

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 12.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 428

Bargains

Did you know
that we are selling
good first-class
felt shades, mounted
on best spring
rollers at 15c

A good cloth
shade on best roller
all colors at 25c
Our shades are long
enough for the
new long windows

All wool Ingrain
Carpets 39c
to 50c. Ask to see
our line of NEW
Carpets.

Special prices on
rugs for this
week. 25 new rugs all
kinds just received.

Ladies Jersey vests
at 5c, 10c, 15c,
19c and 25c. Ladies'
jersey pants at 25c.
New muslin underwear
just received.

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. Kantelehner.
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.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Pupils Who Have Not Been Absent nor Tardy.
Superintendent's report for the month ending April 30, 1897:
Whole number enrolled..... 353
Number left for all causes..... 28
Number of re-entries..... 17
Number belonging at end of month. 341
Aggregate tardiness..... 82
Time lost by teachers half days..... 5
Number of non-resident pupils..... 23
Number of pupils not absent or tardy 140
L. A. McDermid, Supt.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Bruce Avery	Edith Bacon
Warren Boyd	Percy Brooks
Mary Broesamle	Elvira Clark
Amy Foster	Earl Foster
Chauncey Freeman	Lulu Girdwood
Carrie Goodrich	Helen Hepter
John Hindelang	Ralph Holmes
Paul Schable	Minnie Schumacher
Henry Speer	Helen Steinbach
Lillie Wackenbut	Orley Wood.
Lulu Speer	

CARRIE McCLASKIE, Teacher.

EIGHTH AND NINTH GRADES.

Henry Ahnemiller	Mabel Brooks
Chas. Finkbeiner	Earle Finkbeiner.
Warren Geddes	Louise Heber
Minnie Heber	Enid Holmes
Eva Luick	Mabel McGinness
Linna Runciman	Bertha Schumacher
Emily Steinbach	Edgar Steinbach
Eddie Williams	

FLORENCE BACHMAN, Teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Lee Ackerson	Ettie Beach
Nettie Beach	Lillie Blaich
Arthur Edmunds	Walter Kantelehner
Cora Nickerson	B. Schwicklerath.
Geo. Speer	Bertie Steinbach
Anna Zulke	Rosa Zulke

MINNIE A. HOSNER, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.

Helen Burg	Lella Geddes
Dwight Miller	Wirtie McLaren
Harry Foster	Leland Foster
C. Kalmbach	Rollin Schenk
Blanche Stevens	Ernest Cook
Milton Girdwood	

MATIE C. STAPISH, Teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.

Arthur Armstrong	Annie Barrus
Geo. Bacon	Howard Boyd
Ann Eisele	Florence Eisenman
Harold Glazier	Ethel Girdwood
George Keenan	Viola Lemmon
Emma Mast	John Miller
Mildred Stephens	

ELIZABETH DEPEW, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.

Paul Bacon	Joseph Eisele
Ernest Edmunds	Veva Hummel
Erma Hunter	Julia Kalmbach
Austin Keenan	Hazel Lane
Guy McNamara	Bertie Snyder
Elmer Winans	

H. DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE.

Flora Atkinson	Millie Atkinson
Nellie Ackerson	Pauline Burg
T. Bahnmiller	Edna Glazier
Leon Graham	Jennie Geddes
J. Heeselschwerdt	F. Heeselschwerdt
Bessie Kempf	Homer Lighthall.
Ida Mast	Hazel Nelson
Mabel Raftery	Albert Steinbach
Archie Whitaker	Louise Laemmle

MARY A. VAN TYNE, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE.

George Alber	Minnie Bagge
Don Curtis	Reuben Foster
Nina Greening	Hazel Hummel
Eddie Icheldinger	Adeline Kalmbach
Harlow Lemmon	Margaret Martin
Meryl Prudden	Ray Snyder
Mary Sprinagle	Otto Schwicklerath

EMELIE NEUBERGER, Teacher

FIRST GRADE.

Arthur Avery	Albert Bahnmiller
Reynolds Bacon	Edith Bates
David Icheldinger	Claire Hoover
Gerald Hoefler	Nina Hunter
Myrtle Ruth Kempf	Mary Lambert
Paul Martin	Carol Nelson
Algernon Palmer	Harold Pierce
Don Rodell	Nina Schnaitman
Peter Welck	Rena Rodell
Margurite Eppler	Ernest Kuhl

LOUELLA TOWNSEND, Teacher.

Ypsilanti is going "suit club" crazy. One club has just been drawn out and two have taken its place. They seem to be like the Aegean stables. Altogether six clubs with a membership of 264 ought to make Ypsilanti clothed to comply with the law about being decently dressed.—Washtenaw Times. While the Ypsilanti men are being clothed to comply with the law, it might be a good thing for them to comply with the law while getting their clothes.

The Electric Light In Stage Setting.

The beauty of stage setting is being greatly enhanced by electric light devices. For instance, in a play founded on life on the Mississippi, a most realistic bit of scenic detail is introduced. In one of the scenes, which depicts a southern swamp, the air is thick with fireflies, which flit and glow with a most realistic phosphorescence. The secret of this effect is a net hung in front of the back scene, upon which are fastened innumerable small Geissler tubes. These are connected with a battery actuated by a keyboard, which can be operated at the will of the electrician. By swinging the net gently backward and forward the motion of the fireflies is perfectly imitated.

In the weird opera of "The Flying Dutchman" an extraordinary effect is produced, as the phantom ship comes in sight, by the bursting forth from the topmasts and yards of St. Elmo's fire—the phenomenon which occurs in the tropics on account of the electrical tension between the earth and the clouds—and the streaks of bluish white light wave like spectral banners high over the gloomy deck and the ghostly steersman. This striking illusion is effected by placing on the top of each mast a 100 candle power arc lamp, which is operated individually from a keyboard.

Another Wagner opera, "Die Walkure," is indebted to a beautifully conceived combination of light and steam for one of its most important spectacular features. Clouds of steam are always effective in a stage picture on account of their susceptibility of taking the color of calcium or electric lights. A box about 15 feet long, having half inch open slits in the top through which the steam escapes, is masked behind a low set piece of rock or shrubbery and connected at either end with steam pipes. As the clouds rise a row of white, red and blue incandescent lights from behind gives the appearance of sunlight sparkling on the mist of a waterfall, while to complete the fascination of the scene a rainbow is seen playing on the moving masses of steam cloud.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Worked the Two Actors.

Roland Reed tells this story: "Mr. Jefferson and I happened to be in New Orleans at the same time some years ago, and Mr. Jefferson was to deliver a lecture for an entertainment that was a benefit for some hospital there. At his request I also made a few remarks, and afterward we stood together in the foyer, and Senator Jones introduced us to the people who presented themselves. Punch was flowing, and both Mr. Jefferson and myself were much taken with the handsome young woman who was serving it. We became so interested in her that we finally sat down where we could look at her better. In a moment or two we were delighted to see that she was making her way toward us. She had with her two cards and asked us if we wouldn't write our names on them. Autographs, of course, we thought, and were delighted to do that for her. We hardly looked at the cards. After we had written she informed us that it was for some charity or other, and thus jarred, we took a more extended look at the cards. We had signed a promise to pay \$5 each. Mr. Jefferson and I looked at each other sorrowfully, and his hand started down in his pocket. So did mine. We each put up our \$5 and went home soon afterward. It was a clear case of 'worked.'"

Matthew Arnold.

When I was rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Matthew Arnold was inspector of my national schools. It was always delightful to see and hear him as he examined the little children—many of them among the poorest of the poor—in grammar or arithmetic, or looked critically at the work done by the little Annes and Mary James of the back streets. He manifested a true dignity by the uncomplaining faithfulness and regularity with which for many long years he discharged the comparatively humble routine duties of an inspector, which must have often seemed very unbecoming and from which he ought to have been exempted by promotion or some form of national gratitude. He used sometimes to say at gatherings where he was received with the loudest applause, "Gentlemen, you see before you a humble inspector of schools."—Dean Farrar in Temple Magazine.

Tobacco In a Cricket Ball.

A cricket yarn which is having a fine run in Australia refers to the use made of a cricket ball by some prisoners who were allowed to exercise in the yard of a country jail. Drives over the jail wall became so frequent that the prisoners did little else but field and throw the ball back again.

At last the governor became suspicious and insisted on examining the ball. It was of india rubber and remarkably light for its size. The explanation was that the inside was composed of tobacco.

The halves of the ball screwed together neatly, and it is now said to be one of the treasures of the jail museum.—Pearson's Weekly.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.—Colton.

In the very best behavior of which we are naturally capable there is still some measure of selfishness.—Lutheran.

Queer Things About Fishes.

Mr. A. E. Verrill describes the ways in which fishes sleep. They are very light sleepers and frequently assume singular positions. But the most remarkable thing is the change of color many of them undergo while asleep. Usually their spots and stripes become darker and more distinct when they fall asleep. Occasionally the pattern of their coloration is entirely changed. The ordinary porgy, for instance, presents in the daytime beautiful iridescent hues playing over its silvery sides, but at night, on falling asleep, it takes on a dull bronze tint, and six conspicuous black bands make their appearance on its sides. If it is suddenly awakened by the turning up of the gas in the aquarium, it immediately resumes the silvery color that it shows by daylight. Mr. Verrill ascribes these changes to the principle of "protective coloration," and points out that the appearance of black bands and the deepening of the spots serve to conceal the fish from their enemies when lying amid eelgrass and seaweeds.—Youth's Companion.

Shoes In Japan.

One of the most striking sights that take the attention of the traveler in Japan is that of the wooden sandals worn by the 35,000,000 of people. These sandals have a separate compartment for the great toe and make a clanking noise on the streets. Straw slippers are also worn, and a traveler starting out on a journey will strap a supply of them on his back, that he may put on a new pair when the old is worn out. They cost but a cent and a half a pair. They are rights and lefts and leave the foot free to the air. We never see those deformities of the foot in Japan which are so frequent in this country. They are never worn in the house, but left outside the door. Passing down a street, you may see long rows of them at the doors, old and new, large and small.—Boston Journal.

Plausible.

"What does the term 'one's immediate family' mean, Uncle George?" asked Rollo, as he paused for a moment from his perusal of Kidd's "Social Evolution."

"It might mean, Rollo," replied Uncle George reflectively, "that of a man who has married a widow with several children."—Brooklyn Life.

Clever Wife.

"What in the name of Jupiter did you sew up all the pockets in my overcoat for this morning?"

"Dearest, that letter I gave you to post was very important, and I intended to make sure you carried it in your hand."—Strand Magazine.

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 the 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 16. 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 28 to 26. Good to return not later than May 4.

Campmeeting at Eaton Rapids, July 21 to August 2. One fare for round trip. Sale of tickets from July 20 to August 1. Good to return not later than August 3.

Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet at Hillsdale June 2 to 7. One fare for the round trip.

Campmeeting at Haslett Park, Mich., July 29 to August 31. One and one-third fare for the round. Sale of tickets July 29, 30 and 31, and each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during August. Good to return not later than September 1.

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.

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.

You Will Find It Profitable

to spend a few minutes in our

WALL PAPER

Department before buying. You will find there a large assortment of patterns to select from and the

Lowest Prices

Everything in the line of

Window Shades

We carry

Decorating Paints

in all colors, in quart, pint and half-pint cans. Also a full line of Alabastine, varnishes, paint brushes, etc. etc.

Try Our Coffees

We make a specialty of handling choice teas and coffees. We are prepared to sell you

Good Brooms

Cheaper than any other store in Chelsea. Look at them and see. If you like pure spices and pure extracts, buy them at the Bank Drug Store.

Clocks and Watches

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 16c lb.
Choice table syrup 25c gal
6 lbs Crackers for 25c
26 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
Sugar corn 5c per can
8-lb pails family White Fish for 29c.

Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal.
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
Choice fresh halibut and codfish.

Pure spices and pure extracts.

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

Quart bottle olives for 25c
20lbs. Fine Grain Sugar for \$1.00
Parlor matches 1c per box.
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
4 lbs largs Cal. prunes 25c
Lamp wicks 1c per yd.

Glazier & Stimson.

AMBUSHED THE DON.

CUBAN REBELS PLAY THEIR OLD GAME.

Dragoon Attacking Column Into a Trap and Cut It to Pieces—Kaiser Wilhelm Plotting Against His Grandmother Victoria.

A Cuban Victory.

An engagement the Spanish had with Gen. Roderiques in the Purgatorio Hills, which was reported as a decisive victory, turned out to have been the reverse. The Spanish columns encountered the insurgents and attacked sharply, relying on their superior force. The rebels retreated toward their camp and succeeded in playing their old trick of drawing the Spanish into an ambush. Gen. Castillo arrived with re-enforcements while Roderiques was engaging the Spanish and fell on their flank. The fighting lasted five hours, and in killed, wounded and prisoners the Spanish lost 250 men. News comes from Santiago to Cuba that 200 volunteers, headed by a priest and a prominent physician, have joined the insurgents because they were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spanish authorities. Castillo believed that Garcia would succeed in maintaining his supremacy in the eastern province.

To Correct Postal Abuse.

Washington dispatch: A practice that has existed for some years of delivering in mails addressed to foreigners in the foreign labor colonies of the large cities in bulk to saloons and other places of general assemblage, there to be sorted over and handed out in the crowd, instead of delivering at the house addresses, is being generally complained of. The complaints allege that in some cities, like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, a carrier, acquainted with the foreign colony is employed, who, knowing the habits of the men, delivers their mail to their lodging places, and that during the campaign of last year there were instances where advantage was taken of the crowds so congregated to make partisan speeches and otherwise manipulating letters, Boston is especially complained of, the allegation setting forth that in some instances the carriers became political bosses. The matter has vexed the Postoffice Department and the Civil Service Commission, and Assistant Postmaster General Heath has about decided on a step which may put an end to the trouble. This contemplates posting notices at all of the places where these men meet, announcing that it is a violation of the law and of the laws of the Postoffice Department to have mail delivered at such places without instruction to have it left there, and advising the persons receiving letters that they must have their street addresses put on their letters or else go to the post-office for them.

Scheme of Emperor William.

London dispatch: The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that some serious news of the threatened European combination against England is current there. Emperor William is reported to have a detailed plan by which the interests of Germany, France and Belgium in the Transvaal are to be protected against English intrigue and arms. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tageblatt affirms that France has agreed to the Emperor's scheme, and it is further said that Russian court circles are extremely embittered against England. This is attributed to the dowager carina having accused England of being the cause of Greece going to war. The German naval department has ordered that all work in the dockyards be expedited, and in some yards work is being carried on day and night. One cruiser will be ready in a few weeks and three other vessels by autumn. Altogether there are nineteen now in course of construction.

Athletes of the Diamond.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Cincinnati . . . 6	1 St. Louis . . . 2
Philadelphia . . . 6	1 New York . . . 3
Baltimore . . . 6	1 Washington . . . 4
Louisville . . . 4	1 Chicago . . . 2
Pittsburg . . . 3	2 Boston . . . 1
Brooklyn . . . 3	4 Cleveland . . . 0

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 6	1 Detroit . . . 3
Columbus . . . 5	2 Kansas City . . . 4
St. Paul . . . 4	2 Milwaukee . . . 2
Minneapolis . . . 4	3 G'n Rapids . . . 0

NEWS NOTES.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that dogs are not property and that owners cannot recover damages for death or injury.

The Greek Cabinet has been reorganized, with Ralli, leader of the former opposition and ex-Premier, at its head. Excitement at Athens subsided on news of the changes. On Thursday the Turks began their attack upon the Greeks' position at Pharsalos.

Fire destroyed the Schmidt Hotel, a four-story building at Milwaukee, Thursday morning. When the guests were awakened the fire had spread from the first to the second story, and escape by the stairways was cut off. Firemen rescued all the inmates, fifteen in number, with ladders. Some of the women were unconscious when found by the firemen. The building was badly damaged. About two hours later the fire department was called to Mineral Springs Park Hotel, a popular resort near Riverside Park. The hotel was completely destroyed.

At Kansas City, the jury in the case of John F. Kennedy, tried as the leader of the Chicago and Alton robbery at Glendale, has failed to agree after being out twenty-four hours and has been discharged. It is said that the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. Kennedy's lawyers will ask for his release on bond pending a second trial.

The King of Greece summoned M. Deljannis, the premier, Thursday morning and called upon him to tender his resignation. His majesty subsequently entrusted the opposition leaders with the task of forming a new cabinet.

EASTERN.

The Grant mausoleum at New York City was dedicated Tuesday with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of brilliant military, civic and naval pageants. A grand eulogy was pronounced by Gen. Porter, and an eloquent address was delivered by President McKinley. Hundreds of thousands paid homage to the patriot President.

