

Read  
Every advertisement.  
They will interest you.

# The Chelsea Standard.

Save  
Dollars by trading with  
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 15.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 431

## Continued



As it has been impossible to get our circulars and advertisements of last week to all of our country customers, we shall continue our one-fourth off sale on all dress goods for one week longer.

This price is on every piece of wool dress goods in our stock, in black or colors. We also offer ten pieces of light colored wool dress goods, our regular 50c quality to be closed out at 25 cents and 35 cents.

New fine laces in white and cream just received.  
New shirt waist sets, belt pins and cuff buttons just rec'd.  
New novelty lace collars and ruffles just received.  
New novelty and morie taffeta ribbons just rec'd.  
New ladies' fancy shirt waist ties at 25c.  
New Crimmencemene fans just received.  
New embroidery baby bonnets just received.

This week we offer large, ready made gingham aprons, two for 25c, regular 19c aprons.

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

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

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

Glazier & Stimson.  
F. Kautlehner.  
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.

## WARTIME MEMORIES.

SAD SCENES RECALLED BY MEMORIAL DAY.

Farewells That Often Proved to Be Forever—Women Suffered More Than the Men—Awful Suspense After News of a Battle—Anxiety For Loved Ones.

A day of memories! Sweet and sorrowful memories intermingle inextricably.

With the soldiers it is the year's one day for a general review. While they are busy planting flags at the heads of comrades' graves, scattering spring's fragrant blossoms upon them, and now and then brushing aside an unbidden tear, they will live over in memory the years whose war experience constituted the chief event of their lives. They will go back to the hour of the day and the place where they decided to join the throng on the way to the ranks of the army of rescue, to the furrow in which they were following a plow, the row of corn they were hilling, the field of wheat they were harvesting, the roads they were working, to the schools and colleges they were attending, the duties they were performing in offices, schoolrooms, pulpits, printing offices, editorial rooms, law offices, lumber camps, mills, factories; to the prairies, villages, hillsides—wherever they were and to whatever they were doing when the important plan was perfected and they were ready to announce it.

They will recall the heartaches, the tears, the weeping of precious mothers, wives, children, sisters and sweethearts, the sober faces and trembling voices of dear old fathers, loving brothers and kind neighbors. What a day it was—the day when a father, husband, son or brother said: "I will offer my services. I am needed. I know that the chances are against my ever seeing the old home again—the sweet faced mother, the loving wife, darling children or sweetheart, the father who loves me better than he does his own life. I know that death may overtake me on the battle field, on the march, in hospital; that hardships, hunger, suffering, await me. But this is my country. I belong to it. It needs me. I shall go." Do you think men forget such scenes, incidents and thoughts—that they do not find satisfaction in recalling all of the then sorrowful details? Then came the day of leaving.

A million veterans and members of their families will recall that hour on this day of memories—this day when the people of a grateful nation, or the grateful people of a republic made better and stronger because of the services and sacrifices of the sleeping soldiers, manifest their appreciation of those services and sacrifices by giving more or less attention to the impressive and patriotic memorial services in all our cities and villages. And what an hour it was!

It was a more trying hour with many of the sons, husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers than they passed through at Antietam, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Atlanta or Petersburg. It was an hour when the hearts of men and women were wrenched to the almost crushing point—an hour when the tear fountains ran dry. Can the men and women most interested ever forget that hour of sorrowful parting? Such hours and such partings do not often come, and let us thank the good Lord that they do not. Such wars are far apart, and if the prayers of those who participated in that one are heard they will grow farther and farther apart as the years flash past.

I wish I could call back and so vividly describe those wartime partings that everyone of the present generation might realize what they meant—how much of sacrifice on the part of men and women who parted; the men to face death in battle, hospital, and prison; the women to walk alone, save the company of their little ones, whose mouths must be filled and backs and feet covered in thousands of instances by the earnings of their own hands. The soldier husbands suffered no more in battle than they did when news of a battle reached them in the lonely homes. Was he slain? Was he badly wounded? Is he in a grave or languishing in hospital? Shall I ever see him again? Are my little ones orphans and am I a widow? These are some of the questions that came to tens of thousands of devoted wives in that struggle that gave us a Nation with a large N. And they will be recalled by thousands of gray haired mothers and grandmothers on this May day.

In short, on this memorial day, all of the great and lesser battles, all of the skirmishes, will be fought over by the men who participated in them on both sides, for these loving ceremonies are as sacred at the south as at the north.—Chicago Times.

The work of getting the soldiers' monument and lot in shape for the unveiling has been completed and everything is in readiness for the exercises Monday.

There will be three speakers on this occasion, and all are good ones. They are Rev. Chas. O. Reilly of Adrian, Judge Buck of Kalamazoo, and Chas. Townsend of Jackson.

E. P. Carpenter Post, G. A. R. will decorate the graves of their departed comrades on Monday morning, May 31, meeting at the post room at 10:30 o'clock, and marching at once to the cemetery.

In the afternoon will occur the dedication of the soldiers' monument, the order of march being as follows:

Marchal.  
Band.  
K. O. T. M.  
G. A. R.  
W. R. C.

School in charge of teachers.  
The dedication exercises will be as follows:

Dedication services by the Post.  
Prayer.  
Speeches.  
Singing.  
Speech.  
Singing—America.  
Benediction.

Obituary.  
Alice Adora Force was born in the town of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 26th day of May, 1858; was married to Milo C. Updike, February 24th, 1882, at Chelsea, where she died May 22nd, 1897, lacking four days of being 43 years of age.

Mrs. Updike was the youngest of seven children, all of whom, with her parents, passed into the spirit world before her. During several of his last years her father found a home with her. She was a member of the Chelsea Congregational church; a faithful, devoted, helpful wife; a fast, reliable friend; a kind accommodating neighbor; and was held in high esteem by all who knew her.

Funeral services were conducted at the residence, Tuesday, May 25th, by Rev. Dr. Holmes, and her pastor, Rev. J. S. Edmunds, after which her remains were taken to Grass Lake for interment.

An Enjoyable Occasion.  
The Spare Minute Reading Circle closed its year's work Monday evening with a reception at the home of Hon. and Mrs. Jas. S. Gorman. There were about seventy-five people present, and all agreed that it was a fitting closing of the year's labors.

The following program was rendered:  
Piano Duet,  
Mrs. E. Keenan and Miss Nickerson.  
Welcome,  
Mrs. C. E. Stimson.  
Quartette,  
Mrs. A. J. Congdon, Miss Nickerson,  
Mrs. J. S. Cummings, Mrs. J. W. Schenk.  
"Scientific Kite Flying"

Vocal Solo, Miss Elizabeth Depew.  
Select Reading, Miss Maggie Nickerson.  
Vocal Duet, Mrs. J. W. Schenk.  
Mrs. J. S. Cummings, Miss Nickerson.  
Finale, Mrs. M. G. Hill.  
Piano Duet,  
Miss Nickerson and Mrs. E. Keenan.

MENU.  
Coffee, a la française.  
Sandwiches, a l'Americaine.  
Saratoga Chips, a l'Anglaise.  
Olives.  
Ice cream and Cake, a l'Amateur d'Hotel.  
Wafers.  
Lemonade, abondance.

The Farmers' Meeting.  
There was quite a representation of farmers at the meeting held at the Chase school house last Friday evening, for the purpose of setting forth their opinions on the subject of railroad taxation.

The following resolutions were passed and were duly forwarded to the governor, and the senator and representative from this district:

Whereas: Great inequality has heretofore existed in the manner and form of taxing different classes of property belonging to corporations and especially, the property of telegraph, telephone, express and railroad companies; and

Whereas: Governor Pingree has presented an able message upon the subject of taxation which will right any inequalities now existing under the law if carried into effect by the members of the present Legislature, and especially by the Senate of the State of Michigan; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the tax payers of Sylvan Washtenaw county, and vicinity, assembled together for that purpose. That we extend to the governor our hearty congratulations upon the brave stand that he has taken with reference to said subject; and that we hereby pledge to him our hearty support in his attempts to carry tax reforms into execution.

We hear with regret certain rumors that the Senate of the State of Michigan is not in accord with the sentiment of the people upon said subject and with the

recommendations of our Governor, and we therefore most earnestly and respectfully petition Senator Campbell of this district to use all means within his power to cause the Senate of the State of Michigan to enact into laws the recommendations contained in the recent special message; and that Representative Sawyer be likewise requested to use his ability and energy to the accomplishment of the same purpose.

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this meeting be and is hereby instructed to forward copies of this resolution to Governor Pingree, Senator Campbell and Representative Sawyer at Lansing.

Musical Recital.

The following is the program which will be given at the musical recital to be given by the pupils of the fifth and sixth grades assisted by the seventh and eighth grades of our public schools, Friday afternoon, May 28, at the Town Hall, at 2 o'clock. Admission free.

Chorus - Fifth and Sixth Grades.  
Piano Duet,  
Harold Glazier and Geo. Keenan.  
Chorus, Fifth and Sixth Grades.  
Piano Duet,  
Josie Bacon and Nellie Martin.  
Vocal Duet, Fifth Grade.  
Piano Solo, Geo. Keenan.  
Medley, Fifth and Sixth Grades.  
Piano Duet,  
Vera Glazier and Helen Eder.  
Recitation, Zoe BeGole, eighth grade.  
Piano Solo, Nina Carpenter.  
Trio, Seventh Grade.  
Piano Solo,  
Vera Glazier and Mabel Bacon.  
Vocal Solo, Enid Holmes, eighth grade.  
Vocal Trio, Eighth Grade.  
Anna Lighthall, Grace McKernon,  
Dora Schnaitman, Cora Noyes.  
Piano Solo, Mabel Bacon, seventh grade.  
Quartette, Eighth Grade.  
Ethel Bacon, Lina Lighthall,  
Cora Nickerson, Marguerite Conway.  
Chorus, Fifth and Sixth Grades.

A Few Figures.

The Standard has just received from the secretary of state at Lansing the Twenty-Eighth Registration Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Michigan for the year 1894. Some of the statistics therein contained are quite interesting. There was in Washtenaw county in 1894 a population of 43,509, of which 35,785 were native born and 7,724 foreign born. The nationality of the foreign born was: Canadians, 1,503; English and Welsh, 1,016; Scotch, 111; Irish, 765; German, 4,118; Austrian, 7; Hollander, 1; Belgian, 3; Swiss, 54; Norwegian, 4; Swedes, 11; Russians, 30; Dane, 11; Bohemian, 39; Poles, 4; French, 33; Italian, 16; all others, 43. In 1894 there were in this county 309 marriages, a decrease of 64 from 1893; 716 births, an increase of 216 over the preceding year; and 894 deaths, against 855 in 1893. The excess of births over deaths was 322.

The Legitimate Children.

The house of representatives has passed the Foote Sawyer bill permitting a probate judge to marry without publicity any woman who makes application to him, and makes a sworn statement that she is about to become a mother and that the child if born alive before her marriage will be illegitimate, or, who, for any other good reasons wishes to keep her marriage a secret. All such marriages are to be reported to the secretary of state, who is to make a private record of them. It is made a misdemeanor for any newspaper to publish the fact of any marriage of this kind.

A Customs Store.

In Bainbridge, Geauga County, Ohio, not far from Cleveland, is the queerest country general store I ever ran across. Bainbridge is a small hamlet, but the store is as large and as well stocked as the average suburban store. It is kept—that is precisely the word for it—by an old widower, who has no relatives in that section of the country and is practically a hermit. When the civil war began he was running a flourishing general store in Bainbridge, and made money rapidly during the succeeding four years. When peace was declared prices, which had been greatly inflated, took a sudden drop. The old fellow believed that this would be followed by a boom which would send prices skyward again, and refused to sell his goods for less than he paid for them. Down went the prices—down—down—down—and finally he was forced to close his store for want of purchasers.

To-day his store stands almost exactly as it did thirty years ago. It is stocked with such goods as are usually found in country stores, but, of course, the stock is now practically worthless.

Every day the old man opens up the place to give it an airing. He is there, too, for business, if any one chooses to buy what he has to sell and is willing to pay what he asks.

"Why, sir," he said to me, "some of the calico I've got here cost me sixty-five cents a yard in 1867. Wouldn't I be a fool to sell it for five cents?"—Chicago Tribune.

Buy your

## COFFEE

at the

## Bank Drug Store

and know that you will have a good cup every morning. Try our blend at 22c a lb. We are always glad to give you a sample of our

## 30c TEA

because we know you will buy more if you try it.

## The Spices and Extracts

that you buy of us are warranted to be pure and of the highest quality. Our line of

## Wall Paper

is still complete, and we are always glad to show you samples.

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

Canned goods of every description are very cheap if you buy them at the Bank Drug Store.

See our large line of decorating paints, alabaster, etc.

Highest market price for Eggs.

This week we are selling

21 lbs. gran. sugar \$1.00.  
27 lbs. brown sugar \$1.00.  
25 boxes matches for 25c  
Pure Spices and Extracts  
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c  
Try our 25c N.O. molasses  
Best pumpkin 7c per can  
Fresh ginsengs 5c lb.  
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c.  
Heavy lantern globes 5c.  
Pint bottles catsup for 15c.  
Choice honey 15c lb.  
Choice table syrup 25c gal  
6 lbs Crackers for 25c  
Sugar corn 5c per can  
Good tomatoes 7c per can  
Good sugar syrup 20c gal.  
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.  
Sultana seedless raisins 8c  
Choice fresh halibut and codfish.  
Pure spices and pure extracts.  
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c.  
Best electric kerosene oil 9c per gal.

First-class Lanterns 38c  
Good tea dust 12 1-2c lb.  
A good broom for 15c.  
Quart bottle olives for 25c  
20lbs. Fine Grain Sugar for \$1.00  
Parlor matches 1c per box.  
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.  
4 lbs large Cal. prunes 25c  
Lamp wicks 1c per yd.

Glazier & Stimson.



## HORATIO KING DEAD.

POSTMASTER GENERAL UNDER  
BUCHANAN.

Demise Occurs at Washington Thursday Morning—Philadelphia Honors the Patriot and Philanthropist, Stephen Girard, by Erecting a Statue.

Passing of a Former Noted Man.  
Gen. Horatio King, who was Postmaster General during a portion of Buchanan's administration, died in Washington at 8:20 Thursday morning. He was in his eightieth year, and died from the effects of an attack of grip. His wife survives him. Horatio King came from Paris, Me., and was appointed first assistant postmaster general in 1854, serving under Buchanan, less than a month before his term expired, appointed Mr. King Postmaster General. He served in the capacity from Feb. 12, 1861, until March 5 following, when he was succeeded by Montgomery Blair. Mr. King was a literateur of some note. He retired from active life in 1875.

