

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 11.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 427

SHOES

To give our Shoe Department a boom for a week only we offer as follows, of strictly fresh, new and stylish Footwear.



Men's tan, oxblood and chocolate shoes, coin or razor toes, regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 value, this week only, for \$2.50.

Men's black, calf or kid, razor, Yale or coin toe, regular \$3.00 to \$3.50 value, this week only for \$2.50.

Men's best casco calf, coin, Yale or razor toe, lace or congress, regular \$2.00 shoe, this week only for \$1.48.

Men's working shoe, best grain leather, solid leather sole, buckle, lace or congress, special values for \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.



Women's tan or black, lace or button, coin or razor toe, kid shoes, regular \$3.50 value, this week only \$3.00.

Women's shoes, razor or coin toe, wear guaranteed, as good as any one's \$3.00 shoes, our regular price \$2.50 (this is the shoe we recommend as a nice shoe for hard wear)

Women's vict kid shoe, razor or coin toe, lace or button, tan or black, an especially good \$2.50 shoe, this week only, for \$1.88 and \$1.98.

Baby shoes at 50c, 75c and \$1.00 in razor or coin toe, turn soles, black tan or oxblood, either button or lace. We have the best assortment of Baby Shoes ever shown in Chelsea.

New sun umbrellas just received. Have you looked over our new shirt waists, we have had a great sale on them. Special bargains in our corset department. Don't forget we have the unbreakable Cresco Corset. Try them.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick Patterns for May now on sale.

The Chelsea Ice Co.

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

Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake,

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

STAFFAN & SON.

To Consumers of Illuminating Oil

Our oil marketed in this district under brand of Water White Electric, we guarantee to be the best Illuminating Oil manufactured.

No charred wick, no smoky chimney, free from sulphurous odor.

Don't be deceived by paying a fancy price for an oil that has a fictitious value and which does not give as good results as are obtained from our Water White Electric Oil. For sale by

W. P. Schenk & Co.
John Farrell.
L. T. Freeman.

W. J. Knapp.
H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.
Hoag & Holmes.

Glazier & Stimson.
F. Kautleher.
J. S. Cummings.

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.

A BACKWARD SEASON.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE MICHIGAN WEATHER BUREAU.

A Ripe Old Age—General Orders for Memorial Day—Bills Signed by the Governor—Other Items of Interest.

A Backward Season.

The Michigan weather bureau issued its third weekly bulletin Tuesday. It says that the season, growth of vegetation, and the stage of farm work still continue backward. Drying winds and weather during the early part of the week greatly helped plowing and seeding by taking up considerable of the surface moisture in the soil. Farmers immediately took advantage of this condition and plowing and out seeding was pushed accordingly, but continued shivery weather which has prevailed since last Thursday has again checked farm work. Plowing and out seeding have progressed very slowly and a large amount of the work of out seeding still remains to be done. In the extreme southern part of the state some of the very early sown oats have come up and there is also some complaint that the excessively wet soil has rotted the seed in the ground. Plowing for corn has commenced in the southern two tiers of counties, and in a few scattered localities as far north as Oceana county.

The last four days of warm temperature have given vegetation its first good start. Winter wheat and rye, meadows and early clover seeding have commenced to green up and in almost every case the condition of these crops is reported as generally very good. Especially is this so in the case of the rye and meadows; there are a few instances where correspondents report some damage to wheat by heaving, but generally speaking Michigan winter wheat has come through the winter in fair condition, has improved from week to week during the spring and is now quite promising. Farm work has now begun in nearly every county of the lower peninsula, while the snow and frost are rapidly leaving the upper peninsula; in the most southerly portions of the northern peninsula plowing has begun.

The exceptionally cold weather experienced in all parts of the state on Monday and Tuesday, and which caused decidedly heavy frosts, has done little or no damage as far as can be learned at present. The fruit buds were not far enough advanced to be susceptible to injury. All fruit, except peaches, is in a promising condition. Fruit buds have been swelling rapidly during the latter part of the week, and in the extreme southern parts of the state the trees are beginning to leave out.

Memorial Day.

General orders No. 3, was issued from headquarters of the Michigan Department of the G. A. R. Tuesday, by command of Department Commander Aaron T. Bliss. It reads as follows:

"Again the living approach the day most sacred to the Union Army veteran. Let it be the purpose of each survivor of that army to make Memorial Day of 1897, in its observance, most impressive. "Call to your active co-operation on the occasion, that noble, self-sacrificing body of women, the Women's Relief corps. They are our right arm, and they always respond to our call. The Sons of Veterans, too, our own flesh and blood, will be found ready to join in the duties of the day.

"To all citizens give a most sincerely cordial invitation to participate in the memorial exercises, and to observe the day by laying aside all business cares. "Especially invite the school children to be with you, that the lessons of the hour may impress their young hearts with the observance of the day. They are in the near future, perhaps to be the ones who shall scatter sweet blossoms of springtime over our resting spots. "Comrades, let us well keep in mind the sacred nature of Memorial Day, and use all proper measures to prevent its being made a season for gayety and sports. "Let no spot where rests the remains of one of our nation's heroes, our soldier dead, be forgotten on this day, if within your power to prevent.

"The 30th of May, 1897, falling on Sunday, it is provided by statute law of our state that the following Monday be observed in business matters as a legal holiday. In view of this fact Monday, May 31, 1897, has been named as Memorial Day in this department, and it is hoped that the observance of that day may occur in all localities where previously made arrangements do not prevent. "A beautiful custom of our order is the attending of divine services at some church by posts in a body on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day, May 30. Let this custom be generally observed

Where no post is established see that the clergy are specially invited to hold memorial exercises either in union or separate service.

"The reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address on Memorial Day exercises was recommended by the thirtieth national encampment. The posts of this department will see that this recommendation is observed. The address will be found on third page of General Orders No. 6, National Headquarters, which is sent out with these orders to each post."

A Ripe Old Age.

According to the Times there is a man in Ypsilanti named Jonathan McGee, who is 108 years of age. He does not use tobacco or intoxicants, reads without glasses, works about the yard and claims to be a good shot with the rifle. Says he was never sick but one time and then he had la grippe. To the reporter he said: "In the war of 1812 I was a 'look-out' and was 23 years old. A look-out is a man who goes ahead of a general like a scout. I do not know just what day I was born, for my mother never told me that I remember of. I was born 25 miles from Knoxville, Ala. My mother was a full-blooded Indian woman whom my father kidnapped in Pennsylvania and took into slavery. My father was a Scotch-Irishman and was my owner as well as father. When the boats came up into Pennsylvania my mother and her two brothers were hired to help load the boat. When they had finished the captain gave them an invitation to take a short boat ride. They went aboard and were taken down below in the afterpart. The wheels were started up and that is the way my mother was stolen into slavery. My father who was an owner in the boat, choose my mother as a servant in the family because she was handy at needle work. She was taken down on his big plantation in Alabama and lived there four years before I was born.

My father was Major-General McGee in the war of 1812 and I was his look-out I was with him at the time General Jackson defeated Pakenham at New Orleans. I recollect when I was put on the mule to go ahead of General McGee we were told that the enemy was 70 miles away. Early in the morning just after I had blown the bugle that everything was all right, we ran into the enemy and my mule was shot down from under me. I saw General Jackson many times. In my 24th year a friend paid \$1,800 for my freedom. I was in the Mexican war and in the last war."

He has had two wives and seven children, three of the latter are still living.

Bills Signed.

Gov. Pingree has approved the following and deposited them with the secretary of state:

A concurrent resolution authorizing the state librarian to furnish supreme court reports to the United States circuit court.

An act to authorize the common council of Jaro to permit the laying of a railway track on the street of the said village.

To amend the general charter for villages.

To provide for incorporation of temperance volunteers. Immediate effect.

To amend the act relative to the mining school.

To amend an act for the incorporation of the Deutscher Landwehr Unterstuetzungs-Verin. Immediate effect.

To prevent the adulteration of buckwheat flour.

To prohibit the shooting of wild fowl from steam, gas, naphtha, oil or electric launches.

Appropriating \$56,000 for the School for the Blind. Immediate effect.

Regulating practice of osteopathy in the state of Michigan. Immediate effect.

To protect certain fur bearing animals.

To amend section one of an act to provide for the reorganization of corporations for religious, charitable, benevolent or educational purposes, etc. Immediate effect.

To provide the extension of the corporate life of life insurance companies.

To authorize the erection of a laundry building and electric light plant at the Eastern Michigan asylum. Immediate effect.

To prevent the destruction of signs, bills and notices.

Requiring that toll roads shall be kept in repair, and to provide for commissioners to enforce the same.

To amend the charter of Traverse City. Immediate effect.

To amend the act for protection of fish in the Saginaw river.

To provide for four voting districts in the township of Hancock, Houghton county. Immediate effect.

To authorize the township of Lockport in St. Joseph county to sell its interest in Three Rivers public library to the city of Three Rivers. Immediate effect.

To provide for the payment of fees in Bay county. Immediate effect.

The Bells.

Bells were well known to the Egyptians before the time of the Jewish exodus. In the description of Aaron's sacerdotal robe mention is made of the fact that upon the hem of the garment there were bells of gold, alternating with pomegranates of blue, of purple and of scarlet: "A golden bell and a pomegranate, upon the hem of the robe round about. And it shall be upon Aaron to minister, and his sound shall be heard when he goeth in unto the holy place before the Lord, and when he cometh out, that he die not." Hand bells were in common use all over the ancient world. The earliest use of bells in churches was for the purpose of frightening away the evil spirits which were believed to infest earth and air, and the earliest curfew was rung at night-fall to rid the neighborhood of the village or town and church of demons.

Most old churches of Europe have a certain point in the service this door was opened, and a bell was rung to give notice to the devil, if he chanced to be present, that he might make his exit before the elevation. By the command of Pope John IX church bells were rung as a protection against thunder and lightning. The monument of Porosena, the Etrurian king, was decorated with pinnacles, each surmounted with a bell, which tinkled in the breeze. The army of Cloithaire raised the siege of Sens on account of a panic occasioned among the men by a sudden chime from the bells of St. Stephen's church. The largest bell in the world is in the Kremlin at Moscow. Its weight is 250 tons, and the value of the bell metal alone, not counting the gold and silver ornaments which were thrown into the pots as votive offerings, is estimated at \$66,565, or about \$32,825.

A Novel Device.

"When people are suffering from thirst, they will resort to all kinds of means to get water," remarked a gentleman who was at one time a member of the United States geological and surveying expedition in the Indian Territory. "For some time we had been without water and were suffering greatly. Among our number was an old trapper who was as keen on the scent for water as is a hound on the trail of a deer. Finally he paused at a place and stopped.

"I think there's water here, if we could dig a well," he observed.

"But we can't," I replied.

"No, but we can do something else," he said.

"With that he cut a reed, tying some moss on the end of it. Then he dug into the earth, placed his reed in the hole and packed the earth around the reed. He waited for a few moments.

"Do you mean to say you can suck water out of that thing?" I asked.

"Yes, if, as I think, there's water near the surface."

"He drew strongly at it with much satisfaction.

"Good," he remarked. "Would you like to try it?"

"With little confidence in the result, I sucked at the reed with the surprising result of getting plenty of clear, pure water. To my parched tongue it seemed the very nectar of the gods.

"It's as clear as the water of a spring," I said.

"Yes, the moss is our filter," he replied.

"We pursued our journey much refreshed, and I never forgot the old trapper's advice."—Detroit Free Press.

Excursion Rates.

The University Musical Society musical festival, Ann Arbor, May 13-15, 1897.

The M. C. R. R. will make a rate of one first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale May 13, 14 and 15. Limit to return May 16, 1897, inclusive.

Park Island Assembly, Orion, Mich. June 20 to July 26, 1897. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, June 20 to 29. Limit to return until July 27.

National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist church meeting, Detroit, Mich., July 6 to 13, 1897. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 5 and 6. Limit to return until July 14, 1897.

Epworth League Training Assembly, Ludington, Mich., July 29 to August 10. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 29 to 29. Limit to return until Aug. 17, 1897.

Camp-meeting, Island Lake, Mich., July 29 to Aug. 31. One and one-third first-class fare for round trip. Dates of sale July 27 and each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter until Aug. 31, 1897. Limit to return Sept. 4, 1897.

The Michigan Central will make an excursion rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip to attend the Grant Monument ceremonial at New York city, April 27. Sale of tickets April 23 to 26. Good to return not later than May 4.

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.

Choice Fresh Candy

At the
Bank
Drug
Store.

We make a specialty of having our candy fresh. When you want a box of assorted bon bons, remember this is the place to buy it. If you expect to buy any

WALL PAPER

This season, now is a good time to buy while you have a large assortment to select from and patterns are well matched with ceilings and borders. Remember we are always glad to show you paper whether you purchase or not. We handle

Dyes

Of every description at the lowest prices and give you printed directions to follow in coloring that will always bring good results.

Garden Seeds

Flower Seeds

Bulk Seeds

A rich, fragrant, cup of Coffee for breakfast is always insured if you buy our

Blend at 22c a lb.

Best tea dust 12 1/2c per lb. Try our uncolored Japan tea at 30c lb. 1/2 lb can best salmon for 8c.

Highest market price for eggs.

25 boxes matches for 25c

Pure Spices and Extracts

6 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 \$1.00

26 lbs brown sugar 25c

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 ex-

tracts.

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 largs Cal. prunes 25c

Lamp wicks 1c per yd.

Glazier & Stimson.

ECKELS STANDS FIRM

NO CHANGES IN HIS OFFICIAL FORCE.

Office Seekers Eager for Places in His Department - Veterans and Civil Service King Humbert's Life Attempted at Home - Pittable Suicide.

Holden Placeholders at Bay. A Washington dispatch says: Comptroller Eckels has given several gentlemen who have applied for reinstatement as clerks and bank examiners in his bureau to understand that he will not permit any changes to be made in his force if he can prevent it while he remains in office.

Must Pass Examinations.

Washington dispatch: All of the executive departments are receiving large numbers of letters from ex-soldiers indicating a general misunderstanding as to their rights to appointment to office. Many of the veterans seem to labor under the impression that they can be appointed to positions in the civil service without the formality of the examination or requisition on the Civil Service Commission.

Athletes of the Diamond.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

Table with columns for club names (Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville) and their respective wins and losses.

Western.

William S. Thornton, indicted in Chicago on the charge of swindling bicycle buyers, has been arrested in New York.

Washington.

The State Affairs Committee of the Wisconsin House made an adverse report on the so-called Sheridan drive bill, the object of which is to render possible the construction of a boulevard from Milwaukee to the south State line, there to connect with one to be built up to that point from Chicago.

Market Reports.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$2.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green haul, \$25 to \$80 per ton.

Foreign.

Primrose day, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, was observed at London with the usual display of his favorite flower. The decoration of the Beaconsfield statue surpassed all records.

EASTERN.

Methodist ministers of New York City have passed a resolution deploring the use of the bicycle Sundays.

A furious gale swept across Chicago Sunday from dawn to sundown, and made the day a season of fire, accidents and wholesale distress. Plate glass windows were blown in, signs were wrenched off and hurled into streets, bill boards were flattened, and the eyes of hundreds of pedestrians were filled with what felt like pieces of paving stone and telegraph pole splinters.

At least three Chicago men are credited with having made more than \$100,000 each in wheat Monday. The closing Thursday was at 69c cents. Board of Trade men, and the people for whom they do business, went home and thought the matter over. Saturday they had a great mind to believe the price would rise.

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The Michigan Legislature has passed a bill providing for the ringing of a curfew bell in cities and villages as a signal for children under 15 years of age to seek their homes at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Sheriff Burr of Los Angeles, Cal., has received a telegram from the sheriff of Hennepin County, Minn., requesting him to arrest Mrs. Laura Austin on a charge of abducting her own child, who was awarded to the custody of her ex-husband by the Superior Court of that place.

George Hobson, clerk of the courts for Hamilton County, O., and for many years county recorder, was found wandering about the streets of Cincinnati. He is at the hospital and is pronounced hopelessly insane.

Murder will probably be added to the charge against the striking tappers of Chicago. While hundreds of men were returning to work in the tanneries district Tuesday Officer Thomas K. Payne of the West Chicago avenue police station, who was patrolling Elston avenue to protect the men who were going back to work, was struck on the head with a brick thrown from the top of Joseph Johandis' saloon by a striker. Payne's skull was fractured and he was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where the physicians say he cannot live.