Frank R. Hadley, ex-governor of the Bennett and Columbia mills, died Friday morning at New Bedford, Mass. Several warrants were issued for his arrest a few days ago on charges of perjury in making false returns to the State in connection with the standing of the corporations, both of which are now in the hands of receivers. Hadley had been ill for some time.

Marine men of Buffalo say they look for the greatest general "lay-up" of vessels from this time on that the lake trade has ever known; and that without any sort of agreement among vessel owners. They claim that there is nothing for most of the fleet to do. A few vessels have a load or two in sight, and when they have carried them they will have to tie up with the others.

Fire started in some unknown manner at Whitney's Point, twenty miles north of Binghamton, N. Y., early Friday and destroyed property of the estimated value of \$250,000. The insurance is estimated at \$80,000. Among the buildings burned are the Beach House, the Quick House, the Baptist Church, the office of the Whitney Point Reporter and a large number of stores and offices.

Theodore A. Havemeyer, vice-president of the American Sugar Refining Company, died at an early hour Monday morning at his home in New York. Apart from the fact that he was worth something between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, Mr. Havemeyer was a very interesting individual for one reason, because he was the grandson of the Havemeyer who founded the great sugar industry which he and his brother inherited. He had lived most of his life across the water, and it was there that he obtained his education. When Mr. Havemeyer was traveling through Europe in 1871 he visited Vienna, and during his stay in that country the Austrian Government made a tender to him of the post of consul general at New York, which he accepted and held for twenty years. He was decorated with the Order of Leopold. In agreeing to take the title conferred upon him with his decoration, Mr. Havemeyer gave up whatever political ambitions he may have entertained so far as this country was concerned. He was vice-president of the sugar trust and recently caused quite a sensation by his conduct when before the Lexow investigation committee. At the time of his death Mr. Havemeyer was 58 years old. His birthplace was in New York City. Mr. Havemeyer added to his millions money made in the banking business and by wise dealings in real estate. He was married in 1863 to Miss Emily de Loosely, daughter of Sir Charles F. de Loosely, and had nine children. Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the company, is a brother of the deceased.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, the Grand Jury indicted Dr. J. W. Prendergast and Dr. O. V. Limerick, on charges of soliciting a bribe. Dr. Prendergast was health officer of Cincinnati until lately. Eugene Smith, aged 20 years, daughter of Rev. Jarvis P. Smith, a Methodist preacher well known in Sedalia and Marshall, Mo., committed suicide at Independence by swallowing twenty grains of strychnine. Disappointment in a love affair, combined with trouble with her stepmother, led to the act. The revenue cutter Rush has returned to San Francisco from an unsuccessful search for the overdue ship Samaria, bound from Seattle for San Francisco. The Rush went 200 miles up the coast, but found no trace of the ship. The Samaria, with her crew and the captain's wife and two children, is undoubtedly at the bottom of the sea. There are twenty-one, all told, on board. A life buoy marked Samaria has been washed ashore at Long Beach, Wash.

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In the presence of an officer who had a capias for his arrest, B. W. Braunschweig shot and killed his former employer, John H. Raap, in the latter's office at 578 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Friday, and then put a bullet through his own temple, dying almost instantly. Raap was a wealthy wholesale liquor dealer. He and Braunschweig, who was formerly his confidential clerk, had been formerly together discussing a compromise of the indictment for embezzlement brought against the clerk by the last grand jury on complaint of his employer.

James E. Thorp, a St. Louis motorman, was shot by Ira Stansbury Friday. Stansbury was in a buggy, which he was driving on the track. Thorp ran an electric car up behind the buggy and sounded the gong for Stansbury to get off the track. Stansbury was driving fast and refused to turn out. Thorp ran his car up to the buggy and bumped it off the track. Stansbury dispassionately stopped his horse, lowered the hood of his buggy, produced a revolver from under the seat, and carefully shot the motorman through the thigh. When arrested by an astonished policeman Stansbury was perfectly calm. He said he had as much right on the street as a car, and that no motorman had any franchise to run him down.

The announcement is made at Washington of the engagement of Hugh R. Belknap, member of Congress from Chicago, and Miss Steele, daughter of Congressman George W. Steele of Indiana. Miss Steele is 22 years old, and has been at the capital all winter. She returned to her home at Marion, Ind., several weeks ago to prepare for the wedding, and Tuesday Mrs. Steele went home. Miss Steele has been very popular in Washington society. The Steeles and Congressmen Belknap all live at the Ebbitt House, where the young couple first met. Miss Steele is a tall, stately blonde and beautiful. She is the only daughter, and the only son is a cadet at Annapolis. Major Steele has been in Congress many years. He is a wealthy manufacturer. It is said by friends of the Steele family that the wedding will take place this spring.

Charles W. Spalding, ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois and president of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, of Chicago, was sent to jail Saturday in default of \$25,000 bail, on a charge of embezzling \$100,000. He is a nervous wreck, and his physicians fear that he is on the verge of a collapse. An experience of two days in the county jail completely prostrated the prisoner, and from the hour he entered the prison until late Sunday afternoon he did not take food nor close an eye. With the exception of a few minutes Saturday afternoon he did not

leave his cell, but sat straining every nerve to catch the sound of the footsteps of a friend coming to free him. He said little, but expressed his surprise that friends did not come to his rescue and release him from the cell. His only caller aside from his physician was Walter Maher.

Judge Showalter of the United States Court, Chicago, has granted the injunction asked by the Citizens' Street Railway Company of Indianapolis against the enforcement of the 2-cent fare law. The effect will be a return to 5-cent fares. The decision was received by the clerks of the Federal Court in Indianapolis Friday. The Hugg law is declared to be unconstitutional, because it is a special legislation, applying only to the city of Indianapolis. It is the opinion of the court that where proceedings in effect destructive of a vested property right are threatened by a defendant in official position, under color of a valid statute, the preliminary injunction ought to issue. The suggestion by the Attorney General, the court says, that in any event this court ought not to consider the case made by this bill until the Supreme Court of Indiana has pronounced upon the specific enactment in contention, is one which the court had no right to entertain, and it is ordered that the injunction issue as prayed.

SOUTHERN.

A disastrous fire raged Tuesday in Newport News, Va. Two piers and four ships were burned and the elevators damaged.

At Glasgow Junction, Ky., Bob Locke and Al Maddox fell out over farm provisions. Maddox attacked Locke with a stilette blade, cutting his throat.

Col. John S. Mosby was thrown from a buggy at the University of Virginia at Richmond Friday afternoon and received a cut which may seriously injure one eye.

While Tom Darben, a logging man of Beaver Creek, Ky., was absent in Virginia chopping wood, his mountain home burned and his wife and four children were cremated.

At Frankfort, Ky., W. J. Deboe Friday night secured the nomination for United States Senator in the Republican caucus on the twenty-eighth ballot. The Kentucky Legislature has been in deadlock for several weeks, and charges of bribery have been freely made. Dr. Hunter, a candidate, has been indicted by the grand jury.

WASHINGTON.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army, has been authorized by the President to go to Europe to witness the war between Greece and Turkey.

Secretary Sherman has received a brief cablegram from Minister Terrell at Constantinople, under date of Thursday, stating that Osman Pasha, the old hero of the Turkish defense of Plevna, left Constantinople to assume command of the Turkish army in the field. The cablegram is regarded as significant of some change of plans on the part of the Turks, and an acknowledgment that Edhem Pasha's campaign has been a failure.

By force of superior numbers the Greeks were forced Saturday to abandon Larissa. King George started in person to command his forces, which will make a stand at Pharsalos, a town which is flanked by rocky hills. The Turks captured vast stores and several field guns at Larissa. Sunday Great Britain took the initiative in a move by the powers to stop the war. Italy, France and Germany agree to the suggestion.

FOREIGN.

The Duchess of York died at Sandringham House, London, Friday morning at 3 o'clock during confinement.

M. Clemenceau and Prince Caraman de Chiriac fought a duel with swords at Paris Sunday. Both were slightly wounded. The cause was an article written by Clemenceau which the former thought reflected on his family.

A dispatch from Havana says the number of insurgents in Cuba who are submitting to the Spanish authorities increases daily. The military authorities are preparing to send 3,000 additional troops to the Philippine Islands.

Le Nord, a newspaper at Brussels, announces that all the powers have given their adhesion to the note of the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Mouravieff, assuring the Greeks and Turks of the friendly intervention of the powers in the present struggle as soon as asked by either side.

The Japanese, having been turning away from Hawaii, are trying to gain entrance into the United States. Fifty Japanese laborers have arrived at San Francisco from British Columbia to work in California orchards and fields. The immigration commissioner is investigating the report that the Japanese are coming hither under contract.

On Friday the Greek troops were reported successful all along the line. Believing that the powers would blockade Greece, the Turks left vast quantities of military stores and food supplies practically unprotected at several seaport towns, and King George's fleet bombarded, captured and destroyed them, thus cutting off Edhem Pasha's army from food. This a fearful blow. The Turkish battery at Larissa was destroyed and the Turks driven from Nezeros and Rapsari. At Larissa the Turks were quiet and nearly surrounded by Greek troops. Villages between Katerina and Veria and islands near Smyrna have risen in revolt, and Bulgaria and other Balkan States are likely to war with Turkey.

The canal concerning alleged shipments from Chicago to Europe of horse meat disguised as salted beef is still circulating harmfully in Europe. United States Consul Boyesen, at Gothenburg, has just furnished the State Department at Washington with a copy of a circular issued by the Swedish Government officially calling attention to the report and requiring a medical inspection of imported meats. He adds that he informed the custom house officials that meat imported from the United States under the stamp of the Department of Agriculture was sound and free from disease. The French olive-oil producers, finding themselves unable to meet the competition of the cheaper cotton-seed oils from America, have begun an agitation to have the tariff increased from 3/4 cents a gallon to 7 or 8 cents. America sent to Marseilles last year 112,027 barrels of this oil, or nine-tenths of the entire amount imported.

IN GENERAL.

Jose S. Gutierrez was legally shot at Guadalupe, Mexico, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Jose Bobadilla, a millionaire merchant. He met his death without any outward sign of fear.

The steamer John N. Glidden, Chicago

to Lake Ontario with grain, ran into the sunken wreck of the steamer Grand Traverse, near Colchester, on Lake Erie, Saturday night. The Glidden put into Cleveland for repairs. Underwriters will take immediate steps to have the old bulk of the Grand Traverse blown up, as it is a serious menace to navigation.

W. C. McDonald, the largest manufacturer of plug tobacco in Canada, employing 700 hands, has closed his factory in Montreal because of the uncertainty of the clause in the new Canadian tariff bill relating to the increase of the duty on tobacco. The Dominion Wire Company at Lachine closed its barbed wire works Saturday in consequence of the paucity of barbed wire on the free list.

The man hypnotized and buried in the ground for three days at Simcoe, Ont., has been disinterred. Great crowds followed the box containing the body to the opera house. As the man was being brought back to a normal condition he was very restless, and finally smashed the box he was in to pieces. It required five men to control him in his struggles until he was fully restored to consciousness.

The department of communications and public works of Mexico has called for designs for the new congressional building. The building is to be thoroughly up to date. Architects desiring to enter the competition must present drawings and estimates and descriptions in Spanish, French or English. The total estimated cost must not exceed \$1,500,000, exclusive of the cost of foundation up to the level of the ground. Designs must be sent to the minister of communications and public works before November, 1897. The author of the designs selected will be entitled to a premium of \$15,000. Six thousand dollars will be divided between the second and third contestants.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "If either Turkey or Greece had been wholly buried in the sea, markets might have been affected less than by the outbreak of war in Europe. Like fire in the heart of a crowded city it raised the question if a general conflagration may spring out of it. To this possibility, and not to the direct influence of either Turkey or Greece, upon the world's money or produce markets was due the excitement in grain and stocks. As the unknown is magnified, American markets were much more flighty than European, where the possibilities have been discussed and partly discounted for months. But the uncertainty remains and will affect movement of money and staples until it disappears, creating a larger demand for American products at higher prices, causing hasty speculative selling of securities at times, but also more continuous buying by foreign investors, and not improbably influencing the attitude of foreign power on questions important to this country."

While running at full speed the steamer Bannockburn went on the rocks at Snake Island Light, off Kingston, Ont., Tuesday morning. A large hole was stove in her bottom plates, through which water is pouring into her cargo of 60,000 bushels of corn from Toledo. Much of her cargo will be ruined. The corn is consigned to the Montreal Transportation Company, and both vessels and cargo are insured. The company at once sent tugs, lighters and barges to the stranded steamer, and they succeeded in unloading 25,000 bushels of her grain. The Bannockburn is an English-built boat, and is commanded by Captain Irvine. The tugs Walker and Bronson left Kingston towing barges laden with wheat for Montreal. They encountered a snowstorm and during the gale four of the barges ran ashore at the Johnstone lighthouse. These barges have on board about 100,000 bushels of wheat. The barge Kinghorn is sunk in 100 feet of water, another is half full and the others are leaking badly.

Ottawa, Ont., dispatch: Inspector Constantine of the Northwest mounted police at Fort Cudahy, in the Yukon district, reports that the territory about the mouth of MacKenzie river and the Herschell Islands demand the attention of the Government. Twelve steamers started there last winter. The crews numbered from 1,000 to 1,200. These vessels do not leave winter quarters until about the middle of July. Each year a vessel is loaded and sent from San Francisco with a cargo of supplies for this fleet. Liquor forms a large share of the cargo. The liquor is sold or traded to the natives for furs, walrus, ivory and young girls. The natives have also learned to make liquor from dried fruit, sugar and molasses. They are violent and dangerous when they have liquor. Last winter it is reported that one tied up his daughter by the heels and whipped her to death. Mr. Whitaker, a missionary, and the captain of the ship, died up the man and whipped him. The result was that the natives threatened to make the missionary leave the island.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c; buttermilk, choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common good to choice green hurl, 2c to 5c per lb.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 40c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 38c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 38c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.40.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; pork, mess, 12c to 15c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 22c; butter, creamery, 13c to 18c; eggs, West-

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.

The House Friday completed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and sent the bill to conference. The main contention centered about the Senate proposition to open the Lacompagne Indian reservation, under the mineral land laws. Finally an amendment was recommended to the effect that no corporation should be allowed to obtain possession of these gilsonite deposits, but that the Government should lease the lands in limited areas and for limited terms of years. The Senate amendment striking from the House bill the provision for the ratification of the oil and gas leases made by the council of the Seneca Indians last December was disagreed to. A resolution was adopted by which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to attend the dedication of the Grant tomb in New York on Tuesday, and the House agreed to a program of three-day adjournments.

The Senate chamber had a deserted appearance when the session opened Monday. Mr. Harris of Tennessee was at his desk for the first time in many weeks, and was congratulated on his recovery from a serious illness. In the absence of the Vice President and President pro tem, Mr. Frye, Mr. Nelson of Minnesota occupied the chair. Dr. Milburn's opening prayer made eloquent reference to the gathering of thousands to pay tribute to the great chieftain, Grant, and invoked that the glow of patriotism freshly enkindled may strengthen our nation, our Government and the Union of the States. When the Indian bill was reported back from the House an effort was made to send it to conference, but Mr. Gorman objected, saying it had been understood that no business whatever was to be transacted. Thereupon, at 12:05 p. m., on motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

The question of whether business was to be done by the Senate was raised by Mr. Pettigrew Thursday. Mr. Pettigrew proposed that the Senate direct a conference on the Indian appropriation bill. A message from the President transmitting the report of the commission to adjust the boundary line between the United States and Mexico west of the Rio Grande was read. Mr. Quay presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether the leases of the Seneca oil lands had been made in the usual manner and whether there had been any corruption. It was agreed to. Mr. Pettigrew followed with a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Labor for information as to the cost of producing 1,000 feet (board measure) of white pine lumber, the answer to include the cost of work in the woods and in the mill, both in the United States and Canada. This was adopted, with the addition of a question concerning the cost of stumpage. The House was in session seven minutes. The Journal was not read. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Dr. W. G. Hunter.



The man accused of attempting to secure the Kentucky Senatorship by bribery.

Sparks from the Wire.—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul officials estimate their flood damages in the Northwest at \$150,000.

It is now believed that the alleged boodling sensations in the Michigan Legislature are without foundation.

A series of cloudbursts, accompanied by heavy winds, caused great destruction in and about Epaula, I. T.

President Diaz of Mexico has issued a decree establishing a naval school at Vera Cruz, to be opened July next.

