silverware

Knives and forks, spoons, berry dishes, etc., to be the best in Chelsea.

Highest market price for eggs.

Glazier & Stimson.

# THE CHICAGO STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.  
CHICAGO, ILL., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1903.

## EXEMPT FROM TOLLS.

### CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF WHEELMEN.

**They May Ride Free Over Plank Roads—Unusually Bull Causes Drowning of Seven People—New Mining Properties Bonded for \$200,000.**

**Bicyclist Wins.**  
Judge Steere of Detroit decided that plank-road companies have no right to exact toll from bicyclists. A wheelman sued for damages because he had been compelled to refrain from using the road. The defendant company contended, among other matters, that man is an animal, and therefore the company had a right to collect toll. Judge Steere said: "While it is true that man is an animal and a bicycle is a vehicle, we are not prepared to accept the contention that the term animal, as found in the act under which the company was incorporated, would include men, women and children on bicycles, or nurse maids with baby carriages. Although technically man is an animal, we think the clear intent of the Legislature was to designate draught animals, beasts of burden and other dumb brutes. There seems to be but two reported cases on the question of collecting toll from bicycles, and, unfortunately for the peace of this issue, they arrive at contrary conclusions." Judge Steere held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover and ordered judgment in his favor for \$125 damages.

**Killed by a Premature Discharge.**  
While the United States steamship Yantic was at stationary target practice at Chico Bank, La Plata river, about seventy-five miles southwest from Montevideo, Uruguay, a sickening accident occurred. On account of the narrowness of the Yantic and the smallness of the gun ports it is necessary for the man loading the nine-inch gun to lean out of the port, clasping one arm about the gun and working the sponge and the rammer with the other arm, partly exposing his body in front of the muzzle. The bore had been sponged and the charge of eleven pounds of black powder had been rammed home by Seaman Murphy, assisted by Seaman O. Germanen. The cartridge exploded while Murphy was withdrawing the rammer and he was blown off the boat. No trace of him was found. Germanen lost one eye and the other was seriously injured and one arm was broken. Coxswain Hayden's hand was badly burned by the blast from the vent and the upper half port was shattered.

**Family of Seven Drowns.**  
A distressing accident has occurred ten miles west of Helena, Ark., resulting in the drowning of the family of ten negroes. Sylvester Sanders, a tenant on the Joel Higgins farm, where the current has been so swift as to threaten the destruction of the houses, left with his wife and five children for high ground. Unfortunately he took into his flat boat a large bull which he valued highly. When near the Calico place and within a mile of the hills the bull, which was almost famished, attempted to eat the small limbs of the willow trees through which the boat was being laboriously pushed. The animal's action tipped the boat and frightened the inmates, who made frantic efforts to right it. In the excitement the animal kicked the side of the boat to pieces and the entire family was drowned. Some negroes saw them, but were unable to render any assistance.

**New Copper Field.**  
Prospected less than a year ago, development work only just commenced, the world at large knowing nothing of its value or its location until about two weeks ago and on Wednesday bonded for \$175,000 to a Denver syndicate, is the record of the opening of the copper properties in Pierce County, thirty miles south of Tacoma, Wash. The bonding of ten claims is the result of a favorable report made by the copper experts from the Lake Superior region. Four claims near by have been bonded for \$40,000 to San Francisco men, who are now en route there. Development work on a large scale is to be commenced at once. Prospectors are flocking into the new district.

**Indianapolis Street-Car Fight.**  
The Common Council of Indianapolis passed a 3-cent street car fare ordinance. The first day of its operation hundreds of passengers were ejected for insisting upon a compliance with the new law, and the police refused to interfere. A police judge was thrown off, and ex-President Harrison evaded the issue by walking.

**Chicago's New Mayor.**  
Carter H. Harrison was sworn in as Mayor of Chicago Thursday night, in the presence of greater crowds and more ostentatious displays than have ever before characterized a similar scene in that city. His entire cabinet, except Commissioner of Health, was nominated and confirmed.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

Cuban insurgents have captured and fortified the port of Banes, on the north coast of the island.

A deed was placed on file in Kansas City, Kan., Tuesday conveying to William J. Isaac, of Kansas City, Mo., nearly one-half of the City of Argentina, a manufacturing suburb. The deed is made by the heirs of the children of Nancy Whitefeather, a Shawnee Indian, who died many years ago and who was the patentee of the land. Over \$1,000,000 worth of property is involved. The deed was recently approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

A new company has been formed to lease the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and to give grand opera through the country. Maurice Grau will be the general director.

Obituary: At Quincy, Ill., Mrs. Henry Roekenhoff. At Lyons, Iowa, Ira Stockwell, 77; Rev. George W. Brindell, 60. At Pana, Ill., Rev. C. H. Baldwin, 78.

In view of the very satisfactory tests of American armor plate heretofore sent to Russia, the Russian Government has asked the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies to submit proposals for furnishing armor plate for two large battleships.

## EASTERN.

R. E. Williams of Springfield, Mass., and W. H. Holloway of Newport, Tenn., are known to have perished in the Knoxville, Tenn., fire, and the body of A. E. Weeks, a traveling salesman of Rochester, Conn., who was registered at the Hotel Knox, is believed to be in the ruins. J. M. Bogie's death is now thought to be a matter of only a few hours. The loss is now estimated at \$1,100,000, with insurance of \$600,000.

Another of the survivors of the French line steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, which foundered off Cape Hatteras March 7, has arrived at New York from Havre, after traveling 7,000 miles out of his way. When the steamer was wrecked Colonel Sauvenet put off from her in a boat with fifteen of her crew. After five days of terrible suffering to which several of his companions succumbed, he, with the survivors, was picked up by the steamer Yantic, two days out from Newport News, bound for Glasgow.

Col. Charles W. Pickett, editor of the New Haven (Conn.) Evening Leader, is a sufferer from dyspepsia and has been taking a tonic for relief. This tonic he has kept in a medicine chest at his house, with other drugs. The other night, feeling somewhat indisposed, he took what he supposed was his tonic, but found that he had taken fully 100 drops of strychnine. Col. Pickett mounted his bicycle and searched for dear life to the office of Dr. William P. Baldwin, who hastily gave the Colonel an antidote and a hypodermic injection, by which the influence of the poison was overcome. Dr. Baldwin says it is the only case he has ever heard of in which a dose as small as Col. Pickett swallowed. His exertion on the bicycle in his mad race for life also had a beneficial result.

The Yonkers, N. Y., Savings Bank was entered at noon Monday by robbers, one of whom held up the aged cashier with a revolver, and after taking \$4,320.45 out of the cash drawer escaped. Lyman Cobb Jr. is the cashier of the bank. He is a man of about 70, and has held the position for thirty years. He was in charge of the bank, and had been engaged in conversation by a plausible stranger who "wanted to open an account." When the second robber entered and presented a revolver to his head. The first stranger grabbed a roll of bills, and the two quickly fled. The cashier, ignoring the command to throw up his hands, rushed across the room and sprung the electric police alarm. The response was not made quickly enough to secure the capture of the thieves. The loss will in no way injure the standing of the bank.

Activity on the part of the sugar trust to import enormous quantities of sugar before the enactment of the Dingley bill continues. It became necessary for Collector Kibbreth of New York to employ ten more weighers Thursday, and twenty others will be hired immediately to handle the many cargoes of sugar entered at that port. The payment of duty on sugar has increased more than \$500,000 for the week. At other ports the movement is correspondingly large. A dispatch from Boston stated that thirty ships loaded with sugar, wool and other merchandise from European ports are scheduled to sail for that port within the next few days. In Philadelphia the receipts were large, and the showing now is heavy. All this sugar entered as "directed shipped prior to April 1," hence the duty is collectable according to the schedule in the Wilson law.

## WESTERN.

Monday morning John Camp, aged 60 years, while walking on the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern in Springfield, Ill., was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

Because of an illness that covered most of her life, Minnie Fitzner of Chicago, 18 years old, became despondent, and after her parents had gone to bed, she went to a drug store and bought a package of poison. She swallowed some of the poison and soon after died.

Many visitors have inspected the vast subterranean passageway discovered at Castalia, Ohio. The cave is situated at the source of Castalia creek and extends underneath the town. The entrance is as yet made with difficulty, but the splendor of the interior is marvelous when shown by the illumination of torches. The State geologist will inspect the cave, after which the opening will be enlarged. It is believed that the cave is connected with Perry's Cave at Put-in-Bay and also with Flat Rock Cave, which would make it extend over an area greater than that of Mammoth Cave.

Daniel Wolsey Voorhees, "the tall eye-sore" of the Wabash, is dead. The former United States Senator from Indiana passed away Saturday morning at 5 o'clock in his home, 105 Maryland avenue northeast, Washington. For several years Mr. Voorhees had been in poor health, and for at least two years took no part in the proceedings in the Senate. He had suffered constantly from rheumatism of the heart, and his friends had come to expect his death at any time. Late reports, however, were to the effect that he had shown some signs of improvement, and the end, while not entirely unexpected, was nevertheless a shock.

A party of distinguished Japanese visitors left San Francisco for Washington, D. C., Wednesday. They include K. Komatsu and K. Kukawa, delegates to the international postal congress in Washington. They intend to inspect steel and iron buildings in this country with a view of furthering the use of structural iron in Japanese buildings. After remaining two months in the United States the party will go to London and Paris. In Paris they will inspect the site of the Paris international exhibition, which is to be held in 1900, and will assist the Japanese minister in France in selecting a site for the palace or castle to be erected for the use of the Crown Prince of Japan when he visits the exhibition. The palace will adjoin the space allotted to the Japanese exhibit.

Forty lives at least have been lost in the floods in South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Two persons are known to have been lost on the Floyd. Three have been reported drowned on the Big Sioux, two on the Missouri and two on the Coon, all in the immediate vicinity of Sioux City. Cases of a similar character are being reported every day from points farther away, and a sharp watch is being kept by authorities in river towns for floaters in the Missouri. Many people are missing, of whose death their friends have no positive information. Most of them have probably been carried down the Missouri, and their bodies probably will never be recovered. The bodies of two more victims were brought into Sioux City Friday.

Danford Magee of Whiting and Harry

N. Favill—who were drowned while attempting to ford the Ekibara river in Nebraska. There has been a general fall in all streams in the locality.

Recently there came from Kansas a report that an airship was navigating the heavens above that State at night. People in other sections smiled incredulously. Then from various letters points the same tidings came. Kansas folk said, "I told you so." Those who had not yet caught a glimpse of the mystery still scoffed, while Iowa insisted that the airship was a reality; that it moved with incredible speed, having been seen within an hour at points 400 miles apart; that the craft floated serenely, as a man-bird, as a drug store window; and some observers described with minuteness the style of construction. But the mystery surrounding this vagrant of the sky was dispelled Friday night when it came within range of the astronomer's telescope at Evanston, Ill., and was promptly identified as the star Alpha Orionis, of the constellation of Orion. The peculiar hues noted in the shifting colors of the heavenly visitant are explained by the well-known characteristics of this member of the Orion family, which changes its color with chameleon-like facility and which is really stationary, although appearing to be in rapid flight, this optical illusion being caused by the star lying low on the horizon of the earth and changing its point of view as the terrestrial planet revolves on its axis.

## SOUTHERN.

The executive committee of the centennial exposition at Nashville, Tenn., has adopted a resolution inviting the King of Greece and the royal family and the Greek nation to visit the exposition, and expressing sympathy for Greece in the present crisis.

Telegrams from Ozark, Ala., and Valdosta, Ga., crossing the ill-fated town of Arlington, Ga., show that that section was visited Friday by another gulf cyclone. At Ozark timbers were uprooted and houses blown to pieces. Several lives were lost, among them Mrs. Powers, who was caught beneath the falling timbers of her home and crushed. Her husband was unable to save her, and was himself badly hurt. Reaching Valdosta the storm became intensified in fury, and trees were blown down in every part of the city. A church in the southern part of the city was wrenched from its foundations and twisted into fragments by the angry wind.

William Jennings Bryan was injured at St. Augustine, Fla., Thursday night by the fall of a section of a hotel piazza. The Democratic candidate for President was rendered unconscious, his face was badly cut, and his body bruised in several places, but his injuries are not regarded as very serious. Others in the wreck were not so fortunate. Many were internally injured, some had their legs and arms broken, while nearly everybody suffered more or less. Hundreds were packed into the piazza, when, with a crackling, crashing noise, a section forty feet square fell to the ground twenty feet below. Panic seized the men and women, and for a while nobody seemed to know what to do. Then, as some of those who had fallen scrambled to their feet and called for aid for the other unfortunates, a general rescue movement was instituted. Mr. Bryan was discovered, and to the waiting thousands it was soon announced that he was unconscious. Mr. Bryan was taken to his room in the hotel as soon as the physicians finished their work, and retired immediately. Orders were given that he be not disturbed, and the physicians announced that the distinguished Nebraska man was not seriously hurt and would recover.

## WASHINGTON.

Col. William R. Shafter, First Infantry, U. S. A., has been nominated to be brigadier general.

The President Monday night announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Charles J. Paine of Boston, Mass., and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson as commissioners to an international monetary conference. These appointments are made under the act approved March 3, last, "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallicism," and by its provisions do not require confirmation by the Senate.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has initiated a new system of seed distribution in his department. His aim is to diversify, so far as possible, the farm products of the country, and to this end he is making a speciality of selecting new and valuable seeds from all parts of the world and putting them in the hands of the farmers likely to use them to advantage. He has begun the work with sugar beets and leguminous plants of all sorts. While sugar beets are now widely cultivated in the West, the best seed at present comes from abroad.

## FOREIGN.

The filibustering steamer Bermuda has again outwitted the officials and Spanish spies and sailed to Cuba with men and supplies for the insurgents.