Statue Erected on the plaza of the new city hall at Philadelphia to the memory of Stephen Girard, one of the pioneers of the Quaker City, the biggest merchant in foreign trade of the country in the early days of the republic, who was the financial sheet-anchor of the Government during the entire period of the disastrous war of 1812, and whose will directed that \$2,000,000 out of his estate of \$9,000,000 should be applied to found a college for orphan boys, was formally unveiled Thursday afternoon, sixty-six years after his passing away. The exercises were preceded by a parade of the 1,100 college boys and former graduates of the institution, who were briefly addressed from the balcony of the Union League Club by Gov. Hastings.

Southern Hotel Burned.  
The Southern Hotel at Meridian, Miss., one of the finest blocks of its kind in the South, was damaged to the extent of \$150,000 by fire Thursday morning. The hotel was well filled with guests, and a wild panic ensued when the alarm was sounded, but so far as known no lives were lost. The Southern Hotel carried only \$85,000 insurance on the building and \$30,000 on the fixtures. The fire was miserably managed on the part of the firemen and has caused such dissatisfaction that it will probably result in the abolition of volunteer fire protection and the establishment of a paid department by the city government. The hotel will be rebuilt.

Standing of the Clubs.  
Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:  
W. L. W. L.  
Baltimore . . . 19 4 Louisville . . . 10 16  
Cincinnati . . . 17 7 Brooklyn . . . 9 13  
Pittsburgh . . . 14 7 New York . . . 7 11  
Philadelphia . . . 13 10 Chicago . . . 7 16  
Cleveland . . . 12 10 Washington . . . 6 15  
Boston . . . 12 10 St. Louis . . . 5 18

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:  
W. L. W. L.  
St. Paul . . . 18 7 Detroit . . . 11 12  
Indianapolis . . . 14 7 Minneapolis . . . 12 14  
Columbus . . . 12 9 Kansas City . . . 9 17  
Milwaukee . . . 14 11 Grand Rapids . . . 5 18

## NEWS NUGGETS.

Ex-Premier Sagasta, the liberal Spanish leader, at a meeting in Madrid, made a violent attack upon the Government. He declared that the peace granted by the liberals was ended, that the policy of the Government was dangerous and that it must be vigorously opposed.

The mines on the upper level of the old Scotch Hill at Newburg, W. Va., are on fire and threaten the existence of the town, which is built over the mines. The fire was started years ago by malicious persons, and has recently grown so large that the residents have become alarmed.

A fire which started at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at Jersey City burned all through the night. Sixty families have been rendered homeless and the damage to the tenement houses they occupied is estimated at \$100,000. No fatalities have been reported.

Edwin Stoddard, an inmate of the Trenton, N. J., penitentiary, claims to have positive knowledge of the existence of a will made by the late A. J. Davis, by which the American Tract Society, American Bible Society and American Board of Foreign Missions were each bequeathed \$10,000, and by which \$5,000,000 was set aside for a university in Butte.

At Toronto, Ont., the John Eaton company's department store and stock, amounting about \$250,000, were burned Thursday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown, and will remain a mystery. John Eaton, whose name the operating firm used for business purposes, says the loss is fully covered by insurance. Buildings adjoining suffered from smoke and water to the extent of about \$25,000.

Near Sugar Grove, Warren County, Pa., a test well drilled for oil was being shot with a torpedo. There was no flow of oil, but natural gas in great quantities gushed from the casing. A spectator lighted a cigar and the flame of his match ignited the gas. There was a terrific explosion, which scattered the spectators in all directions. Postmaster Balton, Dr. Kelly, L. W. King and two other persons named King were frightfully burned about the head, face and hands. Several others were slightly burned.

Careful inquiries at Helena and Butte, Mont., have failed to confirm the report that W. H. Hamilton, his wife, son and daughter were recently murdered in a village near Helena, and it is discredited at Denver. It is learned that the family left Denver March 1 for New Plymouth, Idaho, and nothing has been heard of them since.

The non-partisan school board ticket was elected at St. Louis, the women's nominee being defeated.

Ghouls have stolen the body of the late millionaire William G. Ladd from River-view cemetery at Portland, Oregon.

## EASTERN.

School children have voted in favor of adopting the violet as the school color.

Lieut. Edward S. Farrow of New York, charged at Pittsburgh with alleged violation of the insurance laws of the State, was found not guilty. The prosecutor, C. P. Harper, of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, was ordered to pay the costs.

The steamer Curtis in rounding up to the Buffalo, N. Y., lumber dock below the International bridge at Black Rock, Sunday night with the barge Fassett in tow went on the bottom and tore up a natural gas pipe that spouted gas at a terrific rate till shut off. The force of the escaping gas threw the water up with the force of a geyser, and the river in the vicinity of the vessel looked like an immense cauldron at boiling point.

Judge John Lowell, the distinguished Boston jurist, died at his home in Brookline, just after 4 o'clock Friday morning. He had been ill for some time and his death had been expected for several days. Judge Lowell was in the truest sense a jurist. Learned and versatile in all the departments of the law, in the department relating to bankruptcy principally, he was in his day considered the most distinguished judge in the United States. His decisions were regarded as the leading authority in the country, while his rank in the field of commercial law in its general application was scarcely less high. Judge Lowell was born in Boston Oct. 18, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 and practiced until 1895, when, upon the resignation of Judge Sprague, he was appointed judge of the District Court of the Massachusetts district by President Lincoln, this being the last judicial appointment made by the latter. Judge Lowell was appointed judge of the Circuit Court for the first circuit by President Hayes in 1878 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Shepley. Of late years he had been engaged in the practice of law in his native city. He was married in 1853 to Lucy B. Emerson, daughter of George B. Emerson, LL. D.

## WESTERN.

The Peabody Museum of Harvard University has transferred the custodianship of the great serpent mound in Adams County, Ohio, to the Ferris Memorial Library of Madisonville, Hamilton County, Ohio.

The tobacco manufacturers of the first Ohio and the sixth Kentucky districts have passed resolutions protesting against the proposed increase of the rate of tax on manufactured tobacco from 6 cents to 8 cents per pound.

Two happy farmers left Modesto, Cal., Wednesday for Kalamazoo, Mich., there to claim fortune left by a deceased stepfather, Henry Breese, banker of Kalamazoo, died April 30, leaving Vital E. Bangs, ex-Assemblyman, and Romolo E. Bangs, two farmers near Modesto, each a fifth interest in a fortune amounting to \$1,000,000.

Four hundred coal miners marched over to the Rex mine at Louisville, Colo., took Supt. Hutchinson out of the office and gave him a severe beating. After this a number of hot heads proposed to wreck the mine, but better counsel prevailed. The trouble arose over a contract that was let by the Rex people to twenty-five miners to handle the output of the mines.

Senator Rudolph Lehfeldt of the district composed of Crawford, Harrison and Monroe Counties, Iowa, was prevented by unavoidable business demands upon his time from attending the sessions of the Senate during the extra session. He attended several times when his vote was needed on important matters, but he was present very little of his time. Monday he returned his warrant of \$675 to Auditor McCarthy, who in turn delivered it to Treasurer Herriott, and it was canceled at the Senator's request. He explained that he had been unable to attend the sessions and did not consider that he had earned the money, therefore he returned it to the State.

Adolph L. Luetgert, president of the largest sausage factory in the world, is under arrest at Chicago charged with murdering his wife. Some time ago he made an assignment; shortly after, his wife disappeared, and he offered \$200 for her apprehension. The police did not accept the suicide or lost theory, and now claim they have discovered charred remains of the woman in the factory furnace, together with her wedding ring, defaced by acid, but with the inscription "L. L." plainly decipherable. Luetgert denies his guilt. The police say they have unearthed one of the greatest crimes of history. They assign domestic difficulty as the motive for murder.

T. W. Beakbane, a well-to-do fruit grower of Lower Lake, Cal., has just been identified as the son of a wealthy English family. He disappeared from the knowledge of his parents twenty-three years ago, and has long been given up for dead. He is now on his way to the land of his birth. Twenty-three years ago, as a result of trouble in his family, Beakbane left his home and came to the United States. He drifted west and is now one of the wealthiest of the Lake County ranchers. He is married, and with his wife and four children is on his way to Europe to attend the diamond jubilee and to see his people in their home on the Island of Jersey, in the English Channel.

The strawberry picking season has opened at Sarcoxie, Mo., with an immense gathering of pickers. The Sarcoxie Horticultural Association, controlling a farm of 1,400 acres in strawberries, advertised for 10,000 pickers. Their circulars were responded to by fully 20,000 people, who besieged the hotels and lodging houses of Sarcoxie. The overflow has been so great that thousands are forced to sleep upon the ground and prepare their meals in hastily improvised dugouts or shanties, constructed of branches and leaves. The line of campers extends for miles up and down on each side of Spring river. The weather is favorable and the crop is being gathered very fast. The first shipments are going now in earload lots to St. Paul and other Northern points. Trainload shipments will commence in a few days.

Topeka, Kan., dispatch: Anent the present fight being made on a resumption of the open saloon in Kansas, a prominent State official, speaking of the attitude of the administration, said: "The policy of Gov. Leedy and Attorney General Boye is to let the larger cities have all the liquor they want. This is particularly true of Leavenworth, Wichita, Atchison and Kansas City, Kan. The sentiment in those cities is overwhelmingly in favor of the sale of liquor and the collecting of a license. That has been the program in those cities. In the smaller cities and towns Gov. Leedy's administration will let the people handle the question them-

selves." The managers of the State Temperance Union fully realize that the present administration does not intend to take up the fight for the enforcement of the prohibition law, and, it is said, has for the present abandoned work in the larger cities.

The sheriff's posse has returned to White Hills, A. T., from the chase after Ahveto, the Plute Indian murderer. They report that the body of Judge J. M. Morton was found in a cabin at Gold Butte, seven miles below Eldorado Canyon, shot through the head. Morton had lived thirty-six hours after being shot and the body was not cold when found. Ahveto was killed on Cottonwood Island in the Colorado river, thirty miles below the canyon. The bodies of five of his victims have been found. Deputy Sheriff Rosborough left Kingman Sunday night with a posse to arrest Mouse, the other Plute Indian murderer. The Wahpin Indians held a big powwow and expressed a desire to go out and exterminate the southern Nevada band of Plutes. They say that for years Indians have reported the killing of whites by this band of rascals. Chief Levy-Love offered the services of 100 warriors to the whites for the purpose of driving all the Plutes away from the Colorado river.

## SOUTHERN.

An ambitious Southerner has mapped out a plan which has been approved and endorsed by many ex-Confederates, whereby he thinks \$1,000,000 can be raised to erect the Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond. His name is P. S. Bolesau, a former tobaccoist and now sheriff of Danville, Va.

State Senator Robert McMullin Friday forenoon made a desperate attempt on the life of Col. J. N. Smith, editor of the Arkansas Gazette, at Little Rock. Senator McMullin demanded an apology for editorial utterances made in regard to the Senator's action in defeating the railroad commission bill. When this was not forthcoming, the Senator fired point blank at the colonel, who sprang to his feet and struck McMullin's arm, causing the bullet to miss his body by a few inches. McMullin was taken to jail, but was later released on bail. The shooting has caused a sensation, and further and more serious trouble is not unlikely.

Sheriff Donner and his deputies at Knoxville, Tenn., arrested a woman and seven men charged with burglary and concealing stolen goods and unearthed the greatest sensation that city has known for months. For a year past robberies have occurred in and around the city, and thousands of dollars' worth of goods and jewelry were never recovered. Alf Easley and his wife, colored, are the principals arrested. They own a three-story brick house wherein more than \$10,000 worth of jewelry and goods were recovered by the officers. They had twenty men on salary paid to steal for them. Fifty-five gold watches were found in one sack.

## WASHINGTON.

President McKinley intends to visit the Tennessee exposition on Ohio day in June.

The President Monday sent a message to Congress urging that \$50,000 be appropriated to be immediately available, under the direction of the Secretary of State, for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba. The Senate passed without division a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the President. In the House immediate consideration was blocked by Mr. Bailey of Texas, who insisted that an amendment be added embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Dingey objected to the amendment, whereupon Mr. Bailey objected to the bill and the whole matter was sidetracked.

The fifteenth State encampment of the Kentucky G. A. R. began at Lexington Friday with a parade. In the parade was the Confederate Veterans Association, the guests of the G. A. R. When the assembly was called to order in the Chattanooga Auditorium, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, ex-Confederate, made the address of welcome. Judge J. R. Morton, ex-Confederate, presented to the encampment a gavel made of wood grown on Chickamauga's battlefield. His speech was responded to by Gen. Samuel F. Hill, a Federal veteran, who grasped Judge Morton by the hand, and amid wild applause said they were brothers, and that no more should the North and South be rent by armed conflict. The children sang "Dixie." Capt. S. G. Sharp, ex-Confederate, was chief marshal of the parade.

Fire started in the courthouse at Lexington, Ky., Friday, and in a few minutes the upper story and dome were all in flames. The building was completely burned in an hour. Hart's beautiful statue, "Woman Triumphant," purchased by Lexington women for \$5,000, was destroyed in an attempt to remove it. Many of the loose records were carried out, and others are in a steel vault in the basement. The courthouse was built ten years ago, and cost \$120,000. The fire started in the jury room, which was vacant. The county school superintendent was conducting an examination of fifty school children in the court room, and they were all rescued. When the fire was under control it was found that the first floor and basement were partly saved from destruction by fire, but deluged with water. In addition to the total destruction of the Hart statue many valuable paintings in the court rooms were lost. These were portraits of Henry Clay, Richard Meneese, William T. Barry, Judge Robertson, Thomas F. Marshall and other famous Kentuckians, painted by Healy, Sully and other noted artists.

## FOREIGN.

A terrible railway disaster befell a Russian military train Thursday evening between Rokenhof and Silva, on the Valki Jurjev line. Sixteen cars were smashed. Two officers and nearly 100 soldiers were killed and sixty others were seriously injured.

Romulo Villades, a prominent member of the Legislature of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was riding along the highway near Tanchanhuiz when he was fired upon from ambush and killed. The assassin escaped, and there is no clue to his identity.

A special dispatch from Melbourne, Victoria, says no fewer than ninety earthquakes shocks were felt in South Australia during three days. The subterranean disturbances were particularly severe at Kingstons, where buildings were damaged and the inhabitants are living in tents for safety.

Emilio Clark, the United States consular agent at Pura, Peru, has published a statement in the newspapers to the effect that his office has been sacked and impor-

tant documents, money and other valuables stolen. The prefect of police denies this and says that the only seizure was of the furniture.

The report came Tuesday that the Czar of Russia had intervened to stay the progress of the Turkish army in Grecian territory. The Bulgarian army was being mobilized to operate against the Sultan. Abdul Hamid at once agreed to cease hostilities and begin negotiations for peace. It is believed that terms less onerous than the Sultan's first demand can now be arranged.

A battle lasting six hours has taken place between the Uruguayan troops and the insurgents under Lamas and Saravia. The Government forces were victorious, according to the official report. It is further stated that the revolution is dying out, owing to the insurgents lacking ammunition and on account of numerous desertions from their ranks. Later it was officially announced that the insurgents had been completely routed and that the revolution is considered ended.