Rev. Dr. James Brookes, pastor emeritus of the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, is dead of Bright's disease. He was as well known in England as in this country. Deceased had been in St. Louis ever since 1858, and for thirty-seven years was pastor of the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church. For twenty-three years Dr. Brookes was the editor of Truth, a magazine published in Chicago and devoted to the maintenance of theocracy of the Bible and the defense of the doctrine held by the pre-millennial school. In his other literary work he produced seventeen books and 200 tracts. His wife, formerly Miss Susan Oliver of Oxford, Ohio, and three daughters survive him.

The trial of the only remaining issue in the Fair case has been begun at San Francisco. Instead of a contest over the whole estate and a struggle for \$20,000,000, it is a fight for \$1,000,000, the case having narrowed down to a legal battle over the two pieces of real estate which Mrs. Nettie Craven says Senator Fair conveyed to her by pencil deeds a few weeks prior to his death. The administration and heirs have for the time forgotten their disagreements, and in this account have joined against Mrs. Craven, whom they regard as a common enemy. After considerable discussion by the attorneys the court announced that the question at issue was the alleged forgery of the deeds. This issue had been raised by the answer of the administrators to Mrs. Craven's cross-complaint, and in so far as the complaint of Miss Virginia Fair raised the same issue as the intervenor would be heard. Several days will probably be consumed in securing an advisory jury.

The business portion of the town of Berea, O., was nearly wiped out by fire Monday morning. The high winds prevailing made it almost impossible to check the flames which threatened to encompass the entire town. The heaviest losses are on the Shumway block and the Miller block, which will aggregate \$20,000 each. The total loss will reach \$80,000. The other losses range from \$5,000 to \$12,500 each. Berea has no water works, so there was small hope of saving the town. A detachment of the Cleveland fire department with fourteen men, secured water from a branch of the river, about a quar-

ter of a mile from the town. The contents of the buildings were saved by the efforts of citizens. The cause of the fire was attributed to tramps, and Deputy Sheriff J. E. Asling escorted three of them out of town at the point of a revolver. To add to the excitement a dog went mad and bit several people before it was shot. The fire was got under control at noon.

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Secretary Wilson is pushing things at the Department of Agriculture. In addition to his program for capturing the English butter market, his plan for sending out sugar beet seeds, in order to develop a home sugar industry, and his efforts to preserve the forests, he is trying to bring about co-operation between the various State agriculture experiment stations. It often happens that results attained by the experiment station of some State cannot be made available for the use of farmers outside that State because there are no funds with which to send out the reports. The agricultural societies of Great Britain, Canada, Germany and even Australia have made good use of experiments carried on in our State stations by means of a reprint of the original documents, while American farmers, as a whole, have been left in ignorance thereof. Secretary Wilson now proposes to make the Department of Agriculture a sort of clearing house for the publication of important State reports. When a really valuable result is achieved he intends to publish an account of the process and send it out to farmers all over the country.

Washington dispatch: China is to have a new set of treaties with the great nations of the world which will in some measure emancipate her from the onerous restrictions she is now under and enable her to adjust her own resources to the nation's needs. Much of the credit for securing the consent of the commercial powers to the negotiation of these treaties is due to Li Hung Chang, who employed to the best advantage the opportunities afforded by his tour of the world. Still, the change would have been long deferred had not the war which China waged unsuccessfully with Japan obliged her foreign debtors to recognize the fact that China must be given powers to raise additional revenues. At present the percentage of duty that may be collected on goods imported into China from any of the great commercial nations is limited by treaty, and the amount of revenue thus derived is entirely insufficient to meet the present enlarged expenses of the Chinese Government. It happens that the first of these treaties to run its course and require renewal is that between China and Spain, and this will serve as the model upon which the other treaties will be fashioned as they are renovated. Already negotiations have been in progress between the two Governments, and because the interests of the United States are similar to those of Spain the Department of State is being consulted at every step.

Foreign.

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against the competition of Sweden and America. The latter country, they say, supplies two-thirds of the leather consumed in Norway. The Swedish riksdag has already increased the leather duties.

Tuesday morning's news from the Eastern war was that the Sultan's soldiers were defeated at Revani, the Greek forces had reached Damasi; two brigades had penetrated and were operating in Turkey's country, and that Edhem Pasha, Turkish commander-in-chief, had narrowly escaped capture. On the other hand, the Greeks had lost all the positions at Milonna. The Greek gunboats had completely destroyed the Turkish fortifications at Prevesa.

There are some extraordinary figures in the official reports of the friendly societies in England for the last year, now finally returned to the Government. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, shows an aggregate membership in all classes of 955,000. The Ancient Order of Foresters shows an aggregate membership of 885,000, and an invested capital of \$36,000,000. The Hearts of Oak has a total membership of 213,000, and added last year \$700,000 to the reserve fund, which now stands at \$5,000,000.

The column of Greek irregulars sent from Pitagvitzia attacked Kritidos on Tuesday. The place was defended by two companies of Turks. After a severe fight, during which eighty Turks were killed and twenty-five were taken prisoners, the position was captured by the Greeks, who also obtained possession of 150 rifles and a quantity of cartridges. The insurgents, however, suffered a severe check in another direction. A force of Turkish troops advanced on Kraia, which had previously been captured by the Greeks, and attacked the 400 irregulars, who occupied an entrenched position. The insurgents eventually were compelled to retreat north to the mountains.

News came Tuesday that the Greeks, after a desperate battle, captured and burned Damasi. Another division of the Greek troops has traversed the Reveni pass and captured three blockhouses. Twenty thousand troops under Gen. Smeton displayed the greatest bravery. Reveni lies twelve miles northwest of Larissa. Edhem Pasha, with a force variously estimated at from 10,000 to 14,000 troops, led seven assaults against it, but all were repulsed by the Greeks. The capture of Damasi puts a new complexion upon the situation on the frontier. If the Turkish troops sweep down upon the plain and advance to Larissa to meet the force concentrated there under the Crown Prince, they will be between two grand divisions of the Greek army. This seems to have been the object of Greek strategy.

The forces of Greece and Turkey have met in relentless and bloody conflict. The boom of cannon and rattle of musketry are heard along the entire frontier. Many thousands of men engaged Saturday and Sunday in the awful contest and fought like demons. The fiercest battle occurred at Miloussa Pass, where both sides lost heavily. Three Greek officers of high rank are among the killed, but a Turkish battery was taken by the Greeks. Diplomatic relations between the two nations are formally and completely severed. The Greek gunboats bombarded and reduced the forts Prevesa, and Klug George's troops held their own on land. Greek subjects at Constantinople will probably find safety at the American legation. Neither Greece nor Turkey actually declared war; but the Sultan officially announced that "war had broken out," thus seeking to throw the blame for actual commencement of hostilities upon the Greeks.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Journal says: The news that the Spanish Government had practically abandoned all hope of conquering Cuba and was preparing to withdraw her army, now finds confirmation from official sources. The movement of troops from the island, which for the last twelve months has averaged 500 a week in sick and wounded, now includes well and able-bodied soldiers and is averaging from 750 to 900 a week. The meaning of this is so plain that it is useless for Spain to attempt to disguise to the world her disastrous defeat. The ragged, poorly armed insurgents, inspired by patriotism and aided by climate and the difficult country, have overmatched and outgeneraled the 200,000 Spanish. In spite of a leading figure, Spain has to-day not over 100,000 troops under arms in Cuba, and they are being reduced at the rate of 1,000 a week. Her capacity to send fresh levies is exhausted. No more money is forthcoming to pay the expenses of an exhaustive war. Spanish bonds have been hawked on every bourse in Europe for six months in vain. Fifty million dollars must be raised by July 1, or Spain cannot meet her interest payments.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$2.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green haul, \$25 to \$80 per ton.

IMPORTERS BEATEN.

GOVERNMENT WINS "HAT TRIMMINGS" CASE.

Involved Duties Amounting to Many Millions of Dollars - "Billy" Mason Has Fun with the Senators - Ohio Unags Her Deadly Chair.

"Hat Trimmings" Case Decided. The famous hat trimmings case, which involved between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000, which has been postponed from time to time for the last three years, was finally decided in favor of the Government by a jury in the United States Court at Philadelphia, Tuesday afternoon. The suit was brought as a test case by Meyer & Dickinson, big importers of that city, who sought to recover from the United States a difference of 30 per cent in customs duties. The firm's contention was that the importations in question consisted solely of hat trimmings, on which the duty under the McKinley tariff act was only 50 per cent, but the Federal officials in their argument maintained that the merchandise was used chiefly for dresses and all dress trimmings, and that the duty of 50 per cent levied by the Government was proper. Meyer & Dickinson were nominally the plaintiffs, but there were hundreds of big importing firms throughout the country who were interested in the outcome of the suit and who were instrumental in procuring the best obtainable counsel.

Mason Shocks the Senators.

Senator Mason of Illinois caused a sensation Wednesday afternoon by breaking a rude lance against the wall of ancient Senate tradition and forcing a show of hands on that fat-footed proposition to amend the rules by authorizing the "previous question" and putting a limit to debate. He was defeated, as he expected to be, but there was a breezy freshness about the gentleman's way of going at the thing that was refreshing to a degree and that jolted the dignified body severely. The junior Illinois Senator called attention to the failure of a known majority to get action on the Cuban resolution and on the bankruptcy bill, and to the interminable delay that attended the passage of the last tariff bill. He made the point that the country looked with impatience on the obstructive tactics of the minority and demanded a revolution in Senate practices. The majority of the Senate, he declared, was in a state of insurrection, and would insist on having a chance to do business. The Senate listened with interest, and promptly voted to refer the closure motion to the Committee on Rules, that cemetery for motions whose burial beyond hope of resurrection is denied, and which Senator Hoar explained, was not likely to meet for months on account of the absenteeism of members and for other reasons. The truth is a majority of the Senate is opposed to the limitation of debate. Occasionally a veteran takes up the fight against unlimited debate, but he does not press the matter with bitterness, and accepts defeat with equanimity. Senator Mason made a great hit with Senator Hoar by his volunteer motion to come to the assistance of the "young Senator from Massachusetts" in rescuing a motion from the inanimate Rules Committee. The dignified gentleman from the Bay State shook with merriment at the audacious demonstration of his colleague from the bounding prairies.

First Electrocuton in Ohio.

The first electrocution in the history of Ohio took place at the Columbus penitentiary just after midnight Wednesday morning. It was a double execution by the electric current of William Hax, aged 17, and William Wiley, aged 28. Hax murdered Mrs. Emma Baeder at Cleveland, near Cincinnati, July 3 last, and Wiley shot his wife on July 22 last at their home in Cincinnati. The current was turned on and death was instantaneous. It was but fifteen minutes from the time of entry into the death chamber until both were dead.

BREVITIES.

The Governments of Chili and Peru have agreed to the manner of settling war claims. An arbitration commission will be appointed, composed of one member from each republic and a third to be appointed by the Queen of Holland.

Obituary: At New York, "Billy" Birch, the old-time "king of negro minstrels," 66. -At Milwaukee, Garrett Danck. -At Mount Morris, Ill., Elder Joseph Lehman, 60. -At Lexington, N. J., Jacob Randalph, 70. -At New York, Mrs. Mary Jarbeau, mother of Verona Jarbeau.

Thomas Marshall, once a conductor on the Burlington Railroad, an inmate of the St. Joseph, Mo., lunatic asylum, cooked himself to death in a bath tub at that institution. While the patients were at supper he managed to elude his guards and escaped to one of the bath rooms, where he turned on the hot water, filling the tub, after which he plunged in and was soon scalded to death. His body was thoroughly cooked, the flesh falling from the bones.

"Aunt" Hannah Chard, New Jersey's famous centenarian, held her usual reception at the residence of her son, Joel J. Ferrell, in honor of her one hundred and eighth birthday. Joel, a lad of 71 summers, was master of ceremonies, and William, her baby, aged 66, saw that the inner wants of the visitors were supplied. The family rounded up included three sons, thirty-three grandchildren, ninety-seven great-grandchildren and twenty great-great-grandchildren. In addition hundreds of residents of the country for miles around called to pay their respects to the venerable centenarian.

Ex-City Treasurer A. C. Haigan of Minneapolis was arraigned in the District Court Monday morning on a charge of misappropriating \$519,000 of city funds and \$34,000 of school funds. He pleaded not guilty. These sums represent the total amount of his shortage owing to the suspension of several banks within the last two years.

The Senate Monday took up the Indian appropriation bill and agreed to amendments for the establishment of an Indian supply warehouse at Omaha, Neb., and for two additional judges in the Indian territory.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Senate - Congress - Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon - An Important Resumption of the Business.

The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill Monday. It is substantially the same as it passed the House, and on passing little division save on the amendment opening the Uncomphgre Indian reservation. Resolutions of inquiry were agreed to asking the Secretary of State as to the operation of the reciprocal treaties made under the McKinley administration. Mr. Vest introduced his resolution declaring illegal the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to imports arriving after April 1. After the executive session the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to Representative Miller, deceased.

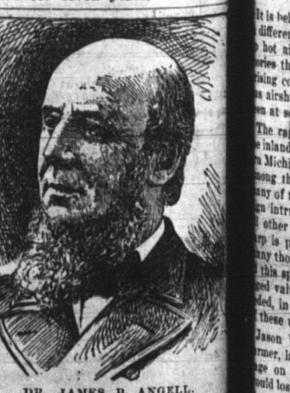
Senator Morgan's resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba is discussed briefly in the Senate Tuesday and then went over for a week. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed without amendment. A resolution by Mr. Hoar was agreed to asking the Secretary of State for comprehensive information as to the machinery of government of all foreign nations with which we have diplomatic relations, the taxes or customs and methods of collection; imports and exports; method of aiding the merchant marine; discrimination against American merchant vessels; public indebtedness, etc. Another resolution by Mr. Cullum asked the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the effect of the present internal revenue tax on the home production of distilled spirits, to what extent illicit distillation had occurred, and all further information that will aid in protecting the Government against frauds. The resolution went over after brief discussion. The House was adjourned.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, made his maiden speech in the Senate Wednesday and signaled it by some breezy criticism on the rules of the Senate. It was a variation from the prosy debate of recent days that the Senator was accorded close attention and twice received a hearty applause of crowded galleries. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied briefly pointing out that the other branch of Congress was more open to criticism than the Senate. He was in accord with Mr. Mason, however, on the need of new rules. A vote was taken on Mr. Mason's motion to refer the Mason resolution to the Rules Committee, which was called - yeas, 32; nays, 24. Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill. The House, after a ten-minute session, adjourned one day out of respect to the late Representative Milliken, of Maine.

The session of the Senate Thursday opened with a proposition for an expression of sympathy to the Greeks in their struggle with Turkey. This was soon merged into a different debate on the disorganized state of the Senate. Later in the day the Nelson bankruptcy bill was passed by the decisive vote of 49 to 8. The bankruptcy bill as passed is the substitute framed by Mr. Nelson, Minnesota. The "free homestead" amendment providing that all public lands not taken up by public entry on Jan. 1, 1900, shall be granted to the States and Territories where the lands are located for dedication purposes. The homestead bill was made the unfinished business and then laid aside. At 4 o'clock a message from the House announced the death of Representative Holman. Mr. Turpie of Indiana presented a resolution voicing the regret with which the announcement was received and providing for a committee of five Senators to accompany the remains. The resolution was agreed to. The presiding officer named Senators Turpie, Fairbanks, Spooner, Kyle and Rawlins as the committee. The Senate adjourned to Monday. The House did nothing of importance.

J. B. ANGELL GOES TO TURKEY.

President of Michigan University Appointed Minister. Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, who has been appointed American minister to Turkey, born in Scituate, R. I., and comes of a colonial stock. Thomas Angell, his grandfather, went from Massachusetts to Rhode Island with Roger Williams, and was one of the founders of a colony which became historical. Dr. Angell entered Brown University in 1845 and graduated five years later. He was called to the chair of modern languages in 1851, and held the position for seven years. Later he



DR. JAMES B. ANGELL.

signed to assume control of the Providence Journal, and retained it until 1860, when he accepted the position of president of the University of Vermont. In 1870 he was placed at the head of the University of Michigan. In 1879 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to China to secure revision of the Burlingame treaty.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A new cabinet is being formed in Romania. The water in Lake Huron is a few inches higher than at this time last year. Rev. Dr. James Hall McIlwaine, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, has resigned from that ministry and is about to take Episcopal orders. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer prominent in the Transvaal war, says he sees no cause to fear war between Great Britain and the South African Republic.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Successful Conduct of Officers in Charge of Convicts—Farmer Objects to the State's Action in Slaughtering an Infected Herd of Cattle.

Foeh Were Drunk.