The Japanese Government has decided to send two warships to Hawaii. Japanese newspapers urge the Government to take a firm attitude toward the Hawaiian and American governments.

Aubrey Beardsley, the London artist, has been formally received into the Roman Catholic Church. His health, which has been precarious for a long time past, is now better, and he has gone to the Riviera.

A formidable conspiracy to assassinate President Alfaro of Ecuador has been discovered at Quito. A number of priests are reported to be implicated in the plot. The ringleaders of the revolutionary movement, Ignacio Ventamilla, Jose Maria Saense and Rafael Camano, with fifty of their followers, have been arrested and thrown into prison.

An immense amount of damage was caused at Buenos Ayres by the explosion of a cartridge of fireworks. The accident occurred near a block of buildings adjacent to the houses, and the buildings almost immediately caught fire. A whole block was destroyed before the flames were got under control. Ten persons lost their lives from the explosion or during the conflagration.

The steamer Empress of Japan brings the following from China: "The Chinese Government has decided to order four more armored cruisers, two fast cruisers, and several torpedo destroyers of the 'English type.' There are indications of a change, but there are still a great many attempts made to undermine his newly acquired influence."

In the House of Commons at London Mr. Chamberlain announced that a contract had been signed between Canada

and the Patrons of Newcastles for a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. He added as the contract still requires sanction of the Imperial Government, which is considering the subject, it would be premature to make any further statement.

Consul Germain, in a report to the State Department from Zurich in regard to the plan recently introduced in the public schools of several European cities, says: "In Brussels the children attending public schools were requested by their teachers to gather up on their way to and from the school all apparently useless objects and deliver their collection daily to their respective teachers. In the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1893, or within eight months, the following amounts were collected: Tin foil, 1,522 pounds; old paint tubes, 220 pounds; bottle caps, 4,415 pounds; scraps of metal, 1,221 pounds; total, 7,781 pounds. This amount of rubbish was disposed of and the proceeds applied so as to completely clothe 500 poor children and send ninety sick ones to recuperation colonies, and there still remained quite a balance, which was distributed among the poor sick of the city."

According to advices brought to San Francisco by the Gaelic, natives in the vicinity of Ichang, China, are dying by hundreds of starvation. The grain crop last year was almost a total failure, and as the people exchanged their maize for rice to last them through the winter, food has been scant for a long time. Supplies are now completely exhausted, and the harvest of death has begun. The officials are making efforts to furnish food for the starving people by sending in rice, but the supplies they are able to contribute are so small and the number of those in direct need is so great that little good is accomplished. Owing to the difficulty of transporting the rice in the famine districts, only those living along the waterways are aided. For those in the interior there is no help, and the mortality is great and growing steadily. Even in the sections that the relief supplies reach the amount given to each family is so small that it serves barely to sustain life, and does not relieve the pangs of hunger. No estimate of the loss of life is given, but it is reported to be heavy.

On Saturday a body of 3,000 Greek volunteers posted at the Macedonian frontier, opposed to a larger Turkish force, advanced into the enemies' territory without orders from the Government at Athens. King George is said to be trying strenuously to avert war, but so far there is no disavowal of the act of invasion. The Turkish authorities are alive to the situation, and are making mighty efforts to concentrate a force to oppose the advance of the Greeks. The plan of the insurgents was to occupy Balto, on the frontier of Macedonia, in order to prevent the Turks from taking up a more advanced position. Directly the Greeks crossed the frontier their leaders issued a proclamation calling upon the Macedonians and Epirotes to rise for freedom. A special dispatch Monday from Trikhalas says the Turkish garrison of Balto, numbering about eight hundred men, which was besieged by the Greek insurgents, has cut its way through the Greeks, with a loss of thirty men killed. The fighting was stubborn. It was only at the fourth attempt that the Turks were able to issue from their barracks. The insurgents, the special dispatch further states, continued their march into Macedonia and have captured the town of Krania. They pursued the Turks close to Cipria, which is only two hours distant from Grevena.

## IN GENERAL.

The Globe flour mills at Cornwall, Ont., were burned. Loss, \$33,000.

Mexico, it is reported, may place a prohibitive duty on American hogs and packing house products if the United States adopts the duty on Mexican cattle provided in the Dingley bill.

Among the passengers of the steamship Monowai from Australia to San Francisco was Lord Primate of Australia, William Saumarez Smith, D. D., who is on his way to England; Emily Solow, the opera singer, and Chief Justice A. E. Judd of the Hawaiian Supreme Court.

Under orders issued by National Commander John P. Donahue the thirty-second anniversary of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, known to history as "Appomattox day," was appropriately observed Friday by the encampment of the Union Veteran Legion throughout the country. In Philadelphia there was a grand parade, the local legion being re-enforced by delegations from New Jersey, Delaware and New York. At Pittsburgh, the anniversary was celebrated by a parade of all the encampments of the Union Veteran Legion in that vicinity, with contingents from Wheeling, Johnstown, Greensburg and other points.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 20c to 22c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hull, \$25 to \$80 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 93c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 38c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, 32c to 34c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 33c; clover seed, \$4.45 to \$4.55.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 3, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 18c; eggs, Western, 9c to 11c.

## WEIGHTY RUNAWAY.

### MINING MACHINERY DASHES DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

**Lives of Six Men Imperiled—Miserable Attempt to Cremate a Man—Tragic Death of a Chicago Engineer at His Post of Duty.**

**Runaway Down a Mountain.**  
The heavy mining machinery for the Delamar mines in Nevada, sent by wagon from Milford, Utah, some time ago, is ready to be placed in the mine. The machinery was loaded on three wagons and drawn by sixty horses. Going down the canyon from Panaca summit it was necessary to remove all the horses except six. With a rider for each horse, the chance of stopping under three miles, an immense load of 25,000 pounds became unmanageable and went crashing down upon the team. The procession rushed down the canyon at a terrific rate and live a horse could make a misstep and live a moment. After going a distance of three miles, in which the lives of six men were in the greatest peril, the runaway wagons were fortunately brought to a standstill without damage.

**Murder and Arson.**  
The house of Edward Reynolds at Oakland, R. I., was burned, together with all the outbuildings. It is thought that it is a case of murder and arson. Mrs. Reynolds' body, mutilated and bloodstained, was taken from her bed by those who discovered the fire. They found bloodstains and what is believed to be traces of kerosene about the room. A 20-year-old daughter of Reynolds, Reynolds himself, and Martin Mowry, who boarded with the family, were missing. Mowry was later found hiding in a barn near Harrisonville and was at once placed under arrest on suspicion of having been involved in the affair.

**Mysterious Affair at Johnsonburg, Pa.**  
Tuesday night as a Philadelphia and Erie Railroad train was leaving Johnsonburg, Pa., the trainmen were horrified to see the body of a man lying on a pile of burning ties near the railroad track. The train was stopped and a brakeman succeeded in pulling the man from his awful position. His clothing was in flames and almost the entire body was badly burned. The man is very reticent concerning the affair, but says that a number of men with whom he was traveling found him hand and foot and threw him upon the fire to get rid of him. The injured man will not divulge the names of his enemies.

**Wants Big Damages.**  
A civil suit for \$225,000 was filed in the St. Louis Circuit Court before Judge Fisher. It was instituted by Daniel Sullivan, a banker of San Antonio, Tex., against the Strahom, Hutton & Evans Commission Company of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis. The plaintiff claims that the defendants, in a letter written July 8, 1895, to a customer of both plaintiff and defendants advised him to transfer his business from Sullivan's bank, as they did not like his business methods, and otherwise injured his business with correspondents. He asks for \$25,000 actual and \$200,000 exemplary damages.

**Died at His Post.**  
"I'm dying, I know I am," said Angus Nicholson, chief engineer at the Curtis building on West Washington street, Chicago, Wednesday. At the same time he placed his hand on the throttle ready to start the machinery for the day. Suddenly he reeled backward, placed one hand to his side and held the throttle with the other. The assistant engineer ran forward and caught Nicholson just as the latter fell backward to the floor. A physician was quickly summoned, but Nicholson had died from heart disease. The engineer for a long time had not been in good health, having suffered considerably from heart troubles.

## BREVITIES.

The St. James' Gazette, London, referring to the trouble in Hawaii regarding the landing of Japanese immigrants, says that if a rupture between Japan and the United States occurs the latter may find the Japanese navy a hard customer to tackle.

A leather firm in the Strand, London, has secured the order for the harnesses to be worn by the six cream Flemish horses that are to draw the queen's carriage in the procession to St. Paul's Cathedral June 22. The contract price of the harness is \$7,000.

A snowslide at the Baltimore mine, near Ketcham, Idaho, resulted in the death of a man named White, Fred Telford and his 6-year-old stepson. They were caught in the slide while on the way to their cabin and covered up to a depth of fifty or sixty feet.

The London Evening News publishes a dispatch from its special correspondent at Athens saying that the Turkish Government has formally informed the Greek Government that any further raid of irregulars into Turkish territory will be regarded by Turkey as a declaration of war upon the part of Greece.

Charles J. Arnold, alias "Baron" Robert von Turkheim, will probably be taken back to San Francisco to answer to a charge of bigamy. A warrant for his arrest was issued by Judge Allen of Oakland, upon the complaint of his first wife, whom he deserted six months ago and from whom he has never been divorced. The Omaha police have been asked to intercept him.

A dispatch from Essen-on-the-Ruhr announces that ten persons were killed by an explosion of fire damp in the Oberhausen pit.

The Greater New York charter bill has passed the New York Senate over Mayor Strong's veto by a vote of 34 to 10. The charter was adopted by the Assembly by the decisive vote of 106 to 32.

Col. John Hay, United States ambassador to the court of St. James, sailed from New York for England Wednesday on the American line steamship St. Paul. He was accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter.

During a gale in the British Channel Wednesday the British steamer Mayne, 3,016 tons, outward bound for India and the East, was driven ashore off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight. There was a scene of greatest excitement among the passengers and crew, who were rescued by the rocket apparatus.

## NATIONAL SOLON.

### REVIEW OF THEIR WORK WASHINGTON.

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

**The Legislative Grid.**  
The Senate met at noon Monday for the first time since the death of ex-Senator Voorhees, who, until a recent day, a conspicuous member of the body, opening prayer of Rev. Dr. Millard, blind chaplain, made eloquent reference to Mr. Voorhees' brilliant talents, patriotic ardor, kindling eloquence, and his great powers to every cause, his vine consolation which was invoked for the ally of the man who had inscribed his name on the tablets which perpetuate the orators and statesmen of his country. Immediately following the prayer Gorman of Maryland moved that a mark of respect to their late associate Senate adjourn, adding that many of the Senators desired to attend the funeral, motion prevailed. The House did not meet.

Mr. Morgan completed his Cuban speech in the Senate Tuesday, and consideration of the bankruptcy bill was resumed. Senator Chandler introduced his bill concerning the Secretary of the Navy in possession of the armor plants of Bethlehem and the Carnegie company. The House did nothing.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Vesterefered a resolution in the nature of a censure of Secretary Gage and declared illegal his recent order relative to the importation after April 1, when, according to the retroactive clause of the tariff bill, the new tariff rates are to go into effect. Mr. Morrill moved to refer the resolution and the debate and vote following the first indication of the strength of tariff supporters. The motion prevailed 24 to 23. Two Senators were also questioned as to their positions upon both resolutions in doubt. The affirmative vote was given by Republicans, including a silver Republican, Mr. Masten of Montana. The negative vote was given by Democrats, Populists and two Republicans, Pettigrew of South Dakota and Cannon of Utah. The President sent a message to Congress urging that a suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at Paris exposition. The House was in session but ten minutes, and then adjourned until Saturday without transacting business.

The Senate spent Thursday considering the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it. Early in the session the proceedings were made executive, and the doors were again opened to the public the Indian bill came up. The question was on the committee amendment opening the Uncoln public land reservation in Utah to public entry. Jones of Arkansas withdrew the point order he had made and on a yeas and nays the amendment was agreed to 50 to 13. A number of recent appointments were confirmed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 5 o'clock. The House did nothing.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Baseball crockery comes too high, merron \$10,000 pitchers have been seen.—New Orleans Picayune.

Hon. Matt Quay's enemies are beginning to fear that he carries a night bag to the White House.—Washington Post.

With a tariff and a treaty on hand, Senate can complain of no lack of material for deliberation.—Washington Star.

There is one commendable feature of the Congressional Record. It does not have a poster poetry department.—Washington Post.

In telling Charlemagne Tower, Jr., to go to Austria, President McKinley did not exactly tell Col. Fred Grant to go to blazes.—Boston Globe.

The dog has been taken out of the yard, so that whenever Prosperity like drooping in she will not be intimidated.—Kansas City Times.

In the spring freer hunger grows the pantry mouse. In the spring the deriding fancy turns to thoughts of closing house.—New York Press.

Mr. Moody's arrival in Chicago is very timely. He found four candidates for Mayor inquiring what they should do to be saved.—Detroit Free Press.

Dr. Swallow, the editor of a Methodist journal, has been convicted of libeling Pennsylvania politician. This seems most incredible.—Richmond Times.

The waste of time caused by the election of Senators by the Legislature is an excellent reason for electing them by popular vote.—Louisville Commercial.

Some scientific sharp says that "the brain is merely a lesion of the temperature of the body." But what is the result of that disease?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Mrs. Christopher Bettarie has sustained the reputation of her sex for marksmanship. She aimed a revolver at a man and shot her husband.—Chicago Journal.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that Phoebe Cousins has dug up the battle and gone upon the warpath. We await arbitration right away.—Chicago Times-Herald.

There is a big pile of money coming through the custom houses in these times and there is a big hole in the treasury which it readily sinks out of sight.—Pittsburgh Journal.

The women are going to hold a big congress in Philadelphia pretty soon. There will be a rush of business for Philadelphia doctors while it lasts.—Cleveland Leader.

