

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 16.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 432

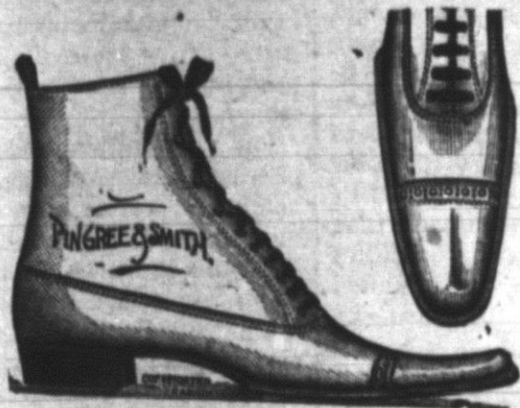
This Week

We offer

Ten pieces of fancy, light colored dress goods were 50c and 59c, now **\$2.50**. These include some broadheads and some all wool regular 50c checks and fancies, new this season.

A big assortment of 25c and 29c all wool, and cotton and wool mixtures and plain at one-fourth off. We mention this item as we consider it a special bargain.

Besides the above items we offer every piece of dress goods in our stock at **ONE-FOURTH OFF**.



IN OUR SHOE DEPT.

We offer this week some drives. A big lot of children's and misses last season styles, sizes 5 1/2 to 10 1/2, and 11 to 12. Were \$1.25 to \$1.75, choice at 50c, 69c and \$1.00. Children and misses tan and red lace at \$1.25, \$1.39 \$1.50.

Ladies' walking shoes, black, good quality, new toe, patent tips, worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.

Every pair of ladies' Pingree & Smith kid shoes, new styles and new goods at one-fourth off.

One lot of this year's new style toes, men's tan shoes bought to sell at \$3.50, now at \$2.88.

A special lot of the flexible sole, ladies' kid shoes, all sizes, no tips, just the thing for "easy wear" for \$1.25 and \$1.49. These were \$3.00 and \$3.50 a pair.

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.

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. W. J. Knapp. Glazier & Stimson.
H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. F. Kantelehner.
Freeman. Hug & Holmes. 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.

MONUMENT DEDICATED.

A BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL TO THE DEFENDERS OF THE NATION.

The Dedication in Connection with the Decoration Day Exercises—Program of Organ Recital—A New Peach Disease—Report of Chelsea Union Schools.

Decoration Day Exercises.

Monday was an ideal day for the observance of Decoration Day, not the kind that we ordinarily have—wet and altogether disagreeable—but the sun shown in all its splendor, and everything seemed to wear its broadest smile. The cemetery never presented a prettier appearance than it did on that day, and this is saying a great deal, as it is always kept in the best of order.

The dedication of the long talked of soldiers' monument took place on Monday afternoon, in connection with the regular Decoration Day exercises.

In the forenoon R. P. Carpenter Post went to the cemetery and decorated the graves of their departed comrades.

About 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the procession started for the cemetery in the order as printed in the last issue of The Standard.

At the cemetery the following program was carried out:

Prayer Rev. J. I. Nickerson
Song Quartette
Address C. S. Townsend
Song Quartette
Address Judge Buck
Song Quartette
Address Rev. C. O. Reilly

Following this came the dedication of monument, according to the ritual of the G. A. R.

The monument, which has cost the members of the W. R. C. many a hard day's work, is a beautiful piece of work in granite, and was made from a boulder found near Ypsilanti.

The total height of the monument is eighteen feet. On the die of it there appears on opposite sides the inscriptions:

ERECTED UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF THE WOMEN'S
RELIEF CORPS, NO. 210,
ASSISTED BY
R. P. CARPENTER POST,
NO. 41, AND
PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

TO THE MEMORY OF OUR
NOBLE DEAD WHO
FREELY GAVE THEIR
LIVES THAT OUR
COUNTRY'S FLAG MIGHT
BE MAINTAINED
UNSULLIED.

On the other sides appear the G. A. R. and W. R. C. badges. Above the die and resting on a cap piece is a six foot figure of a soldier at parade rest.

The monument was the work of Geo. W. Loughridge of Ypsilanti, and the total cost, including the preparation of the site, is in the neighborhood of \$1,200.

On the lot surrounding the monument have been placed the two cannon and the shells which were secured from the government some time ago.

The Organ Recital.

A large audience was present at the organ recital, service of sacred song, and lecture at St. Mary's church Tuesday evening. The occasion was the introduction of the new pipe organ, which has been recently installed in that church at a cost of \$1,500. The following program was carried out:

Organ Voluntary, Prof. Gregory Freytag.
Double Quartette—"Regina Coeli."
Tenor Solo—"There is a Green Hill Far Away," Dr. Frank Gressel.
Solo and Chorus—"O Salutaris," (Palms) Mr. John Manning.
Soprano Solo—"O, Lord be Merciful," Miss Mary Dunn.

a. Cradle Song Organ, Prof. Freytag.
b. Caprice.
Tenor Solo—"Sancta Maria," Mr. Thomas Condon.
Soprano Solo—"Laudate Dominum," Miss V. Laffrey.

Tenor Solo—"O Salutaris," Mr. Louis Burg.
Trío—"Ti prego," Miss A. McIntosh, Dr. Gressel, Mr. A. Heidenreich.

Soprano Solo—"Fecit ut portem," Stabat Mater, Miss R. Lieblein.
Offertory—Organ, Prof. G. Freytag.
Solo—"Ave Maria," Mr. John Manning.

Quartette—"Sancta Maria," Miss A. McIntosh, Miss L. Schulte, Mr. T. Condon, Mr. A. Heidenreich.
Soprano Solo—"Salve Regina," Miss Mary Dunn.

Hallelujah Chorus,
LECTURE—"The Genesis of Music,"
Rev. Charles Ormond Reilly, D. D.
BENEDICTION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT
Solo and Chorus—"O Salutaris," (Mann-
script) Miss V. Laffrey.

Tantum Ergo (six voices)
Misses A. McIntosh, L. Schulte,
Messrs. J. Manning, T. Condon, A.
Heidenreich, Dr. Gressel.

Te Deum, By the Congregation

Voluntary—Organ, Prof. Gregory Freytag

SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Pupils Who Have not Been Absent nor Tardy.

Superintendent's report for the month ending May 28, 1897:

Whole number enrolled..... 341
Number left for all causes..... 16
Number of re-entries..... 11
Number belonging at end of month. 336
Aggregate tardiness..... 42
Time lost by teachers half days..... 2
Number of non-resident pupils..... 25
Number of pupils not absent or tardy 185
L. A. McDIARMID, Supt.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Warren Boyd Percy Brooks
Mary Broesamle Elvira Clark
Ethel Cole Earl Foster
Lillian Gerard Helen Hepfer
John Hindelang Myrta Irwin
Ward Morton Leigh Palmer
O. Klemenschnider Paul Schalble
Minnie Schumacher Henry Speer
Lillie Wackenhut Thirza Wallace
Emma Wines May Wood
Orla Wood Lulu Speer.

CARRIE McCLASKIE, Teacher.

EIGHTH AND NINTH GRADES.

Howard Armstrong Chas. Finkbeiner
Earle Finkbeiner Fred Feldcamp
Warren Geddes Louise Heber
Minnie Heber Enid Holmes
Eva Lulick Mabel McGuiness
Linna Kunciman Bertha Schumacher
Edgar Steinbach

FLORENCE BACHMAN, Teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Ettie Beach Nettie Beach
Lillie Blach Myrta Guerin
Oscar Gilbert Grace McKernan
Rose Osterle B. Schwellkerath
Bertie Steinbach

MINNIE A. HOSNER, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.

Clayton Schenk Eddie Tomlinson
Howard Holmes Milton Girwood
Arthur Raftery Rudolf Kantelehner
Herbert Schenk Rollin Schenk
Rudolf Knapp Dwight Miller
Lenore Curtis Josie Bacon
Christina Kalmbach Cora Stedman
Wirtie McLaren

MATIE C. STAFISH, Teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.

Arthur Armstrong Nellie Atkinson
Annie Barrus Geo. Bacon
Clarence Edmunds Susie Gilbert
Ethel Girwood Paul Hirth
Geo. Keenan Viola Lemmon
Emma Mast Daisy Potter
Mildred Stephens Mamie Snyder

ELIZABETH DEFEW, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.

Augusta Bahnmiller Lee Chandler.
Ernest Edmunds Veva Hummel
Erima Hunter Sarah Koch
Julia Kalmbach Austin Keenan
Guy McNamara Esther Selfe
Elmer Winans Leroy Wilsey
Ada Yakley

H. DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE.

Flora Atkinson Millie Atkinson
Nellie Ackerson T. Bahnmiller
Grace Bacon Charles Bates
Ella Bagge Myrta Hafner
J. Heselschwerdt F. Heselschwerdt
Emma Koch Beale Kempf
Homer Lighthall Louis Laemmle
Helen Miller Hazel Nelson
Mabel Raftery Lilla Schmidl
Albert Steinbach Hazel Speer
Archib Whitaker Roy Williams

MARY A. VAN TYNE, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE.