Holman's son may be the Democratic nominee to succeed his father from the Fourth congressional district of Indiana.

Father Maher and Tom Sharkey will fight for a \$10,000 purse, in the vicinity of New York, between May 25 and June 1.

To get rid of an objectionable street railway the municipal authorities of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., tore up three miles of track.

Antonio Maximo Morin, the principal party to whom Spain recently paid the famous claim of \$1,000,000, is dead in New York.

The Turkish minister at Washington denies that Edhem Pasha has been superseded in command of the army operating in Thessaly.

Three persons were struck by Pittsburg trolley cars Sunday. Of these one is dead, another is expected to die, while the third will recover.

The University of Virginia baseball team gained the championship of the South by defeating the University of North Carolina.

Matters in Bulgaria are said to be very serious and a declaration of independence is being discussed by prominent officers of the Government.

The budget committee of the Mexican Congress reports an estimated revenue for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, at \$50,425,000, and disbursements some \$15,000,000 less.

The Ohio medical law has been declared unconstitutional in the lower courts. It requires physicians to register and have certificates based upon practice and examination.

Germany is said to be working to interest France and Russia against Greece. Berlin's policy in South Africa. Germany, in return, promises to support French policy in Egypt.

PULSE OF THE PRESS.

It is said that the first harbinger of spring has died from neglecting to let his overcoat with him.—Boston Herald.

In all their history the stock of the lower Mississippi banks has never been watered to such an extent as now.—Cairo Tribune.

Weyler's soldiers may desert him, as long as his typewriter holds out victuals, cannot be wrested from his grasp.—Louis Republic.

The Indiana girl, who tried to strangle a circus tiger, will be disfigured for life. But think of the experience she had.—Buffalo Express.

After we all get through talking about it, we must admit that only the Mississippi could stand such a long run as a bank.—St. Paul Dispatch.

If eternal perseverance is genius, as Michael Angelo asserted, then a great deal of genius is going to waste in office work.—Baltimore American.

The latest school house in New York has a roof play ground. Here is an idea which may be old, but which is certainly practical.—Baltimore American.

The United States must do for the Paris exposition in 1900 what it wished France to do for us at the time of the World's Fair at Chicago.—Boston Journal.

The House of Representatives has nothing to do, and it is discharging the obligation with all the earnestness and energy of which it is capable.—Chicago Record.

The man who tries to get back his pants after the engagement has been broken, knows how hard it is to make a retrospective resolution work.—Baltimore American.

The senatorial fight in Kentucky has now reached the indictment stage, and it looks as if somebody might be chosen to a seat in the penitentiary.—Boston Herald.

It is ridiculous to assert that "Kentucky's senatorial deadlock is costing the State \$1,000 a day." That wouldn't settle the bill for wet goods alone.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cigarette ashes are said to be great to make palms and rubber plants grow. Ladies who want to see their palms and rubber plants prosper will know now what to do.—Boston Globe.

We observe that the adjectives infamous, iniquitous, corrupt, crooked and mischievous are being terribly overworked in all States that have Legislatures in session.—Baltimore American.

It is impossible to give President Angel the protection of a man-of-war at the Turkish mission, he should at least be allowed to take along the Michigan University football team.—Detroit Free Press.

There has been more talk and less war in the past two years than during a similar period at any time in history. The examples set by the great American prize fighters have demoralized nations.—Chicago Journal.

Tuesday night was a busy one for the airship. It exploded in Kalamazoo, Mich., ran aground in Carlinville, Ill., and made its debut in Washington, D. C. It now seems to be a three-tinged circus affair.—Chicago Tribune.

It looks as if a typewriter was at the bottom of the latest bank smash in Chicago, and the queer thing about it is that she isn't particularly pretty. She must have been quite fascinating, just the same.—Boston Herald.

Gen. Weyler has again announced that the backbone of the Cuban insurrection has been broken. The facility with which this article is produced down there seems to indicate that the insurrection has got backbones to burn.—New York Press.

Reports of a monster flying machine or sea serpent near one of our seaports will not necessarily mean that the aerial mystery has taken a new form. It may be one of our battleships trying to cross a corn field.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Many a man who denounced as idle the vocal celebrations on election night is now busily arranging his plans so as to enable himself to go out to the baseball grounds and howl maledictions on the umpire and otherwise root boisterously.—Chicago Record.

Boas of War Let Loose.—"By the powers," is the favorite objection in the island of Crete just now.—Boston Transcript.

Greece just at present is the bat-barn, bull-pup of the powers' great international bench show.—New York Press.

The maxim to the effect that discretion is the better part of valor has evidently not commanded much respect in Greek literature.—Washington Star.

The war footing of Turkey seems to be composed chiefly of men and arms, while that of Greece is confined largely to the spirit of Marathon.—Chicago Tribune.

The airship ought to sail over to the Græco-Turkish frontier. Its owner could make a fortune selling reserved seats to the war correspondents.—Cincinnati Tribune.

know whether to sow more clover
this year, fearing that it will be all
up by the pest.

BLUE AND THE GRAY

BRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Fields—Incidents of the War.

Sherman in Atlanta.

I am the only living Atlanta journalist who happened to be in the city when General Sherman made it his temporary headquarters after the siege. At that time I was a beardless boy, but the scribbling habit had fastened itself upon me, and in point of fact my journalistic career had then commenced, though I was unaware of it.

When the Federals entered Atlanta, a day or two after the battle of Jonesboro, my inexperience in such matters led me to expect to see a grand parade. I supposed that about 80,000 conquering heroes, with brass bands and banners, would march through the principal streets, and I took it for granted that the occasion would be one of tremendous magnificence. My memory recalled Abbott's film-dram descriptions of Napoleon's triumphal entries into various captured cities, and I was on the alert and anxious to see everything of interest. There was a badly disappointed boy journalist on that memorable day, and yet there was much to see that would have interested the most accomplished war correspondent and historian.

Gently as a shadow the blue wave rolled over the town, and by high noon a wonderful change had taken place in the outward appearance of things.

The business streets were filled with wagons delivering commissary supplies and sutlers' goods at the big stores which had been left vacant by the Confederates. Hundreds of newsboys were on the streets crying the Northern and Western papers. Dashing officers in handsome uniforms rode up and down, and thousands of soldiers came marching in every few moments.

Some 12,000 citizens still remained, and they watched the busy scene with intense interest. What was going to become of them? Would Sherman hold the place, and would it undergo a siege by the Confederates? These questions worried the inhabitants not a little, and they wondered what their fate would be. In their distress and uncertainty everybody asked for Sherman.

But the conqueror was in no hurry to enter the city. He had various details to arrange after the Jonesboro fight, and it was two or three days before he was ready to take a little needed rest in Atlanta.

One afternoon in the first week in September, '64, I chanced to pass the fine brick residence on the corner of Washington and Mitchell streets, which, in its present enlarged shape, is used for the girls' high school. It was then the handsomest dwelling in the place, and its wealthy owner had fled southward to place himself beyond the reach of the invaders.

The house was a landmark, and a familiar one in my eyes. I knew its former inmates well, and was accustomed to see everything about the premises arranged in a certain systematic way. When I came in sight of this stately mansion, on the afternoon in question, a glance showed that it was practically unchanged. The shrubbery in the grounds had been spared and the same familiar curtains were at the windows.

Possibly some member of the family had remained to take care of the place?

I was within a few paces of the front gate when this idea occurred to me, and was almost in the act of pausing to make inquiries, when an upward glance all but froze my blood. Seated in a chair on the front porch was an officer, whose rather shabby uniform made it evident that he was a man of high rank. A slouch hat was drawn down over his eyes, and only the lower part of his bearded face and a cigar could be seen.

The officer was General Sherman. No doubt about that. I had seen his picture too often to be mistaken.

He was apparently a man of 50, and yet he was at that time just 44 years old. Exposure in the field, long nights of wakeful planning and the weighty cares of his position had prematurely aged him.

As he sat there that sultry September afternoon he seemed to desire no other company than his own thoughts. Soldiers were drilling a hundred yards away, on one side, and on the other, a short distance off, several pretty women were chattering in a balcony.

But the stern soldier looked neither to the right nor to the left. His eyes were fastened upon his cigar. Citizens passed to and fro, but the man on the porch looked at none of them, no matter how loudly they talked. Occasionally he carelessly tilted back his hat, and then the passers-by saw a scowling, wrinkled brow, and a pair of cold steel-gray eyes. It was not an inviting picture, and the citizens who caught a glimpse of it did not stop to prolong their gaze.

That was the Sherman of war times the commander who wrote to Hood "War is the science of barbarism."

It would be impossible to describe the effect of that brief sentence upon the people who were shut up in Atlanta during the siege. It furnished the text for volumes of comment, and the South has not forgiven it to this day. But the general did not mean that he proposed to wage war in an unnecessarily barbarous manner. His methods were severe enough, but he might have added to the horrors of the siege by training more of his big guns directly upon the dwellings occupied by thousands of women and children.

This he would not do. He was always anxious to have the noncombatants removed as far as possible from the seat of war, and shortly after the

Under of Atlanta, he ordered the
insultants to move either north or
south. He knew, then, that it might
a military necessity to destroy that
city, and he wanted to have no unne-
cessary suffering.

The general considered all citizens
enemies, whether they were Union-
ists or secessionists. He did not want
to have them around when he was get-
ting ready for battles and marches.
Sometimes prominent Union men
went on him to ask a favor. They
generally went away angry, with flam-
ing faces. To the amazement of all,
the blunt soldier knew the status of
every visitor.

You claim to be a Union man," he
said to one, "and yet you took Confed-
erate contracts and devoted all your
resources and all your skill to aiding
the enemies of your country. A pretty
Union man you are! Let me hear no
more from you, sir!"

The iron will of the commander domi-
nated the mighty host under him. Good
will was the rule, and outrages were
comparatively few.

It was observed that the soldiers had
pet names for their chief. They took
no liberties with him. He was always
in a serious, half-savage mood in
those days, and perhaps that was the
best mood for a soldier in his perilous
situation, with so many responsibilities
upon him.

How genial and kind-hearted he
would be at the proper time is known to
the people at large, North and South.

In Atlanta he had to play the part of
a stern soldier, and he played it to per-
fection.—Wallace Putnam Reed, in Chi-
cago Times-Herald.

As the Sun Went Down.

Two soldiers lay on the battlefield
At night when the sun went down.
One held a lock of stiff gray hair
And one held a lock of brown.

One thought of his sweetheart back at
home,
Happy and young and gay,
And one of his mother left alone,
Feeble and old and gray.

Each in the thought that a woman cared
Murmured a prayer to God,
Lifting his gaze to the blue above,
There on the battle sod.

Each in the joy of a woman's love
Smiled through the pain of death,
Furnished the sound of a woman's name
Though with his parting breath.

One grew the dying lips of each,
Then, as the sun went down,
One kissed a lock of thin gray hair,
And one kissed a lock of brown.
—Town Talk.

A War-Time Campfire.

Speaking of open fires and back-logs,
the Listener has this story of one of
the biggest back-logs he ever heard of;
it comes from Mr. E. Bradshaw, who
was a sergeant in Company H, Thirty-
ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, in the
war, says the Boston Transcript.

"We had been skrimishing all day
long till nearly dark, when we found
ourselves 'slap up agin' the enemy's
works. As those works were not the
kind of works to 'tumble' to a night
job, we were ordered to quit work, and
wait till morning, when, at a signal
gun from Warren on our right, we
were to make a grand charge all along
the line. 'Twas a bitter cold night, and
our captain said: 'Boys, make your-
selves comfortable.' That order ap-
pealed to the old soldier's dearest in-
stinct, and accordingly we set to work
with a will. First, we felled two mon-
strous black walnut trees; then, after
clearing the trunks of limbs we rolled
one atop of the other 'heads and plints',
with the help of skids and levers, secur-
ing the uppermost log in its place with
shores and stakes. Laying the lopped-
off limbs, boughs, dead wood, dried
grass, etc., all along the front of our
log, we touched her off with a match,
and there you had an open fire licking
a back-log whose dimensions were forty-
five feet long and five feet high—more or
less; 'twas more than thirty years ago.
About fifteen feet from the front of the
fire we constructed a screen of ever-
green boughs to hank the wind.

"After supper and 'smoke-talk' (though by the way, there was more
smoke-talk than supper) I retired to
rest, feet to the fire; my overcoat cape
was my nightcap, and my haversack,
tin plate up, the pillow; and notwith-
standing the action of the intense frost
which 'bust' my canteen lying near my
head, I never slept more comfortably,
not even at home lying on a feather
bed with a bottle of hot water at my
feet.

"About 12 o'clock I rose half-way
from my couch and took a compre-
hensive survey of the situation. 'Twas a
beautiful night. The ebony heavens
seemed all a-dust with twinkling stel-
lar gems; the stillness was so still I
could almost hear primeval silence
shouting 'hush!' But the 'open fire'!
Against the gloomy mysteries of the
forest trees, with their swaying tops in
whispering consultation, that campfire
shone resplendent. The small wood
was reduced to ashes, leaving the face
of that glorious back-log one solid,
glowing, flickering mass. In the morn-
ing there was a report of two men
found frozen to death on the picket
line. After breakfast we pried our
knapsacks for a charge, but not hear-
ing that 'signal gun from Warren,' we
gracefully and cheerfully retired. As
we were piling our knapsacks 'pea-
sant' said to me: 'I don't like this
leaving my knapsack behind; how do
I know I shall ever find it again?' I,
being a 'humorist,' replied: 'Don't
worry about that. If we charge those
works, you can take your pick of
knapsacks—if you get back.' Thus end-
eth the camp-fire at Mine Run."

Admiring friend—I don't see how you
manage to read all these books. Great
reviewer (stiffly)—I don't read; I criti-
cize.—Philadelphia Press.

God must like common people or He
would not have made so many of them
—Lincoln

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for May 9.

Golden Text:—"Through this man is charged unto you the forgiveness of ^{all} ^{your} ^{iniquities}."—Acts 13: 38.

The lesson this week is found in Acts 26-39, and has for its subject: Paul preaching to the Jews. The narrative of St. Paul's journeys is capable of an indefinite amount of amplification, geographical, historical, religious. Studied with proper care, it is fascinating in the extreme. St. Paul, Barnabas and John Mark left Parga, on the southern coast of Asia Minor, in the spring of 40; they sailed very early in the spring of much importance to the Jews. There was an unexpected obstacle met, them to change their plans, or at least to deter them not to stay in Parga. Two plausible reasons are assigned. Conybeare and Howson think that at the time of their arrival, in May, they found the inhabitants just beginning their annual migration to the northern mountains, to escape the heat and malarious atmosphere of Parga. Ramsay believes that while St. Paul was preaching in Antioch, Iconium and the other neighboring cities he was suffering from the after effects of the war, and later refers to this fact in a letter to the churches then founded (Gal. 1: 13, "through infirmity of the flesh I reached the gospel unto you at first"). However interesting these speculations may be, it is certain that some good reason decided Paul to go at once to Antioch in Pidia— to be reached only by a long and toilsome journey. John Mark's heart bled him and he turned back to the disappointment of Paul.

Antioch in Pidia "was on the central island of Asia Minor, on the confines of Cilicia and Phrygia. It was built by the order of the Syrian Antioch. It was one of the most important city, inhabited by many Jews, Romans and Jews." The first mission of Paul here, as in some other places, was to the Jews; and as soon as he arrived he chose an early opportunity to address them in the synagogue. The outline of the whole address should be studied (vs. 16-41).

Explanatory.

"In that he hath raised up Jesus again;" the application of the verse from the second psalm to the resurrection of Christ may need some explanation. It is sometimes supposed that the passage in Psalms refers to the incarnation; the wording of might indeed seem to point to a time when the Son did not exist—an Arian view condemned at Nicea and rejected by orthodox Christians. Hackett says: "The original passage refers, not to the incarnation of the Messiah, but to his inauguration or public acknowledgment on the part of God as the rightful sovereign of men. To no moment in the story of Christ would such a prediction apply with such significance as to that of his triumphant resurrection from the dead. 'Thou art my Son' affirms the sonship of the Messiah, which included his divine nature. Hence 'I have begotten thee' cannot refer to the origin of this relationship, but must receive a figurative interpretation; either 'I have begotten thee'—brought thee into a state of glory and power such as Christ assumed after his resurrection as mediator at the right hand of God; or, according to the familiar Hebrew usage, 'I have declared, exhibited thee as begotten, i.e., as my Son, by the resurrection from the dead.'"