It is surprising that so many men want the job of Secretary of State. It would be a violation of party ethics to ask.—Chicago Record.

Texas is to buy a battleship. Many reports, we had never supposed Texas needed such appliances. Any ship has usually been considered a battleship in Texas.—St. Louis Star.

# TENNESSEE AGRICULTURE COMMERCE EXPOSITION

## NASHVILLE.

On the first day of May will commence the centennial exposition of the agriculture of Tennessee as a State. The preparations which have been made for this exhibition are on a scale much larger than was expected when the proposition of such a means of celebration was made two years ago.

The exposition, which, as before stated, will open May 1, will continue until the 31st. Its main object is, of course, to show the wealth and resources of Tennessee. There will be exhibits from the other States in the Union and from foreign countries. Fifteen exposition buildings, with several others, have been erected and are nearly completed. They will be in readiness in ample time for the opening of the exhibits.

The agricultural building in Chicago these buildings are of staff. They are built on the plans of the most skillful architects, and exhibit great beauty. The central building on the exposition ground is the Parthenon, which is an exact copy of the Parthenon at Athens. Here will be the exhibit of fine arts. There are no windows in the building, the entire roof being of glass and admitting light and air.

The commerce building, in which will be the liberal arts exposition, is the largest building on the grounds. Its dimensions are 600x315 feet. It has a central dome 175 feet in diameter. The agricultural building is nearly as large. It has a great central dome and six smaller ones surrounding it. Nest in size and importance come the machinery building, the transportation building, the forestry building and the women's building. The latter is on the edge of a beautiful grove and is a close copy of the famous Hermitage, the home of Gen. Andrew Jackson. It was designed by the famous architect, and its appointments are most complete. One of the most attractive buildings on the grounds, and one of the most interesting, is the negro building. Here will be exhibited showing the progress of the negro in America since plantation days. The children's building will be another interesting structure.

One of the most handsome structures on the grounds is the auditorium, in which various congresses and conventions of the exposition will be held. The seating capacity is 5000. The United States exhibit will be quite complete, in a building of its own. Other structures are the history building, administration building, agricultural hall, the live stock arena, and fourteen State buildings. That of Illinois is an exact copy, one-sixth the size, of the administration building at the World's Fair.

### MAY LOSE ITS RIVER.

Nashville, Ind., confronted with a grave danger. The city of Evansville, Ind., is threatened with a grave danger and perhaps the present high floods in the Ohio river outside its prosperity may be forever sacrificed. The Ohio river, which has been the great source of the city's commercial and industrial activity, has scooped out for itself a new channel, and Evansville may soon stand six miles from the river.

Three miles up the river from Henderson is what is known as the "cut-off." At this point the Ohio river makes a sharp bend, forming almost a perfect horseshoe. The bend derives its name from this peculiarity, for it is known as Horseshoe Bend. Evansville is in the big end of the horseshoe, and Henderson is on the southwest point. The peninsula formed by the river is that of rich river bottom land that affords the finest corn in the world, but it is now being abandoned.

Five miles up the river from Evansville is the entrance to Mound Slough. Here the beginning of the "cut-off." In high water the river runs through the slough, but in low water it runs into the Ohio again at the point five miles from Henderson already named.

For years with each succeeding flood Mound Slough has been gradually widening. The water has eaten away ton after ton of the soft river bottom land, until there is hardly a place where the slough is not 200 feet wide. It ranges in width to nearly half a mile. As the slough grew in width it also grew in length. Last year for the first time the water of Evansville realized the danger of its city. They noticed that in high



JOSEPH W. BAILEY.

dress suit habit, but he has not missed anything that came his way on account. Mr. Bailey says he has no grounded prejudice to a "claw hammer" coat, but he is afraid to put on his first dress suit because it might be taking a very dangerous step. He says he has not the time to be a society man or a regular diner out, and resisted the temptation to order a suit of evening clothes when he received his invitation to the White House, fearing that if he should once get into the dangerous things the temptation to do so again would be too strong to be resisted, and he would in time become an habitual diner out, thereby frittering away much valuable time, which could better be devoted to study and to answering the letters of his constituents.



AN INTERESTING MAP.

water the current in front of their town was more sluggish than it should have been, and one day an actual movement of water as though the Ohio was "running upstream," was noticed. Petitions were hastily drawn up asking Congress for an appropriation to build a levee along Horseshoe Bend, but nothing came of it.

A few days ago a river captain ran a messenger steamer through the "cut-off," and the trip was made securely. It is now probable that the new channel will widen sufficiently this season to change the course of the river and leave Evansville and Henderson six miles inland.

That Henderson will be benefited as much as Evansville is damaged goes without saying. The change means that all boat supply houses in the latter city will be moved at once within the gates of Henderson. It would mean a larger volume of business for Evansville's rival, and many shippers who have gone to Evansville by river will not go by rail. The Evansville water works would be abandoned and the saw mill industries could survive. These saw mills are situated on the river bank. They secure their raw material from log rafts which are floated down Green river in Kentucky and thence into the Ohio and to Evansville.

### DON'T DINE WITH M'KINLEY.

Because Congressman Bailey doesn't like dress snits. All Washington has been talking about Congressman Bailey's awful breach of etiquette in sending regrets to the President who had invited him to attend a State House dinner. When Congressman Bailey gave his excuse for not attending that he did not like to wear a dress suit, people were more than shocked.

After he had sent his regrets Mr. Bailey went to see the President to explain his reason for not attending. Mr. McKinley told him not to mind about the dress suit, but to come by any old thing, words to that effect. To have done

that wouldn't have been so terribly out of place. General under the first Cleveland administration he refused to put on a dress suit, but he did not stay away from the White House on that account. Jerry Simpson of Kansas has also avoided the

### A FARMER POLITICIAN.

"Jack" Gowdy, the New Consul General to Paris.

John K. Gowdy—"Oom Jack" some of the papers call him—who has been appointed consul general to Paris, is one of the leading Republicans in Indiana. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He is rather old to take up the study of the French language, but says he will manage it. The Indiana leader is a native of his State, and lives on a farm in the fertile bottoms of Rush County. He is now in the neighborhood of 60 years of age, and his youthful face and clear eye are tokens of the method and the care he has practiced during his entire life. Mr. Gowdy's career has not been eventful. He entered the war as a private, and was captain be-



JOHN K. GOWDY.

fore he never talks of the type of war, and believes it should not be recalled. When he goes abroad he will take with him his wife and his charming daughter.

A beet sugar company has been organized at Minneapolis with a capital of \$2,000,000. A State association has also been formed to educate the farmers as to the product.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

**How to Successfully Cultivate Melons**—Method of Furrow Irrigation—Applying Potash Fertilizers—Points and Suggestions About Live Stock.

#### Successful Melon Culture.

Watermelons are excessive feeders, and many fall in attempting to grow them because they do not furnish sufficient plant food to supply the necessary strength for vigorous vine and fine fruit. Not infrequently watermelon vines turn yellow and die when they should be just in their prime, simply from plant starvation.

I prepare the ground as for corn. Lay off in rows twelve feet apart each way. I dig a hole about one and a half feet deep and perhaps three feet in diameter. In the bottom of this I put a peck or more of good stable manure, tramping it lightly. Next I put in a layer of soil and follow with a layer made up of equal parts of soil and rich manure thoroughly mixed, and justly, where the seeds are to be placed, another layer of pure soil. Sow seeds thickly and cover about one inch. When the second or third leaf shows thin out to two or three plants in the hill. If exceptionally large melons, regular "prize takers," are desired, thin to but one plant in the hill. I cultivate about as I do corn, hoeing each hill after entire patch is plowed. If very dry, cultivate often, particularly about the hills. It is some trouble to thus prepare the ground, but it more than pays in the size, number and quality of melons produced; also in the increased length of time that the vines are in bearing, as they remain green and in good condition until killed by frost.—Orange Judd Farmer.

#### Furrow Irrigation.

Having the water upon the land, it can be applied in various ways. Flooding or allowing the water to spread over the surface to the depth of from two to ten inches was formerly extensively used, but it is now employed only for grain and similar crops. The most common method for vegetables and fruits is to make furrows and run the water along in them so that it can soak into the soil. Professor Taft, in his article on irrigation incorporated in the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

If properly arranged, the water can not spread upon the surface, and by turning back the furrows as soon as the water has soaked in and cultivating the soil the moisture can be prevented from evaporating.

#### Potato Fertilizers.

Fertilizers on potatoes have been the subject of exhaustive experiment at the Ohio State Station and numerous sub-stations. Phosphoric acid seems to have been the controlling element in increasing yield in all these tests, whereas, according to the "New England Homestead," in many of the Southern, Middle and Eastern States potash seems to be the more necessary element. In the Ohio test the lowest cost per bushel of increase was obtained by the use of superphosphate alone, but the greatest gain per acre was with 1,100 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Muriate of potash did not give profitable increase, but proved beneficial with superphosphate.

#### Live Stock Points.

Did you begin 1897 with a book in which to set down all your expenses and income for the year? If you did not, then you made a serious mistake. A farmer, no more than a merchant, can have any idea of whether he is making money or losing it unless he keeps a strict account of everything. There would not be half so many farmers groaning under debt or half so many mortgages on agricultural lands if the ruralist maintained a strict system of bookkeeping. You can never know whether either live stock or dairying pays unless you know exactly how much it costs to raise an animal or to feed a milk cow.

If you have not already done so, begin now to keep a stock book, in which the history and facts in regard to all the animals on your place are recorded. Register particularly the birth of an animal; also be particular to note down when to look for lambs or colts or calves to be born.

No way has been found by which rape may be kept for winter feed. It may, however, be planted very early in the spring, and at the same time oats are sown, and it will quickly spring up and furnish the first spring pasture for sheep and lambs. It will give them such a start that they will go ahead of sheep not thus provided and remain larger and finer throughout.

#### Artificial Comb.

It is but a few years since the extractor was invented, artificial foundation contrived and the movable frame discovered. Now the world is set agog by a German, Otto Schulz, of Buckow, in the construction of artificial comb, all ready for the bee to fill with honey. Both wooden and metallic combs have been used for breeding purposes prior to this, but never for the reception of honey. The artificial comb is made of wax, and, according to the Farm Journal's description of it, the only objectionable feature is its heaviness. The

cell constructed by the bees is 1/16 of an inch from two one-thousandths to four one-thousandths of an inch, but the Schulz is twenty-two one-thousandths. This would make it too expensive for practical purposes. This objectionable feature will doubtless be overcome, and the combs, fully drawn out into cells, will be given to bees as artificial foundation is now given. The insects will then be confined to the business of propagating their species and gathering the nectar from the opening flowers.

#### Pruning the Evergreen.

The question of pruning is an open one. Different people have different views on the subject, yet all alike may be successful. Then, again, the objects to be attained are often widely divergent, but in general principles, the deciduous trees mentioned should never be pruned or restricted in their growth. In order to keep them shapely a process of thinning should be adopted and by this means overhanging and overcrowding branches removed entirely, thus preserving an even distribution of light and air and maintaining the symmetry of the tree.

As to the time to do this, when the tree is devoid of foliage should be the best, for it is then easier of access, it makes less work in the removing of branches, etc.; there is no risk of bleeding and the chances of clumsy workmen tearing the bark when sawing away limbs are very much reduced.

Evergreens should be treated somewhat differently; some of the kinds mentioned are frequently trained into hedges and in their good nature stand several clippings during the spring and summer. But to be absolutely correct pruning or thinning of these should be done in the brief interval in the spring when they are casting their foliage and making ready for their new effort. This period is of very short duration and usually happens in May. All dead branches should then be cut back and the remaining parts given a chance to break again. Summer pruning of these is not advisable, and fall pruning positively wrong, for at that date the tree needs all its energies to carry itself through the winter, and to that end has stored its strength.—American Gardening.

#### Millet a Dangerous Feed.

Bulletin 36 of North Dakota Station gives results of several years' tests and observations in feeding millet to horses and other stock. These tests at the station show beyond doubt that millet fed to horses regularly for any considerable time produced an increased action of the kidneys, causes infusion of blood into the joints, puffing them and destroying the texture of the ends of the bones, so that the tendons (leaders) and muscles break loose and death follows.

Eminent veterinary surgeons of Minneapolis, New York, Illinois, Nebraska and Delaware sent letters to the station, which are published in the bulletin, showing that they have found in their practice that the same results follow the continued use of millet as horse feed, and two of them describe cases in which it was equally injurious to milch cows.

In view of the fact that millet is a staple human food in many parts of Africa, China and Japan, the above experiences are rather remarkable.—German town Telegraph.

#### Farm Notes.

Butter that is washed until it is dry and hard usually lacks that quick, fresh taste that is in butter not so dry and hard.

If you have a shallow well do not neglect to clean it out at the first opportunity which presents itself. It is a large factor in the health of the family to have pure water.

Should a young lamb get separated from its mother for some hours be careful to milk her thoroughly before you let the lamb have access to her. The "penned" milk is apt to kill the lamb.

Weak and non-fertilized eggs are the stumbling blocks on which many a beginner falls. Early-laid eggs are apt to be sterile unless the hens have been kept warm and so fed that they will not get too fat.

Every neighborhood has a farmer a little more progressive than the average, one who always has the best of everything. These are the persons to whom to go for improved stock, for advice as to breeds, for lessons in the care of stock.

"I know nothing about general farming," writes a York State nurseryman, "my own particular business requiring all my time. I have no special advice to offer farmers, except that I do not think it a good idea to put a mortgage on the place in order to buy a grand piano, etc., as some farmers have done in our neighborhood."