Minnie Bagge Adeline Kalmbach
Harlow Lemmon Edna Laird
Galbraith Gorman Margretta Martin
Beale Swarthout Beryl McNamara
Mary Spinnagle Ray Snyder

EMILIE NEUBERGER, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.

Albert Bahnmiller Winifred Bacon
Reynolds Bacon Claire Hoover
Gerald Hoefler Nina Hunter
John Hauser Carrol Nelson
Roy Quinn Edna Raftery
Sydney Schenk Cora Schmidl
Nina Schnartman Eva Sharp
Reana Roedel Margurite Eppler

LOUELLA TOWNSEND, Teacher.

A New Peach Disease.

From the appearance of the peach trees in this section, and from the samples of diseased leaves that are sent here it seems probable that there will be a large amount of the disease known as "curl leaf" the present spring, while a similar appearance may be caused by plant-lice, the true curl-leaf is due to a parasitic fungus, which generally appears soon after the leaves open, and which is most troublesome when the weather is wet and cold. The leaves attacked generally drop from the trees and if many of them are lost, a proportionate number of fruits will drop from bearing trees, while it seldom amounts to the loss of the entire crop, except in young trees, check to the growth and energy lost in putting out new leaves will often have quite a serious effect upon the health of the trees, and in season when the disease is troublesome, the expense of spraying the trees will be repaid.

To be most effectual the treatment should commence before the buds open, when a thorough spraying with strong copper sulphate solution (one pound to fifteen gallons of water), or Bordeaux mixture, should be given, but even after the disease has made its appearance spraying can be profitably employed to prevent its spread. As soon as the disease makes its appearance after the trees are out of blossom they should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture (four pounds of copper sulphate, six pounds of lime and forty gallons of water), and the application should be repeated in two weeks if the disease persists, or if the conditions are favorable for its reappearance. If applied before the disease has obtained a strong hold upon the leaves, and if the work is thoroughly performed it will prevent the further spread of the disease, and will also do much to preserve the fruit from the attack of brown rot to which the earlier varieties are particularly subject. It will be well to add about three ounces of paris green to the above mixture, to aid in destroying the curculi and other insects that may be feeding upon the foliage and fruit.

L. R. TAFT.

Agricultural College, Mich.

May 18, 1897.

Grange Meeting.

The next regular meeting of LaFayette Grange will be held Thursday, June 12. The questions for discussion are "Potato Culture" and "Five Good Dinners." Each of five sisters are to give the menu for a good farm dinner. The brothers may expect their wives to be up to date in the art of getting up a dinner after hearing this discussion.

Arrangements are being made to hold Children's Day exercises and a strawberry festival at the Lima town hall on June 18, the proceeds to be used to procure a traveling library. Further particulars will be given in next week's issue.

Just to Introduce It

We will mark our Fancy Roller Flour down to 55 cents for 25 pounds, or \$4.00 per barrel.

Our Half Patent will be retailed at wholesale prices until it gets thoroughly introduced.

Our O. K. can be found in every dealer's store in our town and will be retailed at the mill at the same price that it is at the store.

20 tons of feed for sale at \$12 per ton.
J. N. MERCHANT.

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.

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.

Ice Cream Soda

Vernor's Ginger Ale, and other refresh-drinks at the ing

Bank Drug Store

When you are down town on a hot day, do not fail to stop for a glass. The Bank Drug Store is also a good place to stop for anything you want in the line of

Drugs and Groceries

because you can always buy them there at the lowest prices. Read our price lists and see if we tell the truth about this.

Everything in the line of

Paints

Decorating paints in all sized cans

The

Wall Paper

Season is nearly over but if you intend to buy any, our prices should have your attention.

Ask for a Sample

of any of our teas. We know that a sample will usually sell more.

Pure Paris Green

The kind that kills.

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 gingersnaps 5c lb.
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c.
Heavy lantern globes 5c.
Pint bottles catsup for 15c.
Choice honey 15c lb.
Choice table syrup 25c gal
6 lbs Crackers for 25c
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
Parlor matches 1c per box.
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
4 lbs large Cal. prunes 25c
Lamp wicks 1c per yd.

Glazier & Stimson.



CHAPTER XVI.

That I should be entertaining Yorke Ferrers in my own house as a guest—that he should be simply polite, and friendly, and conventional, would have once seemed to me an astounding and impossible fact. But it was a fact nevertheless, and one to which I grew accustomed as days passed by. With each day the feeling of a change—a strange, indescribable, but most complete change—dawned upon me. Never by one word or look did he recur to the past—never by the faintest allusion recall that scene of our last parting.

"It is over—safely over," I would tell myself, drawing in a deep breath of thankfulness. "Perhaps, after all, he will marry Nettie Croft."

But Nettie had not yet appeared on the scene. I had written twice, but without avail. I made up my mind at last that I would go and fetch her myself, refusing all excuse. I had a sort of longing to see Yorke Ferrers with her, to see if he would take up that broken thread again, knotting it with new admiration and regard, for indeed Nettie was worth both.

So, ready for battle, and armed at all points, I was ushered into the little dingy, shabby drawing room of the Crofts, and there, sitting calmly at his ease, and apparently on the best of terms with grandmother and granddaughter, was Yorke Ferrers himself. I was so amazed that I could not even offer any conventional greetings.

"You here!" I exclaimed. "You never told me you were coming."

"And you favored me with equal confidence," he said, sarcastically. "I never expected to meet you here."

Then I remembered myself, and went over to greet Mrs. Croft, who was glowering at us both in malicious and most sinister fashion.

"It is not always prearranged things that are as easy as accidents," she said, and something in her voice and look made me color hotly as I turned to Nettie.

We kissed each other as usual, but for a second a flash of eager curiosity shot from her eyes to mine. The memory of that evening was present with us both. We had not met since, and we met now in the presence of the man we had then discussed.

At last I remembered my errand, and told Nettie that I had come with an invitation to which I would hear no refusal. She looked at her grandmother, but the old lady nodded a gracious assent.

"Go, child—go!" she said quickly, "and stay as long as you like."

"I will come in the afternoon, and stay the day after," Nettie said quietly. "That will be long enough. I do not like to leave grandmamma so much alone."

"Very well," I answered, rising to take my leave. "I will send the carriage for you, or," glancing at Yorke, who had also risen, "perhaps Mr. Ferrers will call and drive you over?"

"I shall be delighted," answered Yorke quickly, "if Nettie will trust herself to me."

"Thank you," said Nettie coldly. "I will not trouble you. Joan always arranges matters for me, and my box would not go in the pony carriage."

"As you please," said Yorke huffily. Then he turned to me. "Will you give me a lift home—or is it inconvenient?"

"Not at all," I said. "I shall be glad to be saved the trouble of driving. I am always nervous about that bill."

So we all shook hands, and I had only just an instant to whisper to Nettie: "It is all right now; he has got over it."

Then I went out into the cold, frosty air, and Yorke assisted me into the carriage, and took his place beside me, and we drove off.

"So," he said, after a few moments' silence—"so you have formed a friendship. Are you and Nettie inseparable?"

"Does that follow?" I asked quietly. "I am very fond of her. I—I think, too, she is fond of me; but we are not necessarily inseparable."

"When I knew you," he said abruptly, "you had not even a bowing acquaintance with her."

"True," I said. "It was you and she who were inseparable then. It is odd how things change."

"And people, too," he said gloomily. "Yes, I believe I was fond of Nettie once."

"There is no reason," I said tranquilly, "why you should not be fond of her again. She, at least, is not changed."

"You talk," he said, savagely, "as if it were the easiest thing in the world to be fond of anybody."

I was silent. The sharp, cold air whirled by, the bare trees and hedges seemed running a wild, mad race. In silence we drove on, in silence we reached the lodge-gates and passed into the park. Then, half way up the drive, Yorke suddenly drew the ponies to a standstill.

"Joan," he said, abruptly, "you have changed, and so have I; it mayn't be quite in the same way. But that matters not. The change is there. Now for one moment drop your mask. Let us go back to Konigssee."

"No," I cried, fiercely, "not for one moment—not for one second even! I will not go back. I will not even think of that time. Oh, shame—shame on you to ask me!"

"I asked you," he said, in a strange, husky voice, "to try you, Joan. You have not forgotten. No; well as you play your part, you have not forgotten."

He lashed the ponies, they sprang forward—forward, and almost over a figure coming towards us down the dark and winding drive.

"Take care!" I cry in terror, but the figure turned aside and passed shadow-like into the brushwood and shrubbery. It was a woman's figure, tall and dark,

and with a gleam of silvery hair under dusky draperies.

"I suppose Mrs. March is taking a walk," I said to myself. "But what an odd time!"

Then the ponies reached the hall door, and I sprang from the carriage and passed in, without another word or look at Yorke Ferrers.

CHAPTER XVII.