The Sultan of Turkey literally outdoes Shylock in dealing with defeated Greece. He demands the annexation of Thessaly regardless of the treaty of Berlin. An indemnity of £10,000,000 is also required from the little Hellenic nation. The Turkish army will continue to advance if these conditions are not accepted. Ambassadors of the powers have met to consider the perplexing attitude of the Porte. The powers are not willing to concede all that is asked, and the peace of the Balkans, if not of Europe, seems now seriously involved.

Frank Mason, United States consul at Frankfurt, submits some statistics to the State Department, from which it appears that from south Germany the exports to the United States during the first quarter of this year were \$1,034,242 in excess of the exports during the corresponding period of 1896, and amounted to \$9,495,521. The consul also shows that the maximum export from south Germany to the United States was reached in the March quarter of 1893 under the tariff act of 1890 and the minimum shipments in the same quarter of the next year, immediately preceding the tariff act of 1894.

## IN GENERAL.

Arrangements are being perfected for Queen Victoria to start the electric works of the Hydraulic and Land Company at Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, on or about jubilee day. This will be done by means of the Atlantic cable, the queen touching the button at Windsor Castle.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for the month of April were \$11,384,538, a decrease of \$96,705 as compared with April, 1896. For the last ten months the receipts aggregated \$122,350,404, an increase, compared with the same period of last year, of \$900,083.

The comparative April statement of the exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows as follows: Merchandise, domestic exports, \$76,176,997; increase, as compared with April, 1896, \$6,775,000. Imports, \$101,305,131, of which nearly 50 per cent was free of duty. As compared with April, 1896, there was an increase in dutiable imports of over \$20,000,000, and of over \$22,000,000 in non-dutiable merchandise.

The returns received by the immigration bureau during the last nine months show a marked falling off in the number of immigrant arrivals in this country. The number of arrivals during the nine months ended March 31, 1897, was 142,941, as compared with 209,630 for the same period in the fiscal year 1896. This is a decrease of 66,689. During April the decrease at New York alone was 11,540, and during the first eleven days in the present month the falling off at New York was 10,800. Commissioner General Stump estimates that the decrease for the entire country during the fiscal year ending June 30 next will not be less than 63,000, of which New York probably will show 70,000.

No arrangements have yet been made for forwarding the 15,000 tons of corn stored in Brooklyn warehouses to the plague-stricken districts of India. Six weeks ago Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to charter a steamship of American registry to convey the contributions of food stuffs to India. There is no American vessel available that will hold 15,000 tons. The only vessel that will hold so large a cargo is the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania. The thing to be done, apparently, as the Secretary of the Navy is not empowered to engage more than one vessel, is to see if the British authorities will not provide a vessel to take the larger part of the corn, while an American vessel takes the remainder.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c; butter, choice creamery, 13c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, \$35 to \$70 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 28c to 30c; corn, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 36c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 37c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 37c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 24c; butter, creamery, 11c to 15c; eggs, West-ern, 10c to 11c.

## 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 Senate Monday passed a measure appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba, in accordance with the suggestion contained in a message from President McKinley. Several members of the House insisted upon amending to incorporate a recognition of Cuban belligerency, and the matter was hung up temporarily. The House resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

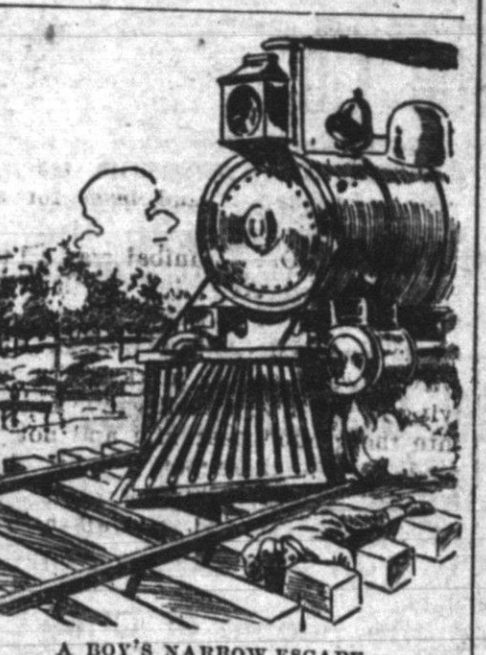
The Senate was occupied Tuesday chiefly by the Cuban question. Mr. Mason spoke in favor of the Morgan resolution, and Messrs. Hoar and Hale opposed. The debate was bitter. Among the bills passed by the Senate were those authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri River between its mouth and the mouth of the Dakota or James River, and across the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers between the mouth of the Illinois and Joliet, Ill., and to prescribe the character, location and dimensions of the same; also for a bridge across the Red River of the North at Drayton, N. D. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The House did nothing of importance.

Another stirring debate on Cuba occurred in the Senate Wednesday. The main speeches of the day were made by Senators Foraker, Cannon, Lindsay and Hoar. Mr. Foraker spoke in favor of a reference of the resolution to the committee, but on the general question declared his purpose of supporting the resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency when it should be reported by the committee. Mr. Cannon was bitter in his denunciation of Spanish atrocity. Mr. Lindsay declared if the information furnished by United States consuls was so shocking as to subject them to danger of assassination if their names were disclosed it was time to send warships to Cuba and to terminate all diplomatic relations with that country. It was developed in the course of a colloquy between Senators Foraker, Morgan and Vest that the State Department had withheld the names of United States consuls reporting on the serious condition of affairs in Cuba because it might lead to their murder. No action on the resolution was taken.

The Senate Thursday passed the Morgan-Cuban-belligerency resolutions by a vote of 41 to 14, after a most interesting debate in which Messrs. Mason, Morgan, Gallinger, Hall, Fairbanks and Hoar participated. In the House the resolution appropriating \$50,000 for relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba passed without a dissenting vote. An attempt to incorporate the Morgan resolution failed, but the debate was sharp and exciting. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

## BOY'S PLUCK SAVES HIS LIFE.

Fred Lawson, Five Years Old, Clings to the Ties of a Railroad Trestle.  
Fred Lawson, 5 years old, the son of a resident of Edgewater Park, Ill., was crossing the Northern Pacific railway bridge at that point the other day when the sharp whistle of an express train caused him to stop short in alarm. Turning



A BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

his head, he beheld a swiftly moving train approaching, the ties beneath his feet quivering as the engine thundered on to the trestlework.

Escape seemed impossible, and for a second the boy was stricken with the terror of impending death. Acting upon sudden impulse, however, he threw himself flat upon the ends of the ties outside the rails and clung desperately to the projecting timber. The whole bridge vibrated as the train sped on its way, but the child clung to his position until the last car had passed. Spectators of the incident were horrified at the boy's peril, for the projecting gear of the car axes almost brushed his back as he lay upon the ties. The danger passed, they came to his assistance and led him in triumph to his home.

## Told in a Few Lines.

Spain has in the last two years sent 272,282 soldiers to Cuba.

The French brigantine Croisne went ashore near Lamaline, Newfoundland. The crew was rescued with the greatest difficulty.

Major Henry McNamara, prominent in Penlan and Clan-na-Gael circles, killed himself at Kansas City rather than suffer the disgrace of being sued for \$20 debt.

A corps of the most skilled detectives of continental Europe are already in London to watch anarchist refugees from their respective countries during the jubilee celebration.

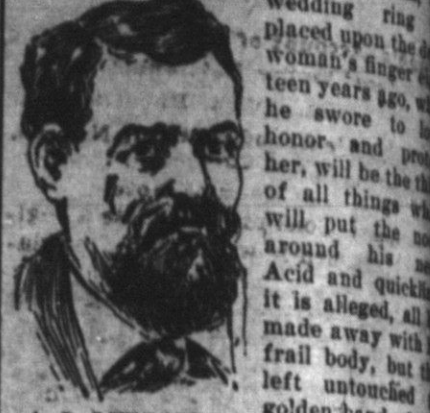
The American Ticket Brokers' Association is holding its nineteenth annual convention at Pittsburgh. About 500 of the 600 members in the association are in attendance.

The battleships Maine and Indiana and the cruiser Brooklyn will be sent to England to represent the United States at the queen's jubilee. Rear Admiral John Miller will command.

The gossip about the State Department is that Assistant Secretary of State Blackhill, who is soon to be succeeded by Judge Day, may be nominated for minister to China, to succeed Minister Denby.

## CHARGED WITH FOUL CRIM.

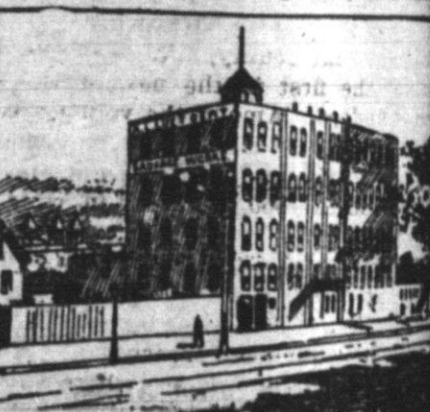
Chicago Sausage-Maker Arrested Having Killed His Wife.  
Adolph L. Luetgert, who is in jail at Chicago, charged with having murdered his wife on the night of May 1, is president of the A. L. Luetgert Sausage Packing Company. Should he be found for the crime charged against him, wedding ring placed upon the woman's finger sixteen years ago, when he swore to honor and protect her, will be the last of all things he will put on her. Acid and quicklime made away with frail body, but the left untarnished golden band of a lock.



The story of the crime, as related by the police, is replete with details of the most diabolical murders ever committed in this country. Luetgert is charged with having planned the killing in advance, and when all was ready to do the deed, with having enticed his wife from the handsome family residence at 10 o'clock that night, after which he hurled her into the adjacent factory and struck her down.

The story next has her body thrown into a huge vat, into which had been dumped a barrel of quicklime and a large quantity of chemical liquid. The quicklime and the acid failed to entirely away the flesh from the bones and otherwise reduce the body. After a wait of an hour or two portions of the remains were raised and placed into a sausage curing receptacle, around which are steam coils capable of producing a heat of 200 degrees. Apparently the destruction was not complete enough to satisfy, and what was not wholly removed in the "smoker" was transferred to the boiler furnace in a engine room. Action here was more the oomph.

The most damaging evidence is in the rings which were identified as the property of Mrs. Luetgert. One of these was the wedding ring, the other a plain guard ring of gold. The finding of the charred bones was good evidence, but not enough to warrant an arrest. Afterward, however, the vat was examined and the same the climax. Close to the bottom of the vat is a draining hole, and both



LUETGERT'S SAUSAGE FACTORY.

the body had been removed the machine evidently turned the hose in and over flowed the receptacle, withdrawing the plug from the hole near the bottom, thinking that the contents would go to the sewer. The mixture thus diluted with water ran off, but enough remained in the bottom of the vat to betray its character. Upon examination the sediment and the rings were found.

## WHAT CUBA'S WAR HAS COST.

American Property to the Value of \$10,000,000 Destroyed.

The New York Herald has the following expert estimate of what the war has cost:

Number of Cubans suffering from hunger	225,000
Estimated deaths from starvation	20,000
American citizens in want, as shown by consular reports	214,000
American property destroyed in Cuba	\$10,000,000
American property interests in Cuba	\$125,000,000
Spanish soldiers sent to Cuba	200,000
Spanish soldiers lost in battle and by disease	45,000
Cost of war to Spain	\$150,000,000
Cost of maintaining present army per month	\$11,000,000
Production of sugar in 1896	1,000,000 tons
Value of sugar in 1896	\$70,000,000
Production of sugar in 1896-97	200,000 tons
Value of sugar in 1896-97	\$14,000,000
Value of normal tobacco crop	\$15,000,000
Value of last year's tobacco crop	\$3,575,000
Annual revenue paid by Cuba before the war	\$25,000,000
Revenue paid by Cuba in 1896	\$5,000,000
Annual imports from Cuba into the United States before the war	\$75,000,000
Imports in 1896	\$300,000
Annual exports to Cuba before the war	\$900,000
Exports in 1896	\$700,000

## MONETARY DELEGATES IN PARIS.

Messrs. Wolcott, Stevenson and Payne Reach the French Capital.

The United States bimetallic commission, consisting of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Gen. Charles J. Payne of Massachusetts, has arrived in Paris. The commission will not take any steps officially until Gen. Horace Porter, the new United States ambassador to France, has presented his credentials. Then, through Gen. Porter, the commission will ask President Faure for an audience. Upon that occasion the commissioners will present their credentials to the president and will await the appointment by the French Government of special delegates with similar powers to their own, with whom they will confer.

The United States commissioners will remain in the French capital for a month and will then proceed to London. According to the French premier, M. Loubet, there is not the remotest likelihood of France taking the initiative in calling a monetary conference until Great Britain agrees to take part in such a conference if it is called.

A majority of the London newspapers, led by the Times, are favorable to Lord Dunsen's motion, made in the House of Lords, asking for an inquiry into the health of the soldiers of the British army in India.



## SOLDIERS' STORIES.

### ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Account of stirring scenes witnessed on the battlefield and in the camps of the Union and Confederate soldiers, as told by those who were there.

A War Woman's Note.

Suppose Colorado will raise a regiment of women now? The Legislature has opened the door for them to become soldiers," said one of those men who think there is only one place for women.

It would be interesting to know how many women served as soldiers on both sides in the civil war. There were many of them, enough for several companies, without doubt, and some of them distinguished themselves, won medals, though I believe only one received a governor's commission. Let me tell you about her.

An Iowa gentleman, F. W. Burrington, has sent me something about Major Belle Reynolds, of whom and her service much has been written that I do not remember to have seen in print. It is that the gallant major was a school teacher, the very first one in Cass County, Iowa. Her father, K. M. Macomber, was an early settler in that county, going there in 1855. The year of that year the future woman soldier of high rank taught in a house located on ground upon and around which the city of Atlanta has been built. Her father had ancestors in the war of the revolution, and her mother, who came from Connecticut, was a relative of the late ex-Governor, ex-member of Grant's cabinet and ex-Minister to Russia, Marshall Jewell. The bright, handsome, independent young lady was a great favorite in the new county and her work as a teacher highly appreciated. One of her brothers, J. K. Macomber, is a prominent lawyer of Des Moines, whose wife is a writer and lecturer of note, and has taken a leading part in advocating the rights and status of women.

From 1855 until 1860 pretty and vivacious Belle Macomber did not have to hunt for scholars; her fame was abroad and school officials did not hesitate to take up with a call school, where the building was a barn and the salary fit only to starve on; she had her pick of the best, received the highest wages paid any teacher in the county, and was always one of the first in the new section's four hundred. Among the young men who regarded the popular teacher with a jealous eye was William S. Reynolds, and in 1860, the year in which the old ship of state ran upon rocks and sank, he came down in a modest Illinois man hadn't been called to the captaincy, Belle Macomber became Mrs. Reynolds, and soon afterward they made Illinois their home, where they were living when the war came. Mr. Reynolds did not wait long after Lincoln's second call for soldiers, a call which quickly followed the first one, before finding himself the choice of a company of young stalwarts for first lieutenant.