There is an immense amount of butter sold every year that would have been salable if properly made. Although farmers have made butter for centuries, yet at the present day there are many of them who cannot put a good article on the market, even with modern appliances to assist them. The creameries produce better butter than farmers because of having skill and experience in the business. The farmer need have no fear of competition if he knows how to make butter of superior quality.

A great many persons take an interest in pure-bred poultry, probably because it costs but little to enjoy a small flock, while the numerous annual poultry shows stimulate competition for the prizes. It is a fact, also, that the farmer's boy who is given a flock of pure-bred fowls for pleasure is induced to take greater interest in pure-bred stock of all kinds. He learns the value of breeding and gains sufficient knowledge in the management of fowls to convince him that success can be best attained by using the best in every department of the farm.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. MICHIGAN SOLONS.

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

#### Lesson for April 25.

Golden Text—"The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them."—Ps. 34: 7.

This lesson has for its subject, Peter Delivered from Prison, and is found in Acts 12: 5-17.

The narrative passes again from Antioch to Jerusalem, on account of the connection afforded by the aid sent by the Antioch church to famine-stricken Judea (see Acts 11: 28-30). This famine seems to be represented as widespread ("throughout all the world") in Acts, but no record is found of a universal famine in the reign of Claudius. Josephus mentions a famine which prevailed in Judea at this time—about A. D. 44. The Christians of Antioch sent relief to their brethren in Judea by Barnabas and Saul, who had been working with them. The stay of these messengers was but brief, and apparently Saul had no important official communication with the other apostles, for he does not mention the visit in Gal. 2, where he is enumerating those trips to Jerusalem which showed his independent attitude towards the leaders there. But while he and Barnabas were in the city, or "about that time," occurred the remarkable deliverance of Peter which is recorded in Acts 12. Verses 1-4 of chap. 12 should be included in the lesson. Herod Agrippa I., grandson of Herod the Great, was king, and persecuted the church, beheading James, the brother of John, and desiring to do the same with Peter. This, however, was just before the passover of 45, and so Peter was imprisoned until the close of the festival (12: 14).

#### Explanatory.

The prayers of the church in such an emergency must have been earnest and prolonged. The tragic death of James, the brother of John, had filled them with dismay. A similar fate seemed to await their other leaders—James, the brother of Jesus, head of the church, and others equally prominent. Peter, the eloquent, the godly, whose character had been so finely developed by the experiences of the fifteen years since his Master's departure, now seemed to be very near his end; for the inexorable cruelty of this Herod equalled that of his grandfather, who killed the children at Bethlehem, and his uncle, who beheaded John the Baptist. Doubtless prayer meetings were held in private houses all over Jerusalem—for it would be neither convenient nor safe for the whole church to meet together at such a time.

Peter was so strongly guarded that escape seemed impossible. Bound to two soldiers in a prison watched by several men, he must have expected death on the morrow; though, remembering his former experience (5: 19) he may have wondered whether God would see fit again to deliver him from his jailers for future service.

Thoughts of wonder and solemnity must have passed through Peter's mind when he stood alone on the dark street, looking upwards where the angel had disappeared, and trying to comprehend the greatness of his responsibility in view of so great a deliverance.

His first thought was of his brethren in Christ. He knew where to look for them—at prayer. Mary, the mother of Mark, had made her house a center of the "prayer meetings" that were going on most of the time, and it was there that Peter expected to find the welcome that he craved.

"A damsel named Rhoda": This little incident is one of the many touches that witness irresistibly to the truthfulness of the narrative. The picture of this girl, Rhoda—her name means "a rose"—in her natural feminine excitement and lack of presence of mind, could hardly have been invented by a writer of that time. It bears the stamp of truth. The joy of those within the house was so tumultuous when they beheld Peter that he could not get a chance to speak. It was a glad home-coming, almost like a return from the dead. It is probable that he withdrew for a time to some neighboring town and lived quietly for a few months before venturing to return. Meanwhile the cruel king had died.

#### Teaching Hints.

With this lesson closes the first main division of the history of the apostolic church; during that period, covered by the first twelve chapters of Acts, the church at Jerusalem is the center and Peter the leader. The early church flourished in adversity. It survived the first persecution which arose about Stephen, and was much enlarged by the preaching of the exiles who left Jerusalem at that time; it survived the perils of famine, those in the north helping those in the south in true Christian fashion; and it could not be crushed by the persecution of Herod Agrippa and the death of one of its leading men, James. Opposition develops the finest qualities of men, by strengthening their instincts of self-denial and co-operation. The decline of the church begins to be apparent just as soon as it was recognized by the State and protected from persecution—in the fourth century.

The personal affection of the early Christians for their leaders is most strikingly shown in the case of Peter, with all his faults, was much beloved by those men in Jerusalem. It was one great family, and all were interested in each other's joys and sorrows. Much united prayer was perhaps the most important single cause of this beautiful spirit among early Christians. It would not be less effective to-day. When God delivers a man from danger, it is for service. How many of us there are who pray fervently for relief when in danger of sickness, and forget all about it as soon as the danger is past. The lesson is an easy one to teach because of its picturesque details; and it really points its own moral.

#### Next Lesson—"Paul's First Missionary Journey."—Acts 13: 1-13.

#### Looking Upward.

One who accustoms himself to think of pure and holy things, who sets his affections on things above, and strives to reach whatsoever things are lovely, will grow upward toward the things he loves and thinks upon; but one who lets his mind turn habitually to debasing things, things unwholy, unclean, sensual, will find his whole soul bending downward and growing toward the earth.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

On Friday the bill prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine so as to resemble butter, which recently passed both houses after an effort extending over six years, was hung up in the Senate, and the indications are that the farmers will lose the battle after all. The labor members in the House have gathered up the remnants of the Molitor anti-convict contract labor bill and will try to draft a satisfactory measure by eliminating the chis-gang feature of that bill. The Senate has backed adversely upon a project to build an electric road from Bay City to Port Huron, thence north through Sanilac and Huron counties, the opposition of the steam road companies being the principal factor in the downfall of the bill permitting the construction of the projected line. The bills had already passed both houses, but the Senate recalled them, the purpose being to let them die in the committee.

The House Monday passed these bills: Permitting sureties on administrators, executors and guardians' bonds to give evidence; permitting judge of probate to imprison persons who may refuse to testify as to property supposed to be illegally concealed; permitting record of court decisions as land titles in counties where lands affected by such decisions are located; requiring that State tax liens shall be satisfied before city tax sales shall be binding; repealing law that plank road companies must file their acceptance of laws affecting them before such statutes become operative, immediate effect; requiring toll road companies to pay tax on gross instead of on net earnings; providing for the taxation of land hereafter acquired by cemetery associations and not used for burial purposes; for labeling and stamping of prison-made goods; for labeling of vinegar; providing separate police stations for women and children in cities and for police matrons.

Tuesday the Flint charter bill was passed by the House, over Gov. Pingree's veto. The House also passed the bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1899, all county officers, save sheriff, shall be paid a salary to be fixed by the Supervisors, and that all fees provided by the statute be covered into the county treasury. The Senate passed a joint resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment requiring an educational qualification of electors. The same body defeated resolutions submitting amendments to make the regents of the university subject to legislative direction, and to fix a salary of \$800 per regular session for legislators.

At the close of Wednesday's engagement in the House over the railroad bills the anti-railroaders have made no advance. But three of the twelve pending railroad bills were acted upon in committee of the whole. The two authorizing the railroad commission to order a bell at every crossing deemed dangerous by him, and requiring bicycles to be carried as baggage, were agreed to. A long fight ensued over the bill prohibiting discrimination in freight and passenger rates. This was finally amended so as not to apply to passenger rates. As agreed to the bill gives a person discriminated against in the matter of freight rates the right to recover. The Senate passed the Flint charter over Gov. Pingree's veto. Favorable reports were made in the Senate on bills providing for uniform text books, prohibiting sparring matches and creating the county of Lincoln from the south half of Ontonagon County.

On Thursday the Donovan bill providing for the ringing of the curfew bell in cities and villages as a signal for children under 15 years of age to seek their homes after 8 o'clock in the evening passed the Senate and went to the Governor for his signature.

#### Sent After Matches.

"Sirrah!" exclaimed the president of the match trust to his trembling agent, "have you bought all the match factories in England?"

"Yes, sire."

"And all in France and Germany?"

"Yes, sire; as well as those in all the balance of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America."

"It is well," said the Match Magnate, "you have done your work nobly. But the end is not yet. Prepare to die. Join, bring the electrocutionary chair."

In spite of his struggles the agent was bound in the chair and the dynamo set in motion.

"Wait!" he cried. "One moment! May I know why I am thus sent to my last home?"

It was the president of the Match Trust who answered him.

"You may," he said. "You are a good man. When you die your soul will fly to the happy realms above, and there you will still find work to do for our trust. Until you have done your work there our monopoly will not be complete, for see—" and here he drew forth a paper, evidently a page from a book of poems—"see, here it is stated that 'matches are made in heaven.' Good-by and good luck! You are expected to secure control of all the match factories across the dark river, no matter what the cost."

With a glad smile the agent arranged himself in the chair and died.

"It," said the president of the Match Trust, "if by any chance he should not reach the realms above he will at least be in a position to negotiate for large quantities of brimstone."

#### Fond of Water.

Cleanliness is one of the first factors in Japanese civilization. The poorest citizen bathes every day, even twice a day. There are over 800 public baths in the city of Tokio, and it is estimated that over 300,000 persons patronize them daily at a cost of 1 sen 3 rins per head—about 1 farthing. A reduction of 3 rins is made for children. In addition to this, every private bath has its own bath room. In the villages which are not provided with either bathing establishments or private bath rooms, the people take their tubs out of doors and bathe before their own houses.

#### The Greek Premier.

Theodore Delagialis, the Greek premier, is now over 70 years old, but he is still vigorous in every respect. He belongs to an old family of Morea; but his first start in public life was as a copyist in the civil service of the Grecian Government.

Mr. McKintley weighed 187 pounds the day he was nominated. A few days before going to Washington to be inaugurated he was 215 pounds heavier.

# THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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BY O. T. HOOVER.  
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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, APR. 22, 1897.

## Suburban Rumors

SYLVAN.

Mabel Guthrie is sick with measles. Chris Forner, Jr., is sporting a new bicycle. Chris Weber spent Saturday last in Bridgewater.

Mrs. C. T. Conklin has been elected president of the Sylvan Y. P. S. C. E. Mrs. Fred Richards is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

Bev. C. E. Hulbert of Detroit will fill the Union church pulpit Sunday, May 2.

Bert West is still confined to his bed, and but little change in his condition can be reported.

Next Sunday there will be only a morning service at our church. It will be the regular communion service.

The thanks of the Christian Union are due W. Larned for the use of his beautiful plants for pulpit decorations last Sunday.

The measles are raging in Francisco to such an extent that the school has been closed, and religious services last Sunday were also omitted.

A large audience listened to an interesting sermon on "Heaven's Bank Note" by our pastor last Sunday evening. We are glad to notice the increasing attendance at our evening gospel services.

LIMA.

Miss Lizzie Strieter spent Friday at home.

Ed Dancer is moving back on the old homestead.

George Whittington and family spent Sunday in Sylvan.

Wheels were out Sunday, although it was a cold, windy day.

Miss Nettie Storms of Ann Arbor is spending this week at home.

What a happy smile Henry Vickers wears. It's caused by a boy.

I. Storms is entertaining his son, Rev. A. B. Storms, of Detroit.

Samuel Tucker attended the funeral of his sister-Inlaw at Saline Sunday.

Gustave Heffner of Webster spent Sunday with John Heller and family.

Miss Emma Trinkley is very ill with tonsillitis and inflammatory rheumatism.

The Lutheran society held a social last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Fred Niehaus.

Ed Hammond has renewed his weekly trip. He sells groceries and buys eggs.

Fred Vogelbacher of Jackson is spending a few days with his mother Mrs. Michael Schanz.

Mrs. Jacob Strieter has been spending a few days in Fredonia, helping her mother, Mrs. Niehaus, move back into her old home.

### COUNTY AND VICINITY.

A system of water works is one of the improvements which the residents of Fowlerville propose to have in their village.

It is said that two women made things interesting on Main street, last Wednesday. It was a regular Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill.—Plymouth Mail.

Lyndon, Washtenaw Co., has a minister by the name of Thistle. He ought to be able to prick the conscience of unbelievers, if there is anything in a name.—Plymouth Mail.

There is a decided sentiment in Grass Lake in favor electric lights. If somebody would put in a plant here, a sufficient patronage would be given to support it.—Grass Lake News.

Now that Northville is detached from Plymouth and has no claims on us for protection or advice, we look forward with a feeling of uneasiness as to her future. To be sure we do not regard her with the same sisterly affections as of yore, but we are really anxious to see her do well and hope she will experience no disastrous results from the separation.—Plymouth Mail.

Saline pays its marshal \$5 per month.

George Burkhardt of Saline now wears a smile that reaches back of his ears. The cause of it is the fact that Congressman Spaulding has assured him that he will be appointed postmaster of that burg.

Harry Kinear was accidentally struck in the mouth by a flying base ball bat Wednesday afternoon, and several of his teeth were broken off. This is an admonition to boys to be more careful in their play.—Milan Leader.

No corporation tax has been levied in this village for the past three years, but this year a levy of about \$1000 will have to be made to pay off an indebtedness of about \$700 and to meet necessary expenses.—Grass Lake News.

Frank G. Strong has in one of his show windows a snake palm lily which is owned and was grown by Frank T. Hammond. The peculiarity of the lily is when it is in full bloom, the odor is very obnoxious, resembling that of decayed flesh.—Monroe Democrat.

John Warner got outside of 13 raw eggs in 80 seconds in Whitmarsh & Co's store Wednesday night, on a wager that he could swallow a dozen inside of three minutes. Another feat performed by John was to eat 40 crackers in five minutes without moisture.—Milan Leader.