Nettie Croft stayed with us for several days. A hard frost has set in, and Yorke Ferrers, and Alf, and myself pass most of their time skating. I do not skate, and the weather is too cold for Darby to go out, so Sir Ralph has to chaperon Nettie. One afternoon, however, I go down to the pond to watch them.

Midway between the plantation and the pond where I expect to find the skaters there is a little belt of trees, enclosing a tumble-down old summer house. As I glanced casually in its direction I gave a little start of surprise. At the entrance of the summer house I see two figures. The one I cannot help recognizing. Its height and bearing proclaim it at once as that of Sir Ralph. The other figure is that of Mrs. March, the new housekeeper.

I may well be amazed—and I am amazed—to see my husband and this woman in deep and earnest conversation. An odd, uncomfortable feeling comes over me. I think of Sir Ralph's warm praise—of the stress he laid upon the fact that she was a lady—of his engaging her without reference or inquiry; and I think, too, of certain little peculiarities in her manner to myself—a want of respect, a certain half-patronizing, half-condescending acceptance of my orders or directions, that I have hitherto placed to the score of my own youth and want of dignity.

But now a new light seems to dawn upon me. If she is on such terms with my husband that she can meet him in this unlikely spot, and walk and talk with him in this familiar fashion, it seems to say that they have strangely forgotten their relative positions. As I watch them in a puzzled and wholly bewildered fashion, they pass on and beyond the little belt of sheltering trees, and are lost to sight.

Half indignant and resentful, I make my own way to the pond, and there I come upon Yorke Ferrers, standing gloomily apart, watching Alf instruct Nettie Croft in some new figure. As I approach he lifts his hat and comes towards me.

"Has Sir Ralph not been skating?" I ask, glancing quickly round.

"Yes; but he left half an hour ago," he answered.

Half an hour! So for half an hour he has been walking in the plantation with Mrs. March, I think to myself. What can he have to say to her?

We walked up and down the bank, waiting until Nettie had perfected that lesson. I was in anything but an amiable mood. I was annoyed with Sir Ralph, annoyed with Nettie, and not at all pleased with Yorke's company.

"It is a dreary day," he remarked at last, glancing round at the colorless landscape.

"Has any one else been here?" I asked, abruptly. "Any one from the house, I mean, to look on?"

"No," he said, looking straight at me. "Why do you ask? Have any of your domestics been playing truant?"

"Do not be absurd," I said pettishly. "I asked because—because—I fancied—"

"That is lucid," he interposed, quietly. "I think you are not in a very good temper this afternoon. Something has put you out."

"You are mistaken," I said, with dignity. "Nothing has put me out. I wish they would come. I wanted to talk to Alf."

"You need not hint so plainly that you don't want to talk to me," he said stormily.

"Do not be foolish," I said with composure. "It is not more unnatural that I should wish to walk with Alf than—that you should wish to walk with Nettie Croft."

"Did I say that?" he asked in a low, suppressed voice. "Did I even hint it?"

"No; but, of course, I knew it all the same," I said, coolly.

"Oh," he said, with an odd sort of composure; "there is a rival in the field!"

"Nothing that need make you very uneasy," I said quickly, "for I am almost sure you are first favorite."

He turned suddenly and faced me, and seized my hand and drew it tight against his breast.

"Joan!" he said fiercely. "I snatched the hand away. I made a rush past him. There—a few yards in advance I saw the figure of Sir Ralph. In a second I was beside him."

"Oh," I cried joyfully, "so there you are at last! Why did you not wait for me at the pond?"

He turned and looked at me, his face strangely pale and cold in the frozen winter dusk.

"I did not say I would wait," he answered coldly; "and," looking at Yorke, who was beside us now, "I had no doubt you would be well taken care of."

His tone and look were so strange and so unusual that a curious, uncomfortable feeling crept over me. He did not attempt to keep the hand I had placed in his own, so I let it drop by my side, and we walked on, a very gloomy and taciturn trio, till we reached the terrace.

"Are you coming in to have some tea?" I asked Sir Ralph, as I entered the house.

"No, not this afternoon," he said curtly. "I have some letters to write, and some accounts to look into."

He left us to go to the hall, and went away to his own study. For a moment my eyes followed him in pained wonder. Then I turned and met Yorke's watchful gaze.

"It is all your fault," I burst out in sudden fury. "What business had you to seize my hand to—to make me look like a fool? Of course he saw us."

"No doubt he saw us," Yorke answered sneeringly. "But he won't say anything. If—if he does," sinking his voice and drawing nearer, "ask him with whom he walks every afternoon in the plantation."

Then, ere I could collect my amazed and indignant senses, he walked away, and left me standing there, but with something in my heart that was not there before—something that threatened destruction to the peace of mind I had ascribed myself was henceforth to be the best and sweetest possession of my life.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The day after this scene, Yorke Ferrers left Monk's Hall. Sir Ralph told me he was going to take up his old profession again; that he was going into chambers in one of those close and dreary courts surrounding the Temple; that he had announced his determination of going in steadily for work this time, and I had listened with wonder to the announcement, and marvelled if I should ever understand Yorke.

Nettie Croft, to whom I wrote this news, answered back that she was delighted; that no doubt he would do well. Why should he not, with his talents and abilities? And there was nothing like work and occupation for young men.

Once again we settled down into the old quiet routine of life. But there was a change. Sir Ralph was not so ready with excuses to join me at every opportunity. Never by any chance did he wander into my boudoir or dressing room at those hours when he knew I was sure to be alone. Day after day glided on monotonously, uneventfully, and, to me, most drearily, and still the shadow between us, and the constraint weighed more and more heavily.

The winter wanes, and in the spring we go up to London, and for once I am glad of it—glad of the promise of excitement, however false of gaiety, however hollow—of the whirl, and bustle, and endless engagements and occupations which are about my London seasons, and promise me some distraction and forgetfulness.

Sir Ralph has suggested that I should bring Nettie with me, and I am nothing loth, and as Mrs. Croft is in better health, and gives a grudging consent, I bear my friend off in triumph, and tell her that I have now a double inducement to be gay and worldly.

We take a furnished house for the season. Its arrangements do not please me, and I spend much time in altering and rearranging, in selecting other furniture and hangings, and in making what Sir Ralph terms a "picturesque litter." But the result is satisfactory, and it gives me occupation during these early April days, when as yet the rush and whirl of gaiety are in embryo.

"I have asked Yorke to dinner to-night," my husband said one morning at breakfast. "I saw him last night; he did not know we were in town yet. He said something about calling."

"I hope," I said, "you mentioned my days."

"No; but you can tell him yourself to-night. I thought one more wouldn't spoil our number, so I told him to look in."

I glanced at Nettie. Alf was coming, and Alf had stipulated that he was to take her in to dinner. I feared Yorke would be a disturbing element. She had flushed rose red, and smiled consciously as she met my glance. Sir Ralph's eyes had followed mine. I don't know what interpretation he put upon that exchange of looks. I was growing almost too reckless to care. It seemed hard that he should so often willfully misunderstand me.

"Why does he ask him here?" I said to myself. "If he suspects anything, why does he ask him here?"

The evening came. I was not quite dressed when Nettie knocked at my dressing room door. I turned and looked at her with wondering admiration. Her snowy arms, and throat, and neck shone satin-smooth from out faint clouds of tulle that draped the tall, beautiful figure. Her rich wealth of hair was twisted high up on her head, and fastened with a diamond arrow.

"I never saw you look so lovely," I said, "never! What have you done to yourself?"

"Perhaps," she whispered shyly, "it is happiness."

We entered the drawing room together, Nettie and I, and a few moments afterwards Yorke Ferrers was announced. Quick as lightning, I saw his eyes turn from me to Nettie, and read their look of admiration and wonder.

I scarcely spoke to him. The feelings of resentment and indignation which he had left with me as a legacy after our last interview seemed to spring up into renewed life at the very sight of his face. He was handsomer than ever. The pallor of his cheeks and the shadows under his eyes only gave a new charm to his face. As the room filled I saw women's eyes turn to him, and me also. I had again and again to repeat that formula, "My husband's nephew, Mr. Ferrers," in answer to inquiries, and I found myself debating as to whom I should offer the felicity of his company.

The hour for dinner arrived, passed, and still Alf had not come. I began to grow uneasy. It was so unlike him to be unpunctual.

Ten minutes—a quarter of an hour—then the footman entered with a telegram. Sir Ralph took it with an apology for opening it, then turned to me.

"Alf is detained at Aldershot," he said. "We need not wait any longer."

There was no help for it. Sir Ralph led off his appointed dowager; the others followed "two by two."

"You must take Nettie," I said hurriedly to Yorke Ferrers.

Then, as he offered her his arm, I found myself companionless.

Mechanically I began to count.

"Two—four—six—eight—ten—twelve. Good gracious!"

Nettie, catching that exclamation, turned round.

"Why, you have no one," she said, "Take Yorke's other arm. How is it we're odd number?"