The other morning when Detectives and Bahr of Detroit hunted Dave and Joseph Cummings at the Jackson prison for fifteen years each, the two convicts were so drunk that they were unable to stand, and it was necessary to place them in cells until they became sober. The convicts were handcuffed and were separated with difficulty, while in the prison officers again administered a severe rebuke to the offenders for being in an intoxicated condition. He also telegraphed the facts to Sheriff Chipman at Detroit, and informed him that hereafter intoxicated convicts will not be received at the prison, as a common custom for officers in charge of prisoners to give their prisoners a parting drink, and on more than one occasion the convicts have been seen to stagger with liquor upon their arrival.

Demands Pay for His Cattle.

The right of the State Sanitary Live Stock Commission to slaughter cattle without compensating the owner for the full market value of the animals will be tested in the Supreme Court. O. W. Shipman of Detroit was the owner of a large herd of Jersey cattle. The State Live Stock Commission applied the tuberculosis test and found that twenty-eight of the best animals in the herd were afflicted with tuberculosis. The animals were slaughtered and Shipman was tendered for each animal, which he refused. He demanded their market value, which was \$1,000. He also claimed that the remainder of the herd was so reduced in value that, although they were worth \$3,000, he was compelled to sell them for \$200. The legal proceeding brought in an application for mandamus to compel the State to pay the market value of the animals. Some of the questions at issue were whether tuberculosis is a dangerous, contagious and infectious disease. The constitutionality of the law is also at issue.

Tramps Faced from Cremation.

An old feed barn at Muskegon has been used for some time and has been known to all the rascals. Only the discovery of a lamp burning in the barn Friday morning saved the lives of the men who were sleeping there. At this time the building was a mass of roaring flames that, lighting up the heavens, and rained a heavy rain, but it had no effect upon the fire. Finding the lamp caused the firemen to break in the office door, and there on the floor, unconscious to all that was going on about them, lay Frank Riddell and Thomas McGrath. They were dragged out to safety and as soon as they recovered what had happened, slunk away. McGrath had been badly hurt in the fire and in the night and had hidden away to escape arrest. The building was destroyed, loss \$1,000.

Minor State Matters.

Solomon Sherratt, a farmer living near Detroit, has been arrested and taken to city charged with threatening to kill a wife and several other people and fire their buildings.

The store of Henry Rederick, in the village of Drenthe, was burglarized. The store was blown open and over \$500 secured. Two tramps who were about the place were under suspicion.

While employed as a domestic in the family of C. A. Searing of Muir, the manager of Andrew Jessup of Mather, attempted to commit suicide by taking hydrocyanic acid, giving as her reason that she was tired of life.

The proposition to bond Delta County \$175,000 for road improvements was not at the recent election. The agitation of the friends of the idea will not be dropped, however, but the matter will be brought up again in a year or two.

Martin residents have been agitating the electric lighting question, but as a number of the heaviest taxpayers are opposed to the project unless it shall be shown to be really as cheap as kerosene lighting it is doubtful the improvement will not be adopted.

It is believed that many practical jokers in different parts of the State are sending out hot air balloons, thereby causing the stories that are being sent out by enterprising correspondents about the mysterious airship that is reported to have been seen at so many places.

The rapid increase of German carp in inland lakes and streams of south-western Michigan is attracting much attention among the fishermen of that region and any of the sportsmen claim that the foreign intruder is likely to soon drive out other species of fish. Although the carp is protected by the State fish law, many thousands of them have been speared this spring and thrown away, their value as a food fish not being considered, in the hope of ridding the waters of these undesirable inhabitants.

Jason Whitmore, a Berrien County farmer, located \$100 to cancel a mortgage on his land, which he feared he would lose by foreclosure. Just as he was about to sell his horse to make up the amount, cholera appeared among the stock, and the disheartened agriculturist laid up with a broken arm. After mulling over the matter several days his wife and daughters concluded to make an attempt to raise the money. They proceeded to tap every maple tree in the timber land on the adjacent highway, from which they made \$103 worth of sugar and thus released the claim on the land.

William Wansnyder and his wife of Berrien are people who do not believe in banks, so they kept the \$350 they were raised in a trunk. Sunday night thieves ransacked the house while the members of the family were absent, and when they left the \$350 went with them.

It is said that from now on Adrian authorities have decided to detain all tramps who apply for a night's lodging at the poor station two nights and a day and give them nothing but water. They hope by such heroic measures to keep away from the hobos, but the poor fellows who are looking for work

Oren Stone, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Flint, was stricken down with apoplexy at his woolen mill office.

Wm. T. Everts of Fenton was sentenced by Judge Wisner at Flint to pay a fine of \$200 and spend ten days in the county jail. Everts was convicted about a year ago of violating the liquor law. He was convicted upon hired spies. Everts appealed to the Supreme Court, but the conviction was affirmed.

Frank Stearns of Adrian, whose feet were amputated, having been badly frozen by north of Roscommon County, begged for his clothes, and his mother brought them. It seems there was a loaded revolver in his pocket, and at dinner time while the family was at dinner, he shot himself through the head, the ball going in over the left ear. It is a dangerous but not necessarily fatal wound.

Levi Kline has begun suit in the Circuit Court at Flint against James Kennedy of Grand Blanc for \$2,000 damages. The suit was begun by capias, on which Kennedy was arrested and placed in jail. He afterwards furnished bail in the sum of \$500. The suit is brought by Kline for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections by Kennedy. The parties all live in Grand Blanc township and are prominent farmers.

George H. Scriber, a well-known hardware merchant of St. Louis, was a little surprised to receive a communication from a gentleman in Leslie enclosing a postal order for \$4. The letter explained that some eighteen years ago he bought two wagon skins of Mr. Scriber for \$2, and was to pay by hauling in two cords of green wood. He didn't bring the wood and afterwards moved away without paying the debt. He experienced religion this winter and says he is paying up his old debts with interest. Mr. Scriber is in hopes the religious fervor will affect several others.

Secretary Baker, of the State Board of Health, has received complaint from a Michigan village that pork is being sold there which has been fattened on the carcasses of animals which have died. Similar instances have been known in different places throughout the State. Secretary Baker regrets that there is no law which will stop the villainous practice and imposition upon the public, and he suggests that it would be well for the State Legislature to make some provision whereby inspectors of the dairy and food commissioner's office might be empowered to investigate and prosecute persons who engage in the business.

Police Commissioner John E. Simonson of Bay City and John Ryland, a lumbermill operator of Standish, were riding from Au Gres to Standish in Arenac County. Behind them was a doublet, in which were riding Sheriff McGarry, a prisoner and a girl. The officers' team took fright, broke and pulled McGarry over the dashboard, and jumped over Ryland's rig. McGarry had three ribs broken, Ryland four ribs fractured and Simonson was rendered insensible. The prisoner came to the rescue of the injured parties. Ryland was thrown against a tree and remained insensible half an hour. All will recover.

Two Detroit men, Chas. Thompson and Thomas Hammond, confined in jail at Jackson awaiting trial for the Francis Co. burglary about a month ago, made a desperate break for liberty. Deputy Frank Harrington had entered the first corridor with a prisoner to lock up for the night, locking the door behind him. As he opened the door leading to the inside or cell corridor, Thompson and Hammond rushed on him with pieces of gas pipe, with which they belabored him on the head and shoulders. The deputy was plucky, however, and brought Thompson down with a blow from one piece of gas pipe which he wrenched from him. Sheriff Harrington's timely arrival, however, saved him from further attack and Hammond was overcome and locked up. Thompson was picked up unconscious and the extent of his injuries are not yet known. Harrington is badly bruised.

Unseasonably cold weather has created the gravest fears among the fruit growers in this section of the country. Through Illinois and Indiana and the southern part of Wisconsin the cold has been especially severe, and the reports are anything but reassuring. The records of the weather department show that the temperature was 14 degrees below the average for April. C. E. Linney, superintendent of the weather and crop service report, sent out a bulletin which takes a cheerful look at the situation. He is inclined to the belief that the fruit buds in Illinois are not far enough advanced to be hurt by the cold weather. The heaviest damage was inflicted in the southern section of Indiana, where the fruit was farthest advanced, and in the great fruit belt which includes the counties along the Ohio river and extends north for fifty miles. It is estimated that nearly all the fruit in this section is killed, but time may prove that this estimate is incorrect.

One of the best kept and most profitable poor farms in the State is that of Gratiot, located one and a half miles south of the center of the county. With a pauper family varying from twenty-five to fifty, the farm has never under Supt. Davis' management failed to turn a profit. In addition to twenty-five acres in wheat there will be thirty acres of oats, fifty acres of corn, ten acres of potatoes, besides some ten acres utilized for "garden sass" of various kinds, the most of which will be used for the inmates. Over 1,000 bushels of corn from last year's crop are now in the cribs, while well-filled barrels of pork and beef in the cellar show what use a large quantity of it was put to last year. Seven blooded cows furnish plenty of milk and butter and twenty-five head of cattle, twenty-seven head of hogs and thirty of sheep furnish the necessary fresh meat, as well as plenty of fall and winter supply of salted milk, unskimmed, is furnished to the inmates as wanted, and yet the matron was able last year to make over 1,100 pounds of butter. Turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens are raised in large numbers, not only for home consumption, but for sale. Work is freely done by the inmates.

As to Sheep. Sheep are the most profitable stock on the farm. Those who go into sheep raising extensively find it a profitable business, but a small flock on every farm is nearly all profit. There is no animal that will convert the weeds and wastes that grow on every farm into ready cash like sheep. They will eat almost every kind of weed that grows, even to thistles. They soon banish weeds from pastures where they are fed from year to year, and if they do not clean the fence corners, lands, bush borders, fallow fields and byways it is because they do not get a chance. There is no way of checking wild mustard so effectively as by growing sheep fed on the land from year to year and allowing the sheep to feed upon it.

Sheep are also noted for increasing the fertility of the soil. No one who stocks his land well with sheep has his land shorn of its fertility. This is a very important matter, and one of the great advantages in keeping sheep.

In establishing a small flock of sheep pure bred sheep can now be got so reasonable in price that the difference in the cost between pure bred registered

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

The Best Kind of Corn for Ensilage—How to Plant Apple Orchards—Grease Will Destroy Lice on Cattle—Farmers Who Are Land Poor.

Corn for Ensilage.

Quality of feed put into the silo counts for as much there as it does if fed dry. This has an important bearing on the kind of corn to plant for the silo. It is not now the practice, as it used to be, to look exclusively or even mainly to a great bulk of forage without regard to its quality. But where the large Southern corn that will not ear so far north is sown thickly, the immense growth of stalks without any grain and with very small nutritive value, makes a feed so poor that it needs a great deal of grain or meal to perfect the ration. Some good farmers of our acquaintance have sown this Southern corn for the last time. The early Flint or Dent varieties, drilled thinly enough to make at least a nubbin on every stalk, can be made to grow twelve to fifteen tons of green fodder per acre on rich land. If this corn is cut and put in silo when the grain is in the milk, there will be more valuable nutriment in it than in twenty to twenty-five tons of pale white stalks that have hardly enough carbon in them to heat and form the carbonic acid gas that preserves the ensilage from spoiling. The richer the stalks, so that they be green and succulent, the sweeter the ensilage will be. Sour ensilage always indicates that the quality of the fodder was too poor to get up rapid fermentation, which would exclude air and prevent the ferment going to the point of making vinegar, thus destroying much nutriment.—Exchange.

Planting Apple Orchards.

How far apart should apple trees be planted? The small, thin, whiplike trees with a few roots attached look very lonesome when set at the proper distance apart. It requires strong imagination and some faith to see these in the future, spreading fifteen to eighteen feet on either side, and with branches that interlock each other. Yet they will surely do it if not planted forty feet apart. And on good ground, that for the spreading varieties, like Greening and Baldwin, is none too near. The Northern Spy apple grows more upright, and that may be planted thirty feet apart, partly to crowd the roots and induce earlier bearing. But even with the Northern Spy we should prefer to have the trees planted forty feet apart, and then plant in between the rows peach trees or dwarf pear trees to produce a crop until the apple trees come into bearing. No kind of apple so much needs sunlight as does the Northern Spy. But this can be best secured by pruning out the inside branches of the tree and letting sunlight to the center. The Northern Spy apples that grow on these inside branches are small, colorless and poor in flavor. The fruit at best needs a long season to ripen, and should have all the sunlight that can be given it.—American Cultivator.

Grease to Destroy Lice.

If cattle in spring are thin in flesh, with rough, staring coat, it is a pretty sure sign that lice are troubling them. It is only on thin cattle that lice can long continue to live. Grease of any kind kills them, as it closes the pores through which they breathe. It is much better to rub lard or fat of any kind on the necks of cattle and around the head, than to apply large amounts of kerosene, which has usually the effect of taking off the hair. If kerosene oil is used, make it into an emulsion, with ten times its bulk of water, and using enough soap to make the oil and water thoroughly mix. This closes the pores and is just as effective as strouger doses.

Farmers Who Are Land Poor.

Farmers who have as much land as they can properly attend to frequently rent other farms and extend their operations. They cannot do this profitably unless they depend upon fertilizers. But few farms receive a sufficiency of manure, and when the farmer undertakes to cultivate more land he must either impoverish the land or add something to it. It is better to use less land and increase the yield. If the land can be made to produce more without enlarging the area the cost of the crop will be reduced. Hundreds of farmers are land poor and pay taxes on land that cannot be made to pay because the efforts are not concentrated on less space.

As to Sheep.

Sheep are the most profitable stock on the farm. Those who go into sheep raising extensively find it a profitable business, but a small flock on every farm is nearly all profit. There is no animal that will convert the weeds and wastes that grow on every farm into ready cash like sheep. They will eat almost every kind of weed that grows, even to thistles. They soon banish weeds from pastures where they are fed from year to year, and if they do not clean the fence corners, lands, bush borders, fallow fields and byways it is because they do not get a chance. There is no way of checking wild mustard so effectively as by growing sheep fed on the land from year to year and allowing the sheep to feed upon it.

Sheep seem to escape disease only when the flock is guarded. As long as farmers buy sheep to bring on the farm for fattening, instead of raising their sheep and using pure breeds, they will have scab, footrot and other difficulties to meet. If the flock is healthy do not incur any risk by buying other sheep to put with them.

Oleomargarine does not injure the sale of butter as much as does the large amount of inferior butter put on the market by farmers, due to either a lack of knowledge of butter making or carelessness in the work. There is a separate and distinct market for choice butter, and it sells readily at good prices during every season of the year.

Sandy soil is usually deficient in lime and potash, hence any expenditure for those substances to be applied where the land is sandy should prove a profitable investment. Clover can be grown after such substances are used, and the land will then make a gain in nitrogen. It is not necessary to give heavy dressings of lime, but apply it lightly in the spring and fall.

If you have any reason to suspect that your oats are affected with smut, soak them before sowing ten minutes in scalding water, and then for twenty hours in a solution of potassium (liver of sulphur), 1 1/2 pounds to twenty-five gallons of water, in a wooden vessel. This is the treatment recommended by the Ohio experimental station director. The amount stated is sufficient for twenty or more bushels.

sheep and grade or common sheep is but trifling as compared with the many advantages a pure-bred flock has over the others. A pure-bred sheep is always as good as a grade for the drover or butcher, and an extra good, well bred sheep will always command an extra price. In any event, the sires used in every flock should be of some of the pure breeds of sheep, of which there are so many to select from. It is the little extra care and attention to breeding and feeding that makes the profit.

Tomatoes.

Tomatoes, at the Minnesota station were forced in rich soil over well-rotted horse manure in a barrel, and trained on the south side of a building, with good results. Experiments conducted for two and three years past with potassium sulphide and Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of rot in tomatoes have given unsatisfactory results, and the best method of avoiding rot is believed to be the selection of resistant varieties and the use of uninfected land.

Much variation was found among different varieties in susceptibility to rot. Early tomatoes were, as a rule, found to be inferior in quality to later varieties. The varieties Acme, Dwarf Champion and Beauty are generally recommended for commercial planting, with the use of Early Ruby, Marvel Earliest and Earliest of All in sections where the seasons are short.

Feeding Sitting Hens.

Sitting hens never get fat. In fact, with some of the persistent sitters of the Asiatic breeds, the semi-starvation to which they expose themselves is, perhaps, better for their future as egg producers than high feeding would be. Still it is not best to let this starvation go too far. The hen will not eat nor drink much, but if food and drink are offered early in the morning, some of both will be taken. We never feed a sitting hen anything but wheat, and do not give very much of that. It is more important that the hen drink freely than that she eat much. She will sometimes drink if milk is offered to her at night. With wheat in the morning and milk at night, the hen will lose fat, but will be healthier and ready to go to laying again by the time her clutch of chickens is grown large enough to care for themselves.—Exchange.

The Common Field Pea.