This is a just and valid argument against the extreme rationalistic interpretation which would exclude all Messianic references from such psalms. If, as some would argue, the "holy ode" is merely David or Solomon or some other earthly king, the promise is mere empty boasting, hardly conceivable even as oriental hyperbole; for monarch and peasant alike admit the sovereignty of death. David saw corruption; Solomon saw corruption; so did all the rulers of the chosen people. The prophecy refers to a king far more exalted. It speaks of Christ. The argument is as valid to-day as it was in Paul's time. It is a reduction to the absurd of the pretensions of unbelieving interpreters of scripture.

How cogently Paul draws the thoughts of his hearers from the privileges of their nation to their own duty and opportunity. He was never guilty of the mistake of some preachers in making their sermons so general that nobody in particular feels himself addressed. The law of Moses could acquit or justify no one who failed to obey it perfectly; that is a fact inherent in the very nature of a moral law. But through Christ men may be acquitted of the sins charged against them and enabled to begin again with a fresh record.

Teaching Hints.

With all but the older classes it will be best not to limit the lesson to the portion of Paul's sermon in the verses selected, for they are not especially easy to teach by themselves. The story of the ministry of the two apostles in Antioch as a whole, however, is not difficult to teach profitably. The scene in the synagogue may be pictured. Let it be remembered that the time was the middle of summer, and Antioch was something of a summer resort, so there were many strangers present. The custom of calling on each to address the congregation if they desired will be recalled. The sermon itself is emphatically biblical, and shows us how Paul treated the Old Testament.

Again we have the resurrection presented as the crowning fact of the gospel history. One can hardly go through the lessons for this year with this point receiving constant emphasis, and not experience some deepening of his own conviction on that supreme subject.

Next Lesson—"Paul Preaching to the Gentiles."—Acts 14: 11-22.

If we have a Friend and Protector, from whom, if we do not ourselves depart, no power nor spirit can separate us. In His strength let us proceed on our journey through the storms and troubles and dangers of the world. However they may rage and swell, though the mountains shake at the tempest, our Rock will not be moved; we have one Friend who will never forsake us; one Refuge where we may rest in peace and stand in our lot at the end of the days.

CHIGAN SOLONS.

a bill which the House agreed to become a law, the practice of pay-employees in store orders, checks, etc., has obtained to a great extent, will in Michigan. The bill makes it up- to pay employees in this manner they so request. The House re- a remonstrance extensively signed railroad employees against the passage the bill providing a flat two-cent rail- fare. The petitioners said the rail- age of the bill would mean reduced s for them. Bill prohibiting fire- insurance companies from combining and to prevent the forfeiture of fire- insurances because of the violation of their conditions unless the company is prej- by such violation were passed in a vote of the whole.

thing developed Monday in the legis- lature a sensation which was brought about Saturday, and the members will probably treat the whole affair as some- of a joke. Ex-Representative John A. Edwards of Detroit, who has been lob- for a bill for the State Medical So- was discussing the measure at the time with Representative Clark of Ma- County. The latter informed Mr. Edwards that he was opposed to the bill, jokingly said something about \$25 his price. The lobbyist in then said Edwards remarked that it would be worth to him to get the bill through, and it is charged that the latter said to Mr. Edwards that he lacked just six votes, and if he (Clark) would vote for the bill it would be \$25 in it for him. Later Clark told members of the Public Health committee about the conversation, and of them were so greatly shocked they demanded investigation necessary. The case will be the oughtly investigate the case it is laid before the Legislature.

The House Tuesday passed these bills: prohibiting killing of prairie chickens for years; requiring that printing of tax notices shall go to newspapers estab- at least one year; to enforce mak- of factory improvements ordered by city inspectors; permitting hotel or boarding house keepers to sell baggage for board; prohibiting the charging fees in probate courts for preparation executor's bond; to prohibit combina- of fire insurance companies; to pre- vent the debauching of boys; prohibiting payment of employees in store orders, without consent of such employees. In the Senate the following were passed: amending pure food law; amending act to confirm the record of letters of attor- relative to transcript copies of deeds and other instruments; requiring rail- roads to carry bicycles as baggage, im- mediate effect; designating the apple blossom the State flower; for return by asylum authorities of patients to their homes when such patients are cured; for the licensing of insurance companies to in- sure against loss or damage resulting from burglary, also the loss of securities money in transit by registered mail; the taxation of 2½ per cent on the net earnings of plank road companies.

The following appointments were made Tuesday by Gov. Pinckney, the first named disposing of all speculation as to the Governor's intention to make Prof. L. Bemis of Chicago Michigan's labor commissioner; Joseph L. Cox, Battle Creek, commissioner of labor; Jerome H. Thorp, Wyandotte, to succeed J. T. East of Grand Rapids as member of board of control of State house of correction at Alpena; Frank Wells, Lansing, to succeed himself as member of State Board of Health; Albert Pack, Alpena, to succeed Ward Lowe, Grand Rapids, as member board of managers of Mackinaw Island Park; L. E. Reynolds, St. Joseph, to succeed C. A. Bugbee, Charlevoix, as mem- ber of State Board of Pharmacy; Thad- deus C. Brooks, Jackson, to succeed Al- bert Styles, Jackson, as member of board of control of State prison; Samuel Post, Muskegon, to succeed William J. Stuart, Grand Rapids, as member of board of control of Michigan asylum for insane at Kalamazoo. The bill requiring the Gov- ernor to make all appointments during legislative session or leave incumbents in office until the next Legislature convened was killed in the House. The Sen- ate passed the bill prohibiting prize fight- ing and all other fistie encounters in Michigan.

In the Senate Thursday fourteen votes were cast for and fifteen against the bill reducing the rates of passenger fare on upper peninsular roads from 4 to 3 cents per mile. This was a larger vote for the bill than the opposition anticipated, and the latter was still more surprised when a motion to table the vote to reconsider failed to carry. The vote was reconsidered and another effort will be made to pass the bill. The railway lobby is much alarmed lest this is an index of the close- ness of the vote on all pending railroad bills. The bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to or by persons under 17 years of age has passed both houses. Gov. Pinckney vetoed the Donovan curfew bill, which provided for the arrest of children allowed upon the streets after 9 p. m. The Governor characterizes the act as interference by the State in matters of purely domestic concern.

Did as She Was Told.

A laughable incident occurred at one of the hotels here, recently, which aptly illustrates the saying, "English as it is spoken." There was a "brush" in the dining-room on the evening in question and the tables were soon filled. A new waitress, not familiar with the sayings of the day, was im- pressed into service to help out the regular force, and as she approached one of the regular boarders, she called off the menu: "Beefsteak, fried steak, pork and cold meats."

The boarder was hungry and said: "Bring me the whole cheese"—mean- ing, of course, the whole order of meats.

The waitress never said a word as she went to the kitchen. In a few mo- ments she returned with the supper or- der and a big plate of cheese, but no meats. When the boarder saw that cheese he nearly fell off his chair, and the rest of the boarders roared.—Grigg's Courier.

Salisbury Plain.

The British Government, in asking from Parliament a grant of \$30,000,000 to be spent in the development of the defenses of the empire, announces that of this amount \$3,000,000 is to be de- voted to the ground. The Plain, which covers an area of some sixty square miles, takes in Stonehenge, and fears are expressed lest some enterprising generals should convert modern re- doubts. The monoliths have survived many changes, but they might not survive military zeal and cordite.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.
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, MAY 6, 1897.

Suburban Rumors

WATERLOO.

Dr. Bennett spent the last of the week in Detroit.

John Hubbard is quite sick at the home of his parents.

Mrs. George Beeman of Detroit was the guest of F. Beeman last week.

James Marsh of Creston, Iowa spent Monday with his father, Hiram Marsh.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the U. B. church met at Mrs. P. Reithmiller Thursday.

Miss Josie Houson is recovering from the measles, with which she has been very ill.

The school observed Arbor Day here by planting about 30 trees on the new school ground.

NORTH LAKE RIPPLES.

Wm. Stevenson, sr., lost a faithful old horse last Sunday night.

The Epworth League will hold a maple syrup social at the North Lake hall, Friday evening, May 7.

The Epworth League held a business meeting last Wednesday evening for the purpose of electing officers, who are as follows:

Pres.—Mablon Griffith.
1st Vice Pres.—Samuel Schultz.
2nd Vice Pres.—Miss Flora Burkhardt.
3rd Vice Pres.—Miss Mary Whalian.

4th Vice Pres.—Miss Bernice Allyn.
Secretary—Miss Mattie Wood.
Treasurer—Henry Cane.

SYLVAN.

Ada Wilsey is sick with the measles.

O. T. Conklin entertained Rev. Hulbert of Detroit last Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Stevenson, of North Lake, is at Mrs. H. Boyd's.

Mrs. Geo. Merker spent the first part of last week at Jackson, visiting her mother.

We have been informed that those afflicted with the measles have about all recovered.

Martin Conway is reported seriously ill. He has been confined to his home for some time.

Rev. C. E. Hulbert of Detroit preached in our church last Sunday morning. The storm prevented the evening service.

Owners of dogs in this vicinity are requested to keep a close watch upon them, as many sheep have lately been killed hereabouts.

There will be only a morning service at the Union church next Sunday. The pastor will speak on "Christian Economics." There will be an evening service at the Francisco Union church.

In respect to the contemplated Decoration Day celebration here, we desire to state that no conflict between this event and the celebration in Chelsea would occur, inasmuch as date set for out exercises is May 30th, while the unveiling of the monument in Chelsea is to take place Monday, May 31, we understand.

Some person sent us a note requesting the meaning of the word "Fairies." We herewith give the following definition condensed from Webster:—"Imaginary being of diminutive size assuming human forms, and conceived to dance in meadows, steal infants, and play other pranks." We hope this will satisfy our inquirer.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

John Park of Vermontville, is 91 years old, but thinks that he is a better wrestler than many a younger man. He challenges any one in Michigan for a match, best two out of three falls.

Mrs. Francis Rockett was fatally burned by the explosion and burning of a can of gasoline at 6 o'clock Monday morning, dying seven hours later. She arose to prepare breakfast. Soon screams were heard in the kitchen, and Mr. Rockett rushing there found his wife enveloped in flames. He rescued her, but not until the clothing had burned from her body. Mr. Rockett's hands were also badly burned.

Governor Pingree has appointed Probate Register Peter J. Lehman agent of the state board of charities for Washtenaw and Charlevoix counties.

So far as known, W. B. Gildart, the editor of the Stockbridge Sun, is the only regularly admitted attorney on the line of railroad between Jackson and Pontiac.

Samuel Post, of Ypsilanti, has been appointed by Governor Pingree a member of the board of control of the Michigan asylum for the insane for six years in place of W. J. Stuart, of Grand Rapids.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday by the announcement that a pocket of gold had been discovered on a farm northeast of the city belonging to Dr. W. B. Smith, where a well was being bored. After a number of amateur opinions as to its genuineness, the chunks of gold analyzed at the university proved to be iron pyrites and the sensation exploded.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Dr. W. N. Fowler, formerly medical superintendent of the homeopathic hospital, and who went to Africa with Bishop Hartzell, has been obliged to leave that country and has returned to Ann Arbor. Dr. Fowler had an attack of African fever, and it developed into an organic heart difficulty, which in the enervating climate of that country speedily proves fatal. His physicians advised his immediate return to America as the only means of saving his life.

The sixth ward possesses a "holy terror" in the person of a little boy of about six years of age who a few days ago while playing with his little four years old sister in a neighbor's wood shed chopped off the third finger of the little girl's hand with an ax, so that it simply hung by the skin, the bone being entirely severed. Dr. Nancrede essayed to save the finger which is now healing nicely, the bone is knitting together. The little girl can now move it slightly and will have the free use of it.—Ann Arbor Argus.

The village of Webberville has passed an ordinance prohibiting the running of any railroad train or locomotive within the corporate limits of that place at a greater speed than six miles an hour. A fine of from \$5 to \$50 is provided for any violation of the ordinance.—Fowlerville Observer. Now just watch those trains slack off while passing through Webberville. There are ordinances of this character on the books of nearly every village in Michigan, but you ought to see the trains whiz through, for all that.

Joseph Alger while coming home from Ann Arbor last Thursday evening was met by two desperate men, about three miles west. He was told to stop but refused to comply, whereupon one of the men made a jump at his horse. The horse shied out of the road. At this moment Joe began whipping the horse, two shots were fired at him but fortunately neither of them hit him and he escaped unharmed and never will drive home from Ann Arbor alone after dark again.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Some one claims to have made a very startling and pleasant discovery: "When peeling onions carry a piece of steel—an ordinary darning needle is large enough, in the month, projecting between the lips, and you will avoid the smarting, tear-making sensation which ordinarily accompanies this operation. There is something in the steel which attracts to it the offending volatile oil rising from the pungent vegetable, giving the one peeling absolute immunity from the distressing effects." So, of course after one has eaten onions the same thing ought to work the other way, taking from the breath all the offensive odor. Consequently for two days after eating onions, hold a darning needle between your teeth.—Ann Arbor Courier.

When Dr. Ryan, pastor of the Methodist church at Ypsilanti, heard that Chester Parsons, one of the parishioners, had taken part in the production of an opera last Friday and Saturday evening, he sent for the young man and told he must either withdraw from the opera company or sever his connections with the church. In accordance with the pastor's instruction, Parsons wrote a letter of withdrawal, but Dr. Ryan refused to accept the same, stating that he must bring the matter up before the board of trustees. Sunday the pastor announced Parsons' withdrawal in church, and with it was coupled a vote of censure by the trustees for the young man's violation of church rules. The minister is freely criticized for giving so much publicity to the matter, after all relations between the young man and the church had been severed.

Captain J. F. Schuh made his first appearance at the county clerk's desk in the court house after an enforced absence of nine weeks. His ankle is still far from healed. His many friends are glad to see him at his post again and wish him a speedy recovery.—Washtenaw Times.

The despicably small minded person who scattered the tacks along the street and sidewalk before the business blocks on S. State st., Friday evening, should if caught, be taught a lesson. Anyone who will deliberately attempt to destroy hundreds of dollars worth of personal property in this way, just because it does not happen to accord with their particular ideas on the subject of means of locomotion, deserves all the punishment that the law allows to be meted out of him.—Ann Arbor Argus.

NOTES OF THE BIKE.

Grit is a good thing in a man, but not in a bicycle bearing.

"To the right always." This rule is doubly imperative when rounding corners. Although bicycles are reported cheaper this year, the bicycle girls are as dear as ever.—Blissfield Advance.

The difference between a horse and a bicycle is that a horse always shies away from an object, while the wheel generally shies into it.

If you run a nail or tack in your tire, the best thing to do is to leave it there until you get where you can get it repaired. Then you will not have to walk.

Ninety-nine of every 100 cyclists want the scorcher to cease scorching, therefore don't condemn the ninety and nine when one out of 100 deserves to be punished.

There is a good comic opera going on in every secluded highway and byway, where the art of mastering the meek and lowly bicycle is in progress.—Bicycling World.

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 repaired 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. Millsap 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.

School Reports.

Names of pupils in District No. 4, Sylvan, whose deportment has been 90, or above, for the month ending April 30th, 1897. A star indicates that the pupil has not been tardy:

Nora Forner*	Karl Kalmbach*
Henry Forner*	Melinda Kalmbach*
Emma Forner*	George Knoll
Alice Guthrie*	Minola Kalmbach*
Mabel Guthrie*	Katie Knoll
Lydia Guthrie*	Joseph Knoll
Fred Hatley*	Fred Knoll
George Hatley*	Blanche Ludlow
Willie Hatley*	Pearl Ludlow
L. Haselschwerdt*	Ada Wilsey*
A. Haselschwerdt*	Bertha Young*
H. Haselschwerdt*	Belle Ward*
L. Haselschwerdt*	Inez Ward*
Lewis Kellogg*	Harry West
Helen Kern*	Harrison West

EDITH A. FOSTER, Teacher.

The Grandest Remedy.

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

Washington Puzzles Him.

"I have found my way across pathless prairies where I had never been before, and even through the tangled mazes of a chaparral thicket, without getting lost, but I never came to a strange city without getting absolutely bewildered," said Mr. H. M. Barker of New Mexico. "I have been to Washington at least a dozen times in the past three years, and yet it is just as strange to me now, after a sojourn of two weeks, as it was the first time I ever set foot in the district. If I get one block away from my hotel I lose my reckoning, and I find myself wondering continually whether I am going toward the capitol or in the direction of the treasury. I get sore with myself for being so slow to find my bearings, but I hear other men owning up to the same difficulty. It certainly is queer that there should be such a difference between people, for I know plenty of men that can go anywhere they choose in a city a few hours after landing in it, but take them out into the country, and they would get lost like the babes in the woods."—Washington Post.