"Never mind," I said hurriedly; "do not speak of it—perhaps no one will notice. We are thirteen!"

(To be continued.)

Honor Old Age.

Bow low the head, boy; do reverence to the old man as he passes slowly along. Once like you, the vicissitudes of life have silvered the hair and changed the round face to the worn visage before you. Once that heart beat with aspirations co-equal to any you have felt; aspirations were crushed by disappointment, as yours are destined to be. Once that form stalked proudly through the gay scenes of pleasure, the beau-ideal of grace; now the hand of Time, that withers the flowers of yesterday, has warped the figure and destroyed that noble carriage. Once, at your age, he had the thousand thoughts that pass through your brain now wishing to accomplish something worthy in fame; anon, imagining life a dream that the sooner woke from the better. But he has lived the dream nearly through. The time to awake is very near at hand; yet his eye ever kindles at old deeds of daring, and his hand takes a firm grip of his staff. Bow low your head, boy, as you would in your old age be revered.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

The Veterans of the Rebellion Tell of Whistling Bullets, Bright Bayonets, Bursting Bombs, Bloody Battles, Camp Fire, Festive Baza, Etc., Etc.

Deeds Done at Gettysburg. Comrades in the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac met in the clubroom of the Sherman House, in Chicago, recently, for the regular quarterly meeting of the society. The interest centered in a paper read by Colonel R. S. Thompson, entitled "A Scrap of Gettysburg."

As scenes in the memorable battle were recalled the veterans glowed with enthusiasm. Colonel Thompson was presented by the chairman as a member of the society and a soldier in the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers. He was in Colonel Thomas A. Smythe's brigade of General Alexander Hays' division of the second corps. He held the rank of captain, but was acting major of the regiment during the battle. He gave a vivid portrayal of the events which occurred before his eyes as the two great armies surged back and forth. His command was stationed on the left center, the right of the division resting on Ziegler's Grove.

He also compared the action of the two divisions of the Second corps—those of General Hays and General Gibbon—showing that General Hays' division, consisting of two brigades and one regiment, was confronted with four brigades of Heth's division and two brigades of Pender's division, while General Gibbon's division was confronted by the three brigades of Pickett's division.

In relating what was accomplished by his division he said: "An army or an army corps may suffer great loss and yet not accomplish the task assigned to it. Not so with the Second corps at Gettysburg—what it was given to do it did. It arrived at Gettysburg in the early morning of July 2, with less than 10,000 men in line. Its loss during the two days, July 2 and 3, was 4,001 men and 340 commissioned officers, of which number only 368 were reported missing."

The two brigades of Hays' division were confronted and engaged with four brigades of Heth's division and two brigades of Pender's division. The enemy left on the field 3,500 stand of arms. Over 2,000 prisoners and fifteen battle flags were captured. The killed and wounded in the six brigades which confronted Hays' division were more than double the killed and wounded in the three brigades of Pickett. No enemy crossed the line of Hays' division excepting as a prisoner of war.

There were many minor incidents which occurred during the great battle that are interesting. In the cartridge boxes of the enemy's dead were found cartridges with England's Tower of London stamp on them.

The soldier who reached the foremost point in front of Hays' division was a beardless youth, a mere boy, and next to him a North Carolina color-bearer. In death the boy still grasped his rifle and the color-bearer his standard.

A Confederate major, terribly wounded with buckshot, was brought within the line. He begged to be laid upon the ground, and, after his pain had been somewhat relieved by a dose of morphia, he noticed our division flag, a blue trefol on a white field. He stated that before the column started they were addressed by their officers and told that they would have to meet nothing but green Pennsylvania militia, and added: "But when we saw that old clover leaf unfurled we knew what kind of green militia we had to contend with."

Then, turning his head a little, his eyes, on which the shadow of death was settling, rested upon the graceful folds of Old Glory. An expression of gentle sadness came over his face as he said: "After all, after all, this is the glorious old flag."

Colonel Thompson's paper evoked great interest, and he was frequently interrupted with applause. The paper was ordered printed in full, to be preserved in the archives of the society.

A Disappointed Bandmaster. In the Century General Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant" deals with the "Siege of Petersburg and Raids on Washington." General Porter relates the following anecdote of Grant:

Earthworks had been thrown across the neck of land upon which City Point is located. This intrenched line ran from a point on the James to a point on the Appomattox River. A small garrison had been detailed for its defense, and the commanding officer, wishing to do something that would afford the general-in-chief special delight, arranged to send the band over to the headquarters camp, to play for him while he was dining. The garrison commander was in blissful ignorance of the fact that to the general the appreciation of music was a lacking sense and the musician's score a sealed book.

About the third evening after the band had begun its performances, the general, while sitting at the mess-table, remarked: "I've noticed that that band always begins its noise just about the time I am sitting down to dinner and want to talk."

I offered to go and make an effort to suppress it, and see whether it would obey an order to "cease firing," and my services were promptly accepted. The men were gorgeously uniformed, and the band seemed to embrace every sort of brass instrument ever invented, from a diminutive cornet-piston to a gigantic double-bass horn. The performer who played the latter instrument was engaged within its ample twists, and looked like a man standing inside the coils of a whipskiff. The broad-belted bandmaster was puffing with all the

vigor of a quack-medicine advertisement, his eyes were riveted upon the music, and it was not an easy task to attract his attention. Like a sperm-whale, he had come up to blow, and was not going to be put down till he had finished; but finally he was made to understand that, like the hand-organ man, he was desired to move on. With a look of disinclination on his countenance, he at last marched off his band to its camp.

On my return the general said: "I fear that band-master's feelings have been hurt, but I didn't want him to be wasting his time upon a person who has no ear for music." A staff-officer remarked: "Well, general, you were at least much more considerate than Commodore —, who, the day he came to take command of his vessel, and was seated at dinner in the cabin, heard music on deck, and immediately sent for the executive officer, and said to him: 'Have the instruments and men of that band thrown overboard at once!'"

He Risked His Life. He had worn the gray in the days of civil strife, and now he was in gay New York with thousands of other Confederates to honor the memory of the conqueror and friend of the South, Gen. Grant. Some who wore the blue were gathered around him as he told the story. Said he:

"It's the story of a hero well worth telling. It was on May 18, a lovely day, in 1864. Gen. Grant was after us hot and heavy; but he struck us at a strong point, and the storming columns were engaged in a deadly cross-fire. Bullets whizzed around like snowflakes do in blizzard times in these parts. Your lines melted away under the storm of musketry, grape and canister that swept the intervening space. You didn't stop to remove your dead and wounded from the smokin' field. At once our skirmish line was thrown out to watch your movements, and was located at a point where the slaughter was most fearful. Our men had hastily dug rifle pits to protect them from the sure aim of the Federal sharpshooters, and dead and dying men were heaped up even to the edge of those pits."

In one of the pits were found four or five members of Company H, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. An ungainly, angular, red-headed lad was among them. His name was John M. Nicholls, and he hailed from a little Carolina town in the beautiful Piedmont belt. The wounded had been lying for hours unattended. The sun beamed hotter and hotter upon them, and they were sufferin' terribly from pain, loss of blood and thirst. Not fifteen feet from the rifle pit protectin' the South Carolinians lay a mortally wounded Federal officer.

"Water, water!" he cried. "Will no one give me water? Just one drop, that's all. I'm dying for want of water."

"As the day wore on his cries, instead of subsiding, grew more pitiful, and it was evident that he was sufferin' more and more. Finally Nicholls cried, with the tears streamin' down his cheeks: 'Boys, I can't stand this any longer. I'm going to take the poor fellow my canteen of water.'"

"Everybody tried to dissuade him. To show him the danger of this undertaking someone stuck a hat on the end of a ramrod and held it above the pit for an instant. Instantly dozens of bullets from the guns of the Yankee sharpshooters passed over their heads as a reminder that the Yanks were still in the ring."

"In the meantime the dyin' officer moaned on, 'Water, water. Just one drop, somebody, please. Only one tiny drop.'"

"The tender-hearted boy could not be scared out of his determination. After makin' three unsuccessful attempts he at last succeeded in clearin' the little embankment. Once on the other side it was an easy matter for him to throw himself flat upon the ground between the furrows of the cornfield where the battle had been waged. He crawled slowly along and got as near to the dyin' man as the protectin' furrows would allow; then, breakin' a stick from a sumac bush, he tied his canteen to the end of it and handed it into the sufferer's hands. Talk about gratitude! I never heard gratitude expressed as that Federal officer expressed it. Not a man who heard him had a dry eye. The boy soldier returned as he had come, amid a hailstorm of bullets. When he reached the edge of the pit he yelled to his comrades to clear the track for him, and with a mighty leap he was among his friends once more without so much as a brier scratch to call to his mind his heroic act. That was the kindest and bravest deed I saw durin' the whole war. It was no act of impulse, but a deliberately calculated risk of his own life to give aid and succor to his enemy."