When the new soldier informed his young wife that he had enlisted, expecting to see her break down and then brace up and declare that he should not go, he was surprised to see her face wreathed in smiles, joy-prompted, glad smiles.

"What do you think of it, Belle?" asked Soldier Reynolds.

"Think of it—what do I think of your going to the war? Why? I am delighted. It is what you ought to do."

"Then you will not object to my going?"

"No! It is of all things that which I have most wanted you to do since Mr. Lincoln's first call."

"Don't you think you will miss me and wish I hadn't gone?"

"Not for one moment."

It was getting serious. The lieutenant wanted to serve his country, but he didn't quite like to see his bride so contentedly happy at the thought of his going to war for three years; going, may be and quite likely, never to return. He would have preferred a few tears and an assortment of childings for proposing to leave the woman he had recently married, to the gladness she manifested. Seeing that her husband was in deep water, was distressed over the turn of affairs, she threw her arms about his neck and proceeded to give him a new shock.

"I will tell you why I shall not miss you and shall not want you to come home. I am going to the war with you. Now, don't protest."

"But think of it! Think of the long marches, sleeping on the ground, of dangers in battle. It will not do."

"Yes, it will do. I am in perfect health, as strong as you and as patriotic."

When the Seventeenth Illinois went South Mrs. Belle Reynolds was with it, taking the fare of a soldier. At the battle of Shiloh she was under fire until compelled to leave. While on her way to the rear she saw a field hospital. The white faces of the sufferers and the groans of those not so badly injured impelled her to stop. She remained all day and all night, helping to care for and cheer the unfortunates of battle. "That angel of mercy," as the soldiers called her, spent much of her time in the hospitals, nursing the sick, reading to them and writing their letters.

The work of this Iowa teacher of a year before came to the knowledge of Governor Dick Yates—Yates of blessed war memory—and he sent her a commission as major. She was provided with a horse. Her uniform was navy blue and her shoulder straps the same as any major's, gold leaves and all. Officers and men had great respect for her. When the Seventeenth passed over the mountains the men threw their hats in

the air and gave cheers for Major Belle Reynolds. Harper's and Frank Leslie contained pictures of her riding at the head of the regiment. Everybody in the army, East and West, was talking about the woman major. Her war record was in all respects creditable.

Soon after peace came the major studied medicine, and for nearly thirty years she has been a successful physician and surgeon. She was for some years a resident of Chicago, where she had a large practice, often being called in consultation to distant cities. Six years ago she located in Milwaukee. While there she had several conversations with her old war experience. At a reception given by Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Carlson, Major Belle Reynolds was the center of attraction with the twenty or thirty veterans among the guests. It was while at Milwaukee that her health failed somewhat. She went to California on that account, and is now practicing at Santa Barbara. J. A. Watrous, in Chicago Times-Herald.

### How Shells Fall in Battle.

Very few of the war historians, says an old army man, give a fair idea of how bullets, shells and cannon balls come at a fellow in battle. Sometimes, he continues, twenty big cannon balls would be fired at a company and not a man would be injured, when suddenly a ball fired at a higher elevation would cut off a large branch of a tree which would fall with a crash and a half dozen men would be carried off disabled. A half day would pass with hurrying shells flying over the line, when suddenly one would strike in a group of men, explode, and a dozen fine soldiers would be disabled.

Sometimes at close range every shot would tell, shells from rifled cannon crashing into the massed troops like destructive thunderbolts, but more frequently shot and shell fell short of the line or went over it, the men changing position as the gunners got their range.

At first there was a belief prevalent that a rifled cannon could not be fired without killing somebody, but later the boys affected to believe that the "whistlers" scared more men to death than they killed outright.

At all events they became so indifferent to artillery firing that when opportunity offered they would, as they lay in line, go to sleep. At Cave City, Old Hannibal, the largest man in the company was taking a nap while the Confederate artillerymen were experimenting on our line. The firing was wild for a time, but suddenly six balls were planted in rapid succession a few yards in front, throwing dirt over the men and causing a general scramble. Old Hannibal slept through it all, but the next broadside showed, as one of the boys put it, that the durned fools were trying to hurt somebody, and most particularly Old Hannibal, and a half playful attempt was made to wake him or drag him out of range.

The rough horse play was resented by the rudely awakened sound sleeper, and, half awake, he ran back to the danger line, just as the Confederate battery began to deliver another series of shots. They struck to the right and left of the dazed, bewildered man, but he stood stark still, ducking his head and putting up his arms, as would a boy under a storm of snowballs. When the storm was over he turned to his frightened comrades with the remark: "They never touched me," and walked nonchalantly away, although his face was paler than it had been for six months.

After that Old Hannibal was a little superstitious. He believed that the whistlers, as the boys called the cap shells, pursued him of that in some way he was a special mark. If he was lying in the mud, a shell would burrow into the ground near him and not explode. If he thereupon left his place in line and went behind a tree a shell would strike that and scare all the men in the vicinity. On one occasion the Confederates bombarded our camp for three days and did no damage. The next morning a cannon ball knocked a tin cup full of coffee out of Old Hannibal's hand, just as he was raising the cup to drink. He explained to the boys that he didn't care anything for the cup, but didn't like to lose the coffee. They volunteered to make him a barrel of coffee if he would move out of camp, an intimation that they regarded Old Hannibal in the light of a hoodoo.

### Grant's Toilet in Camp.

General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning with Grant," in the Century, says: In the night of the 14th Lee began to move troops to his right. Grant now directed Hancock's corps to be withdrawn and massed behind the center of our line, so that it could be moved promptly in either direction. When the General got back to camp that evening his clothes were a mass of mud from head to foot, his uniform being scarcely recognizable. He sat until bedtime without making any change in his dress; he never seemed particularly incommoded by the travel-stained condition of his outer garments, but was scrupulously careful, even in the most active campaigns, about the cleanliness of his linen and his person. The only chance for a bath was in having a barrel sawed in two and using the half of it as a sort of sitz-bath. During most of this campaign the General, like the staff officers, used this method of bathing, or, as our English friends would say, "tubbing." Afterward he supplied himself with a portable rubber bathtub. While campaign life is not a good school for the cultivation of squeamishness, while the General was always ready to rough it in camp, yet he was particularly modest in performing his toilet, and his tent fronts were always tied close, when he was washing or changing his clothes. While thus engaged even his servant was not allowed to enter his quarters.

The first British translation of the Bible was in the Irish tongue.

## PRESIDENT ASKS AID.

### CONGRESS URGED TO SUCCOR STARVING AMERICANS.

Message to Congress Asking that \$50,000 Be Appropriated—Destitute Americans in Want—Speedy Action by the Senate.

To Aid the Needy in Cuba. President McKinley Monday sent a message to Congress urging that \$50,000 be appropriated, to be immediately available under the direction of the Secretary of State, for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba. Prompt action was taken by the Senate, which passed without division a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the President. Mr. Hitt of Illinois introduced a similar bill in the House, but immediate consideration was blocked by Mr. Bailey of Texas, who insisted that an amendment be added embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Dingley objected to the amendment, whereupon Mr. Bailey objected to the bill and the whole matter was sidetracked.

The President's message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines."

"This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money."

"The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens."

"The latest report of Consul General Lee estimates six to eight hundred Americans are without means of support."

"I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State."

"It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so."

### "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Following the reading of the message Senator Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, favorably reported, with amendments, the resolution introduced by Senator Gallinger last Thursday appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in Cuba. The resolution, as amended, is as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the sum of \$50,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba, said money to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens and for transporting to the United States such of them as so desire, and who are without means to transport themselves."

Senator Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution and there was no objection.

### MEMORIAL OF WASHINGTON.

#### Great Monument Unveiled by the President at Philadelphia.

Saturday was a day of great significance in Philadelphia, for it marked the unveiling of one of the most beautiful monuments in the country, erected at a cost of \$250,000 to the memory of George Washington. President McKinley, his cabinet and the diplomatic corps were present. The military display was large and imposing. There was a squadron of cavalry with a mounted band, four batteries of foot artillery and one light bat-



WASHINGTON MONUMENT, PHILADELPHIA.

tery. All of Pennsylvania's National Guard, about 9,000 men, were out. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and other States were represented. There were Grand Army and civic organizations in line. The navy was represented by the Columbia, and the warships of France, Spain and England, which were in the naval parade in New York last month, steamed up the Delaware. In the evening 20,000 wheelmen paraded. The actual unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whitaker opened with prayer, and Major Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the resulting clamor, augmented by the national salute of twenty-one guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware. This concluded, President McKinley spoke briefly. They say that, with the exception of the shaft at Washington, this Philadelphia memorial is the most magnificent and expensive the country has raised to its father. It cost \$250,000. The equestrian statue of Washington is one of the largest of such works of art in the world—and there are scarcely three score equestrian statues in existence.

## SPURNED BY SPAIN.

### CUBAN REPORTS SHOW OLNEY OFFERED MEDIATION.

Senator Foraker Springs a Sensation by Making Known Diplomatic Correspondence—Secretary's Plan for Pacifying the Island Is Disclosed.

Given Out in Secret. Sensational developments marked the Cuban debate in the Senate Wednesday. It was disclosed that President McKinley and Secretary of State Sherman had given to the Committee on Foreign Relations certain information furnished by our consuls in Cuba, and requested that the names of the consuls be kept secret, because of fear that they would meet with violence, in case their identity became known to the Spaniards.

Several Senators complained because confidential information had been given the Foreign Relations Committee, while it was withheld from the Senate as a whole. Then Senator Foraker submitted to the Senate copies of correspondence between Secretary Olney and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs a year ago, in which this Government proposed to Spain the use of our good offices in bringing about peace in Cuba, with continued Spanish sovereignty, a proffer which Spain rejected, with the plea that "there is no effectual way to pacify the Cubans except upon the condition that they first submit to the mother country."

The pressure of the Cuban question, says a Washington correspondent, is becoming so great in various directions that it is difficult to see how some action on the part of this Government can be much longer delayed.

Growth of the feeling in favor of direct intervention, without wasting more time in useless resolutions of recognition, was indicated by two powerful pleas in favor of interference by this Government for the purpose of putting an end to the war. These speeches were made by Senators Lindsay of Kentucky and Foraker of Ohio, and both were strong and impressive.

Thus the Cuban question is gradually assuming an acute form at the capital. There is not much difference of opinion as to the proposition that the United States has a duty to perform in Cuba, and that in all probability the only solution of the problem is intervention on terms which will save Spanish pride and give Cuba a free government under the protection of this Government and without war between Spain and our country. The real difference is between those who wish to go at this delicate task in an orderly, cautious, reasonable way, doing everything possible to avert war, while still pressing on to the main point in view, and those who would rush into war at the drop of a hat or the firing of a pistol.

There is some surprise that the administration should have given the official copies of the correspondence which took place between this Government and the Government of Spain a year ago concerning mediation or the use of our good offices. That the administration had a purpose in permitting this correspondence to become public just now is generally accepted, and the purpose was, in the opinion of most Senators, to show the world that this Government had already attempted the mild form of settlement called good offices, or mediation, but to no purpose on account of the unwillingness of Spain to accept our kindly intentions. The inference is that the administration wishes it known the next step in the matter which the United States may take with a proper regard to its own dignity is direct intervention.

Annexation or a protectorate might naturally follow intervention, for if Spain and her colony be separated order and peace must be secured in some manner. But a desire to meet the responsibilities of the United States in a strong and unselfish way, to suppress a useless and apparently interminable war and avert human suffering, is the impelling motive. The agitation indicates that a great deal of history is to be written during the coming six months.

### FLOOD OF 1897 OVER AT LAST.

#### Relief Work Practically Abandoned—Loss Estimated at \$14,520,000.

The rapid fall of the Mississippi at all points from Memphis to the gulf gives notice that the flood of 1897 is over. It is now conceded by all the engineers, State as well as national, that there is no longer need for any fear from high water. Not even from the rise which comes down the Mississippi in June. The Mississippi will have fallen so by June that it can take care of any rise that may come down from the Ohio or upper Mississippi. It has been decided also to abandon all relief work, except in a few localities. The colored relief committee at Vicksburg has disbanded because its services are no longer needed. The refugee camps at Natchez and Vicksburg have been broken up and the refugees sent home.

The total area, including wild lands, overflowed was: Arkansas, 3,200 square miles; Mississippi, 6,520 square miles; Louisiana, 975 square miles. Much of the land was swamp. An estimate of the actual damage done in the loss of stock and crops, houses destroyed and swept away, and railroad track injured is: Louisiana, \$1,975,000; Arkansas, \$4,525,000; Mississippi, \$8,220,000; total, \$14,520,000.

### News of Minor Note.

The Emperor of Austria at Preburg, Hungary, unveiled a statue of Queen Maria Theresa.

Very Rev. Edward Allen was consecrated as Catholic bishop of Mobile, Ala., at Baltimore.

The Canadian Government expedition to explore the unknown Hudson Bay country is preparing to start.

Mexico will at once commence the issue of 20-cent pieces, in place of the quarters heretofore forming part of the coinage of that country.

With impressive religious ceremonies a bronze medallion to the memory of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, was placed on the house where he died at Genoa, Italy.

W. J. Calhoun, President McKinley's special commissioner in Cuba, has sent in a brief preliminary report, entirely corroborating the statements heretofore made by Consul General Lee.

Senator Cullom is of the opinion that the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits should be cut down, in order that fraud and crime may be reduced and the revenue of the Government increased.

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

### Gov. Phleger Has Come to the Aid of the House Amendments, Increasing the Rate Made by the Senate in Railroad Taxes by Announcing that Special Appropriation Bills for the Relief of the Ontonagon Fire Sufferers and for Improvements at Mackinac Island State Park Will Be Held Up Pending the Settlement of the Differences Between the Two Houses. The Senate Has Non-Concurred in the House Amendments by a Vote of Four to One, Which Demonstrates that the Upper Body Will Never Indorse the Radical Action of the House.

The House Thursday instructed "The Speaker to appoint a conference committee, and like action will be taken in the Senate. The House has agreed to a bill making the legal rate of interest 6 per cent and the contract rate 7 per cent. It has killed the bill to compel express companies to charge no more for carrying a package over two lines than for the same distance over a single line.

In committee of the whole Monday the House agreed to the Widoe bill requiring all railroad companies operating in the State to sell 500-mile books for \$10, good for use by any member of a firm or co-partnership. The bill was amended so as to fix the maximum rate of passenger fare on Upper Peninsula roads at 3 instead of 4 cents per mile. The Donovan interchangeable mileage book bill was agreed to after cutting it from 1,000 to 500 miles and prohibiting scalpers from handling it. A similar bill was vetoed by Gov. Rich two years ago for constitutional reasons. Another important bill agreed to permits saloons to be kept open on New Year's Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day, and authorizes township boards to permit them to be kept open until 11 o'clock at night, the hour under the present law being 9 o'clock.