Four Bright Men.

Here is a funny and a true story: Four Chicago newspaper men were invited to the wedding of one of their craft in New York. At first each man was doubtful about the policy of going, but when it became evident that they could make up a quiet party for traveling the aspect of affairs was changed. They decided that as they would have a jolly journey they would all go. I believe they planned to play whist or some such game all the way from Chicago to Gotham, barring the eating and sleeping time. It was a delightful outlook. But on the morning of the departure, when they assembled, lo, they found that each man had secured transportation over a different railroad.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Respect.

"I don't like that young man," said Mabel's father. "He seems inclined to be impertinent."

"Oh, I am sure he has the greatest respect for you! He stands in positive awe of you."

"How do you know?"

"He asked me if I didn't think it would be a good idea for him to wear his football clothes when he called to see me."—Washington Star.

To Polish Brass Kettles.

To polish brass kettles or anything brass that is very much tarnished, first rub it with a solution of oxalic acid and then dry and polish with rotten stone or very fine emery dust.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1897, made and executed by Joseph B. Steere and Helen Steere, his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, to William Wagner, of said city of Ann Arbor, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 27th day of June A. D. 1897, in Liber Mortgages on page 570, by which the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$1215.67) for principal and interest and twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee as provided by law and whereas no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale and the laws of this state on Monday, the 24 day of August, A. D. 1897 at twelve o'clock noon at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw is held) I will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder the lands and premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said amount due in interest, cost and all expenses of said sale, said premises being situated in the township of Pittsfield, in the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: Being the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16) excepting and reserving ten acres from the north-east corner of the same. Containing thirty acres of land more or less. Dated Chelsea, Michigan, May 16, 1897. WILLIAM WAGNER, Mortgagee. G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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 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 court for the county 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 said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, April 16, A. D. 1897. H. WIRT NEWBURN, Judge of Probate.

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 24 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 east, running thence South fifteen chains and fifty-three links, thence west three fourths the degrees south twenty-five chains eighty-three and one-fourth links to the center of the road, thence south five chains and twenty-five links, thence west seven chains and ninety-two and one-half links, thence south ten chains and two links to the section line between sections two and eleven, thence east along the center of the highway thirty-three chains and seventy-five and 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.

G. W. TURNBULL, Circuit Court Commissioner.

G. W. TURNBULL, Solicitor for Complainant.

OPERA HOUSE

Chelsea.

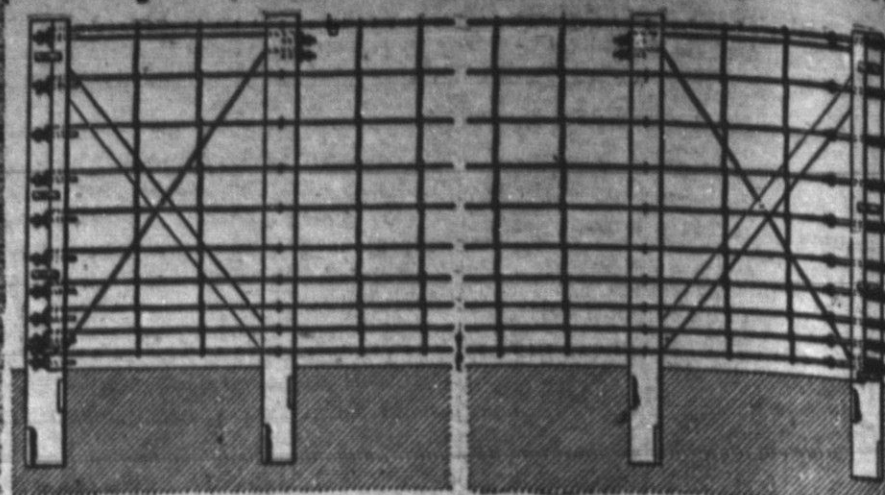
Friday, May 7.

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.

Yakley's Automatic Compensating Fence.



Some Points of Superiority:

The strongest and most perfect combination of springs of any wire fence on the market.
The most perfect tightener.
The most perfect fence to tighten, because each wire may be tightened independent of the others.
The most solid brace ends.
These are only a few of the points of superiority of this fence. For particulars and prices call on

M. YAKLEY, Lima,

Or at The Standard office.

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

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.

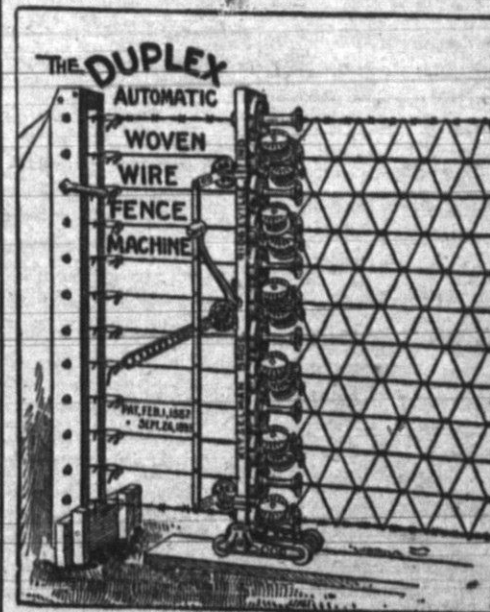
Over Postoffice.

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.



Build your own fence with the Duplex Fence Machine, at a cost of from 20 to 25 cents per rod.

For further particulars inquire of

G. T. English.

Chelsea

Mich.



Low prices on

FURNITURE

Spring edge couches \$5.00.

Cane seated dining chairs \$3.75 per set up

Woven wire bed springs 85c.

3 piece bed room suits at \$9.75.

A nice line of baby carriages for \$3.50 up

W. J. KNAPP.

Room moulding and picture framing.

THAT CONTENTED FEELING

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

Drunser & Eisele

McKune Block.

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

W. M. H. FREER,

Teacher of Violin.

Private lessons 85c per hour.

TO RENT—A large farm 1/4 mile south of the village of Unadilla. Inquire of Mrs. D. M. Joslin on premises.

Local Brevities

Chas. Limpert has been sick for the past week.

The soldiers' monument will be placed in position this week.

There will be considerable work done on the roads in the village this spring.

Remember the concert at the opera house Friday evening, by the Esperto Club.

Jas. S. Gorman has sold his cigar factory to Thos. McKone, Fred Schussler and Louis Berg.

John Schmidt of this place is now nursing a broken arm, the result of a kick from a horse.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, May 12.

The ladies of the M. E. church are planning to hold their annual Flower Festival, the week of May 20.

The Standard acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the calendar of the University of Michigan for 1896-7.

Married, on Wednesday, May 5, 1897, Mr. James Taylor and Mrs. Mary Potter, Rev. J. I. Nickerson officiating.

R. H. Glenn is now engaged in breaking colts, and anyone wishing anything in this line will do well to call on him.

Mr. Albert Elsie and Miss Minnie Koch were married at St. Mary's rectory, by Rev. W. P. Considine, on Thursday, April 29, 1897.

The members of the German Evangelical Ladies' Society of Chelsea will hold their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Heber, May 14.

T. A. Seney of Jackson was in town Monday and purchased a fine 4-year-old colt of J. Slimmer, paying the snug sum of \$125 for the animal.

The Glazier Store Co. is building another large building at the Works. This is made necessary to accommodate the rapidly increasing business of the Company.

M. Boyd will open an ice cream parlor in the room recently occupied by him as a grocery and meat market. E. L. Alexander will have charge of the enterprise.

Send the Standard to your friends. They will appreciate it more than letters. Try it for three months. It will cost you but 25 cents.

The members of the primary grade of the Chelsea Union schools planted a tree on the school grounds last Friday—Arbor Day. They also held Arbor Day exercises in the afternoon.

E. E. Shaver will soon have his photograph gallery connected with the water main. This will save him a great deal of hard work, as he uses immense quantities of water in the washing of negatives and prints.

We have received quite favorable reports concerning the programs of the Esperto Club, which will give a concert at this place Friday evening, May 7. Admission 25 cents. Seats on sale at the Bank Drug Store.

Andrus Gulde, who left for the Upper Peninsula a few weeks ago, is now running as postal clerk on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry., from the "Soo" to Pennington, Wis., with headquarters at the "Soo."

The legislature has decided not to sit forever, and will adjourn on May 31. A sigh of relief goes up from all parts of the state. The members will then go home and when they think about what they have done while at Lansing, will wonder why they didn't adjourn two months ago.

On Wednesday of last week Miss Lena Foster, who is the efficient assistant at the postoffice, kept count on the number of persons who called at the office for their mail, and found that the number was 1,232. In this number was not included the people who called while she was at her meals.

On Thursday, May 13, will be held the regular meeting of LaFayette Grange at the home of G. T. English. The questions for discussion are road making and poultry raising. There will be music and recitations. All who are interested in farm work are invited to be present. The meeting will be called to order at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Chelsea stove works are now running 18 hours a day and giving employment to 100 hands.—Dexter Leader. Why don't they run 10 hours a day and give employment the year around.—Pickney Dispatch. Because they are behind on filling orders for their blue flame stoves, which they have only recently perfected. While the Dispatch's theory is good, it doesn't always hold good in practice.

The circuit court calendar for May contains 67 cases. Fifteen of these are criminal, 25 issues of fact, 4 issues of law, 7 first class chancery, 1 third class chancery and 15 fourth class chancery.

Foster predicts that May will bring some fatal storms—storms that should be provided against and watched, but for the most part good, seasonable weather for prosecuting all agricultural work.

Work is progressing on the telephone line between this place and Stockbridge, and it will be but a short time when the line will be in working order. The line has been in use between this place and Waterloo all winter, and many people have found it very useful. The central office is at the Standard office.

M. M. Callaghan, High Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, has issued a circular to the courts of the order in Michigan, requesting that committees be appointed to see that no Forester's grave is forgotten, but properly decorated on May 30. He also designates Sunday, June 6, as Forester's Sunday.

An exchange says that every paper in the country should publish that burnt corn is good for hog cholera. It was discovered by burning a pile of corn belonging to a distillery. It was thrown to the hogs and eaten by them. Before that a number had been dying from cholera, but the disease immediately disappeared. It is so simple a remedy that it can easily be tried.

A Steger, who we all know has been in the produce business here for years, dropped into the Standard office yesterday and showed us what he claimed was the largest hen's egg that he had ever gazed upon. It measured 8 3/4 x 7 inches and weighed 4 3/4 ounces. Within five minutes he came back telling the same story, and to prove it showed us another hen's egg which measured 9 x 7 3/4 inches and weighed 7 ounces.

The market has scarcely held its own the past week. Wheat now brings 84c, oats 19c, rye 28c, beans 45c with the discounts. There is better demand for beans and little better prices are paid. Onions are very high and no old stock obtainable that is good. Apples and potatoes are still very low and very little demand. Butter 12c, eggs 8c. Arrivals small. It is quite clear that nothing much better than present prices will be realized before the next crop.

At a special meeting Tuesday the school inspectors of the county choose ex-School Commissioner M. J. Cavanaugh to fill out the unexpired term of W. W. Wedemeyer, resigned. The general expectation was that Commissioner-elect W. N. Lister would be chosen, from the fact that his term begins in only two months. The board, however, is democratic, and by a majority of one gave the place to Mr. Cavanaugh, who is chairman of the democratic county committee.

Reports received from points in southern Michigan state that a new wheat pest has been discovered that bids fair to do great damage to the crop of 1897. It is a very small worm, which does its deadly work by boring holes in the roots of the plant. It is doing considerable damage to the wheat in many localities in northern Indiana and Illinois. Its appearance is earlier than the chinch bug or Hessian fly, and it does its destructive work more thoroughly than either.

A popular and rather novel fad now exists in some of the smaller towns of Michigan and one that is apt to make chickens a little more plentiful. A lot of boys and girls who keep fowls have set hens on a certain number of eggs and made pools on the result. Numbers from one to twelve are put up at auction and bids made. The one that gets the lucky number gets the pot. That means the one who gets the number that corresponds with the number of chickens hatched is the winner.

Governor Pingree says, in vetoing the Donovan curfew bill, that a shingle in the hands of a mother is the best preventative for keeping children from going wrong. This may be all right, but what is he going to do about the large number of mothers who do not seem to care what their children do? There should be either more of the shingle used in this village, or a curfew ordinance passed. The language used by most of the little fellows who hang about our streets until a late hour at night would put even a pirate to shame.

Look out for the fellow with a cancer on his hand. He has been around all through the country, and he is headed this way. He is the latest genius "Humbly," the old dodge of a scalded arm being most ingeniously improved. The palm of the hand is filled with some kind of salve, and when disclosed with the fingers crossed in the proper position gives it an appearance of being eaten away to the bone by cancer. The slight beholder give up a coin of some kind, but it is a fake.—Hillsdale Leader.

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

STOLEN—From a boathouse at Cavanaugh lake, a canvas canoe. Reward offered for information that will lead to recovery of same. Fred Welch.

Personal Mention

Geo. Alber spent Sunday at Norvel. George Cross spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Jessie Everett spent Tuesday at Jackson.

F. H. Belser of Ann Arbor spent Saturday at this place.

Mrs. O. B. Taylor of Detroit is the guest of James Taylor.

O. B. Taylor of Detroit spent Wednesday at this place.

Dr. W. A. Conlan of Detroit spent Sunday at this place.

Dan Conway of Toledo spent Sunday with his parents here.

Rev. Thomas Holmes is spending this week at Battle Creek.

Miss Mina Ethel Alber spent part of last week at Clinton.

Charles Surter of Jackson visited friends here last week.

J. L. Lehman of Ann Arbor was a Chelsea visitor this week.

Wm. Pardon and Tammie Speer spent part of this week in Ann Arbor.

J. N. DeDiemar has returned to Chelsea after spending the winter at Napoleon.

A. W. Wilkinson, J. A. Palmer and Thomas Fletcher spent Tuesday at Detroit.

Miss L. C. Maroney has returned from Mackinaw City where she has been at work.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Burlingame of Byron are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Speer this week.

George Kirkland of Isosco was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Taylor, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gillam of Harrisville, who has been spending some time here with Mrs. Emma Gillam, have returned home.

Mrs. H. F. Chandler, who has been the guest of her son, Ed Chandler, for the past month, has returned to her home at Walpole, N. H.

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.

THE PRICE AND THE QUALITY QUESTION

SHOULD never be considered separately. We know positively that we can settle it to your satisfaction if you will only take the trouble to visit our store and see what we offer. We intend to give you a little idea of some of the good things which we think you want.

COFFEE

YOU should try our famous **JAMORI COFFEE**, a scientific blend of the finest Mocha Java and Rio coffees grown. It will demonstrate itself to be the finest coffee grown. We also offer an exceptionally fine flavored coffee, rich and fragrant at 20c per lb. Our 17c coffee is the best in town for the price. Quality is our hobby and quality we must have in coffee as well as everything else.

TEA

Did you ever mistrust that you may be paying 50c for Tea not as good as our 30c tea. Try it and see.

HAMS—We offer finest sugar cured hams at 12c per lb. Choice picnic hams at 9c per lb. Fancy Breakfast Bacon at 10c per lb. Just received 150 lbs. of the finest dried beef knuckles ever cured. Sold clipped or whole. Salt pork 5c per pound. Ask to see our fancy table pork. Just the thing for boiled dinners.

For **Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Candies, Cigars and Tobacco**

We have the goods and prices that are giving satisfaction.

RADISHES, three bunches for 10c. Green onions three bunches for 5c. 75 lbs fresh Kalamazoo lettuce at lowest price. Elegant asparagus 5c a bunch. Good bananas small size 10c per doz. Fancy large yellow bananas 15c a doz. Largest size Jumbo bananas 20c per doz. Fancy California seedling oranges at 35c per doz. large size. Try our St. Michael oranges, they are excellent flavor, very juicy thin skin sweet Headquarters for rolled oats, rice, tapioca, granulated corn meal and cereal foods of all description. For choice eatables, greatest variety, lowest prices, (quality considered,) try

FREEMAN'S.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the Casper Winters wishes to extend their heartfelt thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted them during their recent affliction.

Report of school in district No. 5, Lyndon, for the month ending April 28. Attending every day, Kate and Grace Collins, Genevieve, Madge, James and Vincent Young, Alta Skidmore, Calista Boyce, Ernest Pickell, Verne Beckwith. Standing 95: James Young; 90 Grace Collins, Callista Boyce; 85 Madge Young; 80 Alta Skidmore and Ethel Skidmore. Kate Collins and Madge Young have not mispelled a word in written spelling during the month, Genevieve and James Young missing but one.