A Story of the Petersburg Mine. General Horace Porter tells the following anecdote of the explosion of the Petersburg mine in his "Campaigning with Grant." In the Century: A surgeon told us a story, one of the many echoes of the mine affair, about a prisoner who had been dug out of the crater and carried to one of our field hospitals. Although his eyes were bunged and his face covered with bruises, he was in an astonishingly amiable frame of mind, and looked like a pugilistic hero of the prize-ring coming up smiling in the twenty-seventh round. He said: "I'll jest bet you that after this I'll be the most unpopular man in my regiment. You see, I appeared to get started a little earlier than the other boys that had taken passage with me aboard that volcano; and as I was comin' down I met the rest of 'em a-goin' up, and they looked as if they had kind o' soured on me, and yelled after me, 'Straggler!'"

The insects most troublesome to wheat are the Hessian fly, the weevil, the wheat fly and the wheat moth.

A TRAMP AND A HAT.

How a Mystery Was Solved and a Tramp Caught.

A Chicago lawyer who was called to a small town in the Pennsylvania oil region awhile ago on legal business became greatly interested in a prisoner whom he found there in jail awaiting trial for murder. The fellow was a tramp and apparently had not a friend in the oil district or anywhere else on earth. The case against him, however, was based entirely on circumstantial evidence, and the Chicago man believed that it would be an easy matter to establish the prisoner's innocence and secure his acquittal. Having had several talks with the tramp, who told a plain, straightforward, convincing story, the lawyer undertook to conduct his defense, solely in the interest of justice.

The prosecution made out a complete chain of incriminating circumstances. It was shown that late in the evening a pistol shot had been heard, and pedestrians who hastened to investigate found a resident of the town lying in the street dead, with a bullet hole in his head. It looked like an attempted robbery, which met with resistance and resulted in murder. Lying beside the body was an old, battered Deane hat.

The tramp was given a search, was organized, which resulted in the arrest of the tramp, who was found in an alley not far away, and was bareheaded. "The hat found by the murdered man's body fitted the suspect's head nicely. But the tramp had no revolver."

The prosecution claimed that the prisoner had thrown his weapon into a neighboring river after committing the murder, and the whole case hinged upon the identification of the hat. The tramp explained his bareheaded condition by saying that he had lost his head covering while stealing a ride on a freight train. The Chicago lawyer denied the identification of the hat. He pointed out the fact that although it fitted the prisoner it would also fit the prosecuting attorney and the presiding judge himself.

The jury retired, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner seemed to take the result quite stoically. He thanked the Chicago man, added his profound conviction that the latter was "a bird," and turning to the Court remarked: "Judge, may I have my hat now, if you are through with it?"

Pioneer Days in the White House. "Congress first assembled in the new Capitol on Nov. 17, 1800; and John Adams, then President, took up his abode in the Executive Mansion," writes ex-President Harrison of "The Domestic Side of the White House," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Neither the Capitol nor the Executive Mansion was fully completed. The proportions of the house seemed to Mrs. Adams as 'grand and superb.' The plan was taken from the palace of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin. 'If they will put me up some bells and let me have wood enough to keep fires,' wrote Mrs. Adams, 'I design to be pleased.' But, though literally in the woods, no one could be found to cut and cart firewood. The few cords of wood that had been provided had been expended to dry the plastering. A Pennsylvania wagon, secured through a Treasury clerk, delivered a cord and a half of wood, 'which is,' wrote Mrs. Adams, 'all we have for this house, where twelve fires are constantly required, and we are told the roads will soon be so bad that it cannot be drawn.'"

"The society ladies were 'impatient for a drawing-room' in the Executive Mansion, and this when Mrs. Adams had 'no looking-glasses but dwarfs,' and 'not a twentieth part lamp enough' to light the house. 'There was no inclosure, and she made a drying-room for her clothes of the great East room. The original cost of the White House is said to have been a little more than three hundred thousand dollars, and something more than that amount was expended in restoring it (after its destruction by fire in 1814), and in the building of the north and south porticos."

Teaching Music. A Scottish highland piper having a scholar to teach disdained to crack his brains with the names of semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers:

"Here Donald," said he, "tak' yer pipes, lad, an' gie us a blast. So—yer wee blown indeed; but what's a sound, Donald, without sense? Ye mawn blow forever without makin' a tune o't, if I dinna tell ye how the queer things on the paper mawn help ye. You see that big fellow wi' a round open face (pointing to a semibreve between two lines of a bar), he moves slowly from that line to this, while ye beat a w' yer fist, and gie us a long blast. If, now, if ye put a leg to him, ye make twa o' 'em, an' he'll move twice as fast; and if ye black his face, he'll run four times faster than the fellow wi' the white face; but if, after blacking his face, ye'd bend his knee or tie his leg, he'll hop eight times faster than the white-faced chap I showed you first. Now, whenever ye blow yer pipes, Donald, remember this, that the tighter those fellows' legs are tied, the faster they'll run, and the quicker they're sure to run." That is, the more legs they have bent up, contrary to nature, the faster goes the music.

Too Far. He—They have carried those musicals so far that it is positive torture to listen to them.

She—Yes; there are some people who believe they are a whole orchestra simply because they have a drum in their ear.—Judge.

It Does. The front wheel of a bicycle should be called "Fride," for often it goes before a fall.—Philadelphia Press.

Judge Newkirk to send their
Printing to this office.

Local Brevities

There will be no state fair in Michigan this year.

John Strahle has received an increase in his pension.

E. E. Shaver is making some extensive improvements to his residence on Summit street.

The water works case, which has been in the circuit court for some time has been adjourned until June 28.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will hold a lawn social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Maroney Wednesday evening, June 9.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock occurs the marriage of Mr. Geo. Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chapman, to Miss E. Mae Niles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Piley of Grass Lake.

The friends of Miss Effa Armstrong gathered at her home Friday evening and proceeded to surprise her, and they succeeded in a successful manner. A very enjoyable evening was the result of the gathering.

The editor of the Sun shook hands with Daniel Tichenor, of Chelsea, now 95 years of age. For many years he resided in Waterloo. Uncle Daniel looks as though he might live to be a hundred. He is quite well and strong.—Stockbridge Sun.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson preached an eloquent sermon to the members of the G. A. R. at the M. E. church Sunday morning. His subject was "The good fight of faith," his text being from 1 Timothy, 6th chapter and 12 verse. There was a large audience present.

The recital at the Town Hall Friday afternoon, given by the pupils of the fifth and sixth grades of the public schools was attended by a large audience. The work done by the participants showed plainly that the teachers have been doing some very painstaking work with their pupils.

While driving down the hill in front of St. Joseph's church Wednesday forenoon, one of the thills of Mrs. Con. Heeselschwerdt's buggy dropped down causing the horse to run away. The buggy was turned bottom side up and Mrs. Heeselschwerdt and a little child that was with her were severely bruised.—Dexter Leader.

We read that on the first day of July next, the bill permitting the printing and use of private mailing cards with a one cent stamp affixed will go into effect. Ex. Whatever you may read in regard to this bill being passed, it is "dead" wrong, as the bill did not go through, although it would have been a good thing if it had.

Saturday morning a team hitched to a wagon load of furniture ran out of the alley back of Hoag & Holmes' store and the wagon struck a post on the west side of Main street, the horses paring company with the load and going down the road at a lively gait. The driver, who was a young boy, was thrown quite a distance but was not injured. The load also escaped uninjured.

If a stamped envelope is soiled in addressing, the purchaser is entitled to a return of the postage upon presentation at the office where the envelope was bought. It seems strange that the United States post office department does nothing to keep the public informed of this fact. A conspicuous poster in every office ought to give the information.—Daily Times.

There was a change of time on the Michigan Central Sunday, and the time of the arrival of three trains at this station was changed. The Atlantic Express now arrives at 7 a. m. instead of 7:15 as formerly; Express and Mail now arrives at 9:30 a. m., instead of 9:25; Chicago Express now arrives at 10:20 p. m., instead of 9:50. The corrected card can be found on the last page.

The appointment of Sheriff "Billy" Judson as a member of the Jackson prison board was turned down last Friday at Lansing. Senator Moore, who is chairman of the senate committee on executive business, concluded that the provision in the state constitution forbidding the sheriff holding other offices was an effectual barrier to the governor's appointment of Mr. Judson and therefore told Governor Pingree that his appointment could not be confirmed. The name was not before the senate.

On all the main traveled roads, just outside the main wheel track, there is always a bicycle track which is worn smooth by the wheelmen. Now can some one tell us why certain drivers will persist in driving clear over on the bicycle track and as far as possible destroying it? We have noticed that it is done by some but whether thoughtlessly or not we cannot say. By respecting that bicycle track, a great deal of trouble may be saved both wheelmen and driver. Why not do it?—Dexter Leader.

Ralph Freeman has been very ill the past week with inflammatory rheumatism.

Capt. E. P. Allyn of Ypsilanti delivered his address on "Lincoln" at Dexter Sunday afternoon.