There was a scene in the House Tuesday evening when an attempt was made to instruct the conference committees of the two houses to make a final report on the Merriam bill increasing railroad taxation within twenty-four hours. This was defeated on the ground that it was a reflection on the committees. The same fate befell a resolution to instruct the House committee to adhere to the amendments made by the House, which provided a far greater increase than was made by the Senate. The House passed the Widoe bill providing for the sale of 500-mile books at 2 cents per mile, and the Donovan interchangeable mileage book bill. The House also passed an insolvency bill, which renders invalid the preferring of creditors, a bill reducing from 8 to 7 per cent the rate of interest that may be contracted; and the bill providing that where the violation of a condition of a fire insurance policy does not prejudice the company it shall not work a forfeiture of the policy. A strong anti-liquor sentiment manifested itself in the House, that body defeating the bill eliminating New Year's Day, Labor Day and Fourth of July from the holidays on which saloons are required to be kept closed. The commercial fishermen won a decisive victory over the State Fish Commission in the Senate, securing the adoption of amendments to the fish bill so as to increase the size of the mesh of nets.

The Bell Telephone Company won a victory Wednesday, when the House defeated the maximum rate bill, which provided that where rates were reduced to shut out competition the lowest rate should govern in all cities of like population. Several railroad bills passed the House, including those repealing the special Michigan Central charter and the one requiring companies to sell interchangeable mileage. All railroad legislation is at a standstill in the Senate because of the uncertainty surrounding the specific railroad tax. That body refused by a decisive vote to take from the table the bill making the maximum passenger rate on Upper Peninsula roads 3 cents. The House, however, proceeds to kill railroad bills as fast as they appear. The latest to be slaughtered was the Dudley bill, permitting steam and electric roads to lease each other's franchise, etc. The bill providing that twelve days shall intervene between race meetings was defeated in the House. This body slashed \$40,000 from the appropriation for the Michigan college of mines at Houghton. This action foreshadows the fate that awaits all appropriation bills.

### A Battle-Field Lamp.

A new lamp, the invention of Mr. Ludwig Durr, of Bremen, is being tried by the English military authorities. The light is originated by evaporation and superheating of the vapors from ordinary petroleum. Air is drawn into the lamp between the gasifier and an external cylinder, and a smokeless flame of great brilliancy is produced. In short, vapors of great brilliancy are produced by intense heat and converted into gas, which, upon being burned, yields a light ranging from 3,500 to 14,000 candle power. The apparatus is self-acting, and does not necessitate the employment of compressed air. It is so constructed that a lamp and reservoir capable of holding ten liters of petroleum, and supplying a 3,500 candle power light, can be carried about when burning, or may be fixed in any position.

### Hawaii's Mongrel Population.

The idea that we must annex Hawaii to the United States in order to protect it from Japanese aggression and rapacity is all moonshine. Let the few Americans who are inclined to favor annexation read and ponder the census statistics of the Hawaiian islands, collected last winter. Of the total population of 100,020, over 85,000, or nearly 80 per cent, are Hawaiians, that is to say, the Kanaka aborigines—and Mongolians; 15 per cent, are Portuguese and only 3 per cent, are Americans. And this is the mongrel and semibarbarous collection that they wish us to annex to the United States.—Rochester Herald.

### Nansen's Men.

Norway's Storting has voted a lump sum of 4,000 kroner, \$1,080, each to Nansen's twelve companions and 3,000 kroner a year for five years to Captain Svendur, who is to command the next expedition in the Fram, planned for 1898.

### Honor to a Sourette.

Hungary's new bank notes have in one corner a vignette of Frau Lulu Blaha, the sourette of the Budapest Volks Theater.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

### Lesson for May 30.

Golden Text—"I will show thee my faith by my works."—James 2: 18.

This lesson is found in James 2: 14-23. This lesson is found in James 2: 14-23, and shows how Christian faith leads to good works. In the last lesson, one of the most prominent persons in the conference at Jerusalem was James, the brother of Jesus, leader of the church at Jerusalem. His letter is one of the earlier books of the New Testament; not improbably the earliest, though it may have been written after some of Paul's epistles. The dates assigned to it vary from 45 to 63. Its simple, practical nature seems to favor an early date. The book is one of the most attractive in the New Testament, outside of the gospel. It breathes throughout the spirit of a "Christian gentleman," of a man who, not despising the logical discussion, yet preferred to devote himself to the concrete realities of conduct. It has often been supposed that it is in some measure controversial, and was intended to counteract the excessive reliance on faith which might grow out of Paul's preaching. But though it does emphasize the complementary truth, faith is not disparaged. Not Paul's teaching, but at most a bold perversion of it, can be the error which James combats. His book should be read through by teacher and pupils during these two weeks. Its graceful style and charming gentleness, as well as its practical Christianity, will make it very pleasant reading. Many passages in it should be memorized.

### Explanatory.

The Epistle of James, from one point of view, is a protest against sham, of every sort and description. The author denies vigorously that sin comes from God, or from any other source than the sinful heart of man—thus demolishing the arguments of fatalists and all who attempt to evade full responsibility for their actions (1: 12-18). He protests, in the second place, against the self-deception of those many Jews who supposed that familiarity with the law, lifelong hearing of the word, would in any way suffice in place of obedience (1: 19-27). Thirdly, he protests against the snobbishness that attempts to base itself on religious exclusiveness, and has regard to the clothing of rich and poor, yet offends in weighty matters of the law (2: 1-13). Then comes the lesson, a protest against a spurious faith that results in no good works, and is dead (2: 14-26). There are other protests in the remainder of the book, such as that against the inconsistency of a Christian who cannot control his own tongue (3: 1-12), that of those who profess to believe in peace but strive among themselves (4: 1-12), a protest against the folly of a trust in the permanence of worldly plans and riches (4: 13-5: 6). But all these protests are made in a gentle, kindly spirit, designed to suggest to the minds of the readers their own deficiencies in such a way as to lead to repentance and reformation, rather than to denounce them and drive them into greater sin. It is for this reason that James is so good a model for preachers to-day. We need every one of these warnings, though that against an idle faith has less pertinence today than during previous generations; but we need them framed in the same persuasive words if their effect is to be seen in renewed lives and a Christianized society.

### Teaching Hints.

The theoretical discussion of the relation of faith to works in salvation, interesting as it may be to a theologian, has no place in the Sunday school. Even the comparison of Paul's doctrine with that of James, unless thoroughly done, would better not be done at all. Such a comparison might profitably be made in the adult Bible class, under the guidance of the pastor, and would throw much light on the essentials of Christian doctrine. But the central truth of the lesson itself is simple enough for the comprehension of the youngest child. It is withal a truth that needs to be constantly emphasized in the training of children. Youthful impulses towards goodness that end in words do untold harm to character. There are few sights so sad as that of a boy or girl who talks glibly in Sunday school or junior meeting of religious experiences which bear no fruit in daily conduct. A system that trains children and young people to speak regularly in public religious services is valuable just so far as it provides also for the symmetrical development of their character. When it fails in that, it does harm rather than good. No better opportunity could be found for guarding against misunderstanding or wrong emphasis in this matter than the present lesson. For "faith" substitute "believing in Jesus," for "works" "good deeds" or "kindness," or "a pure life," or whatever idea is best suited to the pupils' needs. The term "works" is too technical, to be personally applied without explanation.

In the younger classes the lesson can best be enforced by a story; preferably positive rather than negative. That is, let the story be about some one who had both faith and works, whose faith was discovered through his works. It will require little ingenuity to describe a natural, boyish Christianity, free from priggishness, in such a way as to attract and win the admiration and imitation of the class.

### Next Lesson—"Sins of the Tongue."—James 3: 1-13.

#### To Worship at the Tomb.

And when the Marys came adoring To worship at the tomb, With hearts o'ercome with grief, imploring

Where their Lord had gone, With joy the tidings flew again— The Christ is risen and lives again!—Lutheran.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, of New Haven, Conn., started his congregation by refusing to read the Governor's proclamation appointing Good Friday as a day of fasting. He explained that he followed this extraordinary course of action on the ground that the day is already hallowed by a higher authority than the Chief Executive of the State.

I am sick of treacles on mustard. Let's put the plaster on the sore spot and let the mustard work.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY C. T. HOOVER.

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

## Suburban Rumors

NORTH LAKE.

Tom Murry has found one peach blossom in his orchard.

Apples, cherries, pears and plums promise fair, if cared for this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hudson and daughters were the guests of friends here Sunday.

R. S. Whallan has lost an excellent dog, because said canine had acquired an appetite for fresh mutton.

UNADILLA.

Mrs. O. H. Oert is visiting friends here.

H. Miller of Isoco spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene May of Stockbridge spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Nancy May entertained relatives from Anderson last week.

On account of the teacher, H. S. Reed, being sick with measles, the school is closed for the present.

LIMA.

Gus Zotes spent Sunday in Manchester.

Michael Paul has completed his work as jurymen.

Mrs. Fannie Friermuth spent Sunday with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Covert spent Sunday in Chelsea.

Miss Florence Hammond of Chelsea spent Sunday at home.

Roy Ormsby of Pontiac is visiting relatives and friends here.

The young people surprised Mrs. Chas. Paul Friday evening, it being her birthday.

Miss Bertha Spencer left Wednesday for DeMotte, Ind., where she will visit relatives.

Trouble concerning the town hall was settled Saturday. People using the hall are to pay \$5.

Ed Hammond is around once more gathering eggs. He has been having a severe time with the measles.

Mrs. Michael Schanz was taken by surprise Sunday, when a number of her friends called to make her fiftieth birthday memorable.

Miss Estella Guerin entertained the L. P. A. Club Saturday evening. Ice cream and cake were served and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

SYLVAN.

Miss Bertha Kalmbach is still seriously ill.

Rolla Beckwith of Chelsea spent Sunday here.

Rev. C. G. Zeldier was a Detroit visitor Monday.

Mrs. John Knoll is visiting relatives in Detroit.

Sunday, June 13, our Sunday-school will observe Children's Day. More particulars later.

There will be a morning service at our church next Sunday. The pastor will preach a memorial sermon.

An ice cream social for the benefit of the Sylvan Christian Union will be given at the home of Geo. Merker, on Thursday, June 10.

Mr. J. Dean of the University will occupy the pulpit of our church Sunday, June 6, and will preach at Francisco in the evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Sylvan Christian Union will hold their monthly meeting on Thursday, June 3, at the home of Mrs. Jacob Dancer. All friends of the Union are invited to be present. Gentlemen will also be welcome.

Everybody is invited to be present at the Decoration Day exercises in our cemetery next Sunday. Please bring your flowers to the church about 2 p. m., where we will meet and march to the cemetery. The exercises will embrace music by the Francisco band, singing by the Chelsea B. and B. Quartet and Sylvan Quartet. There will be recitations by the Misses A. Gilbert and D. West, Mr. A. Hafe, and Mrs. Nelson Dancer. The address of the day will be given by Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer of Lansing, preceded by a few remarks from Rev. C. G. Zeldier.

## COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Fowlerville is preparing to celebrate the glorious Fourth.

Mrs. L. Warts is taking a course of treatment at the mineral bath house. —Washtenaw Times. Probably for the removal of her name.

The common council of Fowlerville very kindly consented to allow the saloon keepers of that village to keep their shops open one hour later each day during the fair to be held next fall.

This is how the Howell Democrat speaks of the annual encampment of the M. N. G. "It is settled—the next encampment of state extravagance is to be held at Island Lake, the dates of extravagance being set for August 4 to 8."

A. A. Wood of Saline, president of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders Association has gone to Washington, D. C., in company with ex-Governor John T. Rich, to look after the wool interests in connection with the new tariff bill.

The board of public works has issued an order forbidding employees of the city smoking during working hours. This applies to foremen as well as to those under them. The rule does not sit very well with some of the men. —Ann Arbor Argus.

Last Tuesday evening when Ben Thompson was "scorching" along the sidewalk on River street he ran over a little daughter of Henry Brooks, who was playing on the sidewalk in front of her home, cutting a deep gash in her head. —Ypsilanti Cor. Ann Arbor Democrat.

There is at least one plucky woman in the north end of town. She told an Italian peddler the other day that she did not want any of his wares and that he need not come in. He persisted, however, but when the lady of the house pointed a revolver at him he took to his heels in a lively manner. —Ann Arbor Democrat.

Lawrence E. Mansfield, aged 6 died at Jackson Monday, at the residence of his mother, of brain disease. He was a freak, inasmuch as he was fully developed with whiskers well started and a fine growth of hair covering nearly his whole body. A post mortem will be held.

Robert Bruce, of Ogden, can testify that there is good money in feeding stock cattle. He bought 18 head in Chicago, last fall, has stuffed the corn into them all winter, and sold the lot a few days ago at an advance of \$535, an average of nearly \$30 per head. That is pretty good profit for his corn and labor.—Blissfield Advance.

The Dexter Cornet band is now formally organized and has begun practicing in earnest. Its officers are: Manager, Alfred Davis; leader, Benj. Becker; president, Ray Olsalver; secretary and treasury, Fred Kanska. Any one desiring to become a member of the band has to present an application in due form which is then voted upon.

A young resident of Church st. dressed himself up as a woman Sunday morning and appropriating his aunt's bicycle went out for a ride. When the wheel was missed Sheriff Judson was notified, as the rest of the family thought it was stolen, and the young joker came near being arrested. Appreciating the unpleasantness of his position the lad made haste to return the wheel and getting into his room he got rid of his pursuers. —Ann Arbor Argus.

Judge Newkirk has in his possession two rare documents relating to early colonial times in Virginia. One is a bond of 50 pounds, sterling, dated in 1726 and conditioned upon the solemnization of a marriage. The other is an information made by the crown attorney against a colonist for raising two crops of tobacco in succession upon his land. Both documents are in a good state of preservation. They were secured at the court house of Prince George county, Virginia, during the civil war by Mr. Whalen, of Milan. —Ann Arbor Democrat.

Two children of John Welch, who lives near Milan, met a horrible death Thursday evening of last week by being burned to death in a little log barn in which they had gone to play. They had built a fire in the place and the flames had such headway their exit was cut off. Their cries alarmed their mother, who was in the house, and the poor woman was frantic when she found she could not assist her little ones. The building burned to the ground and nothing but the bones of the children were recovered from the ruins. The victims were aged 6 and 8 years, respectively. —Ann Arbor Argus.