Mall Carrier George Blum was stopped this morning while making his rounds by a mangy little cur of a dog, which deposited at his feet a spectacle case and spectacles. On investigation found it to be his own. He had unconsciously lost them some time before. The dog had evidently found the pretty plaything and after playing with it as long as he cared to brought it to the first passerby, who happened to be Mr. Blum.—Argus.

The so-called "air-ship" which sailed over the city Friday night to the great delight of so many of our citizens, has been properly and completely exploded. It was a large hot air balloon launched from the vicinity of Relief Park by Thomas Slater, J. D. Ryan, Harry W. Douglas and Karl E. Harriman. Other of their friends were in the joke and from the streets called passers-by to "look at the air-ship." The "fake" was quite successful.—Washtenaw Times.

The large mill dam at Pinckney, which held in check a body of water a mile in length and half as wide, and backed by water from several lakes which empty into it farther west, broke away at 4 o'clock Monday morning, making a breach in the embankment of over 125 feet in length and 55 feet deep. The water was the highest known here in over thirty years, and was being held at the gates at high water mark by the mill men. The wind, blowing a gale down the lake from the northwest, caused the disaster. George Klemus who was watching the dam, states that the water was forced over the embankment to height of six feet. Six bridges were carried away and their stone foundations ruined. Hundreds of rods of fences are also gone and the roads badly damaged.

### JEFFERSON'S INAUGURATION

The Story That He Rode on Horseback Unattended Was a Fake.

No inauguration myth has been more tenacious of life than that which pictured Jefferson, attired as a plain citizen, riding on horseback to the capitol, hitching his horse to the palings and walking unattended into the senate chamber to take the oath as president. To have done this would have been in accordance with his previous utterances, for he had strongly condemned as savoring of monarchy all public ceremony at the swearing in of a president. When the time for his own inauguration arrived, however, the case seems to have looked different to him. Whether it was because he was to be the first president inaugurated at the new capitol, or because of an unwillingness to disappoint the large numbers of his friends and partisans who had assembled to honor him, is not clear, but the fact is that he did permit a considerable display at the ceremonies. He was met at the door of his boarding house, which was only a stone's throw from the capitol, by a militia artillery company and a procession of citizens, and escorted by these, he went on foot to the capitol.

The horseback story, or "fake," as it would be denominated in modern journalism, was the invention of an Englishman named John Davis, who put it in a book of American travels which he published in London two years later. In order to give it an air of truthfulness, Davis declared that he was present at the inauguration, which was not true. A veracious account of the ceremonies was sent to England by Edward Thornton, who was then in charge of the British legation at Washington, and in this Jefferson was described as having walked to the capitol. These facts, together with a great mass of interesting matter about Jefferson's inauguration, are set forth in detail by Henry Adams in his "History of the United States" and leave no doubt that the Davis version was a pure fabrication.—Joseph B. Bishop in Century.

### HE LOVES THE URBAN.

J. A. MacNeill Whistler is Essentially a Painter of the Town.

Whistler rejoices in the harmony of form and color wherever it confronts him, in the tumble down shop as in the noble palace, in the disorder of the market place as along the terraces of the stately garden. Mr. Whistler has made many portraits on the stone, he has worked much out of doors, but his motive has ever been suggested by the pictorial aspect of men and women and the world he lives in. His concern is with the realities of life, that poetry may be the result—the poetry of paint or pencil.

To him the country is scarce less an enemy than it was to the De Goncourts, who saw in it one large charnel house. Town has ever had for him a more irresistible charm. London, of

The mysterious distances, the glooms Romantic, the august And solemn shapes:

Paris, the elegant, the dainty, the distinguished city of vast vistas and terraced gardens, have held him by a more potent spell than plowed field and meadow land, than green valleys winding among the hills. He would rather see the fog lifting and falling on the street's long facade than the cloud shadows drifting across the mountain side. He would find more majesty in the forest of masts along the quays than in the greenest depth of Fontainebleau or Sherwood. In the city he has painted his nocturnes, and it is the city that has been the inspiration of his needle. With the exception of a very occasional etching, I do not remember a landscape by Mr. Whistler. And, as with his paintings and plates, so with his lithographs. When he has worked out of doors, it has been in London or Lyme Regis, in Paris or Vitre.—Elizabeth Robins Pennell in Scribner's.

### THE OLD CLIPPER SHIPS.

Sensations Not to Be Had Nowadays on Board Record Breaking Liners.

"One of the youngsters asked me the other day," said the old skipper, "if I had ever been to Europe on a record breaking liner. I told him I hadn't and never wanted to go there that way. It is just a question of engineers and stokers, mere landmen, on a big liner, and I'd rather ship before the mast, even on one of your lubberly 40 day, steel, square riggers with bows like a canalboat, than go on a steamship. It would be just about as interesting to me as a trip on a railroad train.

"The kind of sailing I like it will never be the privilege of you young fellows to indulge in. You will never know the fun of having a clipper craft as sharp as a steamboat under your feet jumping across the seas under a press of canvas never seen on ocean going sailing vessels nowadays, with her rigging as taut as iron bars, and your shipmates holding your hair on your head.

"What she can't carry she may lug," was the text at sea then. I remember when I was in the clipper Northern Light we carried stu'n'sails slap into Boston harbor, making the famous passage of 76 days 4 hours from San Francisco. Our ship worked like a basket, but we had shipped a double crew for the run, and one crew did nothing but pump ship. There was some cracking on of sail when ships of 2,000 tons or more had all their top hamper whisked over the lee side while the skipper was turning to spit over the taffrail. Even after that some of the ships made good passages. It's a funeral nowadays to lose a topgallant mast."—New York Sun.

### Planked Whitefish and Shad.

Planking fish is, as a rule, confined to cinchboxes, where large, open fires are accessible, but Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in The Ladies' Home Journal, tells how planked fish may be served to perfection in the smallest and most modest home in America. "The peculiar flavor imparted by the heating plank makes the fish more delicious than when cooked in any other way. If one has a gas stove, the method is quite simple, but the oven of a coal range may also be used with success. Secure a two inch plank the size of the oven, made from hard wood, oak or hickory. When ready to use, put it in the oven until it is so hot that you cannot bear your hand on it for an instant. Have the fish split down the back. Put it, skin down, on the hot plank. Dust with salt and pepper and baste with melted butter. In an ordinary coal stove, put it on the oven bottom, close the oven door and bake for 30 minutes, basting two or three times. When the fish is done, take it from the oven, garnish with parsley and lemon and send it to the table on the plank, placed on a Japanese lacquer tray just a little larger than the plank. Whitefish may be planked in the same way."

### An Armless Wonder.

William Kingston, an English farmer, was born without arms, but nevertheless made such good use of his feet that he could do with them almost anything that was done by a person with hands. He could feed himself, using the knife and fork and carrying his cup to his mouth; could shave himself, and could perform all the ordinary work of the farm except mowing. He was even able to milk cows with his feet and wrote a beautiful hand, holding the pen between the first and second toes.

### From Kentucky.

Resident—Colonel, let me caution you to drink no water while in town unless it is spring water or has been thoroughly boiled.

Visitor—I drink nothing, sah, but what has been thoroughly distilled, sah.—Chicago Tribune.

The wheat of southern countries contains more albuminoids than that grown in temperate or northern zones, and hence is better suited for the manufacture of macaroni.

The banana is the most prolific of all the fruits of the earth, being 44 times more productive than potatoes and 181 times more than wheat.

### The Trials of the Czar.

It is certain that the czar cannot possess his father's iron constitution, and certain, too, that he is and if the present system endures he must remain terribly overworked. It is not only that he must do work, sedentary work with papers, for eight or ten hours a day, like an English barrister or physician in great practice, but that the kind of work is so exhausting to the nerves. It is had enough to be viceroy of India, with 300 or 300 executive orders to sign in a week, 10 per cent of which may "make" or nearly ruin individuals, but a viceroy is protected from doing too much harm by immutable laws, customs and responsibilities to the ultimate home authority. The "supreme order" of the czar, as it is called, has the force of law, cannot in numerous cases be dispensed with, and in others almost as numerous affects great interests, great political movements or the fate of persons to whom enormous powers are necessarily intrusted.

Every such order requires an effort of the mind. People talk of autocrats as if they were necessarily demons, but in reality they are men of business, harsh or gentle as temperament may incline, but still most anxious that their policy or administration or special fad should succeed and increase either the dignity or the happiness of the empire they are set to rule. It is almost impossible for a man in weak health to fill such a post without occasionally breaking down, and as every breakdown is for many purposes an interregnum reports as to the czar's health are studied and inventoried, as in England are reports that the majority is revolting. Some of them may be true or all of them may be false, but none of them can be trusted unless confirmed by official or professional admissions.—London Spectator.

### A Migratory Journal.

The new journalism is not confined to America. Two young Frenchmen, members of the "fourth estate," arrived in this city early last week on a tour of the world, which is a rather unusual example of journalistic enterprise. They are MM. J. Leroy and H. Papillaud, who left Paris two years ago without a cent in their pockets and have supported themselves throughout the tour by professional work. In each considerable city where they stop they issue an edition of a paper called En Route, the business and editorial offices of which are located "in the world." It is a ten page paper, copiously illustrated from photographs which they take by the way, and it contains articles describing their tour printed in French, in the vernacular of the country in which the issue is published and, in the case of East Indian, Japanese and Chinese cities, in English also. The paper is quite a journalistic curio. The publishers have received generous support from advertisers in all countries, and they state that their circulation ranges from 5,000 to 10,000 copies.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The white carnation is regarded in England as an emblem of disdain. This idea was probably suggested by the upright habit of the flower, which nods and waves haughtily in the breeze.

To RENT—A large farm 1/2 mile south of the village of Unadilla. Inquire of Mrs. D. M. Joslin on premises.

RELIABLE AGENTS wanted to sell stock in first class mining companies. Address, The British Columbia Mining Agency, 202 Woodward ave., Detroit Mich.

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.

### A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and sick headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down could not eat nor digest food, had a back ache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

### Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William G. Dancer, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present to the probate court for examination and allowance, on or before the 22d day of October next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 22d day of July and on the 22d day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, April 15, A. D. 1897.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the second day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Philip Gruber, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Mary Gruber praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to Theodore Wedemeyer or some other suitable person, and that he be appointed administrator of said estate, it is ordered, that Friday the 30th day of April inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 30th day of April inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and it is further ordered, that said petitioner and the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, in this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing. H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

P. J. Lehman, Probate Registrar.

## 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.

## MILLINERY....

I have received my stock of Spring Millinery, and it includes all the novelties and up-to-date styles. Call now and order your Easter hat. I can please you.

### Ella Craig.

Over Postoffice.

### How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention Standard and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee to genuineness of this offer.

## GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

The World's Best

We sell

## Bedroom Suits

at special low prices, also

## Fence wire and plows

Remember we frame pictures and sell room mouldings at the right price.

## 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.

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

Real Estate Exchange.

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

Pay the printer.

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.

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.

### Rudy's Pile Suppository

is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50c per box. Send for circular and sample to Martin Rudy, registered pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists everywhere, and in Chelsea, Mich., by Glazier & Stimson and Dr. R. S. Armstrong.

### Why don't you pay the printer?

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

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

### 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.

### Chancery Notice.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in chancery, made and entered on the 21st day of January, 1897, in a certain case therein pending wherein Thomas S. Sears is complainant and Sarah E. Ailyn, Estella A. R. Guerin and Ora L. Becker are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, (that being the building in which the circuit court for the said county is held), on Wednesday, the 2d day of June at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the township of Sylvan, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and described as follows:

Being Platt A. in the subdivision of the estate of Thomas T. Royce and Martha H. Royce, deceased, as made by the commissioners in partition appointed by the probate court, commencing with section corners one, two, eleven and twelve, in town two, south of range three east, running thence north fifteen chains and three-fourths links, thence west three-fourths of a chain and twenty-five chains, eighty-three and one-fourth links to the center of the road, thence south five chains and twenty-five links, thence west seven chains and ten links, and one-half links, thence south ten chains and ten links to the section line between sections two and eleven, thence east along the center of the highway thirty-three chains and eight one-hundredths acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving about eight acres of land off from the west end thereof (being west of the center of the highway).

G. CLARE BUTTERFIELD, Circuit Court Commissioner. G. W. TURNBELL, Solicitor for Complainant.

### Local Brevities

Asessor Parker is a busy engaged taking the village assessment.

Married, on Sunday, April 18, 1897 Thomas Jensen and Mrs. Julia McDonnell.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Baptist association will be held in Saline May 5th.

Jas. Wade has purchased a lot on Congdon street and will erect a residence this summer.

"The Michigan Two-Step" has been reduced to 25 cents per copy. For sale at Glazier & Stimson's store.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give an ice cream social at the home of Dr. R. S. Armstrong, Friday evening, April 23.

The Soldiers' monument is nearly ready to ship here. It is said to be a very fine piece of workmanship and is sure to please the people of Chelsea and vicinity.

Chelsea merchants should keep their "weather eye" on 1898 dollars and 1897 half dollars. There are a large number of counterfeiters of those dates in circulation.

Rev. J. L. Nickerson will preach a sermon next Sunday evening to the young people. It is hoped that the young people of the Methodist congregation will be present.

One of the young ladies who attended church last Sunday was heard to say that while most of the girls had something new for Easter, she did not even have so much as a new fellow.

The regular meeting of the W. R. C. will be held Friday evening, April 23, at 7:30 o'clock. A good attendance is desired for business of importance will come before the meeting.

Mrs. Will Foster nee Emma Marsh, lies ill at her home in Plainfield, from another operation for removal of cancer of the breast, it being the fifth operation. It is hoped that she will recover.—Stockbridge Sun.