The common field pea is very largely grown in Canada, partly because that country is in some parts too far north to grow corn profitably. Another reason is that the pea in Canada is exempt from the attacks of the pea weevil. It is found that by securing Canada peas for seed crops of peas may be grown on our side of the line free from bugs, if in a place where no peas have lately been grown. The pea is really a better food for growing hogs than any other grain, and as while growing the pea roots increase nitrogenous fertility in the soil, the crop may be profitably grown. It is the best fallow crop to precede either winter wheat or rye.

Heavy Soil Best for Fruit.

Owing to its earliness and the ease with which it is cultivated, it was natural that for a long time sandy soil should be preferred by the fruit grower. But it is becoming understood that well underdrained, heavy soils can be worked nearly or quite as early as sandy soils, and these are much richer in the mineral elements of plant food that are essential in perfecting fruit of any kind. In many of the winter fruits the easiness of ripening on light soil becomes a disadvantage, as it makes late fall and early winter fruits of varieties that, when grown on heavier soil, should be kept in good condition until spring.

Cottonseed Meal.

W. F. Matney tells the Practical Farmer that while cotton seed meal may be excellent feed for beef cattle, he does not want any fed to his milk cows, if he is to eat the butter. He would prefer meal. If cotton seed meal be fed at all, it should be in small quantities and with ensilage or cut hay.

Farm Notes.

The editor of one of the leading dairy journals states that if one-half of the cows now giving milk, intelligently selected for that purpose, could be slaughtered within a week, the remaining half would yield a greater profit than is now realized from the whole.

Sheep seem to escape disease only when the flock is guarded. As long as farmers buy sheep to bring on the farm for fattening, instead of raising their sheep and using pure breeds, they will have scab, footrot and other difficulties to meet. If the flock is healthy do not incur any risk by buying other sheep to put with them.

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SOLDIERS AT HOME

THEY TELL SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

How the Boys of Both Armies Willed Away Life in Camp—Foraging Experiences, Tiresome Marches—Thrilling Scenes on the Battlefield.

It Was a Fragrant Smoke.

The coolest spy I ever heard of was captured by myself and a handful of men during the civil war," said an old veteran. "We brought him to the commanding officer's tent and upon his person were found some papers—unimportant but incriminating; a blind, we afterward learned—a couple of cigars and some other articles which need not be mentioned. The commanding officer was puzzled that a man should risk his neck for papers of such little moment.

"You will be hanged as a spy," said the officer.

"No doubt about it," replied the prisoner.

"You confess you are a spy?"

"Oh, yes. It's a matter of no importance. Won't you smoke with me, General?" indicating the two cigars.

"Well, I like your impudence," roared the general. "However, I don't mind if I do." And he lighted one of the cigars. The prisoner's eyes rested wistfully on the other weed, and the general noticed the glance. He was a kind-hearted, though eccentric man, and said:

"Smoke the other yourself, prisoner. It's the last consolation you'll have, for you will undoubtedly be condemned to be shot."

"For some moments they smoked, talking about general matters. Then the general snuffed.

"These cigars are not very good."

"I must apologize for the quality, General," said the prisoner meekly.

"Humph!" grunted the general, not altogether pleased but still puffing.

"Finally the officer threw away the lighted stump and the prisoner did likewise.

"Thank you, General," said the prisoner, "you have performed an inestimable service for the Confederacy."

"What do you mean," roared the general.

"That you have consumed in smoke a most important dispatch, and that I have smoked up another."

"What! Those cigars contained important dispatches?"

"Yes, these other papers are merely a blind. You held in your hand, General—mockingly—" information which would have made you one of the greatest men in the Northern army. That information you have converted into smoke, the smoke which is wafted so hospitably about our heads at this moment. No wonder you objected to the flavor of the cigar, General, for within the tobacco was placed a long dispatch on the finest tissue paper.

What was in the dispatch, General? What words do you see in these impalpable clouds? Thank you, General, for a most pleasant half hour. My last smoke was the most agreeable one in my life. The tobacco-tissue paper mixture tasted more fragrant to me than the finest Carolina would have done. Au revoir! Long live the Confederacy!"—Free Press.

How Grant Got His Name.

Up to the start for West Point, Grant had been Hiram Ullyses, or H. Ullyses Grant. The young traveler required a trunk, and Thomas Walker, a local "genius," was the man to make it. He did so, and to finish it off he traced on the cover in big brass tacks the initials "H. U. G." James Marshall, Ullyses' cousin, went to help him carry the new trunk home. Ullyses looked at the big, glaring letters. "I won't have that so," he said. "It spells 'hug.' The boys would plague me about it. And he thereupon shifted the middle name and became Ullyses H. Grant, and so he went forth into the world. He registered at Roe's Hotel, West Point, on the 29th of May, as "U. H. Grant," and the same day reported to the adjutant, George G. Waggaman, deposited \$48 and signed his name as Ullyses Hiram Grant. His name was reported from Washington, however, as U. S. Grant, and the error arose in this way: Hon. Thomas Hamer received the letter of Jesse Grant only the day before the close of his term, and, being much hurried, sat down at once and wrote to Secretary of War Poinsett, asking for the appointment; of his neighbor's son. He knew the boy's name to be Ullyses, and inferring that his middle name was Simpson, so filled in the application, and thus it stood when Ullyses faced the adjutant.

He asked to have it changed, but was told it was impossible without the consent of the Secretary of War.

"Very well," he said. "I came here to enter the military academy, and enter I shall. An initial more or less does not matter." He was known to the government thereafter as U. S. Grant.

Joe Shelby.

The late General Joe Shelby was morbidly sensitive about the conduct of his men. On one occasion, while they were half-starving in Arkansas, the commander one day came across a private who was carrying a sack, carefully tied and bleeding at one end. "What have you got there?" demanded Shelby. "Been havin' my clothes washed," said the soldier. "You had better get back to camp," said the general, "or your clothes will bleed to death." The soldier was put in the guard-house, and that night a quarter of fresh pork found its way to Shelby's tent. "I haven't an idea where this came from," he said, as he looked at it hungrily, "but go round to the guardhouse and tell them to turn that private loose. There is no use in keeping a man shut up all of his life for a little laundry."

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The Bates bill, which provided that it should be unlawful for fraternal insurance societies to incorporate in their contracts of membership any provision which should prohibit beneficiaries from resorting to the courts to secure the allowance of death claims, was killed by the lower house of the Michigan Legislature Friday. The measure was aimed particularly at the Maccabee fraternity, in which the death claims are adjudged by a board, from whose decision the courts have held there can be no appeal. Representative Chamberlain introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on May 31. It was laid over until Monday.

The Senate cleared away its work in twenty minutes Monday night, passing an amendment to the Traverse City charter and concerning in the complimentary resolution on the appointment of President Angell. Senators Loomis and Teeple were named on the part of the Senate for a conference on the Donovan factory bill. These bills passed the House; Making the apple blossom the State flower; relative to proceedings against municipalities; amending act for the incorporation of sporting associations; for a laundry and electric light plant at the Pontiac asylum; preventing the killing of beaver until 1906; and prohibiting the killing of otter, fisher and marten from May 1 to Nov. 15; to compel toll road companies to keep their roads in condition.

These bills passed the House Tuesday: Allowing telephone and messenger corporations to issue shares of stock at \$10 a share or more; for the incorporation of religious societies; empowering supervisors to fix pay of coroner and justices for inquests; Wayne excepted; fixing closed season for trout fishing from Aug. 15 to April 15, Upper Peninsula Sept. 1 to May 1; prohibiting killing of prairie chickens for five years. In the Senate the bill for the classifying of baking powders and the labeling thereof as per classification was dismantled of everything but the enacting clause. The Holmes bill for the protection of dealers in building material by lien received Senate attention and was agreed to.

On Wednesday the Chamberlain anti-cigarette bill was agreed to in the House. It prohibits the sale of cigarettes to a minor of any age and of tobacco in any form to those under 17 years of age, a penalty being prescribed for both the seller and purchaser. Bills permitting the practice of osteopathy in Michigan and extending the charters of life insurance companies whose corporate existence is about to expire were passed, while one permitting Kent County to bond itself to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar was killed. Bills prohibiting the opening of photograph galleries on Sundays and providing that all bank stock be assessed in the place where the bank is located were favorably reported.

The long fight over bills permitting townships on the east shore to grant franchises for a railroad and permitting suburban electric lines to transport farm produce and other light freight ended Thursday with the passage of all the bills, which had been held up in the Senate, all having already passed the House. The bills were amended so as to give the Railroad Commissioner supervision over these roads, but the proposition to substitute specific for local taxation was abandoned. Favorable reports were made on bills permitting the city of Grand Rapids to issue \$200,000 of bonds for the improvement of Grand river, and allowing municipalities to assess fire insurance companies 2 per cent on their gross receipts for the support of fire departments. A movement on the part of surety companies to engage at wholesale in the business of furnishing bonds for liquor dealers who will be required to furnish new bonds May 1 was nipped in the bud by the passage by both houses of a bill rendering such bonds illegal for this purpose.

The Japanese Tidal Wave.

"According to the official report of the Japanese Government," says the Scientific American, "there was no warning of this catastrophe. The barometer gave no indication of trouble. The weather was fair, the sea was calm. A slight earthquake shock was felt, a common enough thing in that part of the world. Then a booming noise was heard a little distance out at sea, swiftly increasing until it was like the roar of a dozen batteries of artillery. Then, in a moment, three waves rolled in, each from thirty to fifty feet high, one close behind the other. Within two minutes all was over. The coast was ravaged for more than two hundred miles. A score of ships were stranded far inland; as many towns and villages were wholly swept away, 12,000 buildings were destroyed, and 20,000 lives were lost."

This wave was not "tidal," for the tide had nothing to do with it. It was probably caused by an earthquake or convulsion in the ocean's bed.

"God is our refuge and strength, A very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear though the earth be removed. And though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea."

To Those About to Marry.

Well may the ones make you falter, For "altar" rhymes with "halter."

Precarious is the married life, For "wife" rhymes with "strife."

Be very wary whom you catch, For "match" rhymes with "scratch."

Look not for quiet in the house, For "spouse" rhymes with "rows."

Reflect, when conjugally looped, That "Cupid" rhymes with "stupid."

And don't blame me for telling you That "woo" rhymes with "ru."

—Pick-Me-Up.

"How do you stand on this question of crushing out the department stores?" inquired an acquaintance.

"I believe in hearing both sides," was the reply, "and before I express my opinion I want to—h'm—to hear from the proprietors of the department stores."

Whereupon the eminent Alderman from the "Steeple" Ward absent-mindedly crossed his hands behind him and resumed his walk up and down the room.—Chicago Tribune.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOPER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, APR. 29, 1897.

Suburban Rumors

NORTH LAKE RIPPLES.

Grain and hay crops look fine around here.

B. H. Glenn called on friends here last week.

Miss Rose Glenn spent Sunday here with her parents.

Wm. Smith has rented his farm to Byron Hopkins and will make his home in Dexter.

UNADILLA.

Miss Myme Pyper has a wheel.

Mrs. Davis Bird of Stockbridge was a guest at R. Barnum's Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Witty of Marion spent Sunday at Geo. Montague's.

Mrs. Thistle, who has been dangerously ill the past few weeks, is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene May of Stockbridge spent Sunday with E. C. May and family.

Thomas Biggs of Leslie spent the first of the week with his daughter, Mrs. E. J. May.

LIMA.

Miss Estella Guerin rides a new bicycle.

Miss Florence Hammond spent Sunday at home.

Miss Adena Strieter visited her parents here, Sunday.

Mrs. I. Hammond is recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

Edward Gran of Ann Arbor, spent a few days of last week at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Perry spent Sunday with their daughter in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Lena Doyle, Mrs. Frank Fiske and her son Charles visited at Mrs. O. B. Guerin's Sunday.

Mrs. Jacob Baeris was agreeably surprised last Wednesday evening, by a few of her friends; the occasion being her twenty-fifth birthday.

WATERLOO.

Archie Gorton spent Sunday with H. Gorton.

Miss Josie Houson is quite sick with the grip.

Jacob Schiller and family of Lima were in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allyn Tucker of Lima visited at Hugh McCall's Sunday.

Austin Howlett and Ora Lassemby of Ann Arbor are visiting relatives here.

(Too late for last week.)

Dr. Bennett and Miss Nettie Mosley spent Easter in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Don Beaman went to Ypsilanti Friday to take care of her brother who is sick there.

Mrs. Chapman of Detroit is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCall, this week.

One of Waterloo's oldest pioneers died Thursday, April 15. Abram Groman died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin Parks, at the age of 78 years. The funeral was held in the U. B. church in this village Sunday and a very large number of relatives and friends were present, as well as the Masonic order of Stockbridge of which he had long been a member.

SYLVAN.

E. Burton Kellogg spent Tuesday last at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gray were Sylvan visitors last Sunday.

Henry Norogard is working on the Baldwin farm this season.

James Beckwith and Geo. Merker were Jackson visitors last Monday.

Miss Bertha Kalmbach, who has been seriously ill, is much improved.

Mrs. C. T. Conklin is entertaining her sister, Mrs. F. Richards, who is quite ill.

Rev. Carl G. Zeidler spent the first of the week at the home of R. C. Campbell of Pittsfield.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Sylvan Christian Union will meet at the home of its president, Mrs. Nelson Dancer, Thursday afternoon, May 6. Gentlemen are also invited to be present.

Bert Rager is sporting a new bicycle.

Rev. C. E. Hulbert, of Detroit, preaches at the Union Church next Sunday, both morning and evening.

The measles are still raging at Franchisco, but not fatal cases have been reported. There are but few cases here.

A few of our soldier boys are anxious to have a Decoration Day celebration at our own lovely cemetery this year. That is a splendid idea. Why not? Surely our citizens are capable of making a success of such an event. Why should our people, whose loved ones and friends are resting here, travel three or four miles in order to celebrate that day? [Because on that day the Soldiers' Monument at Chelsea will be unveiled and you will all want to come to this place.—Ed.]

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

In a fit of insanity Mrs. Alfred Haney of Williamston, wife of a laborer, cut off the head of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Maria Haney, and set the body on fire, Friday morning.

A Jackson foot-ped tackled the wrong man the other night. He happened to be Jacob Bieber, a blacksmith who knocked the highwayman in the gutter and then went home and nursed his bruised knuckles.

Geo. A. Peters, the Solo peach grower, doesn't expect to get rich off his peach crop this year. He says he recently experimented on about 100 buds taken from different parts of his orchard and found all dead but two and life in these was very faint. He thinks the buds entirely ruined.—Dexter Leader.

That lightning never strikes twice in the same place has been proven an untrue saying. Last summer a farm house near this city was struck by lightning, and it cost the Washtenaw County Mutual Fire Ins. Co. \$90 to repair it. This spring the same house was struck in exactly the same place, but it only cost the company \$12 this time to repair damages.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Yesterday J. S. Gale, of Superior shot and killed a bald eagle. The eagle was flying north and was pursued by about a half a hundred crows who worried the large bird until he was obliged to take refuge in the woods to escape their annoyance. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip of wings and will be mounted by J. L. Hixon. The shooting of a bald eagle in this vicinity is very rare and has probably not taken place many times in the past score of years.—Washtenaw Times.

Manager T. J. Keech announces officially this morning that, beginning July 1, the telephone rates charged for Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti subscribers will be: For business houses, \$24, net, per annum; two or three on the same line, \$20 each; four to six on the same line, \$16 each. For residences, \$18 net; two or three on same line \$17 each; four to six on same line, \$15 each. This new rate is the same as that offered by the New State Telephone company, which has been trying for some time to get a foothold in this city. Manager Keech insists that his company cannot afford to lower the rates and does so simply because forced to do so.—Washtenaw Times.

It has been the custom of the authorities here to put all tramps applying for lodging, in the lockup. The building belongs to the village, and in order to divide the expense attending the care of those nomads the supervisor has allowed a fee of ten cents to the nightwatch for locking in, taking care of and letting them out again in the morning. Supervisor Burtless has refused to allow this to continue and the council has decided that as the country has as much to do with tramps as the village has, hereafter they will not be locked up but will be allowed to find lodging wherever they can, so if you find one in your barn, shed or spare room, don't be surprised.—Manchester Enterprise.

We notice that during these pleasant evenings some children about town are in the habit of playing in the middle of the road. They become interested in a game of ball or tag and do not notice the approach of vehicles, and the danger of being run down and seriously injured is very great, especially from bicycles as the machines run so quietly that they are not easily noticed and too some boys seem to take a fiendish delight in dodging back and forth before an approaching wheel. Parents should keep their children out of the roads for the sake of safety and they should teach them not to interfere with passing cyclists. Some of the boys have an impudent habit of catching hold of a lady's skirt or a gentlemen's coat and sometimes throwing the rider off.—Manchester Enterprise.