Arl Guerin of Lima dug an American half cent bearing the date of 1800 out of his garden recently.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, June 9.

Palmer Westfall, an old resident of Lima, died Wednesday morning, June 2, 1897, after an illness of several months.

The Juniors of the Chelsea High School expect to present a play entitled "The Stolen Will" some time during this month, at the opera house.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Jackson Congregational Association held a very interesting meeting at the Congregational church at this place yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Raftery are in Albion attending the funeral of Mr. Raftery's father, who died Tuesday morning from the effects of a dose of aconite, which he took by mistake.

Judge of Probate Newkirk informs the Standard that he will be in Buffalo, N. Y., next week on business, and will be unable to be in his office Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Knights of Pythias held a banquet at their hall in the Babcock block Wednesday evening. It was a very pleasant affair, as K. P. gatherings always are.

Married, on Wednesday, June 2, 1897 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Davis of this place, Mr. J. Lambert to Mrs. S. T. Lowmberry, both of Ypsilanti, Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., officiating.

Mrs. M. A. Allyn and family of East Albany, N. Y., and Mrs. F. Snow and daughter of Harbor Springs, Mich., sent their usual beautiful floral tokens to decorate the graves of their departed loved ones.

Master Walter McLaren of Lima, a boy only six years of age and living at a distance of one and three-quarters miles from the school house, has attended school for the past nine months without missing a single day.

Teachers' Association of Washtenaw county will hold a meeting at Manchester Saturday, June 5. There will be papers by Suprs. Essery of Manchester, Austin of Saline and DeWitt of Dexter, Commissioner Cavanaugh will be present.

The organ recital given by the pupils of Mrs. Carrie Seper at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wood Friday evening was greatly enjoyed by all present. Mrs. Seper, has indeed, good reasons for being pleased with the progress made by her pupils.

MARRIED—On Tuesday, June 1, 1897, at St. Mary's rectory, Mr. George P. Staffan to Miss Mae L. Wood, both estimable young people of Chelsea, Rev. W. P. Considine officiating. The Standard extends its congratulations to the happy couple.

Miss Elma Schenk entertained a number of her playmates at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schenk, Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being the sixth anniversary of her birth. The little people were pleasantly entertained and wish that such events happened oftener.

The ball game at Recreation Park, Monday gave promise up to the fifth inning of being a closely contested game. At that time the score stood at 5 to 2 in favor of the factory team. In the fifth inning the City Colts solved the delivery of the Factory twirler and at the end of the game the score stood at 13 to 5 in favor of the City Colts.

The graduating exercises of the school in district No. 5, Lyndon, was held Friday evening. The school room was draped with the class colors, chocolate and pink. The exercises consisted of music, recitations, the class history by Miss Kate Collins, the prophecy by Miss Genevieve Young. Miss Lillie Parks delivered the valedictory. In the absence of the expected speaker, the members of the school board and patrons of the school made appropriate remarks. The teacher, Mrs. L. A. Stephens, presented the diplomas.

Beginning last Tuesday when an order to agents of the company on the previous Saturday took effect, the Michigan Central began to carry bicycles free as baggage to all points in Michigan. The order covers all classes of such vehicles but makes certain exceptions to the general provisions. It is provided that all lamps, tool bags, bells and other attachments shall be removed before the machine is checked or that the owner sign a release of all claims for loss of such. The order does not apply to tri-cycles for adults nor to tandems and other machines made to carry more than one rider. In the latter instances, however, the machines will be checked if ever, there is a passenger and a ticket for every seat on the bicycle when it is offered for transportation. But to all points outside of Michigan, charge is made.

Personal Mention

Julius Zeiss spent Sunday at Ypsilanti.

Judge Newkirk was a Chelsea visitor this week.

B. Parker spent the first of the week at Lansing.

Prof. DeWitt of Dexter spent Monday at this place.

Miss Cora Taylor of Jackson spent Sunday at this place.

Frank Mellencamp of Jackson spent Sunday at this place.

Judge Look of Detroit was the guest of Frank Staffan Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schlee of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. G. A. Robertson of Battle Creek has been visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Taylor have been spending this week at Unadilla.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. DePay of Stockbridge spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. R. A. Snyder and children spent Saturday with friends at Fosters.

Archie Bacon of Detroit has been spending the week at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foster of Grass Lake spent Tuesday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhart and family are spending the week at Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Congdon were Chelsea visitors the first of the week.

Walter North of Ann Arbor was the guest of Miss Anna Tichenor Sunday.

E. D. Lane of Fultonham, O., spent the first of the week with his family here.

Messrs. Lewis and William Zinke of Ann Arbor spent Monday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Keech of Ann Arbor have been visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. Henry Long of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. A. Barlow.

Miss Mabel Buchanan has been spending a portion of the week at Dexter.

Miss Annie Bacon of Coldwater spent the first of the week with her parents here.

Miss Marian Thompson of the U. of M. was the guest of Miss Ella Morton over Sunday.

M. G. Carleton of the Grass Lake News made The Standard a pleasant call Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barr of Saline were the guests of Mrs. A. C. Congdon the first of the week.

Miss Mabel Lowmberry of Ypsilanti has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. I. Davis, this week.

P. T. Strong of New York City has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Welch this week.

Ira Watkins and sister Fannie of Napoleon were the guests of friends here the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Swarthout of Jackson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Swarthout Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gay of Stockbridge were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Everett the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kempf have returned from Lansing where they have been spending some time.

Misses Annetta Kingsley and Bertha Lehn of Manchester were the guests of Mrs. Anna Calkin Tuesday.

Messdames K. Smith and E. Austin of Grass Lake were the guests of Mrs. R. J. Beckwith the first of the week.

Mr. Edward Lantis and daughter Nora of White Oak were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mensing the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Carleton of Grass Lake attended the organ recital at St. Mary's church Tuesday evening. While here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fenn.

Miss Pearl Field spent Sunday at Jackson.

E. M. Fletcher of Lansing spent Sunday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Judson of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. C. E. Stimson left this morning for a six-weeks' visit to Colorado.

Miss Clara Phelps of Pontiac was the guest of Miss Effa Armstrong over Sunday.

Miss Carrie Perry of Ann Arbor was the guest of Miss Hattie Chase last week.

Mrs. M. McAllister of Detroit was the guest of friends here the first of the week.

Mrs. S. Harrington and grandson Sidney Thompson of Dexter were the guests of relatives here the first of the week.

Notice.

For sale, at low price—A first-class windmill—derrick 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.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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.

We are now located in our new, large and well lighted stores Nos. 4, 6 and 8 E. Liberty street. Our stock of furniture, carpets, rugs and draperies which has always been the finest and most extensive in the city is now more complete than ever before and awaits your inspection. We hope to be favored with a share of your patronage.

Haller's Furniture Store, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with la grippe, and her case was so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into hasty consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half a dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to do this. Try it. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

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 "THE BUTCHER"


keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

Fresh and salt Meats, Pure Lard, Best sugar-cured Hams, smoked Meats, and everything kept in a first-class shop.

REMEMBER—Everything you buy of me guaranteed of the CLEANEST and BEST.


ADAM EPPLER.

Farmers, Attention!



Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to do this. Try it. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Grocery News



The sugar market is advancing, buy while it is cheap. Freeman sells 21 pounds for \$1.00.

The best rolled oats in Chelsea can be found at Freeman's. No dirt, no chaff, no must, only the pure oat grain.

Freeman has just received another shipment of that famous corn meal, which is giving such genuine satisfaction; the finest quality in the world: meal ground from selected kiln dried corn.

People will go to Freeman's for crackers because they get only the best there, no old stale crackers in Freeman's cracker chest.

Who cuts the best cheese? Ask Freeman. Who says so? Everybody.

Highest quality and reasonable prices are firmly welded together at Freeman's Table Supply House.

Jamori coffee, the finest coffee grown, please all who try it. It is truly the acme of perfection. It is the most popular coffee. Sold at most popular prices and kept in the most popular place in Chelsea. Try it.

Guilt edge dairy butter 10c per pound.

Salt pork 5c per pound at Freeman's.

The finest salt pork ever packed is brisket pork which is so nicely streaked with a layer of fat and a layer of lean; you will find it at Freeman's.

All kinds of fruits and vegetables are always found in great abundance and in first-class condition at Freeman's.

Good Bananas 10c per doz. Largest yellow bananas 20c per doz. Pineapples 10c and 15c each. Fresh crisp lettuce 10c per lb. Radishes, young onions, cucumbers, cabbage, Bermuda onions, tomatoes and all kinds of vegetables at Freeman's.

FREEMAN'S.

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, complanters, screen doors, etc., all at bottom prices.

Hoag & Holmes.

See our new steel weeder at \$10.00.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

FORTUNES IN WATER.

ALASKAN SMUGGLERS MIX IT WITH WHISKY.

Their Profits Over \$45,000 Last Year
—Belgium Gunmakers Complain of
Imitation of Their Famous Arms—
Zanzibar Slaves Freed.