The board of directors of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company met last week at Secretary Child's office and allowed ten losses, aggregating a little over \$2,000. Two of these losses were from lightning. The above amount does not include the loss of Mr. Robert's barn in Pittsfield, which will increase the amount some \$800 or \$900.

Regarding the new wall paper: Stripes, either plain or in combination, are the leading features of the season's mode. Rich, gorgeous reds and emerald greens are the colors most decidedly to the fore. The frieze, except perhaps in very large rooms with high ceilings, is no longer considered an artistic finish for a room, and yields its place to a simple band of picture molding.

The question of who shall be acting president of the university during President Angell's absence in Turkey continues to be much discussed. The board of regents at its meeting April 28 will in all probability take the matter into consideration. Professors Pattengill, Hudson and Kelsey. Dr. Vaughn and Regent Barbour are being mentioned for the position, although Prof. D'Ooge and Prof. Hutchins are still in the lead.—Washtenaw Times.

The Easter services at the Methodist church was a grand success in every respect. The congregation in the morning filled every seat in the church. The sermon by the pastor was one of the finest Easter sermons ever preached in Chelsea. The Easter anthem by the choir was fine. The concert given by the Sunday school in the evening was one of the best ever given. The collection by the school for missions amounted to over \$25.

One of the pleasing features of the whole service was the arrangement to have all the old people attend. The mercy and help department of the Epworth League, furnished carriages, and brought all who were not able to walk.

The house of representatives at Lansing has passed the bill abolishing the fee system for all county officers, except sheriffs, Wayne and Kent counties alone exempted. If the bill passes the senate and is signed by the governor it will not affect any of the officers during their present terms of office, which will not expire until January 1, 1899. The bill as passed provides all fees received by county officers shall be turned into the county treasuries and the boards of supervisors of the various counties affected shall fix the salaries of the officers at the last meeting of the board preceding an election, the salaries, however, in no case to be less than the amount named, in counties of from 40,000 to 60,000 population, which includes Washtenaw county, \$1,800 per year for probate judge and register of deeds, and \$1,100 for clerk, treasurer, prosecutor and school commissioner.

John Watson of the Chelsea Savings Bank has been quite ill the past week.

Arrangements are being made to dedicate the Soldiers' monument May 31, which will be Decoration Day.

Died, on Friday, April 16, 1897, at her home in Saline, Phoebe Tucker, widow of Freeman Tucker who was killed in a runaway at this place about a year ago. She was a kind and loving mother and beloved by all who knew her. The funeral was held at Saline Sunday and the remains were taken to Grass Lake for interment.

Carlo Hess, who was here in the guise of a hobo last December, and claimed that he was traveling from San Francisco to New York city on foot for a wager of \$750, is in town. He does not much resemble the hobo who was here as he now wears a broadcloth suit, shiny silk hat, light overcoat, brown shoes, and a general air of prosperity. He lost his wager as he was four days over the allotted time—five months. He claims to have been left a fortune in Germany, and says he does no more walking on wagers. He will lecture at the opera house, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the German language, and will tell about his trip. Admission 15 cents.

The publishers propose to send a copy of Word and Works five months, from June to October inclusive, to new subscribers only as a trial order for 25 cents, and in addition thereto, give each subscriber free, a copy of a little book of 64 pages, which contains select chapters of a work by Rev. Irl R. Hicks, which is to be the crowning work of his life. This is a rare opportunity for anyone to study the storm forecasts throughout the coming season, besides the other good things in Word and Works of interest to each member of the family. The regular price of this little book alone is 25 cents. Send 25 cents and your address, to Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

It may prove of interest to many to note the engagement of the "Esperto Club" at Chelsea Opera House, April 30. No doubt many will remember, with a degree of pleasure, the appearance of Mr. Ross Spence before a Chelsea audience not long since, at which time many expressed a desire to again hear him. He is an instructor in Ann Arbor's famous School of Music, and as a successful violinist is known throughout the state. Miss Alta M. Beach, of Detroit, comes as vocalist. She is well known as an artist in her line, and has the highest recommendations both from musicians and the press. Miss Emma M. White, pianist, of Conn., comes highly recommended. Of course an entertainment of this sort would not be complete without a few appropriate readings; these will be furnished by Mr. Chas. M. Bush of Kansas City, Mo. From newspaper comment we infer that but to hear him is to be impressed with his ability. There is no reason why a large crowd should not turn out and show the appreciation of Chelsea people for a performance elevating and entertaining as well. Reserved seats on sale at the Bank Drug Store.

### Personal Mention

A. Steger was a Howell visitor last week.

Ed. McKune spent Tuesday at Detroit.

Jas. S. Gorman spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Kathryn Hooker spent Tuesday at Detroit.

Charles Carner of Toledo spent Sunday here.

Miss Blanche Cole spent Tuesday at Ypsilanti.

J. G. Hoover was an Ann Arbor visitor Tuesday.

Miss Emilie Hepfer is visiting relatives in Lansing.

Charles Eisele of Dexter spent Sunday at this place.

C. E. Clark of Ypsilanti spent Sunday at this place.

Lee Brainard of Jackson spent Sunday at this place.

W. L. Dunbar of Parma was a Chelsea visitor last week.

Miss Kate Haarer is spending this week at Ypsilanti.

W. W. Wedemeyer of Lansing spent Sunday at this place.

H. I. Stimson of Ann Arbor is spending his vacation here.

F. H. Paine spent several days of the past week at Jackson.

Glen Stimson of Albion is spending some time in Chelsea.

C. L. Hill of the U. of M. is the guest of his mother this week.

Arthur Judson of Ann Arbor was a Chelsea visitor this week.

Mrs. C. E. and Emma Stimson spent Tuesday at Parma.

Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit spent Easter with her parents here.

Miss Nellie Bacon spent the latter part of last week at Ann Arbor.

Miss Jennie Woods of Ann Arbor called on Chelsea friends Sunday.

Rev. J. S. Edmunds spent the latter part of last week at Ann Arbor.

Miss Ella Morton of Ann Arbor is the guest of her parents this week.

Deputy-Sheriff Wackenhut of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

Chris Lehman of Ann Arbor has been calling on friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gay of Stockbridge spent Thursday of last week here.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Holmes are attending the Jackson Congregational Association at Ypsilanti this week.

Mr. Herman of Ann Arbor was the guest of Miss Ella Stimmer Sunday.

Miss Pearl DeWitt of Dexter was the guest of Miss Lulu Speer last week.

Mrs. and Miss Merriam and Miss Dowling of Grass Lake spent Sunday here.

Miss Kittie Seger has gone to Ann Arbor where she will spend the summer.

Miss Effa Armstrong of Ann Arbor is spending her vacation with her parents here.

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Misses Jessie and Anna Doan of Dexter were the guest of Mrs. T. E. Wood last week.

Mrs. Iza Downer of Fowlerville is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Foster.

Frank Mellencamp of Jackson was the guest of Miss Louella Townsend Sunday.

C. R. Thompson of Battle Creek spent Sunday here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Everett.

Mrs. S. A. Shepard of Parma was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. Keenan, the first of the week.

Miss Julia Shepard of Parma has been spending the past week with her sister, Mrs. E. Keenan.

Rev. Eli Wigle of Grand Rapids was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. I. Nickerson the first of the week.

Representative Gillam of Harrisville spent Sunday at this place, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Emma Gillam.

Mrs. C. Martin of T. S. was here attending the Jackson Congregational Association at Ypsilanti this week.

Andros Gulde left for the Upper Peninsula Sunday night, where he has received an appointment as postal clerk.

Mrs. Wilbur Van Riper left for Clare Monday afternoon where Mr. Van Riper has charge of the branch house of C. J. Chandler & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker spent several days of last week with Mrs. D. E. Watts of Dansville. While they were there Mrs. Watts gave a reception to her Sunday-school class which numbers eighty scholars, and they were nearly all present.

## 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 laundered 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.**

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## Spring Millinery

Come to my millinery parlors, second floor McKune Block, and inspect my new stock of spring styles and novelties in millinery. I can please you with the work, and the prices are right.

**Kathryn Hooker.**

---

**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.**

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## Do you like good Coffee?

### Are you getting it?

There can be no doubt about it if you drink

# JAMORI

There is no better

## COFFEE

**FREEMAN'S.**

**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 April

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

A few Heating Stoves to dispose of cheap.

## HOAG & HOLMES.

### Latest Patterns in Trousers!

We sell from sample and have no old goods to work off. Don't buy one-half a vest, buy a whole one. We don't make one-legged pants; you couldn't use them if we did. Clothes cleaned, pressed, repaired and dyed. Trousers cut down to conform with this season's styles. Work satisfactory and prices to conform to the times.

Turnbull & Wilkinson Bldg. **Tommie Wilkinson.**



**CHAPTER III.**

Four days had passed, and Sunday had come. It was a clear, bright, frosty day, with brilliant sunshine that sparkled on trees and hedges, and the diamond icicles that beautified their bareness.

Darby was standing by the window, ready equipped for church in crimson, fesse and furs, out of which her golden head and sweet white face lifted themselves like a flower. The child knelt perfectly well when I was dressed and ready for her. At times really it seemed to me as if she must be able to see, so keen were her instincts and so infallibly correct.

I was settled in the family pew, where generations and generations of Templetons had worshipped in their time, and Darby had nestled close to me, and with awe-struck face, was listening to the deep-rolling tones of the organ. As the clergyman entered and took his place I saw two figures appear in the great square pew opposite our own. At the same instant a murmur from Ted and a whisper of "The Rover" sent the color flying to my face and overwhelmed me with a sudden fit of shyness.

I could not for worlds have investigated the newcomers with the cool, critical stare of my brothers. It was not, in fact, until the service was half over that I summoned up courage to look in their direction. Then I saw a bright, handsome face, with laughing eyes, that met my own as if claiming acquaintance with me, and in renewed confusion I dropped my lowered lids upon my book, thinking to myself: "So—that is the nephew." I had not seen the uncle at all.

After the service we filed out of the pew and marched down the aisle—a family procession, headed by father and brought up by Darby and myself. Close upon our heels came the inmates of Monk's Hall. As we left the church porch and emerged into the bright, frosty air, I saw a tall figure push rapidly by and come up with father. He, in turn, stopped, then a pleasant look of welcome broke over his face. There was a brisk shaking of hands, a crowd of questions. Then my father turned round and faced the group of sons and daughters with which Providence had seen fit to bless him, and we heard his slow, clear voice introducing us generally to his old and esteemed friend, Sir Ralph Ferrers. Sir Ralph shook hands with the boys individually, and then looked at me as I stood a little apart holding Darby's hand.

"My eldest and youngest daughters," said father, and the kindest, noblest face I have ever seen was looking down at me and at the tiny hand drawn slowly out of the little muff, and held towards him.

"And what is your name, my dear?" he asked, holding the wee hand in his great palm, and gazing with a little puzzled look in his keen gray eyes at the lovely little face, on which the winter sunlight fell so gaily.

"I is Darby," she says, in her pretty, plaintive voice; "and dis is Joan," taking her hand away and putting it in mine.

Sir Ralph looked astonished.

"Darby and Joan?" he echoed. "A new version of the old story, Miss Templeton?"

"It's only a nickname the boys gave her," I said hurriedly, for I saw the gathering cloud on father's face; "her real name is Dorothea."

"No, it not," affirmed the child, shaking her golden head; "it's Darby, and me's Jo's little husband."

Sir Ralph laughed outright, and as I met his kind, frank eyes, I laughed too, feeling as if his genial face put me on good terms with him directly.

"But I am forgetting myself," he resumed quickly; "I must introduce my nephew to you all. Here, Yorke, my boy, come forward and show yourself!"

I did not need to look at the face, I knew it so well. I could have told to a shade the color of hair and eyes; the shape of the laughing mouth, with its sweep of fair, bushy hair; the beautifully molded, if somewhat weak-looking chin; the little, careless grace of figure. There were more bows and hand-claps, and then we moved on, our numbers augmented by two, and I heard father warmly insisting upon these new acquaintances coming to take their Christmas dinner with us.

We all walked on together, father and Sir Ralph chatting in a friendly and familiar fashion that amazed us, Yorke Ferrers and King Alfred just behind them, and Ted clinging to my arm, schoolboy fashion, as I walked along with Darby.

Presently Yorke Ferrers and Alfyn turn around and join us.

"Alfred," I ask, "did you notice that old Mrs. Bazebrook was in church? I wonder who that pretty girl was with her. Do you know?"

"That," says Yorke, quietly, "is her granddaughter, Miss Croft—Nettie Croft. I know her very well. What a horrid old woman the grandmother is! Do you—at least, I suppose you do know her?"

"She is one of our oldest and dearest friends," says Ted calmly and mendaciously, and with a rebuking gravity of voice that would not misbecome father.

A glance at Yorke Ferrers' disconcerted face, and then at my brothers' surprised ones. I feel indignant.

"Do not believe him, Mr. Ferrers," I say hurriedly. "She is nothing of the sort. We detest her—a mean, backbiting, spiteful old woman. I am sorry for her granddaughter."

"So am I," he says, looking at me gratefully.

**CHAPTER IV.**

The Christmas dinner is over. We have eaten of turkey and plum pudding; we have been astonished at father's genial appearance and conversation; we have

by the look of gloomy discontent that darkened the eyes and brows.

"Do you see the likeness?" asked Yorke abruptly, as my eyes turned from the portrait to himself. "Of course you do. I—with an uneasy little laugh—"I can see it myself. He was a bad lot, that Ferrers—my great uncle—and came to a bad end. I often think they ought to have painted a black veil over the portrait, as they have done over that one of Marino Fallerio in the Doge's palace in Venice."

"That would have been cruel," I said indignantly; "for in time his evil deeds might be forgotten, and fade away with his memory. There is no need to put up a perpetual tablet to revive them."