Mrs. L. A. STEPHENS Teacher.

Notice.

H. M. Conk wishes to announce to the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity that he is prepared to do all kinds of paper hanging, decorating and painting, in the most artistic style. Best facilities for doing all kinds of work in my line.

H. M. CONK.

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.

Something to Know.

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

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

Closing Out All Odd Pair of Shoes

At from 75c to \$1.00. A little off in style but a great opportunity to get a good wearing every day shoe for little money.

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.
Desks 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.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Of Canned Goods, Fancy and Staple Groceries, as well as high grade but reasonable priced Table Delicacies, may always be found at my store.

FRUITS A SPECIALTY

Goods delivered promptly. Highest market price for butter and eggs.

GEO. M. FULLER,
1st door north of post office.



CHAPTER VII.

Sir Ralph returned from London; but true to my promise to Yorke, I rather avoided him now. There were no more friendly chats by the school room fire—no more afternoon teas.

As the spring time grew more beautiful, and the young leaves clothed the trees, and all the dark and frozen calm of winter was displaced, so did I, in my turn, seem to breathe new life, and tread the earth with lighter step, and grow glad with a chastened, gentle gladness that such things as beauty, and love, and immortality had been given to mortals, making so fair a world, promising so holy a future.

I kept my secret still to myself. Perhaps I kept it all the more closely because some vague uneasiness was in my mind; a doubt that, even to myself, I scarcely whispered, as to whether Yorke's letters were quite as frank, and long, and confidential as they had used to be. This doubt in time grew into trouble, as one day Alfred came from Monk's Hall with the news that Sir Ralph had gone to London on business connected with his nephew.

"To tell the truth," he added, "I think Master Yorke is going the pace a little too fast, and Sir Ralph wants to bring him to book."

The words gave me a dreadful shock. I dared not ask for an explanation. That week I had no letter at all from Yorke. I began to consider whether I should tell Yorke what I had heard or trust to his candor to confess it.

He wrote at last. A letter full of apologies, excuses and tender little phrases, but with no word of what I had expected to hear and just a brief mention of his uncle's visit. I felt disappointed, but I could not press for an unoffered confidence, and I told myself that, after all, there might only have been some business affair to take Sir Ralph to town.

The next time he called I ventured to ask him timidly how Yorke was getting on, but he looked very stern indeed and answered:

"Idling, as usual! When a young man goes to bed at two or three in the morning, and rises at noon, he hasn't much time or inclination for work."

I was silent and grievously disappointed. I thought of the three years that were to work such wonders; one was more than half over, but the results did not seem promising.

I ventured to write a gentle remonstrance to Yorke. In reply I received a passionate, wrathful outburst that almost frightened me.

"So my uncle has been at work trying to undermine me in your opinion?" he wrote. "Is this your love—to listen to tales of me behind my back? If it is not quite a little unbecoming, it is not quite my own fault. You have no idea what expenses are constantly arising, and a fellow must live like a gentleman. Sir Ralph is a regular miser. He actually refused me a paltry twenty pounds to pay my tailor, and has put me in a nice hole. Said my allowance was ample, and I must make it do. I always told you I hated him. Oh, Joan, I am an unfortunate wretch! But don't you turn against me. Remember, whatever my faults are, I love you, and I look to you to keep me straight—a sort of sheet-anchor for my own wavering temperament. I hope you don't discuss me with Sir Ralph. I distinctly object to that, and I have even to think of your leading an ear to his malicious accounts of me; anyone could see why he tells you them—it is just jealousy."

This letter fell darkly upon my idealized picture of my lover, blotting out its bright colors and showing to me the plain, faulty and by no means perfect reality. It seemed to tear my soul with a lightning flash of pain, for all that I tried to see it in its best aspect, or excuse it by my own knowledge of Yorke's short and uncertain temper.

For long I could not bring myself to answer it. But then pity and softness broke down the barriers I had raised, and led me to plead against my own convictions. "We are all weak, erring, faulty, more or less," I said to myself, and schooled myself to write tenderly, encouragingly as ever.

With the letter I inclosed a check for twenty pounds, the quarterly allowance for my dress and Darby's. "I do not need it," I told him, "and I have a horror of debt. Take it, and say nothing about it, or I shall never forgive you!" He obeyed me.

CHAPTER VIII.

The summer faded away darkly amid storms of wind and rain, but the autumn days were mild and bright, and full of sunshine, and I should have been very happy and content but for the deepening uneasiness I felt regarding Yorke's letters. His letters seemed to me colder in tone, and more uncertain in dispatch. Sometimes for a whole week he would not write. Then would come excuses and apologies, and fervid expressions of love mingled with increasing complaints as to "worries" and "bothers," the nature of which I could not comprehend, and he never attempted to explain.

I tried to be patient, but it was very hard, and when one day Sir Ralph started hurriedly off to London on "business," I grew very uneasy, and resolved to ask him point-blank on his return what were these troubles of his nephew.

While he was away I observed to my great surprise that father took to paying his visits in our quiet room, dropping in for a few moments at a time, sitting by Darby's side, and chatting to her in a pensive but would-be friendly fashion. I noticed, too, that at times a look of trouble and anxiety would steal over his hard, stern features, and that he would roam restlessly from room to room, as if unable to settle to his usual pursuits.

One night, as I sat with Darby by the fire, my father entered the room. I was so used to his presence now that I only looked an invitation to the vacant chair opposite, and he seated himself in it without more ado.

"Is she asleep?" he asked presently.

"Yes," I said in a whisper, for it was not often the child had rest.

"I—I wanted to talk to you," he said in a subdued voice. "Can you lay her on the bed for a while?"

Wondering a little at the unwonted gravity of his face and voice, I took the child over to the bed and gently laid her there and covered her with shawls.

"I—I hardly know how to tell you," he said at last, as I sat awaiting the communication; "but I have had a serious loss lately—a money loss. I cannot say any one is to blame. It was an investment."

"Yes?" I said interrogatively.

"An unfortunate investment," he went on, looking gloomily at the fire. "I—I never understood much about money matters. I trusted to my lawyer, a sharp, clever fellow, so I thought. Well, he was sharp enough to feather his own nest. He has deceived, and my affairs are in an awful state, so Ferrers says."

"Ferrers?" I echoed in surprise. "Do you mean Sir Ralph?"

"Of course I do. He has been in London looking into things for me, but it's not much use. I—I shall have to go myself. If, brightening suddenly, "I could find a publisher for my book, that would be a help up the hill, but you see the subject—"

"Is not exactly popular, perhaps," I suggested.

He looked at me sharply.

"It is a great work," he said coldly. "No doubt," I answered with due meekness; "but it is the great work, is it not, that is so difficult to publish? The little, insignificant ones go off easily enough."

"Yes, that is so," he agreed. "Well, Joan, what I specially wanted to say is this. The doctor tells me that the child ought to spend this winter out of England—Nice, Mentone, some of those places. If it had not been for this—this most unfortunate affair, I should have sent you both away at once. As it is, I really have not the means. The boys are a great expense. In fact, as it is, Alfred will have to leave college, and it is a question of three or four hundred pounds to send you and the child and nurse away for six or eight months. At present, and indeed for the next quarter, I can't lay my hands upon fifty."

I felt a sudden tightening at my throat. I looked up, scared and anxious.

"Is she—is she in danger?" I asked, breathlessly.

The question of the money passed me by; I only thought of Darby.

"Danger?" he said, vaguely. "Well, I don't know if there is danger. She is a fragile little thing. But we must hope for the best. That is all."

"All?" I said, and rose and stood before him, trembling in every limb. "No, it is not all. Do you know what she is to me? More than my life—my mother's last charge. There is nothing—nothing I would not do for her. If it is to save her life—the money must be found."

"Then," he said, rising, too, and facing me with that new, troubled look in his eyes, "I must trust to you to find it—I cannot."

There came a little cry from the bed—low, faint, exceeding weak. I was by my child's side in a moment; her head was resting on my heart.

"Me can't sleep, Jo," she said, piteously, "and me's so tired. Tell me a story."

And so, with eyes that slow tears scorched with pain, and voice that trembled in unsteady modulations, I put my grief and terror on one side, and told her one of those fairy legends that she loved. It was Andersen's story of "The Little Mermaid."

"Why, Jo," she said, wondering, as she touched my face when the story drew to its end, "you are crying! Is you so very sorry for her?"

"Yes, darling," I said, struggling against my weakness. "Are not you? Think of all the cruel pain she bore, and how she loved the Prince, and then it was all for nothing. He married the Princess."

"But he did not know," said Darby, thoughtfully. "Why did she not tell him how she loved him, and all about the fish tail?"

"Because," I said, "no woman must tell a man she loves him until he asks her."

There came a faint sigh at those words from some one standing behind me, and suddenly I looked up and saw Sir Ralph Ferrers. He had entered so noiselessly we had not heard him. I sprang to my feet. I felt so glad to see that kind, familiar face once more.

"When did you come back?" I cried, delightedly. "Have you been standing there long? I never heard you."

"Not very long," he answered, holding my hands in his warm, strong clasp. "Just long enough to hear the little mermaid's tragic end. Now, little one, what does this mean? Didn't you promise me you were going to get better?"

Darby nestled closely to him, her face radiant.

"It is better," she said, emphatically. "Would my little girl like to go where there is no cold and damp, only blue sky, and beautiful flowers, and warm, bright sunshine all the day?" he asked, gently.

"Oh, yes," cried Darby, eagerly. "Does you mean heaven?"

"No, no!" he ejaculated, sharply. "No, no, child! If it is heaven, it is an earthly one. But you would get well and strong there—so the doctors say; and we must see about taking you."

"Why did you tell her?" I broke in, bitterly. "You know it is impossible!"

"I know nothing of the sort," he said, cheerfully. "We shall summon the fairy godmother—eh, Darby? and she will bring chariots and horses, and all the rest of it, and whirl you off before you're time to think of it."

"And Jo?" questioned the child eagerly. "Will Jo come—and you?"

"Certainly Jo will come," he said, looking humorously at me. "And I—if I am permitted."

The color came and went in my face. I could not understand whether he was jesting or in earnest.

"You—you have brought some good news back," I cried, trembling. "Father's affairs are not so bad as he thought?"

"No," he said gently; "not half so bad."

"And we can go to Nice?" I said, clasp-

ing my hands and looking at him as if he were the saviour of my life, as, indeed, I thought him then.

"As soon as you please," he answered, smiling at my rapturous face.

"Oh!" I cried, and bent my head to hide my glad relief—relief so great that it threatened to overwhelm me with emotion.

He laid his hand gently on my bowed head.

"Do not fret any more," he said; "it will be all right now."

"Fret?" I cried, and raised my head and dashed away the sudden mist of tears. "Oh, it is not that! It is the hope, the joy, when all seemed darkest."

"Yes," he said in the same gentle way. "Were you afraid it could not be managed?"

"Indeed I was. Do you remember, I went on gaily, 'once before I called you a magician? I think I was right!'"

"Do you?" It is very nice of you to say so. It makes me happy to think I have ever been of a little use to you."

"A little!" I cried. "You are the best and kindest friend I have ever had. At least—and I broke into a little happy laugh. 'I have never had any friend at all before; but that doesn't matter—I can't imagine a better.'"

"Don't praise me too much," he said, a little sadly, I thought. "I may not be so disinterested as you imagine."

"Come here," said Darby's little voice imperatively; "me wants to hear about the beautiful place."

As my joy sobered down I remembered Yorke, and my resolve to question his uncle about him. It needed a great deal of courage to speak naturally and lightly on the subject. The friendly dusk crept on apace. The voices by the bed grew softer and more silent; at last they ceased. Then Sir Ralph came over and sat down by the fire. I gathered up my nerves for an effort, and burst out suddenly:

"Is—is your nephew quite well?"

There was a little pause; then, to my great surprise, he said calmly:

"I did not see him."

"You did not see him?" I faltered. "How was that?"

"He was not in London."

"Where has he gone?" I exclaimed, anxiety sweeping away all prudence.

"That I could not ascertain," he answered gravely, but not seeming surprised at my curiosity. "But I fancy to Bologna."

I was silent. My heart beat slowly, painfully—a strange singing noise was in my ears.

"There is something more!" I cried out suddenly, and a little tongue of flame leaped up in the grate at that moment, and showed me a pale face, eternally set, that looked up to my own. "What has he done?"

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HONOR TO THE HERO.

GRANT TOMB DEDICATED WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Brilliant Military, Civic and Naval Pageants—Eulogy by Gen. Porter—Eloquent Address of President McKinley.

To the Nation's Dead.

Amid the sound of cannon, of musketry, and of stately music, in the presence of the dignitaries of our own and of foreign nations, accompanied by fleets and soldiers, and a vast concourse of the people, the ashes of the greatest of American soldiers were on Tuesday committed to their last resting place, the splendid mausoleum at Riverside, New York. Henceforth in all the years to come that tomb by the Hudson, equally with Mount Vernon and with Springfield, will be a sacred shrine from whence new inspirations of patriotism will be drawn. And not of patriotism only, but of encouragement to action and faithfulness to duty.

Grant's new tomb was dedicated by the President of the United States in the presence of a vast assembly. Long before the sun had risen above the eastern horizon the streets were thronged. The ceremonies proper began at sunrise, when from the tall flagpole near the tomb was

the extreme and he bowed repeatedly. The initial step in the parade was made almost on schedule time, and by 9:40 o'clock the presidential procession was on the move.

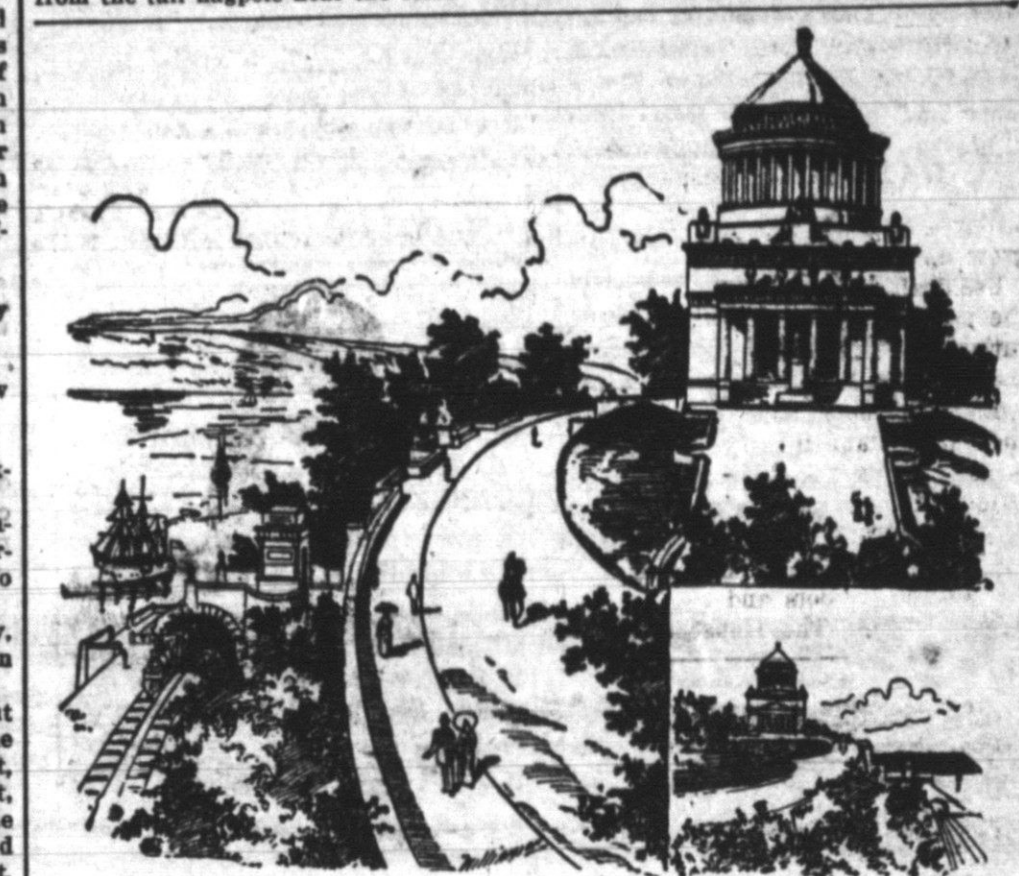
Cheers greeted the distinguished party as it moved through the decorated streets. Mrs. Grant and her family, to the third generation, were objects of special attention, and the widow of the hero was visibly affected at the great popular demonstration. The visitors got a chance to see a million people. The unbroken wall of humanity six miles long was an inspiring sight.