CHILDREN'S EYES.

A PHYSICIAN ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CARING FOR THEM.

Dispositions Sometimes Affected by Trouble of the Eyesight—Benefits of Using Properly Adjusted Glasses—Valuable Advice to Parents.

About two years ago a lady brought two of her sons, aged respectively 9 and 11, to me to have their eyes examined to see if glasses were needed. She had taken this step partially on my invitation and as a matter of precaution, as she was well aware that both herself and her husband had defective eyes, and some of her children were already wearing glasses for troubles which were without doubt hereditary. In answer to questions about the general health of the children, their disposition, complaints they made regarding headaches, etc., she made the following statement:

"I really am puzzled to know what to do with the older boy. He seems so irritable and cross after a few days at school, and he always seems to be spoiling for a fight. His health seems very good, with the exception of headache after study, but he is not nearly as far advanced in school for his age as his younger brother."

After making a careful examination I prescribed glasses for the older one, but told the mother that the younger one did not need them at the present time. I did not see anything of the children or the mother for six months, at which time, when meeting the mother, she told me the glasses had worked a marvelous change in her son, and he wore them constantly and could not bear to be without them. He was now picking up in his school work and was better natured than she had ever known him before.

This child is only one of many thousands in our schools today who are having their dispositions ruined and are called dull and stupid by their parents and teachers through no fault of their own. Being perhaps born with a defect in sight, they do not know of any different world from that which they see through defective eyes, consequently cannot relate their troubles to their parents, as they are entirely unconscious of their defect. Therefore I wish to emphasize most emphatically that it is the duty of all parents and teachers to mark very closely any peculiarity that children may have in looking at objects at a long distance or close at hand, such as squinting their eyes, frowning, looking sidewise from partially closed eyes and particularly regarding the distance at which they hold their reading matter from their eyes, for it is natural for a child, or for a grown person, for that matter, who has normal sight to hold clearly printed reading matter about 15 inches from his eyes. Should this be varied to any extent, such as drawing the reading quite close to the eyes or holding it at arm's length, it is almost a sure sign that there is something wrong.

People who have strong eyes usually have but little sympathy for those who are less fortunate in this respect.

The necessity of glasses to assist a child in school work, which will put it on a more even footing with the other students, is not appreciated by many parents who are otherwise thoughtful and considerate of the welfare of their children, and who are in many cases undergoing privations that their children may secure an education. Do not be too ready to judge these children as having a fad for glasses or wishing to wear them because some of their playmates do. Better be a little over-cautious in having the child's eyes examined than to take too much responsibility in this matter in your own hands, for no honest optician will advise you to put glasses on a child unless they are sure to prove an advantage.

Another point which I think should be proclaimed loud and long to the different parents is the fact that nine of every ten cases of strabismus (cross eyes) existing among children under the age of 12 can be wholly cured by the very simple and painless method of wearing glasses, whereas if this matter is left until the child has reached maturity it requires a painful operation, which in the majority of cases is not altogether successful then, for it is not alone the matter of appearance that the parents are responsible for. But children who are cross eyed and allowed to remain in this condition any length of time are almost certain to lose the use of one eye wholly or in part, owing to the length of time they are allowed to go in this way. Very few children are born cross eyed, and almost every mother will tell you that this misfortune was due to some sickness, a fall or something of the kind which happened when they were beginning to walk, when in reality the accident or sickness only marked the time that the child first began to use its eyes to discriminate small objects, and the straining of the eyes to see caused them to cross.

Another reason why many children are allowed to grow up cross eyed is because physicians in general practice have heretofore been so grossly ignorant of these subjects that they have informed the mother that the child would probably outgrow this trouble. This is a mistake. Cross eyes are produced by straining the sight and very rarely, if ever, are outgrown. Babies sometimes have the appearance of being slightly cross eyed, owing to the formation of the lids when they are very small. This, of course, may be outgrown. But when parents notice their child's eyes cross temporarily when looking at an object close at hand, even though they remain so for a few moments only, they will use the best of judgment in having the matter investigated at once. Do not think that an operation will do away with wearing glasses in these cases, for glasses almost invariably go with an operation, and you cannot change this matter, however much you may wish to do so.—Dr. W. I. Seymour in Omaha World-Herald.

The Board of Managers of the Washtenaw County fair, has appropriated \$400, and turned it over to Sup't. F. Elmer Mills, with which to procure special attractions for the coming fair.

Mr. Miles is a wise and cautious man in this work, and the people can rest assured that there will be something worth seeing at the coming fair.

—Ann Arbor Courier.

Grant's War Fetters to His Wife.

As usual on the eve of battle before the general retired he wrote a letter to Mrs. Grant. I did not know the nature of the contents of the letters to his wife until after the war, when Mrs. Grant, in speaking of them, said that they always contained words of cheer and comfort, expressed an abiding faith in victory, and never failed to dwell upon the sad thought which always oppressed him when he realized that many human lives would have to be sacrificed and great sufferings would have to be endured by the wounded. The general's letters to his wife were very frequent during a campaign, and no pressure of official duties was ever permitted to interrupt this correspondence.—General Horace Porter in Century.

Wagner on Young Von Bulow.

"I have followed the youthful developing period of your son's life with cognizance and sympathy, without exercising any other influence upon him than that of my example as an artist and of my most cautious advice. I have observed that his love of art, and especially of music, is based upon no mere transient excitement, but upon great—indeed, uncommon—powers. It was with my suggestion, that he went on with his law studies with undiminished zeal, as there is nothing so repugnant to me as a musician who is that alone without any higher general culture. At the wish of his family he applied himself also to the study of jurisprudence. Full of devotion to his mother, he tried hard to take an interest in this study, which, in reality, went dreadfully against his grain. And now what is the perfectly clear and evident result of all his pains and experience? Simply the outspoken, absolute conviction that the more he sets the one thing against the other the more he feels that it is art alone—in other words, music—that he can love unceasingly. This one thing, my dear lady, stands first and foremost as an undeniable fact, and I cannot doubt that, when once you yourself are convinced of this wish of your son to devote himself entirely to music, you will make it your own wish also."—The Early Correspondence of Hans von Bulow."

W. M. H. FREER,
Teacher of Violin.
Private lessons 35c per hour.

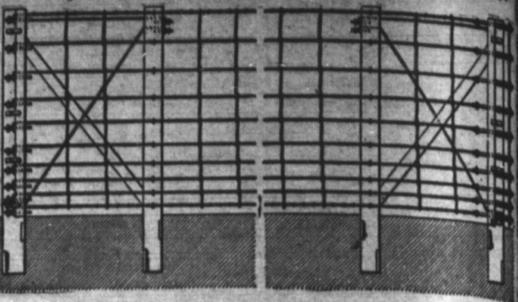
OPERA HOUSE
Chelsea,
Friday, May 7.
The Esperto Club
Miss Alta Beach, Vocalist.
Miss Emmie White, Pianist.
Mr. Ross Spence, Violinist.
Mr. Chas. Bush, Reader
Reserved seats on sale at
the Bank Drug Store,
Admission 25c.

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.

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 their claims to said probate court at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor 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 18, 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 Gruener deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Mary Gruener praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to Theodore Wedemeyer or some other suitable person and that she be appointed guardian 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, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, on and after the 30th day of April inst. and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing. H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.
P. J. Lehman Probate Register. 11

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 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,

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When talking with advertisers, please say you saw the ad. in Standard.

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.

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 Spring 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.

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

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 cause therein pending wherein Thomas S. Sears is complainant and Sarah E. Allyn, Estelle A. R. Guerin and Ora L. Decker 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 24th 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 Part 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 five chains and eighty-three and one-fourth links east of section corners one, two, eleven and twelve, in town two, south of range three and one-fourth links to the center of the road, thence south five chains and twenty-five links, thence west seven chains and ninety-two 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 one-fourth links to three-fourths links to the place of beginning containing forty-seven and eighty-eight one-hundredths acres of land more or less.

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

O. ELMER BUTTERFIELD, Circuit Court Commissioner.
G. W. TURNBULL, Solicitor for Complainant.



Garland Stoves and Ranges
The World's Best

We sell

Bedroom Suits

at special low prices, also

Fence wire and plow

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

W. J. KNAPP

THAT CONTENTED FEELING

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

Drunsen & Eisele
McKune Block.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve
The best salve in the world for bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, sore, tetter, chapped hands, corns, and all skin eruptions, and it cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect relief or money refunded. Price, 25c per tin. Sold by Glazier & Stimson, Druggists.

Local Brevities

Tomorrow is Arbor Day. Plant a tree. There will be services at the Baptist church next Sunday at the usual hours.

Theodore E. Wood is improving his residence by having a large addition built.

Andrew Congdon has moved his household effects into the house recently vacated by Tim. Drislane.

Mr. C. Tryon of the U. of M. occupied the pulpit at the Baptist church last Sunday both morning and evening.

Our streets were dark Sunday and Monday night, as some repairs at the electric light station necessitated the shutting down of the engines.

We wonder if the common council will pass an ordinance prohibiting bicycle riding on the sidewalks. It is time that something of the kind was done.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. T. Drislane will be sorry to learn that they have left Chelsea and will make their home in Howell, where Mr. Drislane has charge of the branch house of C. J. Chandler & Co.

Archie W. Wilkinson is making a "plug" for the appointment of deputy oil inspector for this district. This is as good as saying that he has received the appointment, for Arch always lands what he goes after.

The entertainment given at the opera house last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Frances Labadie was listened to by a large audience, every seat being filled. The entertainment was first class in every particular.

W. W. Wedemeyer has resigned as county commissioner of schools and it is probable that Wm. Lister will be appointed to fill the vacancy until he can legally qualify as the choice of the electors this spring.

The stock of goods belonging to the estate of the late Chas. J. Merriman brought 63 1/2 cents on the dollar, or an aggregate of a little over \$3000. It was bought by W. P. Schenk & Co. of Chelsea.—Grass Lake News.

The entertainment advertised to be given by the Esperto Club for Friday evening, April 30th, has been postponed until Friday evening, May 7th. So do not make a mistake and go to the opera house tomorrow evening, but be sure to present a week later.

The Eastern star surprised Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cummings Monday evening by gathering at their home on Jefferson street. About fifty were present and passed a very enjoyable evening. The occasion was the fifth anniversary of their marriage, and as a memento of the occasion the visitors left the couple a very beautiful chair.

An editor who has been driven to the verge of distraction by the medical fad of the day thus drops into rhyme: "We have boiled the hydrant water; we have sterilized the milk; we have strained the prowling microbes through the finest kind of silk; we have bought and we have borrowed every patent health device and at last the doctor tells us we have got to boil the ice."

It is to be hoped that the common council will order a cross walk on South street somewhere between Main and Grant street. There is a great deal of travel on this street, especially by the people who reside in the western part of the village and attend St. Mary's church and who are compelled to cross the street in the mud or in the dust as the case may be. By all means let's have that crossing.

A man drove down to the railroad Monday and wishing to come up town for something, tied his horse to a freight car. After he had been away for some time, a locomotive came along and was hitched to the car and started to draw it away. A man who happened to be passing at the time chanced to see the predicament the team was in and untied it just in time to save it from making the fastest time on record.

A bicycle accident wherein a couple of wheels were badly damaged but, luckily, not much physical injury sustained by the riders, was caused by the usual reckless riding of Charles Schultz, commonly known as "Tinpan Johnnie." Miss Nellie Hall while turning a corner, saw a wheelman coming and accordingly turned to the right, but the wheelman did not follow the "rule of the road" and ran into Miss Hall's wheel with great force. This habit of "scorching" that some riders have, should not be tolerated in the business portion of the village, as there have been several narrow escapes from accident caused by this class of reckless riders.

Personal Mention

S. A. Mapes spent Sunday at Detroit.

D. B. Taylor spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Jas. Hudler spent Tuesday at Plainfield.

Sheriff Judson spent Tuesday at this place.

Mrs. J. Bacon was a Detroit visitor Monday.

Mrs. Ed. Hammond spent last week at Jackson.

John Watson is spending the week at Unadilla.

Mrs. Mary Ives is visiting relatives at Unadilla.

Charles Conklin of Hersey is visiting friends here.

L. A. McDiarmid spent Sunday at Grand Rapids.

W. B. Warner of Detroit spent Sunday at this place.

Miss L. A. Maroney is now stationed at Mackinaw City.

James Taylor spent the first of the week in Detroit.

John Everett of Grass Lake spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. C. and L. P. Klein spent Tuesday at Dexter.

F. O. Bostwick of Dexter was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

Harvey Seney of Jackson was a Chelsea visitor last week.

John DeWolf of Jackson called on friends here Monday.

John Baumgardner of Ann Arbor spent Wednesday at this place.

Herbert Dancer of Ann Arbor spent the latter part of last week here.

Miss Jessie Everett of Stockbridge spent Sunday with her parents here.

Mrs. W. W. Hough is spending this week with her parents at Coldwater.

Miss Irene Gilbert of Ann Arbor was the guest of Mrs. A. R. Welch this week.

Max Moon of Albion spent several days of the past week with friends here.

Mrs. H. M. Woods of Ann Arbor spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. G. A. BeGole.

O. D. Cummings and Miss Della Howe of Kalamazoo visited friends here this week.

Percy Moore of Jackson was the guest of Mrs. A. C. Congdon the first of the week.

Mrs. Ell Lutz of Waterloo was a guest at the home of W. F. Riemenschneider this week.

Mrs. Geo. Gillam and Misses Mabel Gillam and Kate Haarer spent Monday at Dexter.

Carl Wagner of Ann Arbor was the guest of F. H. Sweetland the latter part of last week.

Victor Hindelang of Albion spent the first of the week with his father, Peter Hindelang.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barr of Saline spent Sunday at this place, the guests of Mrs. A. C. Congdon.

Miss Francis Wallace, who has been spending the winter at Jackson, has returned to this place.

Rev. J. S. Edmunds and F. C. Mapes attended a Christian Endeavor convention at Webster Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Speer of Battle Creek spent Sunday at this place with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hoag returned to their home at Detroit Saturday after spending several weeks with relatives here.

Chas. Miller and G. S. Laird are spending this week in New York city, Mr. Miller went there on business connected with his typewriter aligner, and the gentlemen also took in the dedication of the Grant tomb.

NOTES OF THE BIKE.

One would scarcely expect to find bicycles and a bicycle club in the heart of Africa, and 800 miles from any railroad. One club in Bulawayo, Matabeleland, South Africa, is in a flourishing condition, having 25 members.

Cycling is said to be causing a decline in the demand for many articles, tobacco, Prince Albert coats, linen shirts, collars, etc., but it is booming the dentists' business, owing to the number of teeth that are knocked out or broken by falls.

So many fatal accidents are charged against bicycles that it is refreshing to hear that in Morristown a woman's life was saved by a bicycle. Her daughter mounted the wheel and summoned the doctor so quickly that he was just in time to prevent the mother from choking to death. The wheel has its uses.

The real secret of riding a bicycle safely on a crowded street is to ride slowly, to never relax your watchfulness, and to keep a distance from three to six yards behind the vehicle you are following. A slow rider can stop and dismount, or jump at a moment's notice. The fast rider cannot do it with safety, or quickly enough.

The Anderson bill requiring railroads to carry bicycles as baggage was passed by the senate Tuesday. This measure has now passed both houses and been given immediate effect. The speedy signature of Gov. Pingree will enable people to carry their bicycles along with them without additional expense.

Treasurer's Report.

First Baptist church, Chelsea Mich., in account with J. H. Girdwood from May, 1895, to April, 1896.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Paid salary | \$438.16 |
| Paid donation | 40.00 |
| Christmas purse | 10.00 |
| Parsonage | 100.00 |
| Total | \$588.16 |
| From April, 1896 to April, 1897. | |
| Paid salary | \$ 350.64 |
| Paid donation | 2.56 |
| Paid donation | 56.09 |
| Parsonage | 100.00 |

Total for 23 months \$1,097.39
F. L. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
JAY EVERETT, Clerk.

Notice.

Until July, I will be in Saline Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week. Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays I may be found in my office over the Bank Drug Store, where I will be pleased to meet any and all who may be in need of dental work which will be done in a careful and thorough manner. All work guaranteed satisfactory. I have come to Chelsea with the intention of making it my permanent residence. G. E. HATHAWAY, D. D. S.

Notice.

The Ladies Aid Society of Sylvan, organized April 9, 1896, will continue its regular meetings held the second Thursday of each month. In the past year this society has repaid the old church to the amount of \$65. Hereafter our society will be known as the "Fairies" our object is benevolence, our motto is "Be not weary in well doing." Our regular meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Millsprugh Thursday, May 13th. Everybody is welcome. A special invitation is extended to the gentlemen to join our society.