"I should not have thought you would be merciful to evil-doers," he said, looking curiously at me. "Most women are hard on men's errors, I fancy—at least, their errors against themselves."

"Ah," I said lightly, "but you see I have had no experience in that line yet."

"Have your brothers always been so good to you?" he asked. "You see, it is a novel experience to me, meeting with a family party like yours. I never had any brothers or sisters."

"Had you not?" I exclaimed, compassionately. "What a pity! I think you would not be so—"

"So what?" he questioned as I came to an abrupt stop.

"Well," I stammered, growing somewhat confused at my own plain speaking. "I was going to say so happy. You know," I added, apologetically, "you do take umbrage very quickly."

"Do I?" he said, reddening. "I did not know. I suppose I do. They always said at school I had a heady temper."

"I have not asked you for that ancestor's history," I said, with sudden irrelevance. "But I wish you would tell it me, some day."

"Certainly," he said, a little surprised. "But I warn you it is not a pleasant one."

"No matter," I answered, curtly. "It may be prophetic."

(To be continued.)

**WIDOWS OF THE REVOLUTION.**

Seven Pensioners Whose Husbands Served Under Washington.

Seven women are still drawing pensions as the widows of men who saw active service in the war of the revolution; women whose husbands served under Washington more than a hundred and twenty years ago, writes Clifford Howard in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The eldest of these surviving widows of the revolution is living at Los Angeles, California. She is Mrs. Lovey Aldrich, now in the ninety-eighth year of her age. Her husband was Private Caleb Aldrich, who was born in the year 1763, and served as a soldier boy in the New England campaigns of the war. Mrs. Nancy Jones, of Jonesborough, Tenn., whose husband was Darling Jones, a private in one of the North Carolina regiments, is the youngest of the revolutionary widows, being now about 83 years of age. The other five are Nancy Cloud, who is living at Chum, Virginia, and is the widow of Sergeant William Cloud, of Captain Christian's Virginia line; Esther S. Damon, of Plymouth Union, Vermont, whose husband was Private Noah Damon, of Massachusetts; Mary Snead, living at Parkley, Virginia, widow of Private Bowdoin Snead; Nancy A. Weatherman, who lives at Elk Mills, Tennessee, and whose first husband was Robert Glascock, a fier in one of the Virginia regiments; and Rebecca Mayo, living at Newbern, Virginia, widow of Stephen Mayo, a soldier from Virginia. That these women can be the widows of revolutionary soldiers is readily understood in view of the fact that their husbands were well on in years when they married. As, for example, when Esther Sumner married Noah Damon in the year 1835—fifty-two years after the close of the war—she was but twenty-one, while he was seventy-six. The last revolutionary widow pensioner who had married prior to the close of the war, and had therefore actually lived during revolutionary times, was Nancy Serena, widow of Daniel F. Bakeman. She died about twenty-seven years ago, only a year or two after her husband, who was the last of the revolutionary soldiers on the pension roll."

**The Worst of It.**

President Lincoln's reputation as a humorist rests largely upon the good stories he could tell, or invent, to illustrate a point. Sometimes, nevertheless, he exhibits himself as a joker in another way, as in this anecdote narrated by Harper's Round Table:

One day Lincoln and a certain judge, an intimate friend, were bantering each other about horses, a favorite topic. Finally, Lincoln said:

"Well, look here, judge, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll make a horse-trade with you, only it must be upon these stipulations: Neither party shall see the other's horse until it is produced here in the courtyard of the hotel, and both parties must trade horses. If either party backs out of the agreement he does so under a forfeiture of twenty-five dollars."

"Agreed," cried the judge, and both he and Lincoln went in search of their respective animals.

A crowd gathered, anticipating some fun, and when the judge returned first the laugh was uproarious. He led, or rather dragged, at the end of a halter the meanest, boniest rib-staring quag, blind in both eyes, that ever pressed turf; but presently Lincoln came along carrying over his shoulder a carpenter's horse. Then the mirth of the crowd was furious. Lincoln solemnly set his horse down, and silently surveyed the judge's animal with a comical look of infinite disgust.

"Well, judge," he finally said, "this is the first time I ever got the worst of it in a horse-trade."

**Turned Over.**

"There is \$100,000 worth system in this school business," growled Tommy. "Just because I snickered a little the monitor turned me over to the teacher, the teacher turned me over to the principal, and the principal turned me over to paw."

"Was that all?"

"No. Paw turned me over his knee."

**HAVOC OF WATERS.**

**STARTLING STATISTICS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.**

Thousands of Square Miles of Farms Are Submerged—Millions in Capital at Stake—Agricultural Department Sends Out Definite Flood Figures.

**Appalling Facts Given.**

The flood conditions in the South are appalling. The Mississippi valley is stricken almost beyond intelligent comprehension. To give an idea of the frightful ravages the deluges have wrought from Cairo, Ill., southward, this self-explanatory table is appended:

SUBMERGED LANDS.	
Square miles in Mississippi.....	7,300
Square miles in Arkansas.....	4,500
Square miles in Missouri.....	1,750
Square miles in Tennessee.....	1,200
Square miles in Louisiana.....	450
Total.....	15,200

NUMBER OF FARMS UNDER WATER.	
In Mississippi.....	10,500
In Arkansas.....	5,000
In Missouri.....	1,500
In Tennessee.....	500
Total.....	17,500

FARM AVERAGE UNDER WATER.	
Improved land.....	2,000,000
Unimproved land.....	1,800,000
Total.....	3,800,000

VALUE OF SUBMERGED LANDS.	
In Mississippi.....	\$40,000,000
In Arkansas.....	25,000,000
In Missouri.....	5,000,000
In Tennessee.....	5,000,000
Total.....	\$75,000,000

CROPS DESTROYED IN AGRICULTURE.	
In Mississippi.....	\$12,000,000
In Arkansas.....	17,000,000
In Missouri.....	3,000,000
In Tennessee.....	8,500,000
Total.....	\$40,500,000

PRODUCT OF THE REGION LAST YEAR.	
Cotton.....	\$13,000,000
Corn.....	3,400,000
Other cereals.....	800,000
Total.....	\$17,200,000

POPULATION OF FLOODED DISTRICTS.	
Mississippi.....	180,489
Arkansas.....	100,225
Missouri.....	51,500
Tennessee.....	41,401
Total.....	373,615

This statement has been compiled from statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture. It is based upon a chart prepared under the direction of the chief of the weather bureau showing the extent of the flood. It is this chart that the department has applied the crop statistics of 1896, as representing more closely than any other available data the acreage and value of the crops of 1897 now in jeopardy. The statistics of population, of the number and acreage of farms and of the value of farms and farm implements, are those of the census, and the statistics of live stock are the department's own figures for Jan. 1, 1897.

It is significant that this report is from only the southern districts that are food-stricken. No estimate has been prepared of the damage done in the Northwest, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and other sections are still flooded, but no figures have been compiled to show what havoc the torments have wrought.

No mention is made of the loss of life. While few persons have been drowned in any one locality, it is conceded that the total figure is very high, but there is no way at hand to make even an estimate, as in most cases the people drowned have been away from all centers of trade or communication.

**Details of the Disaster.**

The total area under water April 6 was 15,800 square miles, of which 7,900 square miles was in Mississippi, 4,500 square miles in Arkansas, 1,750 square miles in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee and 450 in Louisiana.

This region contained in 1890, so far as can be determined in view of the somewhat indefinite boundary lines of the flood, a population of 379,685, of which 186,489, or about one-half, was in Mississippi, 100,225 in Arkansas, and the remainder, almost equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee.

The flooded districts contain, it is estimated, 38,500 farms, of which 18,500 are in Mississippi, nearly 10,000 in Arkansas, and a like number about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain a total area of 3,800,000 acres, one-half of which is in Mississippi and rather over one-fourth in Arkansas, the proportions in Missouri and Tennessee being about the same as in the case of the number of farms. The total value of these farms, with their improvements, farm implements, etc., is \$65,000,000, and here also the proportions in the different States are about the same as above noted.

**Pestilence May Come.**

The people of the United States will never realize the extent of the great flood, and can hardly appreciate the suffering which it brings to several hundred thousand human beings. Not only are these flood sufferers wanting for the necessities of life, for food and shelter, but on all sides ruin stares them in the face and they are almost staggered by the knowledge that the savings of years have been swept away and that it will take a decade or more of toil and privation to reach the condition they were in before the flood came. Nor is this the most distressing feature of the situation, for their great dread now is the imminent danger of pestilence when the waters subside. Fevers and plagues hover over their victims, and are ready to smite each their victims. The raging waters have dealt mercifully with human lives—probably not more than 200 being drowned through the entire valley—but the pestilence will not be so sparing of loved ones and it will cause suffering horrible to contemplate.

It is impossible, of course, to estimate even approximately the damage done by the floods, but it surely will not fall below \$100,000,000. More than 150,000 persons are homeless, sheltered under strange roofs, in tents, box cars and barns. More than twice as many are still living in their homes, surrounded by water, and with cellars filled with water. More than 10,000 farm animals have been destroyed by the flood any many of those that were carried to places of refuge have perished. It is a sickening situation and the worst is not yet. Thousands of persons, men, women and children, are slowly starving in the tree tops and on the unsubmerged hillocks of Arkansas and Mississippi. Should relief fail to reach them their skeletons will be found later on when the grass grows green in the torrent beds and when the floods and the sufferings caused by them are forgotten.

From source to mouth the furious Father of Waters is making new breaks in the levees and spreading disaster through new territory. Already 10,000 square miles are under water. Far up in the Minnesota and Dakotas and back in the Allegha-

**WOMAN IN THE CASE.**

**CAUSED THE DOWNFALL OF A CHICAGO BANK.**

University of Illinois Hadley Crippled by Failure of the Globe Savings—Recent Agent of the People's Trust Turns Over Assets.

**Spalding Assigns.**

Charles W. Spalding, ex-president of the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, and ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois, made a voluntary assignment to the university trustees of realty and bond securities approximating \$400,000. Much of this property is already in the hands of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, receiver of the Globe Savings Bank.

Only \$124,000 of university bonds have been found in the Globe Savings Bank and in the Globe safety deposit vaults, where ex-treasurer Spalding is supposed to have deposited his securities.

The banks which hold university securities as collateral for loans made C. W. Spalding announce they will resist any effort the university trustees may make to recover the collateral placed with them by Spalding. Ex-treasurer Spalding declared in a star-chamber meeting that he was obliged to hypothecate the university bonds in order to meet the drafts of the university for current expenses. Spalding brands as false and malicious the charges that have been made against him, declaring that the Globe savings depositors will be paid in full.

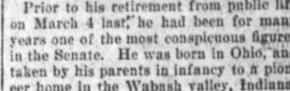
Unless a loan is negotiated by the trustees of the University of Illinois, an appropriation is made by the State Legislature of money in excess to close its doors.

**DAN VOORHEES DEAD.**

"Tall Fycamore of the Wabash" at Last Totters and Falls.

Daniel W. Voorhees, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, died at 5 o'clock Saturday morning at his home in Washington, D. C. He had been in poor health for several years, suffering from rheumatism of the heart. His friends suddenly expected to hear of his death suddenly. At last reports, however, he was showing signs of improvement. His death, therefore, while not entirely unexpected, came with a shock. Mr. Voorhees was 70 years old.

Prior to his retirement from public life on March 4 last, he had been for many years one of the most conspicuous figures in the Senate. He was born in Ohio, and taken by his parents in infancy to a pioneer home in the Wabash valley, Indiana.



DANIEL W. VOORHEES.



CHARLES W. SPALDING.

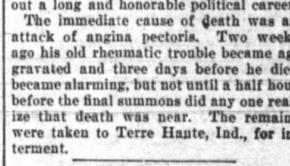
It develops that Bank Examiner Hayden advised State Auditor Gore as early as Jan. 9, 1897, to close the Globe Savings Bank.

The above, briefly stated, comprise the chief developments in one of the most gigantic financial scandals in the history of Illinois. In connection with the matter has been a great deal of gossip concerning Spalding's relations with Miss S. Louise Ervin, a stenographer in the bank. This alliance broke up Spalding's home and caused the retirement two years ago of two officials from the Globe Savings Bank. A feeling of animosity toward the able outcome led Vice-President Cilley and Cashier Jackson to resign their respective positions within three days of each other in the spring of 1895. Horatio N. Cilley said: "The chief motive impelling me was a conviction on my part that Mr. Spalding's relations with Miss Ervin would end disastrously both for his business interests and his reputation socially. I always found him honest and capable in every business transaction, but his conduct as regarded Miss Ervin, leading to his estrangement from his wife and family, was being unfavorably commented on and undermined the confidence and regard of even his lifelong friends. Those matters reacted on his business relations. Charles Jackson resigned the cashier's desk of the Globe a few days after Mr. Cilley quit the vice-presidency. Mr. Jackson very frankly admitted that he resigned his place in the Globe Bank solely because he knew that Spalding's relations with Miss Ervin would ultimately ruin the bank president."

**WILL GO TO CUBA.**

Judge William E. Day as a Special Commissioner for United States.

Judge William E. Day, who will go to Cuba as a special commissioner for the United States to be present at the investigation into the death of Dr. Ruiz, is one of the leading citizens of Canton, O. For many years the judge has been a near neighbor and an intimate personal friend of President McKinley. He is a son of



JUDGE W. E. DAY.

Luther Day, who was the chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, and from his birth breathed the atmosphere of the law. Judge Day was educated at the University of Michigan. Since 1872, in which year he was admitted to the bar, he has lived in Canton. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas in 1880, and on that occasion was the candidate of the Republican and Democratic parties. Mrs. Day is a leader in Canton society and is one of the most unostentatious women in the world. She is the mother of four sons.

**About the Seat of War.**

No part of Greece is forty miles from the sea.