Watered Whisky for Alaska.

News comes from Alaska that liquor of doubtful quality is being smuggled into that territory in large quantities. The shipment of liquor there is unlawful, except where special permits are granted, but many saloons receive fresh consignments by every steamer, though liquor is never entered on the manifests. The latest ruse for getting quantities of whisky into the interior is to take it through Alaska in bond for British territory beyond. Being prohibited there, a bond is given British customs officers to take it out in a specified time. Means are found for taking it across the line into Alaska at some point not watched by American officers. It is asserted that in this way 1,200 gallons of high-proof spirits were distributed among Yukon mining camps last season. By diluting the quantity was increased to 2,400 gallons, which sold for \$25 per gallon, netting a profit to the smugglers of \$45,000. Similar though smaller shipments are being made this year.

Emancipation in Zanzibar.

United States Consul Mohun at Zanzibar has informed the State Department that the sultan, Hamud bin Mahomed bin Said, April 7 issued a proclamation abolishing the legal status of slavery in the islands of Zanzibar and Combs. The consul says: "It was thought by many persons that the effect of freeing the slaves would be to throw many thousands of negroes on their own resources, and that great suffering and privations would ensue for three or four years, but from what I can see not one person will suffer in the slightest degree. In my opinion not 10 per cent of the present generation of slaves will leave their masters, and to outward appearances the condition of the negro is the same as before emancipation. The Arabs received the news with submission. The town was absolutely quiet, although sailors and marines were prepared to land from the British men-of-war in the harbor. I don't think there is the slightest fear of future trouble."

Imitation Damascus Gun Barrels.

Nearly all of the real Damascus steel gun barrels that come to the United States are made in Belgium, but for some years the trade has suffered severely from the imitation of the genuine Damascus. The latter is made only by the most expert workmen, while women and children turn out the imitation cheaply. The Damascus pattern is reproduced on the imitation barrels from a paper pattern at a cost of about 12 cents, and the barrels thus treated last as long as the genuine. United States Consul Gilbert at Liege, who reports upon the subject to the State Department, says that 90 per cent of the barrels exported from that place to the United States are imitations that would deceive anyone but an expert.

Standing of the Clubs.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 21	7 Brooklyn . . . 14
Cincinnati . . . 11	11 Philadelphia . . . 13
Pittsburgh . . . 10	10 New York . . . 10
Boston . . . 17	11 Chicago . . . 10
Cleveland . . . 17	11 Washington . . . 8
Louisville . . . 14	13 St. Louis . . . 6

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

W. L.	W. L.
St. Paul . . . 24	8 Detroit . . . 13
Milwaukee . . . 18	12 Minneapolis . . . 13
Indianapolis . . . 11	11 Kansas City . . . 11
Columbus . . . 14	12 Grand Rapids . . . 20

NEWS NUGGETS.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army has been convicted at New York of maintaining a public nuisance by disturbing the peace with noisy services at the army's barracks.

Three masked men held up J. B. Young, R. H. Laird, C. M. Keller and R. G. Payne, farmers, who were returning home from a fishing expedition, at Hamilton, Ind. Young was struck in the breast with a large stone and rendered unconscious, and Payne was badly cut about the head. The robbers were frightened away by an approaching buggy, and as they ran fired two shots, one taking effect in the horse's leg.

A destructive fire visited Ashland, Wis., early Thursday morning. It is estimated that the loss will amount to \$150,000. The Northern Grain Mercantile Company's flour mill, with several residences and boat houses adjoining, is in ruins. The loss on the mill is \$100,000. Seven cars, two of which were grain laden, were burned and a portion of the Wisconsin Central's viaduct was ruined. The Central Company's loss is about \$5,000.

Athens dispatch: The Greek Government has sent a memorandum to the powers protesting against the indemnity demanded by Turkey, and also protesting against the proposed rectification of the Greek frontier. It is reported that the Turks have confiscated 1,250,000 bushels of wheat at Volo, and that the Turkish commander has issued a proclamation calling upon the peasants to return and gather the harvest or their crops will be confiscated. Advice from Lamia says that a fresh panic prevails there, and that people are fleeing from the city and deserting their children.

Advices from Cuba were received by the Philadelphia junta to the effect that Gen. Gomez will temporarily resign as commander of the insurgent forces and come to this country as "secretary of war" of the Cuban republic to confer with President McKinley on the Cuban situation. During his absence Gen. Garcia will command.

Ernest Raddatz of Oshkosh, Wis., the inventor of the submarine boat that created comment last summer, has sold the boat to the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee. Several successful trips have recently been made.

TOO EARLY.

Wyzeman Marshall, the noted actor, who died at Boston, Mass., last winter, was supposed to have been of exceedingly moderate fortune. But the appraisal of his estate puts a different light upon it. The estate foots up the comfortable figure of \$120,000—\$54,400 personal and \$65,600 real estate.

For several weeks H. J. F. Pierce, H. W. Pierce, A. Pilkinton and H. N. Taylor, English capitalists, whose homes are in Birmingham, Eng., have been in Pittsburgh, Pa., inspecting manufacturing plants. It was reported they were after the plants of the Ellwood Steel Weldless Tubing Company, and Friday it was announced that the deal had been closed.

The authorities at West Point have traced to New York four cannon that were stolen from the Military Academy grounds. They expect to have the person mainly responsible for the disappearance of the guns in custody, but it is feared the cannon have reached the melting pot. It is learned they were sold as junk at a smelting company, which has since gone out of existence.

At the dinner given at Philadelphia in honor of the former ambassador to Italy, Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds spoke on the hostility that is now prevalent to trusts. He said: "We find in the newspapers lots of things about these trusts. But have they got them all? Where is your plumbers' trust? Where is your carpenters' trust? Where is your trust of labor and organization in every human industry that exists in the United States? In Washington I had occasion to employ a plumber, and he asked me if I could not find a place for his son in one of the departments. I asked him why he did not take his son into his own establishment and there teach him his trade. He said: 'Senator, I cannot do it; the plumbers' union only allows two apprentices in the State on a certain district, and my son cannot get in.' I said, 'Why don't you teach him your own trade in your own shop?' and the reply he made was this: 'Why, Senator, if I did, I could not get a job in this whole city.' Is not that a trust which is wrong? Well, that runs through every trade—sugar, rope, tobacco, railroads that are bad, and all that, and so they may talk about our honest men with wives and families to support who are willing to work for one and two dollars a day, but they can't get it. Why? Because their union or their trust won't allow them. The standard is set for them, and if they don't wait and serve their families until they can reach that standard they can't get work anywhere. Everywhere they go they are met by the same condition of affairs, all over our United States—a workingman can't work for what he wants to—he must work for what somebody else says he must work for."

WESTERN.

Hiram Warren and wife were killed and James Warren, a relative, was badly injured by being struck by a train on the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, two miles west of Kersey, Colo. Warren tried to whip his horses across ahead of the train.

A car loaded with corn contributed by the citizens in the vicinity of Smith Center, Kan., for the starving in India has been shipped. Each side of the car was decorated with a banner inscribed "Carload of corn for the starving of India. Mohammedan or atheist. We can feed the world."

Mrs. Diana Wundling of Pomeroy, O., was shot by her son, Silas, because she demanded of him a log chain he had borrowed of her, died twenty-four hours later. "The murderer, who is in jail, when told of his mother's death, remarked, stolidly: 'Well, she ought to have kept away from my house.'"

Duluth, Minn., dispatch: Diamonds are being smuggled into the United States from Canada by means of pigeons. The scheme was accidentally discovered. A pigeon alighted on the steamer Parnell and it was shot by Captain Griffin. Fastened to the bird was found a diamond worth about \$200, with a silver tag bearing the number "T 43,800." The bird was one of two that came aboard, and they came from the direction of the Canadian shore.

Richard M. Scruggs and E. J. Langhorne, St. Louis merchants who were arrested at New York Saturday on charges of smuggling several thousand dollars worth of diamonds and jewelry into this country on the steamship St. Paul, evidently intend to make a vigorous fight against the charges made by the customs inspectors. They have retained an attorney, and an answer to the charges is expected soon. As the case involves more than \$1,000 it will have to take its regular course before the district attorney.

Young Mrs. Nellie Dawson, lying helplessly ill in bed, with her 3-year-old son, Bud, by her side, and her little 5-year-old daughter, Nellie, kneeling in speechless terror near her, was shot four times by her husband, John Dawson, at their home, 804½ South Halsted street, Chicago, at 1:20 o'clock Sunday afternoon. She died before medical help could be had. The shooting followed a quarrel, and the husband's jealousy was assigned by neighbors as a motive. The murderer ran out of the house with the smoking revolver in his hand, hurrying aside J. Miller, who tried to stop him, rushed into the alley, where he threw away his empty weapon, ran through a neighboring building to the street, and escaped.