By order of the president,
Mrs. C. A. UPDIKE.
Mrs. ED. WARD, sec.

If any of the merchants refuse to give stamps on your purchases, send word to the Merchant's Supply Co., Jackson. You are entitled to stamps on all purchases paid for within thirty days, sugar excepted, from Glazier & Stimson, L. T. Freeman, W. J. Knapp and H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. When your book is full of stamps you can have your choice of lamps, clocks, musical instruments and other valuable articles.

MERCHANT SUPPLY CO.

Why don't you pay the printer?

WANTED—A cheap work horse. W. K. Guerin.

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

LOST—A gold bow pin. Finder please leave at this office.

I have a fine line of berry baskets for sale cheap. Call and see them on the C. M. Bowen farm, two miles east of Chelsea. 14 CONRAD SCHANZ, Agent.

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

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

Real Estate Exchange.

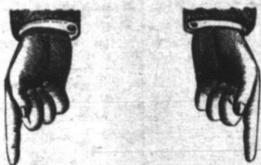
Have you farm or village property to sell or rent? Do you wish to buy or rent farm or village property? Have you money to loan on good security? Do you wish to borrow money? Do you want insurance against fire, lightning or windstorms? If so, call on N. E. Freer, Real Estate Agent Chelsea, Mich. Terms,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

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. S. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.



Do you like good Coffee?
Are you getting it?

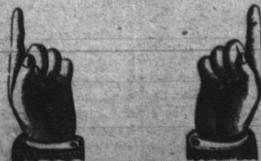
There can be no doubt about it if you drink

JAMORI

There is no better

COFFEE

FREEMAN'S.



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.

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.

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.

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.

Furniture.

We have good 3-piece bedroom suits at \$10.50
Woven wire springs at 95c.
Cane seat dining chairs at \$5.00 per suit.
Spring edge couches \$6.50.
Decks and book cases cheap.
Something special on rocking chairs, easels,
extension tables, crockery and glassware.
See our 10c special on granite ware.

Hoag & Holmes.

Full stock of baby carriages at rock bottom prices.

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 Bk.

Tommie Wilkinson.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for May 2. Golden Text—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."—Mark 16: 15.

This lesson is found in Acts 13: 1-13. It tells of Paul beginning his first missionary journey. Here begins the second grand division of the Acts. We return to the life of Paul and continue in its study during most of the remaining lessons of the year.

These events, covering seven or eight years, are very briefly mentioned in the New Testament, but must have had an important place in Paul's preparation for the great work of his life. The present lesson finds him a man in the prime of life—forty-three years old according to one tradition, somewhat younger in the opinion of other writers.

"Certain prophets and teachers": the teachers were probably the leading men of the church, while a part of them were also prophets, that is, had the gift of proclaiming religious truth under special divine inspiration. The word "prophet" is used in the Bible in a sense that is common in English, and seldom is limited to a mere prediction of the future.

Paulus was at the opposite end of the island. Of the sorcerer Bar-Jesus, we must remember that such men exerted a much larger influence over intelligent people than would be possible to-day. The East, but recently open, was the land of mystery to the Western nations. Reports of the strange arts practiced there, of the wonderful events of which it was the scene, excited almost frantically the imagination both of the populace and the aristocracy of Rome.

The deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, should be rendered exactly, "the pro-consul." Cyprus was at first an "imperial province," that is, under the direct control of the emperor, Augustus, and governed by pro-procurators; and it was once supposed that the writer of Acts made a mistake in calling Sergius Paulus a pro-consul, for that was the title of the governor of a senatorial province. But coins discovered during the present century, and a passage in the history of Dio Cassius hitherto overlooked, have proved that Cyprus was subsequently made a senatorial province and was governed by pro-consuls in the reign of Claudius. Thus an interesting confirmation of the accuracy of Luke was established.

Paul evidently did not shrink from using strong language when the occasion seemed to demand it. His words, however, do not indicate ordinary human anger, but a righteous wrath against the false prophet, comparable to that of Elijah against the prophets of Baal. The change of the name of Saul to Paul, mentioned at this time, has given rise to much discussion. Did he have both names before a Jewish and a Gentile name, as had many Jews and did he begin to use the latter now as indicating the real beginning of his work for Gentiles? Probably this was the case. Some have thought that he adopted the name as a compliment to his distinguished convert, Sergius Paulus, and of course the coincidence may have something in it. But it is quite likely that the coincidence is one noted by the writer, rather than one originating as a matter of fact at this point in Paul's life.

CRUEL WAR BEGINS

The Greeks and Turks Meet in Deadly Combat.

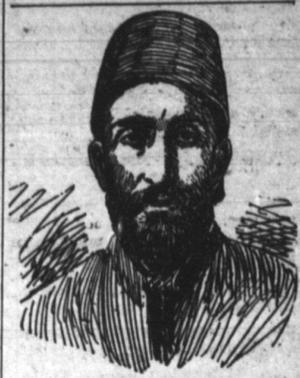
FIGHTING IS GENERAL

Thirty to Fifty Thousand Troops Engaged.

Preveza Bombarded by the Hellens—Sultan's Batteries Open Hostilities by Sinking the Greek Steamer Macedonia—Turkey Notifies the Powers that She Is Forced to Fight—Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Nations Formally and Completely Severed—Contestants Fight Like Demons.

War has broken out between Greece and Turkey. Fierce battles have been fought at Karra, at Miloussa Pass and at Preveza on the Gulf of Aeta. The most desperate battle was fought at Miloussa Pass, where 20,000 men fought more than thirty hours without food or sleep. Diplomatic relations between the two nations have been severed. Turkey insists that Greece has provoked the conflict by her aggressive attitude on the frontier of Macedonia. On the other hand, Greece insists that Turkey has been the aggressor. Crete, which was the original cause of the conflict, seems now to be overlooked.

Unless some of the great powers intervene there is certain to be great loss of



ABDUL HAMID, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

the dismemberment of the Turkish empire. Russia has for years been trying to involve Turkey in hostilities in order that she might have an excuse to conquer and annex the sultan's dominions, and that purpose is so well known in Europe that the Christian powers have declined to interfere forcibly in Turkish affairs because they know that sooner or later such interference would involve them with Russia. The agents of the Armenians with the hope and expectation that England, Germany and other nations would intervene. When they refused to do so the massacres ceased and Russian intrigue sought another field of action, which was found among the discontented Cretans. The fighting Greeks and Turks must make a battleground of their own provinces, which are notoriously disloyal, and are surrounded by nations whose sympathies are entirely with her enemies, and the sultan knows very well that the big paw of the Russian bear is likely to fall upon him at any moment.

WANTS TO BE A MINISTER

This Lady Wishes to Represent Uncle Sam in the Republic of Colombia. Mrs. Marilla Marks Ricker, the well-known woman lawyer of Washington and Dover, N. H., has made application for the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia.

Mrs. Ricker was born in Durham, N. H., in 1840. In her early life she was a school teacher, and while in this occupation she married John Ricker. Twenty-seven years ago he died. Since his death Mrs. Ricker has studied law faithfully and to excellent purpose. She is permitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and when



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

human life before the quarrel is settled. Theoretically and under the precedents of international law none of the powers comprising the European concert is at liberty to interfere between the two combatants. The war is between themselves, and beyond the recent effort to prevent hostilities the so-called concert of powers has no right to intervene. Whether the nations will defer to this unwritten law, however, and keep hands off is a question which time alone can decide. Every one of the

WHERE THE BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

Map Showing the First Engagements in the War Between Turkey and Greece.



The heavy dot on the southwest coast indicates the location of Preveza, where the Turkish fortifications were situated which sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia, and which were subsequently blown up by the Greeks. The second dot on the line of the northern frontier between Ellassona and Larra designates the scene of the heavy fighting at Miloussa Pass.

larger European powers is more or less directly interested in the affairs of the Levant. Greek subjects in Constantinople will probably remain under the protection of Mr. Terrell, the American minister. A dispatch to the London Chronicle from Athens says the Greeks have captured Menaxa after severe fighting. The Turkish losses were very heavy; the Greek comparatively light. The correspondent adds: "The Greek fleet has destroyed half the fortresses at Preveza and silenced the guns. The Greeks have captured Anax and hold all the positions except Anax and Miloussa along the Thessalian line. European powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they have hoped that Greece would be either financially ruined or soundly beaten by Turkey. If Turkey gets Larissa, she will remain there until Greece evacuates Crete. It was Germany that urged Turkey to declare war."

Does Not Seek Conquest. The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest, because she is aware that the powers would not sanction an advance to Athens. The idea is that she will first attempt to capture Larissa, and then march on to capture Thessalonica. If these also are captured Turkey would be in a position to compel Greece to comply with the demands of the powers. The Turkish fleet, however, is still in the Dardanelles, where it is likely to remain as long as the Greeks continue active. It is reported that the powers, so far from blockading Greek ports, will even allow Col. Vassos and his army to return to Greece if he decides to do so. In any case, the Greek fleet would be able to harass Turkey at many points, besides in addition keeping open the supply of provisions and munitions for the Greek army. The latest advices from Arta show that the rains have been followed by three days of hot, fine weather, and the river, Arakphos, which alone separates the opposing armies, is rapidly shrinking. The



MRS. MARILLA MARKS RICKER.

also she took the stump again at Peabody, Mass. A street railway company in New York has offered the city \$4,000,000 for a franchise. The previous offer was \$2,000,000 and 5 per cent of gross receipts. This enormous bid is brought out by the rivalry of two lines for the coveted franchise. The American colony in London will endow a hospital as their share of the celebration of the queen's jubilee.

two or three years when Yorke Ferrers turned up again in Monk's Hall, apparently quite friendly and with the old passion forgotten. One day there was terrible grief at the Hall. Lady Ferrers had fled, leaving her year-old son behind, and Yorke was her companion. His brother followed them from place to place, but for a long time they managed to elude him, and at last he died of a fever caught in Italy. Years afterwards Yorke came to Monk's Hall alone. The child was young, and there had been no guardian appointed. He took the boy under his charge, but the lad hated him, and one day ran to sea. He was never heard of again. The property lapsed into the hands of Yorke Ferrers and his heirs, and so remained until—

"Until when?" I asked as he suddenly paused. "Until my uncle claimed it," he said in a low, hard voice. "History repeats itself, you know. Again a Yorke Ferrers and a Ralph Ferrers dwell at Monk's Hall, and again they both love—the same girl."

"Oh, no—no!" I exclaimed, terrified at his gloomy tone. "Don't say that, Yorke! It is not true, and even if it were—"

"Well?" he asked as I paused. "Oh, but it could not be," I cried vehemently, and clinging more closely to his side. "You are not wicked and vindictive like—like that other man."

"Men are as circumstances make them," he quoted, with a little bitter laugh; "and I have often told you I am no saint, and certainly between my uncle and me there is no love lost."

"Oh, Yorke, Yorke," I cried, half weeping, half afraid; "you must not let such thoughts gain hold of you."

"No, I will not," he said, suddenly. "There, kiss me, love, and exorcise the evil spirit. You should not have asked for the story—it is not a creditable one, and I hate to hear it or tell it. Let us talk of ourselves."

I listened to his earnest promise, his words of faithfulness. I made none myself, nor did he ask for them. Perhaps he knew well enough that I should be true—that I could not help being true; and so, with his young face white and set and sorrowful, he kissed away my tears and loosed my clinging arms, and left me to the silence of long nights and days whose cold pauses would be filled with echoes of words he had spoken, of vows he had vowed, of bitter weeping that never ceased my pain, and futile longings that lessened even hope.

(To be continued.)

HE LEARNED A NEW TRICK.

Man with Haysseed in His Hair Fools a Clever Landlord.

"You can't clerk in a big hotel without being something of a detective and keeping your eyes open all the time," declared a widely known landlord to the rural clerk with a cheap suit that didn't fit and a slouch that looked as if it might have seen service in a hen's nest. "Don't want to be put up too high, hey? I'll just give you a nice warm room on the third floor. Ask the clerk for the key when you want to go to bed. He's at supper now. As I was saying, you have to be a good judge of human nature and up to all the tricks of the crooks in order to be a first-class clerk. I was in the business fifteen years before I became a proprietor, and was never taken in once. I can tell a slick customer as fast as I can see him, and some of his kind are always around."

"That's what I've allus heard. Atween you an' me here's \$200 in this envelope. I'm going to pay a feller most of it, but I guess I better leave it inter your safe till mornin'. Just count it, lan'lord."

"That's correct; just \$200." An hour later while the landlord was counting his stack of cash the "farmer" came up breathlessly. "My man's here now, an' he's got ter ketch a train. Jist han' me \$175 an' take it outen th' envelope."

The Value of Credit.

Is there anything under the sun that will fill the place of credit? I believe not. If there is I have never met with it. Cash is the only available substitute, and even that fails in many instances. There are firms in New York that will refuse to open an account for cash with a man who has no credit; they will have no business transactions with any one who has not a current credit rating in this market. Yet those same firms will not hesitate to open an account with a man whom they find relatively well rated.

I have experienced that singular thing, a wholesale firm that refused to sell goods for cash to a merchant who had no credit rating. Reference showed that he always paid cash and neither sought nor received credit. The firm in question refused to sell him, they had no assurance of his soundness, no other testimony of his disposition to play fair other than that he paid as he went, so they positively refused to do business with him. He asked no accommodation at their hands; he wanted goods and would pay on the spot, yet they positively refused to place his name upon their books in any capacity whatever.

This only goes to show that "no record" is a bad record. The man who is not rated good is bad. Some men will persist in judging every man a rogue until he is proven honest.

Be careful of your credit; you can have no more precious possession than a good name, nor more valuable capital than a good credit rating. The practice of having your check received by your creditor the day it is due instead of sending it on that day is a trifling thing, yet it will not go unnoticed. Trifles like this supplement your rating in dollars and cents and help to stiffen it. Make no promises you cannot keep, and whether prompt or slow be as good as your word.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

LETTING IT DOWN



CHAPTER V.

After that visit to Monk's Hall—a visit commemorated by a champagne luncheon in the great oak-paneled dining room and a present of magnificent hot-house flowers from Sir Ralph to me at parting, we seemed to develop into rapid intimacy with our neighbors. Hardly a day passed without uncle or nephew coming over to see us—sometimes both. As for Yorke Ferrers, we had taken him into our joint fellowship without further demur, and he was as much at home in the school room as ourselves.

He and Alfie became great friends; they were constantly together—walked, talked, rode, raced, confided in and fell out with each other in regular boyish fashion, and for the space of those Christmas holidays were well-nigh inseparable.

But all things must come to an end, and the holidays achieved that result in due course. The boys went back to school, including Toddy, and Alfred entered upon his first term at college, and Darby and I were left without even the governess to keep us company, for my father considered I no longer needed one, and I would never hear of any one but myself teaching the child.

"May I come over now and then to see you and enliven your solitude?" Yorke Ferrers had asked the day the boys were leaving. "If I am lonely," I exclaimed, with sudden indignation, as I looked at the four bright, rosy, boyish faces, a little grave and downcast as the moment of parting approached, "if I am lonely you won't make any difference—it is the boys I want. You could never be the same."

"I don't doubt that," he said, with some of that old buffness of air and voice that I had always the knack of rousing. "I never meant to enter into rivalry with them. I only thought you might be dull." "I am sure to be that," I answered dejectedly. "But I don't suppose you would enliven me very much. On the whole, I would rather have your uncle. He is more sympathetic."

"He flashed one of his thunderous looks at me. "I will send him, then," he said, icily; and stalked off to where Alfie stood, by the head of the impatient chestnut.

I took no notice. I was used to his short temper, and I knew his anger never lasted very long. The three boys were bidding farewell to Darby. Toddy was in tears, and Ted and Huggie almost in the same condition. The child herself was very pale, and large drops rolled down her cheeks as she clung to her favorite Toddy. Then there came a moment of throbbing as the strong, warm young arms were round my neck, and Toddy cried out to Darby: "Be sure you don't forget me, ducks," and the child uttered her usual formula: "No, I won't," and with a final flow of tears and good-bys they were off.

I went back into the hall with Darby in my arms. I had forgotten all about Yorke Ferrers. He does not come near me for a week. During that week his uncle drops in twice to share the school room tea, and we indulge in desultory talk and friendly confidences, and I begin to think him even kinder, cleverer and more companionable than I did at first.

But I miss Yorke. I miss him greatly. His fun, his little fits of pique, his gay sallies, even our quarrels and disagreements—I miss them all. I ask Sir Ralph after him at last, and he says he is always out—mostly with the Crofts. The information gives me a little pang, but I say nothing.