Greece is a little larger than one-half of Pennsylvania.

Hellas is the name by which the Greeks call their country.

The royal palace at Athens, built by King Otto, cost \$2,500,000.

Greece has a longer coast line than that of Spain and Portugal, together.

About one-half of the population of Greece are shepherds and agriculturists.

The present King of Greece, George I., came to the throne in 1863, at the age of seventeen.

The Greek flag is a white cross on a blue ground, the Bavarian colors and the Greek cross.

King George of Greece is a brother of the Princesses of Wales and of the mother of the Czar of Russia.

The standing army of Greece consists of 16,280 infantry, 3,120 cavalry, 3,842 artillery, 1,080 engineers and 3,400 officers.

The legislative power of Greece is vested in a single body, called the Boule. The members are elected by the people every four years.

**CHILDREN GET MARRIED.**

Youthful Couple Who Eloped Receive the Parental Blessing.

Perhaps the youngest couple united in marriage in this country are Ada Bird, the 14-year-old daughter of a wealthy publisher in Atlanta, and John P. Atkinson, the 16-year-old son of Gov. W. Y. Atkinson of Georgia. The youthful bridegroom is private secretary to his



MR. & MRS. J. P. ATKINSON.

father and draws a salary of \$1,200. When the amorous relations between him and Miss Bird were discovered an effort was made to break them off and the young lady was sent to relatives at Aylmer. Here young Atkinson followed her and the couple eloped and were married at Kingston by a justice of the peace. After their elopement and before their marriage the families of the couple made every effort to prevent the performance of the ceremony, but in vain. The situation was then accepted by the parents of the youthful groom and bride and a second ceremony—a religious one—was performed.

A youth named Harrison was killed in a glove contest with a boy named Tobin at Hampton, Ark. Harrison's neck was broken by a blow from Tobin in the first round, and death was instantaneous.

Owing to the death of M. J. Fitch, the Chicago paper dealer, two companies of which he was president made an assignment. The names of the companies are the M. J. Fitch Paper Company and the American Roll Wrapping Paper Company.

While mass was being said in a church at Castres, France, the roof collapsed. Seven women and one man were killed and thirty persons were seriously injured.

Jose Curbeo, a naturalized American, who has been imprisoned in Cuba on a charge of conspiracy, has been released.



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

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## A' OF BIT LIFE.

A maiden sat within the door  
And sang as many times before.  
A man to dally toll passed by,  
No love nor pleasure lit his eye.  
But when he heard the merry song  
He whistled as he went along.

A woman by the window wept  
For one who in the churchyard slept.  
But when upon her hearing fell  
That tune she knew and loved so well,  
The flood of burning tears was staid,  
And soon a song her lips essayed.

Her neighbor heard the tender strain  
And softly joined the sweet refrain.  
Thus all day long that one song hers  
Its joyousness from door to door.

—Sara J. Denton.

## A GREAT RIVER.

Marco Polo's Report Concerning the Ganges Yang-tze-Kiang.

Noah Brooks quotes the following from the great Venetian traveler in his series of St. Nicholas papers, "The True Story of Marco Polo:"

"And I assure you this river flows so far and traverses so many countries and cities that in good sooth there pass and repass on its waters a great number of vessels and more wealth and merchandise than all the rivers and all the seas of Christendom put together. It seems indeed more like a sea than river. Messer Marco Polo said that he once beheld at that city 15,000 vessels at one time. And you may judge if this city of no great size has such a number, how many must there be altogether, considering that on the banks of this river there are more than 16 provinces and more than 200 great cities, besides towns and villages, all possessing vessels."

Messer Marco Polo aforesaid tells us that he heard from the officer employed to collect the great khan's duties on this river that there passed up stream 200,000 vessels in the year, without counting those that passed down! Indeed, as it has a course of such great length and receives so many other navigable rivers, it is no wonder that the merchandise which is borne on it is of vast amount and value. And the article in largest quantity of all is salt, which is carried by this river and its branches to all the cities on their banks and thence to the other cities in the interior.

The vessels which ply on this river are decked. They have but one mast, but they are of great burthen, for I can assure you they carry, reckoning by our weight, from 4,000 to 12,000 cantars each. In going up stream they have to be hauled, for the current is so strong that they could not make head in any other manner. Now the towline, which is some 300 paces in length, is made of nothing but cane. 'Tis in this way: They have those great canes of which I told you before, that they are some 15 paces in length. These they take and split from end to end into many slender strips, and then they twist these strips together so as to make a rope of any length they please. And the ropes so made are stronger than if they were made of hemp.

## Electric Eyes.

The latest adjunct that science gives to the surgical operator is an electric eye. Strictly speaking, it is not an eye at all, but rather a sort of searchlight, which is used to aid the human eye in delicate surgical operations.

Oftentimes surgeons are handicapped in their work by the fact that they cannot see distinctly the parts upon which they must operate. The formation of the human body is such that in many instances no light can be put directly upon the particular part of the human anatomy that is to be operated upon. The eye can see to the extent of human capability, but in intricate operations, however strong the light in the operating theater may be, the rays lack that penetration and power of concentration so necessary to delicate surgical operations.

Professor Charles E. Kimby, of Bellevue hospital, New York, has patented this new aid to surgery. From an ordinary electric light wire a connection is made with this device, which fits the face much in the manner of a pair of spectacles. The appliance in itself consists of two small incandescent lamps, which are fitted one above and the other below the eye of the operator. They are so adjusted that the rays focus at a point sufficiently near the ordinary point of vision to throw all the power of the electric rays upon the point desired.

It is practically a portable searchlight adapted to the operating theater. The lamps are in the form of an annular glass globe, with an illuminating conductor. An insulated backing, consisting of a metal leather lined band, which goes around the head, prevents the heat from affecting the wearer, and at the same time holds the light in position and prevents any possible effect that otherwise the electricity might have upon the wearer. The lights more nearly resemble long glass tubes than anything else. Within these tubes are placed the lamps, which can be adjusted to any desired angle. When a direct downward ray is desired, a small reflector is fixed above the light and the rays thrown in the desired direction.—San Francisco Examiner.

## Saved a Licking.

The butcher's boy who had called to deliver a parcel had thoughtlessly left the garden gate open, and the 7-year-old ruler of the house called after him: "Here! Come back and shut that gate!"

"The butcher's boy stopped, but showed no inclination to obey the command. "I don't have to," he shouted defiantly.

"Yes, you do," insisted the 7-year-old. "You come right back and shut it now, or somebody's going to get the worst licking he ever had."

The butcher's boy came running back, full of fight.

"He is, eh?" he said. "Well, who's going to lick 'im, eh?"

"Mother is," calmly remarked the youngster. "If you leave that gate open, I'll be certain to go into the street. Mother'll see me, and I'll get licked. Shut it tight, please, so I can't get out."

And the butcher's boy did.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## DISEASES OF TRADES.

RESULTS OF CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF MEN WHO WORK.

It Appears That Each Kind of Employment Has Its Peculiar Ailment—Both Physical and Mental Workers Fall Under the Rule—Politicians Die Early.

It is well known that there are a number of dangerous trades which give rise to serious diseases; but, as a matter of fact, almost every occupation has some ailment peculiar to itself. A doctor can always tell if his patient is a baker, for instance, by the state of his teeth. The flour dust collects on the teeth, becomes acid and gives rise to a special kind of decay. Bakers, owing to their irregular life, sleeping in the day and working at night, and because of the hot air and dust, are great victims to consumption. Blacksmiths, strong as they are, very often suffer from paralysis of the whole right side from the continuous shock of hammering, and their eyes become weak from the glare of the fire. Athletes, strange to say, do not, as a rule, enjoy long life. Professional boxers, wrestlers, gymnasts, cyclists, are short lived and suffer from enlargement of the heart and diseases of the lungs. Boiler-makers get deaf from the continual loud noise. Brewers and brewers' drivers drink beer in such large quantities that they ruin their livers and generally die young. Bricklayers and plasterers are very healthy, and they are said to resemble asses in never dying. Butchers are very strong and healthy, but they suffer in health through eating little pieces of raw meat. Cabmen are noted for "nipping," and they endure the natural consequences. The cold also affects their faces to such a degree that the muscles of the face become frequently paralyzed.

Carpenters and cabinet makers are afflicted with varicose veins in the legs, and the action of the shoulder in sawing and planing produces a diseased condition of the large artery that runs from the heart to the arm, so that there is not a carpenter living, a doctor says, in whom a curious noise may not be heard by applying the ear to that blood vessel. Hardly a single china scourer lives to old age without becoming asthmatic. Clergymen's sore throat is of course well known. It is said by some to result from having the mouth open so frequently, the air going in that way and drying the throat. Others say it is caused by the clerical collar. And others still say it results from the fact that the clergyman preaches from a pulpit and has to bend his head downward—for barristers, who talk quite as much, do not suffer as much as clergymen, being on the same level as their hearers.

Miners, from working in the dark, become very irritable. Their eyes get weak, and their lungs become quite black—miners' lung. Cooks, particularly male cooks working in hotels, clubs and restaurants, get gout from continually tasting rich food, and both male and female cooks get varicose veins and flat feet from long standing as well as the well known ache of the face from the heat and dirt. Coopers have a lump on the knee, which is really a little bag of fluid put there by nature to protect the knee from the injurious effects of pressing it against the barrel. Divers' hearts become distended from holding their breath.

Domestic servants are remarkable for suffering from typhoid fever. Housemaids are frequently afflicted with poverty of blood from drinking tea and running up stairs. Dressmakers' long hours and confinement result in consumption very often, but more often in indigestion, poverty of blood and impaired eyesight. The fumes of nitric acid make goldsmiths' eyes sore, and they get cramps in their fingers from catching small screws. Nearly all the human beings who suffer from that awful disease, glanders, are groomers.

India rubber workers have very bad headaches and great mental depression. Painters are poisoned by the lead they use so much, and all their muscles, but especially their wrist muscles, become very weak. Photographers get poisoned by cyanide of potassium. The dust that enters the lungs of potters when they are sifting clay interferes so much with their breathing that "potter's asthma" is a well known disease. Compositors get cracks and fissures in the lips and small tumors in their mouths from the habit of putting type in the mouth, and consumption attacks them frequently because of the stooping posture and the confined, sedentary life. Politicians are greatest sufferers of all, the constant dram drinking giving them indigestion, jaundice and nervous diseases, killing them at an earlier age than members of any other profession. Sailors, very singularly, suffer greatly from consumption, owing to the cold and damp and the bad air of the fore-castle. Salesmen and saleswomen in shops do a lot of standing, which gives them varicose veins and pains in the feet. Cloth scourers, who inhale benzine and turpentine, suffer from headache, lassitude and nervousness. Shoemakers get their chest pressed in by the last, lose their appetite and strength and have headaches. Stonecutters' eyes are often injured by the flying stone.

Tea tasters, although they only take the tea into the mouth and do not swallow it, become so nervous that they can follow their employment for only a period of eight to ten years. The sedentary life of lawyers, artists, students and literary men gives rise to gout, which is said to kill more wise men than fools; dyspepsia, which made Carlyle's life such a torture, and apoplexy, which carries off hosts of great men.—Pall Mall Gazette.

## Not News.

"We heard some of the strangest, most outlandish things last night," began the woman who gossips.

"Yes," replied the woman who doesn't, "and a friend who attended your musicale was telling me."—Exc.

## THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY

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## 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.

**BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.**  
Office of "KINGFISHER TRIPS,"  
Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 15, '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 unqualified 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. NISBETT, Editor.

**A MIRACLE.**  
Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '96  
Last Friday, Dec. 19, 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 all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.  
Miss JEROME BARNES,  
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.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MAIL.

He Receives as Many as Eight Hundred Letters Per Day.

"As many as 800 letters in one day are received at the White House, but comparatively few of these, only the most important ones, reach the president, for if he dealt personally with all his correspondents he could do nothing else," writes ex-President Harrison, telling in The Ladies' Home Journal, of "A Day with the President at His Desk." "Very many of the letters addressed to the president," he adds, "are trivial, not a few of them impertinent, and some of them angry and threatening. These, if the private secretary is a judicious man, the president never hears of, and the malicious intent of the writer is thwarted. The requests for autographs are scarcely numerable. Patches for bedquills and lunch cloths add to the burden. Begging letters, for number, take the second place in the president's mail.

They come from every part of the land and relate to every possible subject. Some are appeals to aid the writer to get an education, or to pay off a mortgage, or to buy a piano or a pony, and no form of public appeal is absent—aid the building of churches, to endow schools, to build monuments, and to aid every other good purpose for which men or women or children associate themselves. On one day the requests for specific sums aggregated \$9,000. These appeals are unavailing in the nature of things, and self respect ought to restrain the practice."

## Nelson's Last Entry in His Diary.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan writes on Nelson's engagements for The Century and relates the following anecdote of the great admiral: The admiral in person, accompanied by the train of frigate captains, inspected the Victory and her preparations throughout all decks, ample time for the tour being permitted by the slowness of the advance. At 11 a. m. he was in his cabin, where the signal lieutenant, entering to prefer a request of a personal nature, found him upon his knees, writing, and it is believed that the following words, with which his private diary closes, were then penned: "May the great God whom I worship grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory, and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it, and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the British fleet. For myself individually, I commit my life to him who made me, and may his blessing light upon my endeavors for serving my country faithfully. To him I resign myself and the just cause which is intrusted to me to defend. Amen, amen, amen."

## A Lover's Apology.

An illiterate young man once got a friend to write a letter for him to his sweetheart. The letter was rather profligate for a love letter, and he felt that an apology was due to his sweetheart for its lack of tender nothings. It was as follows:

"Please excuse the mildness of this here letter, as the chap wot's writin it is a married man, and he says he can't bide any soft soap—it allus gives him the spazzums."—Pick Me Up.



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