Ceremonies at the Tomb.

Arrived at the tomb, Bishop John P. Newman made a short prayer, and Gen. Porter in an eloquent speech presented the monument to the city of New York on behalf of the Grant Monument Association. Mayor Strong accepted it for the city. President McKinley delivered a brief address admirably fitted to the time and theme, and the ceremonies of the morning were concluded.

The President stood bareheaded in the wind. When he spoke he was heard distinctly by the 5,000 persons who stood directly in front of him. The President said in part:

"A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the nation, here finds its earthly coronation. In marking the successful completion of this work we have as witnesses and participants representatives of all branches of our Government, the resident officials of foreign nations, the Governor



WHERE THE REMAINS OF GEN. U. S. GRANT NOW REST.

hung the immense American flag furnished by the Daughters of the Revolution. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was the scene of bustle and excitement during the early morning. The broad corridors were filled with native and foreign dignitaries, and almost every second person blazed with bullion and military trappings. In a side

of States and the sovereign people from every section of our common country who joined in this august tribute to the soldier, patriot and citizen. Almost twelve years have passed since the heroic vigil ended, and the brave spirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took its flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preceded him, but of the mighty captains of the war Grant was the first to be called. Sherman and Sheridan survived him, but have since joined him on the other shore.

"Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier, intrepid and invincible as a commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union, calm and confident as President of a reunited and strengthened nation, which his genius had been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world, but brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his home life and homely virtues. With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and the affections of the people."

"It is right, then, that Gen. Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness, and that his last resting place should be the city of his choice, to which he was so attached in life and of whose ties he was not forgetful even in death. Fitting, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the native river on whose banks he first learned the art of war and of which he became master and leader without a rival."

In the afternoon at 12:30 a formal luncheon was given to the President and his party. At 1 o'clock the land parade reached the monument and saluted. A review of the troops and civic societies by the President occupied his time until 5 o'clock, when he went on board the dispatch boat, Dolphin and reviewed the fleet in North river. At 9 o'clock in the evening the Union League Club entertained the President at a reception, to which all the visiting army and navy officers and other distinguished guests of the city were bidden.

MCKINLEY'S INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ENVOYS.

room were the members of the reception committee, who formed the escort of the guests of the city. Among the earliest of these guests was Speaker Reed. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was under the wing of Chauncey M. Depew; Gen. Schofield and Gen. Ruger were together. Mr. Cleveland arrived at the hotel at 9:15.

Loud shouts of the people announced the arrival of the President at 9:20. He rode in a carriage with Gen. Porter and Mayor Strong. His reception was flattering in

United States Senator Wolcott, head of President McKinley's international monetary commission, will bring to his work a very good knowledge of the questions to be considered. He has been doing advance work in Europe, and has familiarized himself with the feeling abroad on this score. Theoretically, therefore, Mr. Wolcott should be a strong man in the commission. His status as a Senator will add to the importance of the body.

Charles Jackson Payne of Boston, who will meet the foreign statesmen at the international bimetallic conference, is more widely known as a yachtsman than for his connection with state affairs. Yet Mr. Payne is a man of great culture and deep thought and capable in many ways that go to make up a successful business career. After his graduation Mr. Payne took up law and was admitted to the bar, but never cared to practice. A rich man by inheritance, he increased his ample fortune by careful and very successful ventures in business.

Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic member of the monetary conference commission, is a statesman who understands the coinage question. He made several speeches during the campaign, and always favored independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to any foreign concert whatever. Mr. Stevenson was international bimetallicism, and his former high place as Vice-President will assure him to be recognized as a prominent man even in the Old World.

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FLOOD IN OKLAHOMA.

GREAT WALL OF WATER SWEEPS THROUGH GUTHRIE.

Many People Drowned—Destruction wrought by the Cottonwood River—Heaviest Rain in the Territory's History—Scores of Farms Swept Clear.

Awful Story of Devastation.

A terrible flood in the Cottonwood river suddenly engulfed West Guthrie, O. T., shortly after sunrise Wednesday morning. A deafening roar went up as the water crashed houses and drove the people from their homes. At the first rush every boat and bridge were swept away. All West Guthrie was submerged, and twenty of the business houses had ten feet of water in them. The river rose thirty feet above ordinary level. Hundreds of people sought safety in trees. Several men who were trying to swim the current to reach four women and a baby in a tree were carried away. A woman wading from her home with a baby on her head was swept away and lost.

It is believed that more than a score of negroes were drowned in the negro settlement and persons who escaped from the flood estimate that fully fifty persons have been drowned. Nine people were seen to drown at Guthrie; two women and a child were carried away on a bridge; one man and two women were on a house roof when it went to pieces and they perished. A girl clinging to a peach tree for hours gave up and fell into the water. It is believed that many were caught in bed in small houses and drowned.

The heaviest rain in years fell throughout the territory Tuesday, and a continuous downpour kept up for seven hours, everything being flooded. Southwest of Waterloo a waterspout occurred, and half a dozen farms were inundated. Near Clifton, Lincoln County, scores of farms have been swept of everything and many cattle and horses drowned. Near Cushing, Payne County, dozens of people have been driven from their homes by high water. In the western part of Logan County several large bridges on the Cimarron and Cottonwood rivers have been abandoned, and trains in every direction are delayed by washouts.

SHELDON CAUSES A CRASH.

Loda Banker's "Suicide" Letter Leads to Many Deaths.

"It is disgraceful and the penitentiary, or the lake, and I have chosen the latter," wrote John S. Sheldon, the leading banker of Loda, Ill., to his confidential friend and attorney, John H. Moffett.

The receipt of the letter in Paxton, where Moffett lives, was followed by the closing of the leading bank of Loda, the assignment of four of the leading business firms, and individual assignments by as many of the leading citizens of the town. In addition, it is said, Banker Sheldon's financial troubles involve the funds belonging to the school trustees of

Loda township, and that trust estates involving between \$200,000 and \$250,000 went down in the general crash.

In the papers which the left Sheldon assigned all his property to Ada C. Willis, his cashier. The assignment was made for the benefit of creditors, and with it were directions to the cashier to give the family what was left, if any, of the banker's estate after the creditors were satisfied.

As soon as the assignment became known there was panic among the business men of both Watsena and Loda. Sheldon was rated in the Chicago banks at \$150,000. He had been in business in Loda as a real estate dealer and banker for twenty years, and this business, extended through several counties, was closely connected with

Covered with Boils

Little Girl Suffered With Eruptions on Head and Face.

Faithful Use of Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Cure.

"My little girl was covered with boils on her head and face. She also had sore eyes. We began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla one year ago, and for some time we could not see any change in her condition, but we were faithful in the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a few weeks more I noticed some improvement. After she had taken three bottles she was perfectly well. Her face is now entirely free from any marks or scars. I think it is no more than right to give this testimonial in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Milton Beamsderfer, 35 Hazel St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Weak and Nervous.
"I was weak and nervous. Hearing so much about the wonderful effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla I concluded to try it and improved rapidly. I have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my father has also taken it for catarrh of the stomach and it has cured him." Miss A. E. Thomas, 375 Lyceum avenue, Roxborough, Pennsylvania.

Nervous and Sleepless.
"I had a bad cold and lost my appetite, was very nervous and could not rest at night. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it relieved me." Mrs. I. W. Weaver, Columbia ave., Lancaster, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

HIRES Rootbeer
cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Solely for the U.S.A. and Canada.

75¢ RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE
Western Wheel Works
CHICAGO, ILL.
CATALOGUE FREE

WHAT IS IT?
A 48 page handsomely illustrated brochure, with description of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 3rd, 1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. E. STOVES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. I. R. R., 335 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EARN A BICYCLE
6000 miles in wheels, all makes. Good as new. \$5.00 to \$10.00. New High Grade \$10.00. Fully equipped. \$15.00 to \$25.00. Special Cleaning, \$1.00. We will give a reasonable amount in each town from one of sample wheel to introduce them. Our reputation is well known throughout the country. Write at once for our special offer.

GET A HOME
For yourself where land is good and cheap. Where thousands have become prosperous. Where the climate is perfect and the soil is rich. NEBRASKA offers great opportunities to the farmer who wants to become a farmer owner. Send for a free handsome illustrated pamphlet on Nebraska to P. S. KORTZ, General Passenger Agent, C. & N. W. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.
WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Pitcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggists may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF *Chas. H. Pitcher*. Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

How to Root Slips.

Take a shallow dish and fill with sharp sand; wet this very wet, but not so that it will be muddy, or so that the water will stand on the surface. Insert the slips in this sand and never let it get dried out; this is the secret of success—keep the sand wet all the time, and remember that it dries out rapidly.

If you want to root a geranium slip choose one that is strong, large, healthy and not woody. Almost anything will root in this wet sand. If you want to root a good many slips, a box or something that could be covered with glass would be best. Fill this partially with sand, and have no drainage; insert the slips and cover with glass, put the box in a sunny window and raise the back end so that the box will be thrown with its entire surface to the sunshine. Slips will root rapidly, and when well rooted they may be transplanted.

If you begin early, you will have plants for summer blooming, and those that have bloomed during the winter may take a rest and have their buds plucked off to fit them for service another winter. It is a fact that a plant will produce more flowers as it grows older if it is cared for. Of course plants may get too old, but I think this is the exception rather than the rule.

Now a word about potting rooted slips; these must be handled with care, and here is where the novice makes a mistake. Do not put a tiny rooted slip or a good sized rooted slip into a big pot, use a very small one; it will not put the plant back to transplant it from time to time, it will do it good; it will make it strong and stocky instead of letting it grow up spindling and weak.

Use drainage always in the bottom of the pot, and for the first potting use rather poor soil, and put sand about the roots at first. When the plant is well established and growing well, then transplant it to a pot one size larger, and use as good soil as it may require; if you use the regular flower pots the potting is an easy matter, as the plant may be taken out with all the dirt about its roots and reset without much trouble.—The Householder.

You Have Waited for This.
There are many people who would be glad to abandon the habit of drinking coffee if they could only find a substitute for it. That substitute is Grain-O, made from pure grains and a beverage in every way preferable to coffee. Grain-O is not a stimulant—it is something better. It is cheering, nutritious and strengthening. In other words it is a food-drink, as coffee is not. It is acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and agrees with confirmed dyspeptics. Unlike coffee Grain-O produces no nervous action. It never interferes with sleep. As for the flavor of Grain-O, people who use it say that after using it a week or two they like its taste better than that of coffee. Grain-O is sold by all grocers at 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it.

Bee Stings.
Immediately on being stung by a bee, place the hollow barrel of a key round the sting and press until it begins to hurt. On removing the key the sting will be found lying outside the puncture it has made, and inside the ring formed by the pressure of the key barrel. All pain ceases at once, no swelling takes place and in a few minutes it is difficult to find the spot where one has been stung.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

Excessive laughter in small children should not be encouraged. Such training results in life in hysterical manner, that are anything but pleasing. From the small girl must come the woman, who, by her high-bred repose, charms all those with whom she comes in contact.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Lady Randolph Churchill is described as being one of the most graceful skaters in England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children
Soothing, cures the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarella, candy cathartic, for cat liver and bowel regular maker.

WEEK OF CRUEL WAR.

END OF THE TROUBLE BELIEVED TO BE IN SIGHT.

Britain Takes the Initiative in Intervention by the Powers—Asks Their Co-operation—Favorable Answers Given by Germany, France and Italy.

Hellenic Spirits Drooping.
It is a week since the outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey was announced. And it was precisely a week after the campaign was formally opened before anything decisive was accomplished on either side.

The victory of the Turks at Mali and the subsequent evacuation of Tynavos and Larissa by the Greeks is probably the beginning of the end. The evacuation of Larissa leaves an open road for the Turkish invasion for nearly half the distance to Athens. This does not mean that the march to Athens will be an easy affair or speedily accomplished. The Greeks fight desperately in retreat, and when they have lost one fight they are ready to fight again. Under these circumstances—the reserves reaching the front and the whole population aroused and armed—even the Turkish victory at Larissa simply means more hard fighting along the new line of defense which Prince Constantine's forces have taken up.

An Athens correspondent believes that the situation is not yet desperate for Greece. A brave people that will fight as they have fought during the past week are unconquerable in a mountainous country like the Greek peninsula, except as the result of a long campaign with overwhelming forces. If Edhem Pasha's army follows the retreating Greeks to the



GHAZI OSMAN PASHA.

Pharsalia line of defense they will be still farther from their base of supplies and in a country whose every inhabitant is a deadly enemy.

But what is more likely to happen now than anything else is the intervention of the great powers. No doubt these powers have more respect for the Greeks than they had a week ago, and it has not been a part of their plan from the beginning to allow either Turkey or Greece to win a decisive victory. It is difficult from the tangle of conflicting telegrams to understand the exact position of affairs. Following the Greek defeat at Larissa, London opinion is almost unanimous that the end is in sight, and this view is probably shared by the powers, as they are already moving to intervene.

It is believed that intervention will first take the form of a suggestion of armistice, to which the combatants would not doubt agree. It is stated that the British foreign office has sent an identical letter to each of the powers asking for their co-operation, and that Germany, France and Italy have already returned favorable answers. As a condition, however, Germany insists that Greece must promise obedience in the future to any mandate from the powers.

News from the front is of a character unfavorable to the Greeks, and as a result a gloomy feeling is prevalent at Athens. The reverses of the last few days, say dispatches from the Hellenic capital, have caused a growing feeling favorable to the cessation of hostilities.

When the news of the fall of Larissa and the retreat of the Greeks was received in Athens a council of the ministry was hastily called, and as a result it is asserted a demand was made upon King George to make an immediate change in the command of the troops. The order to retreat, issued by Prince Constantine, is held to have been inexcusable, and his purely defensive tactics are blamed for the loss of Larissa. There is a revulsion in popular feeling toward the royal family, and sensational news may soon come from Athens.

Late London advices say that reluctant admissions are now made at Athens regarding the evacuation of Larissa and Tynavos. The retreat, it is said, resembled a rout in some particulars, it being so hasty that a number of guns are said to have been abandoned. During the retreat Edhem Pasha is reported to have ordered repeated charges by the Turks, resulting in several instances in breaking through the Hellenic lines.

From Constantinople comes the news of concession to Bulgaria, which may quiet the malcontents there. The Sultan is reported to have promised that country three more berats when the war is over. Edhem Pasha has been partly consoled for being superseded by Osman. The Sultan has softened the blow by conferring upon him high decorations. The commanders of the six divisions of the Turkish army now at the front have received similar honors.

News of Minor Note.
The mother of United States Senator Mark Hanna died at Asheville, N. C.

The Dingley bill is arousing great antagonism in French mercantile circles and many representations as to its effect upon trade have already been made to the French foreign office.

A large new tin plate plant is to be established at Youngstown, Ohio, in consideration of a bonus offered.

The Equitable Aid Union, a mutual benefit insurance order of Pennsylvania, went into the hands of a receiver, and has suspended.

Jacob Katz, a prominent merchant of Milwaukee, was found dead in his office, and the indications are that he suicided by inhaling gas.

The contract for grading the grounds for the Omaha exposition was let, and the work will be pushed as expeditiously as possible.

WOMAN TO WOMEN.

From the Republican, Baltimore, Md.

Many a woman will recognize the ill described below by Mrs. W. L. De Munn, of Capron, Ill. Unfortunately they are ill peculiar to the sex, and we have no doubt whatever will be read with the greatest interest.

The facts are given precisely as stated to a reporter of this paper. Mrs. De Munn said: "I was almost a wreck. I was all run down and too weak to do anything. I felt as if there was no hope for relief. I managed to keep around the house a good part of the time, but the bed was the proper place for me. No one knew how badly I felt. My appetite was gone, I was troubled with a weakness peculiar to women, and at times became so dizzy that I could not stand up. On several occasions I reeled off the sidewalk and fell when I attempted to walk."

"How did it happen that you were cured?" "I read an article in one of the papers which seemed plain and honest and was induced to buy a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was delighted to obtain relief before using the entire box. I continued taking the medicine and to-day am completely cured. You can't say too much for those pills," repeated Mrs. De Munn.

"Do you know of any other cases?" "Yes, I know of several. I recommended the pills to my neighbors and everyone who has taken them thinks there is nothing like them. My sister took them for nervous headache and received prompt relief. There seems to be something in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make sick people well. I think they were rightly named when they called them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Old Mortars and Pestles.