One afternoon I start out for a solitary walk. Darby has a cold, and I leave her asleep in my own room under the care of the nurse. I have not been out of the house for several days, and certainly this one is not particularly inviting. The sky is steel-colored and dim; a cold wind blows over the heath, and I turn aside and enter the long stretch of wood that borders it in the hope of escaping its boisterous attentions.

There, in the heart of the wood, loitering, I see the well-known figure of Yorke Ferrers. For a moment a little pleasurable thrill of gladness runs through my veins, and involuntarily I quicken my steps. He hears me, I suppose, for he suddenly turns round, and then stops, and awaits my approach.

"Well, I say, and hold out my hand, 'you are a stranger! I—I have been wondering whether you had not started for the Antipodes, or—elsewhere.' "I should have thought you were too well employed to miss me," he answers loftily.

surd nonsense you are talking! Why should I be jealous?"

"Ah, why?" he echoes ironically. "It is only fools like myself who suffer from that complaint. And, after all, I suppose you never gave a thought to me all this week."

"I gave a great many," I answer gravely. "Your uncle and I talked about you very often."

"Thank you for nothing," he says angrily. "I don't care to be discussed in that manner."

"Why are you so bitter against Sir Ralph?" I ask. "It is so foolish of you to set yourself against him as you do, and I am sure he feels it."

"I don't care if he does," answers Yorke doggedly. "I hate him, and I always shall. It is not only that he has stepped between me and fortune; but now he chooses to thrust himself between me and my friends. It is very hard."

"I—I do not think you should say that," I falter. "He has not thrust us away from you. The boys are just the same."

"The boys!" he bursts out wrathfully. "Who was talking about the boys? I was not even thinking of them. I meant you."

"Me!" I cry, amazed, then stand there in absolute silence, looking at him as he looks at me. A sudden light flashes across me—something that is both pain and pleasure thrills my heart and sets my pulses wildly beating; but, for the life of me, I can speak no word, and my eyes fall beneath his own as I see something leap into their gaze that never yet has kindled with so hot and fierce an earnestness.

"Yes, Joan—you," he answers, coming a little nearer. "If you have not seen I cared for you; you must have been very blind indeed. What else brought me to your side every day? What else has maddened me with jealousy—knowing as I know that I have nothing to offer—that he has everything?"

I cannot speak. Dizzy and faint, I lean against the straight, slim stem of the pine tree, and all the scene whirls madly before my eyes. Then he holds out his arms, and still with no word, only a faint and sobbing sigh, I creep into their glad embrace, as one who finds home and shelter, after long wandering tears.

For one week I seemed to myself to have traced my way back to the golden gates of Eden. For one week I lived, moved, spoke, slept, as one in a dream. I saw but one face in earth or sky. I heard but one voice in the winds of twilight. Life paused and stood for me in silent, full completeness, and heart and soul were wrapped in a living ecstasy of joy.

Day by day he came to me. Evening after evening we sat by the school room fire, and talked soft and low of a happy future—a future we believed in and expected to realize with all the sublime audacity of youth. Sir Ralph had gone to London. Yorke had decided upon his career; it was to be the Bar, and his uncle had run up to town, so he told me, to make the necessary arrangements. We were left to ourselves, my lover and I. There was no need to tell any one of our happy secret, and we told no one. My father never troubled himself about me. To him, doubtless, I was still a child, and with no such thoughts as love or marriage in my head. And one night, through the rain and mist of the wintry dusk, I strained my eyes to catch the last glimpse of the tall young figure I knew so well and loved so dearly, then turned back to the lonely room with streaming eyes and sad and aching heart.

CHAPTER VI.

It was some two hours later. Darby was in bed and asleep, and I had excused myself from dinner on the plea of a bad headache. Lonely and heart-sick, I had wandered into the school room, and stood by the window, listening to the wind as it sighed through the shrubberies. As I so stood and listened, I heard the tramp of horses' feet, and a moment later the door was flung open, and Yorke entered. His hair was wet with the rain, and his face looked set and pale in the gloom of the fire-lit room.

"Has anything happened?" I cried, alarmed at his sudden appearance. "No," he said, "but my uncle telegraphed that he would wait my arrival in London, so I did not see the fun of spending my evening alone, and I took Firefly and rode over. The truth is—Oh, my darling!" and his voice broke, and he drew me suddenly into his arms. "I didn't half know what it would be to say good-bye to you, and I have so many things left untold."

"Come and sit down by the fire," I said. "Your coat is quite wet. Oh, how could you come out in such a terrible night?" "I am repaid for it," he said, touching my hair with passionate fondness. "There, sweetheart, that will prevent a chill."

Laughing and blushing, I led him to his old place. We plied logs on the half-dying fire, and sat down side by side. "Now, what is it you have forgotten to tell me?" I asked. "Oh, Yorke," nestling closer to his side, "it was good of you to come again, only I am afraid I shall be still more miserably when you leave really for good."

"Dear old room!" he said, looking round at the shabby, familiar walls and benches. "How often I shall think of it when I am away! Joan," and he grasped my hand almost fiercely, "you must promise me, faithfully that you will not have my uncle here any more. I want to think of this room as ours, sacred to these evenings—our love. I should hate to picture you sitting here with anyone else."

"I promise," I answered gently. "But, dear, why have you this foolish jealousy of your uncle? I know he only thinks of me as a little girl—a child to talk to, and amuse himself with; and it will be hard if I must show myself rude and ungracious to him, for he has been very kind, and he is so fond of Darby. Yorke, once, long ago, you promised to tell me the story of that other Yorke Ferrers. You never have yet. Tell it to me now."

"I wish you hadn't asked me," he said gloomily. "To-night of all nights. I told you he was a bad man—vindictive, passionate, headstrong. He loved the girl who was to be his elder brother's wife. There had been bad blood between them always, and this made matters worse. The girl seemed to love him best, but he was not the eldest son, and her people were mercenary, and forced her to accept the other. They had been married some

Baby Cried Night and Day

Discharge from Her Ears—Top of Her Head Broke Out in Scrofulous Eruptions.

Grew Worse Under Treatment Till We Gave Her Hood's Sarsaparilla—She Has Rosy Cheeks Now.

"When my baby was two months old she cried night and day, and seemed to be in great pain. She had a discharge from her ears, and the top of her head broke out in scrofulous eruptions. The doctor gave me something to stop the discharge and ease the pain, but his treatment did not cure her and

She Grew Worse

Instead of better. The top of her head broke out with scrofula. A crust would form on her head and fall off, taking the hair along with it, and this continued for two or three months, when something seemed to tell me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I did so, together with Hood's Pills and Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon

The Discharge Stopped

and the sores were rapidly healing. In a short time her hair grew out and she now has rosy cheeks and is all right in every way." Mrs. J. LLOYD, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best Sarsaparilla. All drug stores, \$1; six for \$5. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A party makes 3 gallons. Sold everywhere.

ROWAN'S READY RELIEF

CURE AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN. A half in a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Sore Throat, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

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

SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

H. S. WILLSON & Co., Wash. D.C. No charge till patient obtains. 34-page book free.

BIG BIRDS OF THE WORLD.

How the Noiseless Bustard Wins His Mate.

Among the big birds of the world, and threatening to become extinct, are the great bustard, once the cassowary. The great bustard of Russia is the heaviest creature that accomplishes the miracle of aerial navigation. The old males attain a weight of thirty-five pounds, and where food is plenty, specimens have been captured with the aid of greyhounds. The bustard can fly, but only by a supreme effort of his shoulder muscles, and after flopping along for a quarter of a mile the old cocks generally come down with a swoop and strike the ground running, trusting for safety to their sprinting talent.

Thirty-pound bustards in prime condition settle their courtship combats on the wing, and look like dragons thrashing about in midair or colliding with a violence that knocks off clouds of dark feathers. But they fight in silence. Their struggle for existence is so precarious that they cannot afford to throw away a chance and woo even their mates with a minimum of vocal effort. Instead of drumming or gobbling in sight of their innamoratas they indulge in a series of grotesque antics, hopping clean out of the grass, ten or twelve times in quick succession, or swaying to and fro like elastic dervishes.

The next larger bird, the cassowary, is as incapable of flight as a donkey, but it can kick like a government mule and use the sharp, bony quills of its wings as a cock uses his spurs. It weighs sixty pounds, as the average of the male adults, and stands six feet high in its usual humped attitude, but can stiffen out into high-headed dignity of ten inches more; and it would be a mystery how a creature of that size could solve the problem of survival in such small islands as the Moluccas, if, like guerrilla General Maceo, it had not been able to fight the battle for existence under cover.

Booro, Amboyna, and the Banda Islands are not much bigger than a German principality, and boast an industrial population, but the settlements are chiefly confined to the coast plains, while the hills and intertidal valleys

are covered with an almost impenetrable jungle—wholly impenetrable to dogs and men. A species of wild hogs, with a hide an inch thick, do make their way through these thickets, but get their snouts ripped into shreds, and the protective armor of the cassowary beats theirs ten to one. Its head is protected by a bony crest, a perfect helmet, reaching from the base of the beak to far below the ears, coming down left and right in ridges overhanging the eyes like wrinkled brows, the whole as hard as the horn of a rhinoceros, which, by the way, may serve a similar purpose in addition to its strategic functions. The skin of the neck is wrinkled and as tough as caoutchouc, and then comes the curious hair mantle, layer above layer of stout, long bristles, reaching from the callous neck to these scale-covered legs, the scales along the shins resembling the overlapping pads of a CIRCASSIAN mail coat.

Thus protected, the cassowary can rush headlong into jungles where a tough little dog has to squeeze in edgewise, but the hen does not always like to sit on thorns. After a heavy rain the cock is tempted to introduce his harems to the pleasure walks of a sunny glade, where enemies with improved firearms may lurk in ambush. For a dog or a club-armed native the stout-legged cock was more than a match; but no kicking avails against the bullet of a 45-caliber Winchester.

Scoff and Cough.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice, to "take something for that cough," will keep on coughing until he changes his mind or changes his earthly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the standard cough remedy of the past half century—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan with the gripe. Singular, isn't it, the number of stubborn people, who persist in gambling, with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or lung trouble, by a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Alabastine.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Feb. 23: Readers of the Inter Ocean have often seen Alabastine prominently mentioned in these columns during many years past. The main counting room on the first floor of the building was faintly and beautifully decorated with Alabastine, both walls and ceiling, seven years ago, and has been nicely cleaned five times, though badly smoked each year.

The same room has just been handsomely redecorated in freehand Alabastine modeling in the delicate tints and other Alabastine work, and the effect is very beautiful, even surpassing the original work of seven years ago.

The original Alabastine (the hot-water kind) supplied nearly all demand for ready-made wall coatings throughout the whole of the United States for sixteen years.

This is the same as the original except being in form adapted for use in cold water. Alabastine is a cement that forms permanent coats, admits of recoating from time to time without removing the old coats, and hardens with age.

Would It Check Crime?

A well-known "scientist" claims to have discovered a new and wholly efficacious plan for ridding the world of crime and criminals.

According to him, many of the troublesome smaller perversions of moral character, such as kleptomania, can be successfully treated, by hypnotism, and in a measure cured, or reduced to a condition that precludes worry and annoyance.

This treatment, he asserts, can be applied with equal effect to greater lapses, and he believes that thieves and criminals of all kinds could be treated in a manner that would materially reduce both of volume of crime and the number of wrongdoers.

In proof of this, he states that a boy, formerly in his employment, whose only failing was an apparently incurable propensity of theft, was ultimately, after much trouble, so thoroughly cured that at the present time he holds a position of great trust, and enjoys the full confidence of his employers.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the same appeal for assistance made by his stomach or his liver, in the shape of diverse dyspeptic ailments and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use it if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a yellow hue.

Alike and Yet Unlike.

"What is your maw doin'?" asked the severe old lady, as they met on the street corner.

"Maw's home makin' a quilt," said the giddy girl with the picture hat.

"Oh, she is! She's home makin' a quilt and you are out makin' a spread."

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A party of scientists from Dublin have visited the scene of the bog-slip near Rathmore, and made numerous measurements and observations. The quantity of boggy matter dislodged is estimated at 10,000,000 cubic yards.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package.

A Spaniard named Julio is said to have invented a new machine which makes lace equal in beauty and quality to the hand-made article, and at the price of the machine-made.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Save money, make health and blood. Cures mania, etc. 50c and \$1. All druggists.

Berlin had thirty-one strikes last year, only eight of which were successful for the strikers, of whom 124,610 were involved.

Hail's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken Internally. Price 75 cents.

The Future of Germany.

No one can prophesy the future of Germany; but so much, at least, seems clear, that it will largely depend on the course pursued by the socialists. Three alternatives seem open to them: They may indefinitely continue their present opposition to the government, and then they can only be a source of weakness; or they may absorb the empire, transforming it into a feudal state, fatal to liberty, and, therefore, unstable; or they may, in return for certain timely concessions, place their powerful organization at the service of the empire, and be its chief pillar of strength. This is the consummation that every friend of Germany and of humanity must devoutly wish. It would bring advantage to both sides and put an end to autocracy. The empire would have to abandon its attempt to return to mediaeval military despotism, and allow its subjects large liberty of thought, speech and action; while the socialists would have to abandon their notion of the state as a mere economic bee-hive, and accept, as the great institution for raising man above slavery to physical needs into spiritual freedom and culture. In this way Germany might be strong without being enslaved; and the present condition of things, against which all thoughtful men rebel, might come to an end.—Forum.

Cycle Artillery.

The following description of cannon mounted on a motor-cycle is given by the Revue du Cercle Militaire, Paris, which gets its information from the Armeblatt, an Austrian military paper:

"An engine of 10-horse-power, actuates a four-wheeled rubber-tired cycle carrying two rapid-fire guns. These two guns, mounted on pivots, one in front, the other in the rear, can each describe a semi-circle, the motion being effected automatically.

"The discharge is controlled by the motor mechanism itself, and can take place as well when the cycle is in motion as when it is at rest. The number of shots fired per minute can be varied from 50 to 700. The cycle carries 500 projectiles for each gun.

"The attendant, seated on the cycle between the two guns, has only to train them and then start his engine. He is protected in front and behind by shields, fixed to the guns.

"The cycle as a whole is also protected against bullets, and even against small artillery projectiles. Besides, the mechanism of discharge, acting automatically, keeps on working, even after the attendant is disabled.

"On a good, smooth road, this cycle can go at a speed of forty-five miles an hour, so that it could distance any other kind of artillery. We can hardly imagine the effect that fifty or a hundred of such cycles would produce when all in action at once."—Translated for the Literary Digest.

Used by the Champions.

The popularity of the Winchester repeating shot gun is deserved, for although it costs very little, it has repeatedly out-shot the highest priced hand-made guns. Thousands of shooters who used double barreled shot guns now use the Winchester repeater because they found that they could bag more game and make better scores at the trap with a Winchester. What stronger recommendation could any shot gun possibly have than to be used by J. A. H. Elliott, champion bird shot of America; Rollo O. Heikes, champion of the world at flying targets; Ferd Van Dyke, Capt. B. A. Bartlett, and many other of the best shots in the country. A Winchester repeating shot gun and Winchester factory loaded shells form a combination which cannot be equalled. Send to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., for their large illustrated catalogue free.

Weatherboarded with Silver.

A palace of silver is to be the most imposing feature of the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The building is to be 400 feet square, surmounted with mammoth ornamental towers, and the entire structure will be covered with rolled silver. Over 300,000 square feet of external surface will be covered by the precious metal.

To Whom It May Concern.

This is to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Wisconsin Central lines have two fast trains daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth, touching all the important points in central Wisconsin en route. The company has thousands of acres of fine farming lands in northern Wisconsin for sale. For complete information on this subject, address Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Nansen's Ancestor an Explorer.

Among the ancestors of Dr. Nansen was a Hans Nansen, born in 1598, who explored the White Sea, spent many years in the Iceland trade, and wrote a geography which described the Arctic routes so well that a copy of the book was in use at late as 1841.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Even the laziest person can usually see some work that some other person ought to do.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

The man who minds his own business will always have something to do.

WHEN WITHOUT OF COFFEE, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children settling colics, soothes the gums, relieves inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

JUST TRY A 10c box of CAS-CARETS, candy cathartic, to ease liver and bowel regularizers.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never slacken, weaken or grip. 10c.

SPRAINS AND PAINS

St. Jacobs Oil the foil. Use it and promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.

Baker's Chocolate

MADE BY Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Established in 1780, at Dorchester, Mass.