Miss Metta French captured a gorgeous worm one day last fall and carried it into the house. In a few days it commenced to spin for itself a silken shroud. The cocoon was kept in the house all winter. The other day the shell burst and a splendid butterfly came forth. It had short homely wings at first, but in a few hours they had grown to large and graceful proportions, decorated with the same gorgeous markings that distinguished the worm. The cocoon consisted of three layers, the inner one nearly black and of a silk-like texture, the other two of brown shades and finely woven. It is interesting to watch the silent workings of Nature and note the various changes she brings about in her infinite wisdom. Is she not truly an inspired book teaching those who study many useful and suggestive lessons? —Brooklyn Exponent.

## Photography and Counterfeits.

The ingenious Frenchman who invented color photography has given the treasury department of the United States a big scare. It is recognized by the watchdogs of the treasuries of the world that if his invention should get into the hands of counterfeiters the financial system of every nation employing notes as a circulating medium would be threatened. Photography has always been the bane of the officials whose business it is to circumvent the ingenious devices of counterfeiters, and for ten years secret service agents the world over have been watching in fear and trembling for the invention of a process which would reproduce singly or in combination the different colors and tints of the solar prism.

Already counterfeiters are able, by means of photo-engraving processes, to make exact duplicates of the backs of bills, whether they be in green, blue, black or any other color. But the seals and check numbers, printed over the scroll work of the face in different colors, have hitherto thwarted them. They have been obliged to expunge these seals and check numbers with acids. These acids naturally ruined the scroll work below the overlaid colors, leaving a space which the rogues had to re-engrave or put in with brush or pen. The results of such primitive methods were easily detected by experts. But the color photography opens immense possibilities in the hands of clever men. Given paper of similar quality—and they make paper that would deceive an expert—there is nothing to prevent a skillful operator from producing absolute duplicates in such numbers as he may desire of any banknote extant in the circulation of the world. —Detroit Free Press.

## Hot Milk as Nutrient.

If any one doubts the nourishing properties of milk, let a test be made of the following preparation of it: When very weary or weak from exhaustion, heat some milk to the scalding point, until a thin skin begins to wrinkle upon the surface, and then drink it as hot as possible. It refreshes almost instantly and restores the exhausted vitality to a surprising extent as soon as it is taken. It is more nutritious than any of the beef teas made from meat extracts or that made from fresh beef.

## 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.

## Notice.

For sale, at low price—A first-class windmill—derick and elevated tank nicely enclosed—pump accommodating both the well and cistern, 80 feet galvanized well pipe, pipes and inside attic sheet lead lined water tank, large size. Just the outfit if you cannot have connection with the Chelsea waterworks.

GEO. P. GLAZIER.

## Free Pills.

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

**WEALTH FOR BRAINS.** Many have been made wealthy by the use of some simple, useful articles patented. Why not you? Simple, useful articles patented. Write for book and list of inventions wanted; sent free. **ARCHER, ALTON & ALCHER, 271 Broadway, N. Y.**

**Wanted—An Idea** Who can think of a new thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and new list of one hundred inventions wanted.

## 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 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 the genuineness of this offer.

## The True Remedy.

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

## 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, Druggist.

## 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 windstorm? If so, call on N. E. Freer, Real Estate Agent Chelsea, Mich. Terms, reasonable.

## 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.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor on Saturday the 8th day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alva Hudson, deceased.

Frances A. Burkhardt, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 5th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

P. J. Lehman, Probate Register.

## Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, 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, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, in favor of said mortgagee, and the said mortgagee, being the said William Wagner, has caused a notice of foreclosure to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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Local Brevities

About twenty-five of our citizens took in the excursion to Detroit Monday.

The L. O. T. M. will serve ice-cream in the Hatch building on Monday, May 31.

There will be a meeting of the W. R. C. on Friday evening, May 28, at 7:30 o'clock.

St Plunkard has been booked as an attraction at the opera house some night during June.

A good lunch will be served for 15 cents by L. O. T. M. on Decoration Day, in the Hatch building.

MARRIED—On Wednesday, May 26, 1897, Miss Carrie Freer and Mr. Charles A. Gott, both of Jackson.

Some of our bicycle riders are agitating the question of a cinder bicycle path between Chelsea and Ann Arbor.

The Grand Rapids train was delayed at this station last Friday about an hour by the breaking of some part of the locomotive.

It will be but a short time now when the Chelsea and Stockbridge telephone line will be completed, as the work is being rapidly pushed.

John William Jones, with credentials from the Albany Argus, stating that he was on a trip around the world, rode into Chelsea on a bicycle, Monday. He started from Albany April 24.

Memorial services will be held at the M. E. church Sunday, May 30, at 10:30 a. m. R. P. Carpenter Post and W. R. C. are expected to attend in a body, assembling at the post room at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.

The Chelsea Electric Light Co. is erecting new poles and placing its lines in first-class shape, under the supervision of the efficient electrician John Meyers, who has been with the company for several months.

Sheriff William Judson, of this county, recognized throughout the state as one of the foremost of the lieutenants of Governor Pingree, has been appointed by the governor as a member of the board of control of the Jackson state prison.

Don't forget the grand organ recital, sacred concert by Professor Freytag and double quartette of Detroit, and Dr. Riehl's lecture on the "Genesis of Music" at St. Mary's church Tuesday evening, June 1, at 8 p. m. Tickets 25 and 15 cents.

It is quietly rumored that the Lima & Northern railroad will run through Chelsea, Ann Arbor and Plymouth to Pontiac and connect with the P. O. & P. A.—Plymouth Mail. It must have been "quietly" rumored, as no one in this neck o' woods has heard of it before.

The street gang was busy the first of the week repairing the damage to the embankment which was recently fixed upon Park street. The stay wires which were to hold the planking in place gave way, and a large amount of earth had to be thrown out in order to fix it properly.

Most persons suppose a railroad ticket once bought had to be used or purchaser must lose his money. The ticket will be cashed at any office of the company over whose lines it runs. Nor does an unused return coupon become lost; they are also redeemed upon presentation, even after they have expired.

Railroad Commissioner Wessellus has computed the tax to be paid for the year ending December 31 last by each railroad company operating in Michigan. The tax is to be paid July 1 and amounts in the aggregate to \$688,983.78, paid by general law roads. The Michigan Central railroad will pay \$148,070.68.

Here is the formula of making Bordeaux mixture, which should be used freely at this season of the year in the orchard and on small fruits: Lump lime, 4 lbs., slacked into thin whitewash and strained; sulphate of copper, 4 lbs., broken fine dissolved in water; mix and add water to make 50 gallons of the whole.—Michigan Farmer.

Miss Francis S. Taylor, of the University School of Music, Ann Arbor, Michigan, will give vocal lessons on Friday evening and Saturday of each week, at the home of Mrs. J. C. Winans. Miss Taylor has been a successful teacher in the School of Music for five years, and this is a sufficient recommendation of her ability. Any inquiries may be answered at the place above mentioned.

Saturday two dirty men, a monkey and a hand organ were on our streets grinding out "Sweet Marie" to the edification of our citizens. They took several involuntary baths with water thrown from the roofs of the stores. While there was no doubt that the whole outfit needed a bath it was an unfair advantage to take of them, and one that is getting to be worn threadbare in this village.

Chelsea now sports two tandems, A. R. Welch owning one, and B. B. Turnbull the other.

Michael Merkel has been elected delegate from the German Workmen's society of this place to attend the state convention which will be held at Owosso, June 8, 9, and 10.

The Factory team and the City Colts will play a game of base ball at Recreation Park Monday afternoon. Game called at 3:30 o'clock. Admission, gentlemen 10 cents, ladies free.

Report of school in district No. 5, Lyndon, for the month ending, May 21. Attending every day, Vincent Young, Alta Skidmore, Calista Boyce. Standing 95, James Young; 86, Madge Young, Calista Boyce, Grace Collins; 80, Alta Skidmore. Genevieve Young, Grace and Kate Collins have not mislabeled a word during the month, James Young and Calista Boyce missing but one. Mrs. L. A. Stephens, Teacher.

A new swindle is being perpetrated upon the farmers. A man drives up to the farmer's home with a carriage and in a hurried manner announces that he is a messenger from some near by telegraph office and saying that he has a telegram announcing the death of a friend. He secures \$2.50 or \$3.00 in payment of expenses of delivery, and leaves immediately before the farmer realizes that the alleged person whose death is announced in the dispatch is no relative of his, and that it is only another little scheme to fleece the farmer.

The wheat market has met a bad set back since one week ago. There is very little moving yet, and 78c would be high enough at present outlook with every probability of farther decline soon. There is perhaps ten per cent of the crop yet in the hands of farmers being firmly held for a dollar a bushel. New wheat from the south will be in market early in June and the wheat held back in the west last fall is now being crowded on the market and the surplus of this crop in sight all help to depress the price. Rye 28c, oats 20c, beans about the same with no hope of any improvement before next crop. Potatoes 15c, eggs 8c, butter 8c. Wool comes in slowly now and brings 10 to 13c for unwashed. Washed wool will be in market next month and should bring 15 to 17c on the basis of the present prices for unwashed. The new tariff bill is not yet agreed upon and it is very uncertain what the effect on the market will be when it is settled.

Excursion Rates. Wednesday, June 9th, the Michigan Central will run an excursion to Detroit at low rates, on account of the Great Mystic Shrine Parade, which is to be one of the greatest events ever witnessed in that city.

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 round trip. Sale of tickets July 29, 30 and 31, and each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during August. Good to return not later than September 1.

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 20 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.

A Charge Would Not Improve It. "A Swindle" is the name that appears over the office door of a struggling lawyer in the city of Stratford, Ontario. A friend of the unfortunate lawyer suggested the advisability of his writing out his name in full, thinking that Arthur or Andrew Swindle, as the case might be, would sound better and look better than the significant "A. Swindle." When the lawyer, with tears in his eyes, whispered that his name was Adam, the friend understood and was silent.—Ex.

When John Wesley Was in America. Few people know that John Wesley was ever in America. Few people know that it was he, and not Robert Raikes, who established the first Sunday-school in the world. It was John Wesley who preached the first Methodist sermon delivered in the United States. In the Ladies' Home Journal for June Rev. W. J. Scott will tell in the "Great Personal Events" series the story of "When John Wesley Preached in Georgia," which is said to be one of the most interesting narratives in this most successful series.

Personal Mention

A. M. Freer spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

Lewis Hindelang spent Saturday at Albion.

Geo. H. Foster spent Friday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Blanche Cole spent Tuesday at Ypsilanti.

Bernard Parker is a Lansing visitor this week.

Mrs. A. R. Welch spent Tuesday at Grass Lake.

Dr. H. H. Avery and brother spent Sunday at Howell.

Mrs. J. L. Gilbert was a Grass Lake visitor Tuesday.

A. W. Wilkinson was an Ann Arbor visitor Saturday.

Verne Riemschneider was a Jackson visitor over Sunday.

Miss Leora Laird of Ypsilanti spent Sunday at this place.

Fred Freeman of Manchester spent Monday at this place.

Roy Champain of Dowagiac spent the first of the week here.

A. M. Freeman of Manchester was a Chelsea visitor Monday.

Misses Marion Dorr and Esther Reno spent Sunday at Sharon.

Sheriff Judson of Ann Arbor spent Wednesday at this place.

Mrs. Collin Babcock of Grass Lake spent Tuesday at this place.

Miss Alice Hosford of Coldwater is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Hough.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glasier and children spent Sunday at Detroit.

Geo. Foran of Detroit has been spending the past week at this place.

Becker Pratt of Kalamazoo spent several days of the past week here.

Wm. H. Freer has been spending several days of this week at Jackson.

Mrs. John Burg of Ann Arbor was the guest of Mrs. J. S. Gorman Sunday.

Roy Ormsby of Pontiac spent several days of last week with friends here.

Mrs. T. Driane and son, of Howell was the guests of friends here this week.

Mrs. M. Staffan and son Chauncey are visiting friends at Manchester this week.

Mrs. E. A. Harrington has returned to this place, after spending several months with her daughters in the northern part of the state.

Mrs. O. H. Oberst of Durand was the guest of Mrs. Mary Ives the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gildart spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sawyer.

Mrs. Fred Valentine, of Manchester is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Chas. Merker this week.

Charles Tarbell of Jackson spent Sunday at this place, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Lehman.

Misses Lettie and Lillie Wackenhut are entertaining their friend, Miss Lena Lassen, of Port Huron this week.

W. E. Watson and son Mark of Bancroft have been spending the week at this place, the guests of Mrs. Mary Ives.

Messrs. Alva and A. F. Watkins and Miss Ida Watkins of Jackson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbert Sunday.

Annual Pioneer Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Washtenaw county will be held in the Opera House in Saline on June 9, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. A large attendance is expected and the hospitable people of Saline and adjoining towns are making arrangements for the meeting and will welcome all the old settlers of the county and their sons and daughters, and furnish them with a bountiful dinner.

Judge W. D. Harriman, of Ann Arbor, will deliver an address on the life and character of Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch. Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti; Jessup Wood, of Lodi; Wm. H. Davenport, of Saline, and J. W. Wing, of Scio, and others will also deliver addresses on pioneer life and read biographical sketches of some of the well known pioneers who have recently passed over the river.

Music by the Saline quartette.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gutekunst wish to extend their thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted them during their recent affliction, and who furnished the beautiful flowers.

MILLINERY

I have just received a large addition to my stock of millinery, and would be pleased to have you call and inspect the same. You will find something there that will please you.

Ella M. Craig.  
Over Postoffice.

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.

ADAM EPPLER BUTCHER

"THE" 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.

Farmers, Attention!



This week we offer

MEATS

Fancy honey cured hams 12c per lb.  
Fancy picnic hams 9c per lb.  
Choice breakfast bacon 10c per lb.  
Boiled ham sliced 20c per lb.  
Pickled tongue cooked in vinegar 20c lb.  
Salt pork 5 cents per pound.  
Pickled pigs feet 10c per lb.

If you are looking for Cultivators

We have them in Albion, Lehr, Ohio, both walking and riding from \$13.00 to \$28.00, one horse cultivators from \$2.75 to \$6.00. Be sure and see the "Iron Age" pivot ball bearing wheel cultivator, the greatest invention of the age, any child can operate it. For cultivation of crops on hillsides or for work among very crooked and irregular rows, there is no cultivator to compare with it. Spring and spike tooth harrows from \$9.50 to \$20.00. Buggies and lumber wagons, cornplanters, screen doors, etc., all at bottom prices.

Hoag & Holmes.

See our new steel weeder at \$10.00.

STORY TELLING

It is all right to amuse the public, but the keen sense of the thinking class of housewives ignores the stories and looks for actual Quality and Purity when they go out buying eatables. All know that Quality and purity rule first and prices are always right at Freeman's, hence our large and increasing patronage.

VEGETABLES

Fresh crisp Charleston cabbage 5c each.  
Fresh crisp lettuce at 12c per lb.  
Radish, long scarlet, 2 bunches for 5c  
Bermuda onions 7c per lb.  
Large bunches tender asparagus 5c  
Fancy large fresh cucumbers at lowest prices.  
Fresh tender onions 3 bunches for 5c.