At Cherokee, in Butte County, Cal., during the mining operations in a deep canyon there have been found several mortars, evidently used in pounding grain. One had the pestle actually standing in it. These were discovered from twelve to forty feet below the surface in fine quartz gravel mixed with sand. Eminent geologists have proved this to be the bed of an old inland sea, which existed long before the last ice period.

The canyon is 3,000 feet deep, and, calculating that it has been eaten out by water at the rate of two and one-half feet a century we have 1,200 centuries. Add to this the time required for the formation of strata over the mortars—600 centuries—and we are forced to the conclusion that man sufficiently civilized to grow grain and make bread existed on this earth 180,000 years ago.—Burlington Hawkeye.

A Strong Point for the Winchester.

In time everything breaks or wears out. Ofttimes a break can be repaired if the proper means are at hand. One of the many great advantages of using a Winchester make of rifle or repeating shot gun is that, if any part of the gun is broken, it can be easily replaced at a trifling cost. All Winchester guns are made by a system of interchangeable parts so that a part will fit any Winchester gun of like model. This permits the owner of a Winchester to renew any part of the gun without the aid of a gun maker. Parts can be obtained through any gun dealer in the country. This feature alone should recommend strongly Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. Send for their large illustrated catalogue free.

"Aw, old fellow," said Cholly, as he found himself face to face with Willieboy. "Aw! I say! I hear you've discharged your man, you know?" "Yaas!" said Willieboy. "I had to do it, don't you know. He quite disgraced me. Yaas. Disgraced me, you know. Just fawncy! A wed flower, and I was feeling quite blue that night, you know. So I discharged him. Because wed and blue don't hawmonize, you know. I had to discharge the creature; he had such howwid taste, don't you know?"—Twinkles.

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.

Genius and Insanity.

The author of "Degeneration," having shown that the great men of our time are merely so many manifestations of the human mind diseased, was bluntly asked by a critic to define the difference between genius and insanity. "Well," replied Nordau, "the lunatic is at least sure of his board and clothes."

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.

A simple dessert for the children's table is any dried and sugared fruit, like dates or figs, chopped and mixed with oatmeal, farina, hominy or other cereal, the whole molded and served with plain or whipped cream.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

Sweden is the greatest match producing country in the world, although the industry is conducted on an enormous scale in the United States and elsewhere.

CASCARELL stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels. Nervous, weakens or gripes. 10c.

His Back Up.

When Noah blew his horn, the camel humped himself to get aboard, and by a curious freak he stayed humped all his life. Lumbago or lame back humps a man's back simply because he cannot straighten himself on account of the stiffness and soreness accompanying the ailment. Nature helped the camel to his hump for a special purpose. Nature will help a man to get rid of his hump right off if he uses St. Jacobs Oil, because the character of the trouble is such that it needs just such a remedy to warm, soften and straighten out the contracted muscles. From the time of Noah down to the present time men have had lame backs, but only since the introduction of St. Jacobs Oil has the best cure for it been known. Lumbago really disables, but St. Jacobs Oil enables one to attend to business without loss of time.

Coffee Blindness.

Dr. Sneathen says: "It is well known that the Moors are inveterate coffee drinkers, especially the merchants, who sit in their bazars and drink coffee continually during the day. It has been noticed that almost invariably when these coffee drinkers reach the age of forty or forty-five their eyesight begins to fail, and by the time they get to be fifty years old they become blind. One is forcibly impressed by the number of blind men that are seen about the streets of the city of Fez, the capital of Morocco. It is invariably attributed to the excessive use of coffee."

When the scalp is annoyed with dandruff, Glenn's Sulphur Soap will be found an infallible remedy. Half a bar and Whisker Lye, black or brown, 50c.

The percentage of tourists in Switzerland in 1895 was: German, 34.9; English and American, 24.64; Swiss, 16.6; French, 11.6; Italian, 8.

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

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Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me. Mrs. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to move more than five minutes, I felt so miserable a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was house, and I sat right down and read it. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can heartily say that to-day I woman; my monthly suffering is a thing shall always praise the Vegetable Compound done for me. Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, 863 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild. Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—Mrs. CARRE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarella's
CURE CONSTIPATION
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarella's are the Ideal Laxative. Never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. A. STERLING HENRY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Cal., or New York. Sold by Druggists.

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ALABASTINE.
IT WON'T RUB OFF.
Wall Paper in Unsanitary KALSOHNE IS TEMPERLEY, ROY, RUBS OFF AND SCALPS. ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere. FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Book sent free to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 100% Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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is to have it. This can be done by buying the JONES SCALE.
Remember, Jones He Pays the Freight.
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. Price 50c per bottle. 10c trial.

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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 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.

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No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
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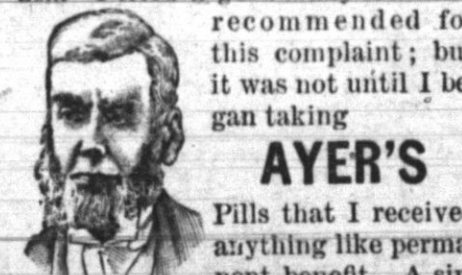
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"I was troubled, a long time, with
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temples and sickness at the stom-
ach. I tried a good many remedies
recommended for
this complaint; but
it was not until I be-
gan taking



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Pills that I received
anything like perma-
nent benefit. A sin-
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C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.
For the rapid cure of Constipa-
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Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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Regular meetings of Olive Lodge,
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Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April
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Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2. Annual
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FINE JOB PRINTING
If you are in need of Printing of any
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LANGUAGE OF CRIME.

THE ARGOT OF PARIS AND THE "PAT-
TER" OF LONDON.

Thieves Have Special Words to Express
Stealing of Every Kind—Material
Changes Take Place Every Two or
Three Years.

The language of criminals—the argot
of Paris, the "patter" of London—has
been carefully investigated by numer-
ous writers, with very variant results.

Its origin is difficult to explain.
Criminals, say many authors, have
found it necessary to adopt a technical
language for their own protection, that
they may be able to converse in public
without being understood. "They have
been forced to do this and have made a
language as sinister and as vile as them-
selves." This theory cannot be admit-
ted. Certainly the argot is sinister and
vile and thoroughly representative of
the class that uses it, but further than
this we cannot go.

The theory that the use of this dialect
is of any assistance to the criminal is
inadmissible. Most policemen and all
prison officers know this slang, some-
times better than the thieves. To speak
it in the hearing of a detective is to in-
vite arrest; to speak it in the presence
of the general public would arouse sus-
picion and attract attention—two things
which are especially to be avoided.
Why, then, does it exist? Dr. Laurent
of the Sainte prison in Paris has given
an explanation which has at least noth-
ing to contradict it: The persons en-
gaged in every trade form a species of
dialect or technical phraseology which
is spoken and understood only by them-
selves. Criminals, who practice a trade
as old as any, have gradually acquired
a language more adapted to their wants,
more in keeping with their ideas and
thoughts. Miserable, heartless, engaged
in a perpetual struggle against moral-
ity, law and decency, they have ac-
quired a language of debased words and
cynical metaphors, a language of abbre-
viated expressions and obscure syno-
nims.

This dialect has mutilated the mother
tongue. It has also borrowed liberally
from other languages, but without meth-
od or etymology. Criminals are not
grammarians. Neither are they linguis-
tists, and at first sight it would seem
strange that they should import words
from other countries. We will find,
however, that in any prison the percent-
age of inmates of foreign birth will be
large. In America it is about 15 per-
cent. A foreign expression which seems
apt or an improvement on the one in
present use is rapidly diffused through
the prison. In cases where it is especial-
ly descriptive it may become permanent,
but its life is usually short. The argot
of the crime class changes materially
every two or three years. It is ephemer-
al, as shifting as its users. Victor
Hugo exaggerates only slightly when he
says, "The argot changes more in ten
years than the language does in ten cen-
turies." Thus in the last three years
there have been three different terms
for watch—"super," "thimble" and
"yellow and white"—each of which
was in its turn the only one used.

Every writer on the subject has no-
ticed that the argot is "rich in expres-
sions to denote certain common actions.
This is a peculiarity shared by all primi-
tive languages, the only difference being
in the selection of the common acts.
Thus in Sanskrit there are nearly 100
roots which express the idea of killing
or wounding, without counting second-
ary derivations. Some of these roots are
embodied in our language today. In the
dialect of the thieves there are nearly
100 expressions to signify theft. It was
necessary for the pickpocket to describe
the various pockets in a man's clothing
and in a woman's dress. The average
man does not often need to specify a
particular pocket. When he does, he
lays his hand on it to assist the poverty
of his language. The thief has a sepa-
rate name for each separate pocket.

But in spite of this richness in syno-
nims, which is in itself a marked sign
of degeneracy, for the tendency of a
language is to eliminate its synonyms,
giving to each a different shade of
meaning, the argot is a poor language.
It has not a single expression for ab-
stract emotion. To attempt to render a
philosophic thought, a moral emotion, a
synthetic or aesthetic idea into the dia-
lect of the thief would be like attempt-
ing to translate "electricity" or "steam
engine" into Latin. It is impossible be-
cause the words do not exist. They are
not needed. The criminal has no more
conception of abstract emotion than a
blind man has of color.

A fact which does not seem to ally
the argot to a primitive language is its
ability to form additional words from
its own resources, a power of self de-
velopment which we find in the old
Anglo-Saxon, and especially in the Ger-
man of today. This trait is the more
striking as it seems in direct contradic-
tion to the impotence of the English
language in this respect. The English
has little formative power. It relies on
the Greek and Latin languages for the
extension of its vocabulary.—A. T. B.
Crofton in Popular Science Monthly.

Rivals for Fame.

"I'm going to introduce a bill," de-
clared the first legislator, "prohibiting
any and all persons from going up in a
balloon."

"There's where you show your lack
of statesmanship," sneered the second
legislator. "My bill will make it an
offense punishable by fine and impris-
onment to fall out of a balloon."—De-
troit Free Press.

A famous Scotch dean used to tell a
ghost story, the clew to which is in the
question, "Weel, maister ghaist, is this
a general raising or are ye just taking a
daunter frae yer grave by yourself?"—
Argonaut.

Nature is an arrant democrat and be-
stows her gifts impartially.—Mrs. C.
G. Gore.

De Maurier's Joke Pots.

De Maurier has been much written
about in the press by men pretending to
be his most intimate friends, though in
one or two conspicuous instances the
family of the late lamented were rather
surprised at this presumption. One of
De Maurier's institutions was a pair of
vases which he called his "joke pots."
He used to receive a large number of
contributions from English and Ameri-
can friends, all purporting to be true
and worthy of an illustration by him. I
know at least several instances where
friends of mine have sent him texts
which he very soon afterward used to
good advantage. As these contributions
arrived he threw them into one of these
"joke pots" by way of filling—a new
kind of pigeonhole. Then when a mo-
ment arrived in which he had to scratch
his head for a subject, he would dip his
hand, or rather his arm, into this lot-
tery and fish up one contribution after
the other until he found one that might
be regarded as a prize ticket.

In order that he might insure himself
against repetition he observed the rou-
tine of never putting a contribution back
into the same "joke pot" from which
he had extracted it, but deposited it in
the second vase, until the first one had
been cleared. Then he attacked the sec-
ond one and emptied all the lottery slips
back into the first, and so on, daily
weeding out the worthless ones and re-
freshing his memory as to those best
adapted to his purpose. The fact that
these two "joke pots" were kept so
well supplied by friends who volun-
teered their contributions is in itself ample
testimony to the personal charm widely
exercised by this warm hearted master
of black and white.—Harper's Weekly.

Boiled Potatoes.

Pare potatoes with a sharp vegetable
knife, just as thin as possible, for that
part of the tuber lying close to the skin
is richest in mineral salts, and put each
potato as peeled into a pan of cold wa-
ter to prevent discoloration. Have ready
meanwhile a kettle of boiling water,
and when the peeling process is com-
plete take the potatoes from the cold
water, and, covering them with boiling
salted water, set them on the range,
covered, to boil. Twenty minutes will
usually suffice, but to test them use a
skewer or fork, and when they can be
pierced easily remove at once from the
fire, pour off all the water and set them
on the back of the range, uncovered, to
steam dry, assisting that process occa-
sionally by a slight shaking of the ket-
tle.

If one asks the reason why potatoes
should always be cooked in boiling wa-
ter, try the following experiment for
proof: Take two cups, in each of which
has been put a teaspoonful of ordinary
starch. Pour over one a quarter of a
cupful of boiling water and over the
other the same quantity of cold water
and observe the result. The one over
which the boiling water was poured
stays in shape, a compact mass, while
the one with the cold water dissolves
into a soft paste. The potato is largely
composed of starch, and from this trial
any one may draw his own conclusions.
If you wish a pulpy, watery potato, use
cold water; but if a dry, mealy, snowy
ball that would delight the heart of
Epicurus himself, always use boiling
water.—New York Commercial.

Hakluyt's Zeal.

The great work of Hakluyt is the
"Principal Navigations," in three folio
volumes, a monument of useful labor.
Nothing could stop or daunt him when
there was a chance of obtaining new
information. He rode 200 miles to have
an interview with the last survivor of
Master Hore's expedition to America in
1536. He saved numerous journals and
narratives from destruction and the
deeds they record from oblivion. His
work gave a stimulus to colonial and to
maritime enterprise, and it inspired
our literature. Shakespeare owed much
to Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations." Milton owed much more. As the years
passed on Richard Hakluyt, in his own
quaint language, continued "to wade
still further and further in the sweet
studie of the historie of cosmographie,"
and he achieved his great task, which
was, in his own words, "to incorporate
limbs of our ancient and late naviga-
tions by sea." He declared geography
and chronology to be the sun and moon,
the right eye and the left of all his-
tory.—Geographical Journal.

A Dandelion.

On one wan, wintry day I found on
the south side of the tower a dandelion
—a little bit of God's sunshine, only a
dandelion—"a nawsty weed," as an
English woman once told me. "Nawsty
weed!" Why, the very heart of the sun-
light is gathered into its golden petals.
Do you wonder that I kissed the little
flower nestling at the tower's base that
midwinter day as I stopped and plucked
it for my buttonhole? Perfect of its
kind, as all God's works. What he be-
gins he finishes. Did you ever see any-
thing of his making unfinished? The
leaf of the rose, the sting of the bee,
the bird's feather—each is complete, per-
fect.—Henry C. McCook.

An Extenuating Circumstance.

"You are accused, madam, of throw-
ing a pail of water on the complainant.
What have you to say?"
"I plead extenuating circumstances,
your honor."

"What are they?"
"The water was carefully boiled."—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Dowry.

It is said that a queen's counsel once
gave as a dowry to his daughter, who
married a young barriester, his briefs
and interest in a chancery suit, which
he himself had inherited from his fa-
ther.

Fighting at the Break.

Sweet Thing—I had a proposal last
night.

Dearest Girl—So you are to be mar-
ried!—Detroit Free Press.

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.

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGFISHER TIMES,"
Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '96.
GENTLEMEN:—I believe it my duty to write you
a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps'
"Four C Remedy," so far as I am personally con-
cerned. 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,
J. J. NASHITT, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '96.
Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician
stated unless I was better by morning he could
do nothing for my relief. That night I com-
menced taking Phelps' "Four C" remedy, stopped
all other medicines. The first dose stopped my
cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses
removed all soreness from my lungs; the second
day I was up; the third day I was out on the
porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday
goods.
Miss JENNIE HANSEN,
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. HELINE, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
186 South Clark St.,
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, '96.
R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.
Dear Sir:—I wish to bear testimony to the
great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in throat
and lung ailments. As a rule I have been scepti-
cal of the merits of proprietary medicines, but
have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is
convincing that at least one remedy made ready
is worthy of use. My children all take it with-
out the least objection, from oldest to youngest,
and it is particularly noticeable that bronchitis
almost immediately. A single dose will check
most coughs in their beginning; it gives me an
unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four C"
is simply indispensable and I recommend it to
all who are afflicted with coughs.
Yours,
J. B. HELINE.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

For years back each winter I have suffered
with acute laryngitis. Last winter was so bad
I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak
above a whisper. I tried every known rem-
edy, but 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 for
weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never
been without this wonderful remedy since, it is
as different from other like remedies as molasses
from vinegar or sugar from sand.
Mrs. JOSEPH E. GROSS,
312 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Commis-
sioner of the Neodesha Kansas Register, has
to say of "Four C": "Phelps is having a won-
derful sale of his Cough and Cold Remedy. We
personally know it is just what it is repre-
sented 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 PUR-
CHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails
to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe, Coughs and Colds, no
matter how long standing, or deep seated, in fact I guarantee in all manner of
Bronchial or Lung trouble, not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction.
Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.

R. R. PHELPS, 113 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.

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