Has the well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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GET A HOME

For yourself where land is good and cheap. Where thousands have become prosperous. Where the climate is perfect and the soil rich. NEBRASKA offers great opportunities to the farm renter who wants to become a farm owner. Send for a free handsome illustrated pamphlet on Nebraska to F. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent C. & N. Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for INVENTOR'S GUIDE, or HOW TO GET A PATENT. Patrick & Farrell, Washington, D.C.

Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact,



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman whose experience in treating women's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit:

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

"When I Saw — your advertisement

I thought that it was probably like the announcements of many other makers of harvesting machinery—big blow and little show; but I'm ready to surrender go ahead, gentlemen, you're all right; I bought one of your binders last season and it is equal to any claim you ever made for it."

This is the condensed essence of what Mr. Thomas Cassey, of Washington Court House, Ohio, has to say about the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator. The claims made for McCormick Machines are strong claims. That's because

McCormick

Machines are so constructed that strong claims for them are justified. The machine you want will cost you more than the other kind, for the simple reason that it is worth more; that's all—there's no other reason—and in the end you'll be glad you paid the difference, because there's nothing cheaper than the best.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago, The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester, The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper, for sale everywhere.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING BEEHIVE CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York, U.S.A.

REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

SAPOLIO

IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of the mucous membrane. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper. Write for circular, for full directions, and price. Circular sent on request.

EARN A BICYCLE

500 Speed Hand Wheels, 48 Spokes, Good as new, \$5 to \$15. New High Grade 28 Speed, fully guaranteed, \$12 to \$15. Special Clearing Sale. Shipped anywhere on approval. We will give a responsible agent in each town free use of sample wheel to introduce them. Our reputation is well known throughout the country. Write at once for special offer.

L. S. MEAD CYCLE CO., Washburn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ONLY THREE OR FOUR

Absolute First-Class Scale Makers in the country, of which J. W. Jones stands at the head. Securely a hardware dealer can show you a first-class Scale. If you want good Scales, freight paid, name size wanted.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BICYCLES The Emblem ..Special..

is a handsome high grade wheel from the best of materials and sold direct at factory price, \$40.00. \$1.00 or other standard tires, steel rims, steel or wood adjustable handle bars, rubber hubs, rubber or combination pedals, black or maroon enamel; any color. Catalogue free. W. G. HATHAWAY, Manufacturer, 672 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Loan Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 2 yrs. in last war, 15 adjusting claims etc. Month.

ASTHMA CURED

DR. TAPP'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Send in air-photos. See will send a trial bottle FREE. DR. TAPP, 43 Elm St., Rochester, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS, GRAVEL, ALL RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

Best Gout Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Lace Curtains Look Like New

If you have any lace curtains that need cleaning up, you will do well to send them to us. We make a specialty of this kind of work and will make your curtains to look as fresh and bright as they did the day you bought them, and they will be done up on the square, too, and not stretched all out of shape. Inquire about your family work. We do not charge list prices for that but will do it as cheap as anyone who will do it right.

Chelsea Steam Laundry Real Estate!

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

B. PARKER H. A. Paige's Insectised

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

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

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

We have used the above for a number of years and it has given good satisfaction.

C. E. WHITAKER, Chelsea.
C. E. PAUL, Lima.
JEFF LEMM, Grass Lake.

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

H. A. Paige, V. S.

Manufacturer,
CHELSEA, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

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

TRAINS EAST:
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

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

Geo. H. Foster, AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

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The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

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TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers
The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

Four Trips per Week Between
Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac
PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE,
AND DULUTH.

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

EVERY EVENING
Between Detroit and Cleveland
Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.
Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only.

EVERY DAY BETWEEN
Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address
A. A. SCHANTZ, S. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$100 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

It is not

Quality

is our standard,
not quantity.

Try us

and be convinced.

Geo. Webster,

Merchant Tailor.

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. SCHWARTZMAN, Sec.

W. S. HAMILTON Veterinary Surgeon

Treats all diseases of domestic animals. Special attention given to lameness and horse dentistry. Office and residence on Park street across from M. E. church, Chelsea, Mich.

R. McCOLGAN, Physician, Surgeon & Acoucheur

Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polytechnic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.
CHELSEA, MICH.

E. J. PHELPS, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Hatch & Durand Block.
CHELSEA, MICH.

H. H. AVERY, DENTIST

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

FRANK SHAVER, Prop. of The "City" Barber Shop.

Main street.
Bathroom in connection.
CHELSEA, MICH.

GEO. W. TURNBULL

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

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

TurnBull & Hatch.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, Etc.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Mann & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest and most influential of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; six months, \$1.50. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

MOORE BROS.

have opened a

REPAIR SHOP

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

Saw Gumming a Specialty

FINE JOB PRINTING

If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Books, Wedding Stationery, Certificates, Programs, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

"I AM SO GLAD YOU CAME."

Pressing my hand, but stumbling at my name, "I am so glad you came," she said and smiled. They turned to greet her other guests, who stood Past where she stood, fair in her fringed frame Of palms and flowers. And still she spoke the same Sweet, unmeant phrases to the chattering rout. And as I listened the remembrance came Of mother eyes that looked at me through tears. And mother arms, so eager to unfold The wayward child she never ceased to hold Near to her heart through lonely months and years. And mother lips, too tremulous to frage Those silly words, "I am so glad you came!" —J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

TORPEDO MINES.

A Deadly Force That Is Used In Modern Harbor Defenses.

Modern harbor defenses are described in St. Nicholas by Charles Rawson Thurston. He writes: The torpedo mines are operated from mining casemates located at the entrances of harbors or bays, the exact situation and their interior arrangement being a department secret. Some mines are spherical in shape, about three feet in diameter, and constructed of steel. These, when in service, are expected to hold 100 pounds of high explosives and to float near the surface. But they must be concealed as well as buoyant, and so to each is attached by a cable a mushroom anchor to keep the torpedo just below the surface, out of sight and beyond the reach of the fire of machine guns.

These mines are intended for use in the channels that hostile ships would have to sail through, and are formed in threes and set closely in the channel according to plans previously arranged. If necessary, the sea off the entrance to a harbor or bay could be well filled with them. These mines may be exploded or may be perfectly harmless according to the will of the occupant of the mining casemate, who, with his important apparatus, is out of reach of shot and shell, there being tons of earth between him and the upper air.

Out from this chamber through a tunnel below low water mark, and hence safe from discovery by the enemy or shot from them, run numerous cables to the mines planted in the channel or in the sea. Within the chamber the operator has an elaborate chart with the location of every torpedo or mine upon it. By telegraph or other signals from observation stations near by he is kept informed of the approach of vessels, and acts as he thinks best under the circumstances. He may receive word from his stations to such effect that with his chart he knows a vessel is directly within a cluster of the sunken mines. Then he can touch a key, and a mine will instantly explode beneath or near the vessel. If the vessel is a friendly one, however, the operator can disconnect his batteries, and the ship will sail in perfect safety over the tons of explosive beneath. If the weather be foggy, or if some other condition unfavorable for locating a vessel prevails, and enemies are known to be near, the pressing of many buttons will make every one of these mines a deadly force, and any ship that ventures in will strike a torpedo, roll it over, and automatically close an electric circuit, which will explode the mine, and the ship will be sunk or badly shattered. There are various devices for ascertaining that the hidden mines and connections are in good working order.

How Appointments Are Made.

Ex-President Harrison, in an article on "A Day With the President at His Desk," in The Ladies' Home Journal, gives the method by which appointments to public office are made by the president. "One of the cabinet officers," he writes, "appears by appointment, accompanied by a messenger with an armload or a basketful of papers—chiefly made up of petitions and letters relating to appointments. Each case has been briefed and jacketed, and one by one they are presented, the secretary adding such information as he has outside the papers. The conclusions reached are noted—to appoint a particular person or to prosecute a further inquiry. The postmaster general brings a large clothesbasketful of papers, and an adjournment to the long cabinet table is necessary in order to display them. He takes up the papers relating to a postoffice and briefly states the case. If the case is decided, he fills in the blank on the jacket, 'Appointment,' the president affixes his initials, and the package is thrown back into the basket. A whole afternoon is often consumed in this way."

Webster Under Suspicion.

The story is told that Daniel Webster, when on his way by stage coach to Washington once, was looked upon with suspicion by his traveling companions. Finally one of the latter tapped him on the knee and said: "How far are you going?" "I am going to Washington," answered Webster. "Are you a merchant?" continued the inquirer. "No, I am a senator," replied Webster. "Well, well!" exclaimed the other, holding out his hand. "I am relieved. We feared you might be a highwayman."—Harper's Round Table.

An Anagram.

Somebody sends me the following anagram, as having a curious bearing on our occupation of Egypt, not to mention any other recent territorial acquisitions: "Great Britain—Grab, retain it!"—London Truth.

A catman in one of the London police courts described golf as "what they knock the balls about with an iron thing up in Scotland."

It is not generally known that, with certain exceptions, the population of the British Isles are liable to conscription for the militia.

REVEALED IN A DREAM.

A Vision of a Gold Mine That In Reality Came to Pass.

To dream of a gold mine in a distant part of the country and from such data to locate the claim among hundreds of others is a piece of luck that the oldest prospector would hardly dare to hope for.

Yet a woman living 200 miles from that El Dorado known to the outer world as Cripple Creek, following the dictates of a seven times repeated vision, has succeeded in doing this very thing, and is today operating one of the most successful mines in the whole district.

Seven consecutive times did Mrs. Law dream of the same place. In each vision appeared a tall pine, towering above the surrounding forest, and a deep ravine, with a stream of silvery water winding through it, deep sunk between two mountains. These mountains seemed characteristic of the country. They were abrupt peaks rising high above the surrounding foothills, outlined gray and cold against a bright blue sky. But what mountains they were, or what direction to take to find them, Mrs. Law had no idea.

A pleasure journey took her through Colorado. The way was long, and the trip across the seemingly eternal flat lands had become almost intolerable, when suddenly, as the train was entering the foothills, as the glanced through the car window, there arose before her astonished gaze, clear and distinct against the blue Colorado sky, the familiar twin mountains of her vision. As the train pursued its sinuous way there appeared before her waking eyes the valley which she had seen so often in sleep, and through the center flowed the silvery belt of water which had become so familiar.

"'Tis the land of my dreams, my El Dorado!" exclaimed Mrs. Law. "Gold is there, and I know it." Her exclamations excited some comment among the passengers, but no one thought seriously about it. But some weeks later Mrs. Law, accompanied by two friends and her husband—who had ceased to be skeptical—appeared on a backboard in the vicinity of what is now the outskirts of Cripple Creek, and with a determination not to be daunted by difficulties staked out a claim in the valley.

Mrs. Law was now able to organize a company, incorporated under the name of the Dream Lode Mining company. It was formed entirely of women, and a woman lawyer was employed to see that it was duly credited in Kansas City with 200,000 shares at \$1 each.—Philadelphia Press.

The Ways of Indian Medicine Men.

Major A. E. Woodson, agent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of Oklahoma, says that the reign of the medicine men is one of the greatest outrages of the present day, and as a direct result of their pernicious practice one-third of the children born of Indian parents die every year.

Two of Black Coyote's children were taken sick, and, instead of taking them to the government hospital, he sent for the medicine man, who blew a green powder into the lungs, ears and the nostrils of one of the little patients. That medicine failing, the medicine man made an incision with his knife under the tongue of the child, with the result that death soon followed. When the green powder failed to restore the child to health, the medicine man declared that there was a ghost under the child's tongue, and it was to kill the ghost that he made the incision.

The medicine man then adopted heroic measures in order to save the other child. He took it into a tent, stripped it naked and laid it on a cot. He then heated a big pile of rocks in the tent and when they were hot he threw water on them, filling the tent with steam and causing the child to sweat copiously. When the child was covered with perspiration, he took it out in the cold air and sent it home without having taken any precaution to keep it from getting cold. Next morning the child was dead. This is only one of the hundreds of such outrages against the health and life of innocent people. The big medicine man of the Cheyennes is Little Man, who lives near Cantonment. He makes his medicines every year and distributes them to the other medicine men.—Boston Transcript.

Abuse of the Eyesight.

In the waiting room of an up town physician sat, one morning, a dozen persons trying to read. The windows were draped with heavy lace curtains, the dull yellow shades were drawn down to within about a yard of the bottom of the long windows, and as the day was cloudy the light in the room was a very subdued twilight. Finally a late comer had the courage—it required some, everything was so very quiet and irrefragable—to go to the hall and ask the dress suited door-opener to come and raise the shades. This he did at once and turned on as well the electric lights in the back part of the room, to the great betterment of the reading light. Which little incident is cited to emphasize what an oculist characterizes as the reckless abuse of the eyesight which in these days has assumed the proportions of an evil.

"On street and railway cars, in libraries, schools, offices, homes, everywhere, eyes are unnecessarily tried," he says, "with the result that half the world is in glasses years before the need should arise. It is so usual a thing now for persons to be afflicted with ocular headaches, that when a physician's advice is sought for a persistent and unexplained headache the patient is first turned over to an oculist. Nine times out of ten defective vision sufficient to produce the disturbance is found, and seven times out of ten the sufferer is the victim of his own want of care in the use of his eyes. Women are frequent sinners in this respect; they protect their complexions in every possible way, while to the delicate organ of sight they give never a thought till the mischief is done."—New York Post.

THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY FOR LA GRIPPE

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.



What if Not Miracles?

The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly miraculously as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)

My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE REMEDY.

Office of "KROUFINER THREE,"
Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '96.
GENTLEMEN—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took a teaspoonful and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle, Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unolicited 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. NASSERT, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 21, '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.
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.

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HULLING, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
199 South Clark St.,
Chicago, Nov. 24, '96.
Dear Sirs—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in the treatment of the la grippe. As a rule I have never had to confess that a fast of your "Four C" is worthy of use. My children all take it with the least objection, from oldest to youngest, and it is particularly noticeable that small children almost immediately get relief. A single dose will stop most coughs in their beginning; it gives an almost instantaneous rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it to all qualifiedly,
Yours,
J. B. HULLING.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

For years back each winter I have suffered with acute laryngitis. Last winter was no exception. I could not leave my room for two weeks or more above a whisper. I tried every known remedy, preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest in weeks. If the bottle cured me, I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is different from other like remedies as medicine from visages or sugar from sand.
Mrs. JOSEPH E. GREEN,
5313 Madison Ave.,
Chicago, Sept. 25, '96.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Correspondent of the Neodesha Kansas Register, has had to say of "Four C": "Phelps is having a wonderful sale of his Cough and Cold Remedy. I personally know it is just what is represented to be. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It is a miracle."

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 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.

Wolsley's Close Call.

On one occasion Lord Wolsley's life was saved by Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, known as Count Gleichen. It was in the Crimea, when young Wolsley, badly wounded, was passed by the surgeon as dead. Undisturbed by the surgeon's remarks, Prince Victor tried to extract a jagged piece of stone which was sticking in the wound, and the prince succeeded in restoring Wolsley, for, after a little brandy had been poured down his throat and more asseverations from the surgeon that he was dead, he sat up and exclaimed, "No more dead than you are, you fool!"—Liverpool Mercury.

Opinions Differ.

Critic—That performance of yours last night was rare.
Manager—I can't agree with you. I think it was well done.—Detroit Free Press.

The Proof.

She—Are you sure that it was a year ago today that we became engaged, dear?
He—Yes. I looked it up in my check-book this morning.—Pearson's Weekly.

New and original designs for ornaments, patterns, prints, pictures to be printed, cast, woven or otherwise worked in or on an article to be manufactured may be patented.

The department of agriculture states that the average cost of fertilizers for an acre of wheat in New Hampshire is \$5.59. In the newer states this item cuts little figure.

The Korean Family Shrine.

The rooms of a Korean woman are as sacred to her as a shrine is to its image—indeed, the rooms of a wife or mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for one other crime he cannot be forced to leave those rooms, and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife and his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law and from the penalties of his misdemeanors.

His Free Confession.

The following story, which hails from a north country town, shows there are widely varying ideas as to what constitutes voluntary testimony on any subject.

"Did I understand you to say that this boy voluntarily confessed his share in the mischief done to the schoolhouse?" asked the magistrate, addressing the determined looking female parent of a small and dirty boy.

"Yes, sir, he did," the woman responded. "I just had to persuade him a little, and then he told me the whole thing voluntarily."

"How did you persuade him?" queried his worship.

"Well, first I gave him a good hiding," said the firm parent, "and then I put him to bed without any supper and took his clothes away and told him he'd stay in bed till he confessed what he'd done if 'twas the rest of his days, and I should thrash him again in the morning. And in less than an hour he told me the whole story voluntarily."—Pearson's Weekly.

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at the

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Job

Office.

Basement
TurnBull & Wilkinson
Block.