FRUIT

Strawberries very fine at lowest prices at season advances.  
Large ripe pineapples 13c each.  
Nice ripe bananas at 10c per doz.  
Jumbo bananas at 20c per doz.  
Messina wax lemons 20c per doz.  
Cocoanuts 5c each.  
St. Michael oranges 30c doz.

The largest, cleanest, freshest stock of high grade staple and fancy groceries in Chelsea. Leave us your orders and insure yourself of immense satisfaction.

FREEMAN'S.





### CHAPTER XIII.

Two years have dragged their slow length away. Two years! I have but brief records of them here and there—so brief and so far between that it seems to me they must have been very unprofitable of events.

I have had two seasons in London, and a winter in the South of France. I know that the boys are flourishing, and that Moorlands is still our own; that Darby is my shadow as of yore, a sweeter, gentler and more tender shadow than even in his childish days. I know, too, that my husband is devoted to me both; that every good and beautiful gift of life is showered upon me, and that Joan, Lady Ferrers, is a personage of no small dignity and importance in the country.

It is night, and late night too. Monk's Hall has been gay with guests and festivities, but they have all departed now. It is the first night of the new year, and I have been sitting alone in my dressing room, gazing into the fire—alone, yet not alone, for a host of memories peopled my solitude and gazed at me from out the flickering flames. As I so looked back and thought, a knock came at the door, and, in answer to my "Come in," a pretty girl figure advanced and dropped into the chair beside my own.

"I thought you would not mind," she says, apologetically; "and it is my last night."

She is very pretty, and she is the only girl I have ever called friend, though many bestow that name on me. She is no other, in fact, than that same Nettie Croft of whom I was once so jealous. She has been staying with us for this Christmas week, but to-morrow she has to go home—to a very dreary home, poor girl! with the sordid, embittered old woman who is her only living relative, and whose tongue and temper are proverbial in the neighborhood.

"I am glad you have come," I said, cheerfully; "I thought you would."

"I am sorry to go home," she said, with a plaintive accent in her rich young voice; "so very, very sorry. I think you spoil me, Joan; every time I come it is harder to go away. But are you tired—you look so pale to-night?"

"Not more tired than usual," I answered; "this has been a very fatiguing week."

"I envy you!" she said suddenly. "Oh, I envy you! What would you do if you had the empty days, the dreary round of commonplace events, the wretched beaten track to tread that I have?"

"You will have other chances," I said. "You are young yet. I—I think it is a mistake to marry young."

"I shall never marry at all," she said, paling to the hue of her white wrapper. "I—I put that idea aside long ago."

"You mean," I said, looking gravely at the sad young face, "that you have cared for some one too well to forget?"

"Yes," she said, very low and with a pained, drawn look of the pretty brows; "I suppose most girls have had an experience of that sort before they are twenty. I can't help it if mine has taken a deeper root than most. You don't mind my speaking to you?—it is a relief at last."

"Mind?—no. The experience of one season, was it not? And you think it will last?"

"It will last," she said solemnly, "all my life."

The fire flames died down for a moment. I think I was glad of the sudden gloom. I bent a little nearer to the flames, a shiver seemed to chill my veins.

"Did he—did he love you?" I asked.

"He made me believe so," she answered, the faint color springing into her face. "And then he forgot."

"And then he forgot?"

"Suppose he returns?"

"He will never return to me," she said, the slow tears rising to her eyes; "even if he did."

"I know," I said, in that broken pause, "it is never the same thing. One may join the thread, but there is always the knot to mar it."

She looked at me quickly.

"You have not escaped either," she said tenderly. "I—I feared it. But it is over, is it not?"

"Oh, yes!" I answered. "It was over long, long ago."

"I wish I could say the same," she said brokenly. "It is so hard—so terribly hard to bear. Sometimes I think, if we meet again suddenly, face to face, without warning or preparation, I—I should betray myself. That—with a sudden shudder—that would be terrible. I should die of shame."

"You think he does not love you, then?"

"I am sure of it." She covered her face with her hands, and for a moment we were both silent.

Then she rose slowly to her feet, and leaned her arm on the mantelpiece, and bent her head down on it.

"It is Yorke Ferrers you love," she said in a low, hard voice, "Yorke Ferrers. And you are his uncle's wife."

"It is a complication, is it not?" I said bitterly. "But you should have put it in the past tense. It was Yorke Ferrers I loved. That was two years ago. Ah, with a sudden outburst of unreasoning passion, 'why did you speak of it? Why recall the dead? It is over—buried—crushed out—stamped out!'"

"Where is he?" she interposed calmly. "I do not know. I have not seen him for two years. He—he went abroad."

"And when he returns?"

"He will not return here. He—he dare not."

She raised her white face and looked at me in a strange, dazed way.

"Yorke Ferrers dazed anything," she said. "He will return."

### CHAPTER XIV.

The next morning while I was sitting

in the morning room listening to Darby playing on the piano the door opened and my husband entered. He came straight over to me where I sat by the bright wood fire. I noticed he had some letters in his hand.

"Go on, child," he said, as Darby stopped and moved round.

She turned and resumed her playing, only keeping it soft and subdued, so as not to drown his voice.

"Joan, my dear," he said, "you remember the new housekeeper is coming to-day?"

"Yes," I answered; "the woman you engaged in London."

"Woman! She thinks herself quite a lady," he said, laughing. "She is a very dignified and imposing personage indeed. But I thought I would remind you, for you must see her when she comes. I suppose her rooms are ready?"

"Oh, yes," I answered; "I saw about them this morning. I am so sorry to lose Mrs. Birket. She was such a dear old thing."

"But she is really too old for so responsible a post," said Sir Ralph. "I thought it best to pension her off, poor old body! You see, my dear, you are so young, and we are away so often, that it is necessary to have some one trustworthy and capable to look after the place and the servants."

"I took Nettie safe home," he went on presently. "Poor little thing! I wish she were happier. She is such a sweet, good girl. I have always been fond of Nettie. I used to think at one time that she and Yorke would make a match. He seemed very fond of her."

"Yes," I said quietly.

"By-the-by, I have had a letter from him at last; he is tired of roving—he is coming home."

"Home!" I cried sharply; "do you mean here?"

I had the letter in my hands. I was looking at the superscription. How well I had known that writing once! How my heart used to beat at sight of it. Even now a faint tremor shook me as I held it. This was the letter:

"San Francisco, Dec. 187—

"My Dear Uncle—

"I am sick of roving. I have been to silver mines, and lead mines, and oil pits, and across deserts, and mountains, and rivers, and seas, until I am yearning for a breath of the old pine woods, and a look at the old house. You may expect me back almost on the heels of my letter. Complications to my aunt. I trust she can give me a corner at the Hall for a little while, till I can look about and see what I had best do. I am afraid the Bar was a failure. I couldn't stand the dryness and the doubtful honesty of legal complications. But I suppose there are other things. However, we will talk that over when we meet. Kind regards to all.

"Your affectionate nephew,

"YORKE."

"He has got over it," I said to myself, as I folded the letter, and replaced it in its envelope. "He would not call me aunt, or wish to come back here, if he had not. Oh, I am glad—I am very, very glad!"

A weight seemed lifted off my heart. I looked up at Sir Ralph, cool and unembarrassed.

"Of course he must have his old room," I said. "I had better give orders for it. He may return at any moment."

"Thank you, dear," Sir Ralph said heartily. "I am glad you don't mind. I—I was a little afraid you might not like it. I don't think Yorke behaved very politely that time we met him at Salisbury—going off in that abrupt manner, and throwing up his profession and starting off to America. He was always a strange boy. I do hope he has quieted down a little."

"I have no doubt he has," I said calmly.

### CHAPTER XV.

A few moments later and the door opened to admit the "lady in reduced circumstances," as Sir Ralph had described the new housekeeper. As I looked up with some curiosity, I saw a dark face somewhat rich in the coloring of cheek and lip—a tall and very beautiful figure, and surrounding the whole, a head of snow-white hair. So white and silky and beautiful was it, that the dainty lace cap seemed almost an affront to its beauty, and yet it seemed to me the face looked too young for its framework. The fire so darkly glowing in the heavy-lidded eyes was altogether out of keeping with such signs of age. A strange-looking woman; but, after all, her looks didn't signify much, and her manners were irreproachable. I told her of her duties, and she expressed herself quite satisfied with her rooms and the arrangements.

"I don't think I shall like her," was my reflection as I sat gazing down on a blank sheet of paper—blank, save for the "Dearest Nettie," that I had scrawled in my untidy handwriting. "I suppose she is a lady; she has the manners and appearance of one. But she gives me the impression of something covert—underhand—watchful. Her eyes look too young for her face, and her voice seems forced into those low, even tones."

Then I dashed into my letter.

"Dearest Nettie:

"I have some news that will surprise you. Yorke Ferrers is coming here. He may arrive to-day—to-morrow—next week. I cannot say decidedly when. Tell me if you will come over and dine and sleep here the day after to-morrow."

"Yours,

"JOAN."

I sealed it up and addressed it, then left it on the table till the letters should be collected for the post-bag. This done, I turned once more to my favorite chair by the fire. The flames leaped merrily up; the dark, glowing colors in and about the room stood out in rich relief.

"It all looks very comfortable," I said to myself. "I wonder Darby has not come. It must be nearly time for tea."

I leaned forward towards the flowers, and smothered a little yawn. Just then I heard the door behind me softly open.

"Is that you, child?" I said lazily.

"Where have you been all this time?"

The flames died down and left the room in sudden darkness. Wondering at the silence, I looked round. A figure stood there outlined against the pale light from the windows, and the faint glow of the wavering fire.

For a second my heart stood still. I did not rise. I felt as if turned to stone.

Then suddenly the light leaped up, and the figure came forward from the shadows, and the deep tones of a remembered voice spoke to me:

"I fear I startled you. I told them not to announce me. I have come sooner than I expected."

I rose then. The calm, measured tones, the absence of any formal greeting, the hands, coolly and conventionally, as friends might have done. But platitudes did not come easily yet.

"We—we expected you," I said, "but not so soon. Your letter only arrived this morning."

"Did it?" he said in the same quiet, even tones. "I hope I have not put you to inconvenience. How are you all?" looking round the room, bright now with treacherous glow from the flaming logs.

"How is my uncle—and Darby? You took me for her, did you not?"

"Yes, for a moment. We always have tea here together about this time. I will ring for it," I added mechanically.

"Do," he said. "It will be like the old days in the school room. Poor old days! How far back they look now!"

The lights were brought, and the tea, and with their entrance came Darby, flitting, pure and spirit-like, into the room, pausing as if some prescience warned her of an intruder on its dear loved solitude.

"Who is there?" she asked quickly.

"Yorke?"

I led her up, and placed her hand in his.

"She at least is not changed," I said as our eyes met.

"Except to look more like an angel," he said very softly, and his lips touched her brow.

A great peace and calm seemed to settle upon us with the child's presence. She took off the restraint and hardness that we had both betrayed. I looked at Yorke's changed face with a sense of wonder, for it was changed, and something seemed to tell me not for the better.

And I, looking at him, felt that I had changed too. A sort of numbness was upon my heart. It thrilled no longer with the old vivid joys, and hopes, and fears. It beat on quiescent, and at peace. I could not have gone back now to the old foolish times, or stretched out quick arms, crying: "Come back! Oh, fill my life again!" for, suddenly, without warning, or reason, or preparation of any sort, a truth shot home to me, barbed and sharp, but wholesome in its pain—a feeling that he never had filled it; that I had only dreamt he did.

In the unuttered consolation of that thought, I grew at ease with him. When last we had parted, there had been a lover's plea in eyes and voice; but now, by night of two cold, barren years, it was changed and silenced.

I looked life and its necessities in the face from a calmer standpoint, and he—almost thought he must have forgotten altogether. His composure accomplished my own. Not one trace was there in voice or look of the old love, or the old sorrow. We had fought the battle in our respective ways; we met, and claimed victory.

When I went to my room that evening to dress for dinner, I said gladly, wondering:

"He is cured, and I—I have conquered. Heaven has been kinder to me than I deserved!"

(To be continued.)

### LEARNED BUT CAN'T READ.

A Brockton Woman Educated by Listening.

The wonderful development of certain faculties in the cases of persons who have lost the use of some of their natural functions, or of others whose faculties have not been fully developed, has long been a matter of remark, but it is not alone the outside observers who appreciate the provisions of nature for the benefit of the unfortunate.

The sufferers themselves often appreciate this fully, says the New York Sun, and in some instances, after years, grow to depend so much upon their acquired faculties as to be afraid of a change, even if they have the chance of one.

An illustration of this is given by a woman in Brooklyn who never has learned to read or write. In no way could one discover this except by her own admission, or by putting her to a direct test, for she is one of the best educated women in the country, conversant with languages, art, literature and all the current topics of the day.

She is rich, too, and could afford all the services of the best teachers if she but chose to learn to read, but she refuses to do so.

When this woman was a child her parents lived far from schools, so she had no chance then to read or write. As a mere child she began to earn her own living, and again the chance for schooling slipped away. Then she married and the care of a family took up her time. By time the babies were off her hands her husband had grown rich, and then she began her real education, and now, as a widow, she continues it.

Her companions read to her about all the topics which interest her. Years of such work have stored her mind with a rich treasure of knowledge, and there is not a page of a book that has been read to her that she is not familiar with; her stores of knowledge are at her instant command. Why will she not learn to read? Because, she says, she fears that this wonderful memory, which is now such a treasure-house to her, might be impaired if she were to do anything to weaken the demands upon it.

What such a memory can do is well illustrated in the case of a tailor of this city who cannot read or write. He is probably the most widely known man in his business here, as for many years he has done business with New York's firemen and policemen. Almost every man of these two bodies has dealings with this tailor, and each month he visits every station house and engine and truck house in this city to collect his dues. He has acquired considerable wealth, and it is said of him that in all the years he has dealt with the firemen and policemen he never was known to make a mistake of a cent in any man's account, although all his records of transactions have been kept in his head.

## THE SACRED THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY.

When Columbia Chants the Praises and Decorates the Graves of Her Dead Heroes.



### AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

ATURE was in her gentlest mood. The sunset was gorgeous, the air clear and light, and the pretty cottage home of Widow Morton looked neat and inviting as a palace, yet its occupant sat at the vine-covered window, sad, tearful and depressed.

The morrow was Decoration Day, and that was for her always an occasion of subdued sorrow. Mingled with memories of the hero she faithfully mourned, however, was now a fresh and therefore more poignant grief, and when she arose and went out into the little garden the sacred, tender emotions that always hallowed this season were clouded by the intrusion of a trouble scarcely her own.

In the near cemetery rested her husband—a patriot who had turned the tide of a great battle by his heroism, and who for twenty years after the war was the pride of the little community in which he lived. How faithfully she mourned him the carefully nurtured flowers always gathered on the eve of the coming memorial day, as now, told to every neighbor, who, with her, revered the memory of a true man and a brave soldier.

"Poor Barry!" she murmured, lifting her tear-filled eyes, and glancing anxiously

at the clock. It was half past five. The banker had learned that his daughter had given her heart to a struggling young village physician. She, Mrs. Morton, had learned that afternoon of an angry scene at the mansion, in which the proud Mrs. Morton had told his child he would rather see her dead than the wife of a nameless, penniless country doctor, and they were packing up now to leave Lupton forever.

"Madam, can you direct me—I am looking for the home of Dr. Morton?"

The widow looked up. Then her heart began to tremble. She knew the speaker, though she did not know her—the great man from the city.

She saw in his nervous, suppressed manner the anger that was ready to flash forth at slight provocation. She guessed his mission—he had come to parry bitter words with the young man who had stolen his daughter's heart.

"I am his mother, sir," she said simply. "Will you not come in and wait for him?"

The banker twined his great watch chain furiously, reflected impatiently, and nodded with curtness. Then as she showed him into the neat sitting room and placed her flowers on a table, and a sword and a belt above it told their own story, a token of sudden interest came into the visitor's eyes.

"You—you are a soldier's widow, madam?" he inquired, almost reverently.

"Yes, there is my hero!"

She was heart full, and, pointing to a picture on the wall, she left the room, weeping over a tender memory, weeping because she knew this proud man had come to crush her Barry's heart.

"That!" echoed the banker, arising, pale and startled, "that!" but the widow was gone, and did not hear him.

Like a man in a dream he sat for fully ten minutes staring at the picture. Then, trembling, rapt, he arose and scanned the framed record of John Morton's war service.

"Chattanooga," he read. "That picture!" and he took a small, faded, ragged counterpart from his pocketbook and compared them. "The same man—after all these years!"

When Widow Morton re-entered that room shortly afterwards, to her infinite surprise she found it untenanted, her visitor gone.

She had not the heart to tell what she had learned of Eleanor Morse, to tell of her mysterious visitor to Barry that day.

The next, as they sat by John Morton's grave in the beautiful Lupton cemetery, after they had placed the flowers upon the mound revered, she was about to speak of it, when, glancing up, she saw approaching—the man who had visited her so strangely the day previously.

He bowed to her gravely. He lifted his hat, he placed beside her own simple flowers on her husband's grave an exquisite wreath of roses.

And then he sat down beside them. His eyes were full of tears. Memory and fidelity had broken down all his pride, and in that moment the widow comprehended that her darling boy would never know how nearly he had lost the woman he loved.

A soldier had saved Richard Morse's life at Chattanooga at the risk of his own—nobly, heroically. There had been a hurried exchange of photographs, a promise never to forget, a quick alarm, scattered forces, and the two parted never to meet again in life.

But Richard Morse had never forgotten, and gratitude sealed the lips of pride and sanctioned the appeal of love on that bright, beautiful Memorial Day.

Pure and Undeveloped Patriotism. Patriotism, pure and undeveloped, is one of the noblest sentiments that can inspire a human heart, and no page of history chronicles more sacrifices, more unselfish effort and more lofty and determined en-

deavor than characterized the period of that bitter and uncompromising struggle. The hundred years of it has never been told, and only in the books of the recording angels above are many of the entries to the credit of those who gave up everything that they held dear that the honor of the American name might be upheld; and upon the historical battle grounds of the disputed territory, as well as upon the scattered graves all through the entire Union, it is fitting and proper that garlands be laid and that patriotic tears may fall.

No Oath Needed.

It is a pleasing sight, albeit a sad one, to see the veterans of battles and campaigns keeping time to the music by which they once marched to fight for the Stars and Stripes. Then those men were in the fire and flush of first youth; now they emphasize their speech with a crutch. A story is told of a man who was in court as a witness in a case at litigation, and who was ordered by the judge to hold up his hand and be sworn. He held up his left hand.

"Hold up your right hand!" roared the judge.

"I can't, your honor," said the man. "Fine him for contempt of court, and send him to jail until his fine is paid!"

"All right, your honor, but there isn't any hand to my right arm. It lies buried at Shiloh. I am a soldier!"

"Remit his fine. He needn't be sworn. Now, tell us what you know about this case," said the judge, wiping his eyes suspiciously hard.

LAY HIM LOW.

LOSE his eyes; his work is done. What to him is friend or foe? Rise of moon or set of sun? Band of man or kiss of woman? Lay him low, lay him low, In the clover or the snow, What cares he? He cannot know. Lay him low.

As a man he fought his fight. Proved his truth by his endeavor. Let him sleep in solemn night. Sleep forever and forever. Lay him low, lay him low, In the clover or the snow, What cares he? He cannot know. Lay him low.

Fold him to his country's stars. Roll the drum and fire the volley. What to him are all our wars? What but death hemlocking folly? Lay him low, lay him low, In the clover or the snow, What cares he? He cannot know. Lay him low.

Leave him to God's watching eye. Trust him to the hand that made him. Mortal love wears dimly by. God alone has power to set him. Lay him low, lay him low, In the clover or the snow, What cares he? He cannot know. Lay him low.

Leave him to God's watching eye. Trust him to the hand that made him. Mortal love wears dimly by. God alone has power to set him. Lay him low, lay him low, In the clover or the snow, What cares he? He cannot know. Lay him low.

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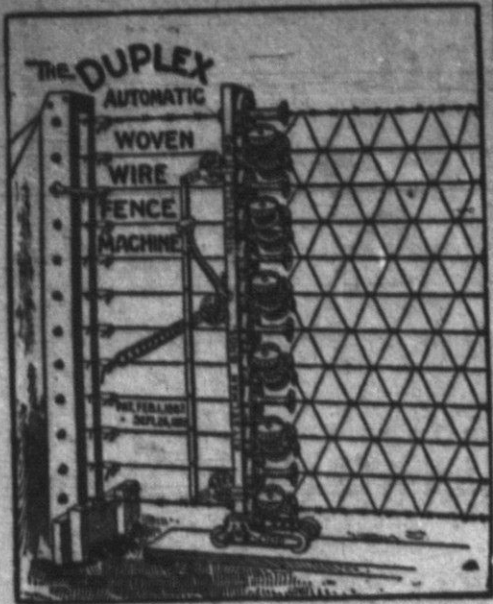
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## FARMERS

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.

## Lace Curtains

### Look Like New

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

## Chelsea Steam Laundry

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, Feb. 7, 1897.

**TRAINS EAST:**  
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.  
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.  
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.  
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.  
**TRAINS WEST:**  
No. 3—Express and Mail 9:25 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.  
No. 7—Chicago Express 9:50 p. m.  
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.  
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

## 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.

### The Coast Line to MACKINAC

—TAKE THE—



## TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO

### New Steel Passenger Steamers

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

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE BOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

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

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE.

Between Detroit and Cleveland

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

Sunday Trips June, July, August and Sept. Only EVERY DAY BETWEEN

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. SCHWARTZ, S. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

## It is not

hard to tell which is more important.

## Quality

is our standard, not quantity.

Try us

and be convinced.

## Geo. Webster,

Merchant Tailor.

### R. MCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.

Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

CHELSEA, MICH.

### E. J. PHELPS.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Hatch & Durand Block.

CHELSEA, MICH.

### FRANK SHAVER,

Prop. of The "City" Barber Shop.

In the new Babcock Building Main street.

Bathroom in connection.

CHELSEA, MICH.

## FIRE AND TORNADO

### INSURANCE.

## TurnBull & Hatch.

### GEO. W. TURNBULL

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Pensions and patents obtained. None but legal fees charged.

Money placed and loaned on good security.

### FIRE INSURANCE

### H. AVERY, DENTIST

All kinds of dental work done in a careful and thorough manner.

Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anesthetics used in extracting.

Permanently located.

Office over Kempf Bros.' Bank

### W. S. HAMILTON

Veterinary Surgeon

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

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1897.

Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April 13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7th.

J. D. SCHNITMAN, Sec.

## PATENTS

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C.

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

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$10 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

## MOORE BROS.

have opened a

## REPAIR SHOP

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

### Saw Gumming a Specialty

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

## PRINTING

## A SEA ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Extraordinary Superstition Once Prevalent in England.

The curious superstition that there is an ocean above the clouds is illustrated by the following strange story by an old English writer: "One Sunday the people of a certain village were coming out of church on a thick, cloudy day, when they saw the anchor of a ship hooked to one of the tombstones—the cable, which was tightly stretched, hanging down from the air. The people were astonished, and while they were consulting about it suddenly they saw the rope move as though some one labored to pull up the anchor. The anchor, however, still held fast by the stone, and a great noise was heard in the air, like the shouting of sailors. Presently a sailor was seen sliding down the cable for the purpose of unfixing the anchor. When he had just loosened it, the villagers seized hold of him, and while in their hands he quickly died, just as though he had been drowned."

"About an hour after the sailors above, hearing no more of their comrade, cut the cable and sailed away. In memory of this extraordinary event the people of the village made the hinges of the church doors out of the iron of the anchor." It is further stated that these hinges "are still to be seen there," a bit of evidence much like Munchausen's rope wherewith he once climbed to the moon. If you doubted the story, you were confronted with the rope.

There is another queer tale about this aerial ocean. "A merchant of Bristol," it is said, "set sail with his cargo for Ireland. Some time after, while his family were at supper, a knife suddenly fell in through a window on the table. When the merchant returned and saw the knife, he declared it to be his own and said that on such a day, at such an hour, while sailing in an unknown part of the sea, he dropped the knife overboard, and the day and the hour were found to be exactly the time when it fell through the window." All of which was once implicitly believed by many and regarded as incontrovertible proof of the existence of a sea above the sky. One is at a loss to conjecture how that "unknown part of the sea" connected with the rest of it. A physical geography showing this would be no small curiosity.—Boston Post.

## SILK WORMS OF LEBANON.

How They Are Cultivated in the Mountains of Tripoli.

Harry Fenn, the artist, has written a paper, entitled "Silk and Cedars," for St. Nicholas, describing his visit to the famous mountains of Lebanon. Concerning the silk industry, which plays such an important part in the lives of the natives, Mr. Fenn says: As the time approaches for the silkworm to hatch out the egg the family move out of the house and camp under the trees, giving up the entire establishment to the worms, after having placed the eggs on shelves made of a reedlike bamboo. At first the young worms are fed on finely chopped leaves, but as they grow larger the leaves need only be broken in two. The people have to feed and watch the worms night and day, or they wander in search of food and get lost, and in the silence of the night the sound of the worms feeding is like a gently falling rain.

The worms fast three or four times during this period, and about 24 hours is the length of each fast. A curious feature about their fast is their posture. They assume the attitude of a cobra snake about to strike and remain rigidly fixed in that position for the entire period. When they are ready to spin, small branches are placed on the shelves, and as the cocoons are formed upon them the dead twigs seem to bear golden fruit. When the worms get through that part of the business, the neighbors are called in—something as to an old fashioned New England apple paring bee. They call it "qtat" in Arabic—that is "picking," and soon you see piles of pale green, pure white and golden yellow cocoons heaped upon the floor. Later they may be spun into hanks, but usually the cocoons are sent down the mountains to Tripoli or Damascus, and after their 30 or 40 days of toil they, too, often have to sell the produce for next to nothing, as the Chinese are always ready to undersell them.

Another curious use Mr. Silk worm is put to is to soak him in vinegar for some hours, after which he is drawn out into so called "catgut" to make snells or leaders for fishhooks.

## Serving Carrots.

A way of serving carrots is the following, evolved by a cook desirous, as all cooks should be, of "something new." The vegetable is scraped, diced and boiled till tender. Meanwhile a slice of onion is browned in a tablespoonful of butter. With this one tablespoonful of flour is rubbed smooth and stirred until the flour is cooked. Then one cup of tomato juice, not heated, is added to the mixture with a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. The whole is stewed together three or four minutes before being strained over the carrots, which have been drained. This dish is much more palatable than the creamed carrots because it adds a needed flavor and is none the harder to prepare than the better known preparation.—New York Post.

## What Is Really Needed.

"Somebody has invented another talking machine."

"That's a stupid thing to do. Won't these scientists ever learn that what the world needs is listening machines?"—Chicago Record.

## To the poet, to the philosopher,

to the saint, all things are friendly and sacred, all events profitable, all days holy, all men divine.—Emerson.

The man who has not passionate local attachments can never become patriotic in any broad or generous sense.—American Friend.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

## Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, May 14, 1897.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 72,674.47
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	91,393.94
Banking house.....	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,814.09
Other real estate.....	16,693.74
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	26,634.40
Due from other banks and bankers.....	5,000.00
Exchanges for clearing house.....	2,034.42
Checks and cash items.....	3,327.94
Nicks and cents.....	241.21
Gold coin.....	2,680.00
Silver coin.....	1,317.25
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	4,569.00
Total.....	\$234,580.46

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund.....	5,429.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	3,195.46
Commercial deposits subject to check.....	25,506.65
Commercial certificates of deposit.....	57,899.56
Savings deposits.....	20,448.16
Savings certificates of deposits.....	62,102.23
Total.....	\$234,580.46

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, Geo. P. Glazier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of December 1896.

THOS. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: { W. M. J. KNAPP

{ W. P. SCHENK.

{ THOS. S. SEARS, Directors.

Total Loans 164,068.41

" Deposits 165,956.00

" Cash 45,804.22



We have something to offer to

## FARMERS

in the way of Cultivators and farm ing tools. Nothing but the best makes at lowest prices We sell John Deere, American and Krause Cultivators and others. Before you purchase we would ask you to look over our line and get our prices,

## W. J. KNAPP.

## Real Estate!

If you want a really desirable building lot, or if you want a house that is already built, I can furnish you with it.

If you have any property that you want to sell, place it on my list.

## B. PARKER

Geo. H. Foster,

## AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

## Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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

## 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 miraculous 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 "KINGSTON TIMES," Kingston, Ont., Dec. 12, '96.

ONE YEAR—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took a teaspoonful and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle. Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unqualified by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

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

### UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HULLING, Manager, Office Commercial Printing Co., 186 South Clark St., Chicago, Nov. 24, '96.

R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is almost immediate. A single dose will check out the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that benefit is almost immediate. 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.

Most cordially, J. B. HULLING.

### ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 2, '96.

For years back each winter I have suffered with acute Laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest 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. GUNN, 312 Madison Ave.

### IT IS A MIRACLE.

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

### GROUP CURED.

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

W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers, Arkansas City, Kansas.

### NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe, Coughs and Colds, no matter how long standing, or deep seated, in fact I guarantee in all manner of Bronchial or Lung trouble, not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.

R. R. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.

## Job Printing

If you want a first-class job of printing, come to the

## Standard Job Office

Where you will find the latest in types and borders, and where the press work is of the best, and the ink used is that which is best suited for the work in hand. All of these coupled with the fact that we know how to set a job and make it look right are some of the reasons why you should get your printing done at the Standard Office. Prices as low as consistent with first class work.

## O. T. HOOVER.