Twenty-five years ago Monday Rev. Stephen M. Merrill of Chicago was consecrated a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Monday he preached his quarter-century sermon. An immense congregation filled "First Church." Bishop Merrill never seemed stronger. He confessed to the recognition of a new sensation, since the event seemed to call for a sermon largely personal. But he put by the temptation and preached a sermon with little of Bishop Merrill in it and much of the gospel of Christ. At the Palmer House in the evening the Methodist Social Union celebrated Bishop Merrill's silver jubilee by giving a banquet in his honor. Bishop Merrill is past 71, and is still hale and hearty. His preaching is still marked with the vigor and earnestness of the early seventies, when he first lived in Chicago. The bishop is willing to talk on any subject of interest except himself. All the personal history he would tell was: "Born in Ohio in 1825. Preacher since 1877. Elected bishop in 1871."

A Dubuque, Iowa, dispatch says: The wholesale grocers of Iowa who have been caught on the short side of tea have sent a delegation to Washington to see what Senator Allison can do for them. With

them have gone two representatives of the Chicago houses. Before the tariff of 10 cents a pound on tea was publicly suggested by Senator Allison's committee, these grocers sold for future delivery in such quantities that one Chicago house stands to lose \$100,000 if compelled to furnish taxed tea, and Iowa houses will also lose heavily. The importers have discounted the future and have sold their stocks at a liberal advance on former prices. One Chicago and New York house is reported to have cleaned up \$250,000, and other importers are supposed to have done equally well. The grocers tried to cover, with the result that the demand for immediate shipment raised prices in the Japan 7½ cents. Some of the grocers, rather than stand this, decided to countermand their orders and take their chances on securing a modification of the tariff bill. The delegation sent to Washington will ask that the tariff bill be amended to provide for a rebate of the tax on all tea imported to fill orders placed before the Senate bill was reported. John W. Doane & Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., Franklin MacVeagh & Co., W. M. Hoyt & Co., and McNeil & Higgins, the principal tea importers of Chicago, denied any knowledge of speculation in tea, as alleged in the Dubuque dispatch. A. A. Sprague said that undoubtedly retailers have bought heavily in anticipation of tariff legislation, and that Chicago houses have all been doing a big business.

SOUTHERN.

Eight frame buildings, comprising the principal business portion of Coal Creek, Tenn., were burned Wednesday. Insurance small.

The case of R. B. Armour, formerly postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., charged with embezzlement of Government funds, has been nolle prossed by the United States District Attorney, for the reason that the entire shortage, amounting to several thousand dollars, had been made good.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Hazelrigg, held that death from a mosquito bite is accidental. The case came up from the Louisville Law and Equity Court. Sallie Omborg sued the United States Mutual Insurance Company for a \$5,000 policy on the life of her husband. It was brought on in the trial that a mosquito bite caused the death of Omborg, and Judge Toney held that it was not an accidental death in the meaning used by insurance companies and found for the defendant. The higher court reverses this decision.

FOREIGN.

Henry Milhae, the playwright, is dangerously ill at Paris with congestion of the brain.

Monday was the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, and the occasion was celebrated throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies with the ringing of church bells and the firing of salutes.

According to a dispatch to the London Daily Graphic from Corfu, it is reported there that Col. Manos attempted suicide while in jail. He has been sent handcuffed with his entire staff to Athens for trial by court-martial.

In a shooting display at Berlin by the expert, Kruger, while he was firing backward and with the aid of a mirror at tempting the William Tell shot, he sent the bullet through the head of his sister, who was assisting him.

AN GENERAL.

Civil Engineer R. R. Peary has been detached from duty at the New York navy yards and granted five years' leave of absence. This action has been taken by Secretary Long to enable the officer to prosecute his arctic explorations.

Dr. John Gentles, a prominent dentist of Montreal, was drowned in the Cedar Rapids of the River Rouge while on a fishing expedition. Dr. Gentles' companion, whose name is unknown, and a guide named Fred Epps also perished. W. O. H. Dods, cashier of the Montreal Life Insurance Company, was the only one of the party who escaped.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Unmistakable evidence of improvement comes in the general increase of commercial loans, mostly for Eastern merchants or companies, though some well-known houses in the middle West appear with considerable reditu counts from the South. The distinct change gives proof that new business has been larger than many have supposed. Receipts of money from the interior exceed shipments \$1,500,000, mostly from the middle West."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 34c to 35c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green huli, \$25 to \$70 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; 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, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 86c to 88c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, 36c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; clover seed, \$4.20 to \$4.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 1, 36c to 37c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 11c to 16c; eggs, Western, 11c to 13c.

DAY WITH MCKINLEY.

PRESIDENT'S BUSY LIFE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

One Day Would Make Many a Man Crazy—Every Moment of His Time Occupied—Has Less Time than He Who Digs Sewers.

Leads a Busy Life.

Washington correspondence: The office of the President of the United States is no sinecure. It is one of the hardest in the gift of the nation to fill, as a sample day lived by President McKinley will suffice to show.

President McKinley rises at 7 o'clock and breakfasts with his family at 8:30. For half an hour after breakfast he lounges around with the family, a half hour which is probably the pleasantest of all the day. By 10 o'clock the President gets into his office. His special mail is all laid out for him to glance over. Here is where the secretary of the President, Mr. Porter, gets in his fine work. He gets to his desk at least an hour before the President, and, with the stenographer, goes through the three or four hundred letters that are the advance guard of the avalanche that comes during the day. The President does not see much of that mail, however. It is carefully culled, applications for office going into the proper bureau, political tirades into the waste basket; begging letters, crank letters and letters of unsolicited advice are all consigned to the same cavernous maw, which yawns for them handily. It would doubtless astonish the writers of this class of letters, to know that the President never sees one of them. In the nature of things he could not, because life is short and time is fleeting.

The Raid of Visitors. From among the hundreds, yes, thousands, of letters that come to the White House bearing the name of the President,



LOOKING OVER HIS MAIL.

perhaps a dozen or two are found worthy of his special attention, and these are on his desk for his perusal. He also finds a lot of documents ready for his signature. These disposed of, he talks for a few moments with the private secretary about the business of the day, and by that time the great American public is clamoring to be turned in on him. At 10 o'clock the raid begins. The waiting room is a study at this time. There are legions and armies of veterans, in "faded bloom of blue," and in the nattiest of spring attire, but the bit of bronze button on the lapel of each is often associated with a tiny knot of ribbon, which means a "medal of honor" man. There are cranks who have inventions that they want the President to see and recommend. There are other cranks who have presents for the President, which they desire to present in person. There are myriads of curious people who want to shake hands with the President in his own office, instead of performing that ceremony down stairs in the East room, as they would have an opportunity to do each afternoon. The women have schemes all their own. It is not often that they are after office, though some women who want postoffices prejudice their chances by coming to make a special plea of the President, "because they are women." Many of them have sons whom they want appointed to cadetships at West Point or Annapolis. Dozens of them have schemes for raising money, which they are sure will go like hot cakes if the President will just inform them. Others work the charity racket. They have concerts, or fairs, or plays, or something equally as frivolous, which they desire the President and his wife to "patron" with their names.

Legions of Office-Seekers. Among the waiters will be found aspirants for foreign consularships and the under offices, those who are seeking preferment in this country, and those who come to give timely protest against certain appointments. Each and every one of them has an ax to grind and they use the President's nerves for a grindstone.

This Senator has a candidate for a berth abroad, and he rings the changes on his right to have this appointment, day in and day out, after day, while his colleague, who is at his heels, urges some other man with just as much persistency for the very same place. Here is a political "boss" who wants to "place" one of his lieutenants in political work. He talks and argues and all but tries to browbeat the President into appointing the ward heeler. There is an all-around good fellow, who has friends everywhere, to all of whom he feels under obligation, and he comes in with pockets and hands filled with recommendations for half a dozen or more. He urges the claims of each, and in effect tells the President that his place in the House or Senate, as the case may be, depends upon his getting just these particular offices. For two long hours this sort of thing keeps up, the President listening, always listening, never talking much, except to ask a few pointed questions, and then at noon the common herd is run through into the secretary's room, and from there is cut out in bunches and corralled in the President's room, where he gives a few moments to each. This is perhaps the most trying hour of all.

Among the cranks who slip in at such times are women who are "alating themselves to death to pay off the mortgage on the homestead," so they inform the President, and they have come to him, as he is rich, because he draws such an enormous salary, and ask him to give them a hundred dollars, or fifty, or five, as the case may be, toward that desirable end. Others want him to indorse notes for them. The

autograph book is always there in force, and the brick-a-brac hunter is omnipresent. One hour is given up to this class of callers, and at 1 o'clock the President goes to lunch with his wife. One hour is given to lunch and to family gossip, then he goes back to his desk.

At 4 o'clock promptly he flings care and business aside and goes out for an hour. Sometimes he walks, sometimes he rides a horse, sometimes goes in a carriage. On returning the President glances over the daily papers and rests until dinner time. Dinner is served at 7 o'clock promptly, and the President dines as a family. He often invites friends to this meal informally, and it is very seldom indeed that the President and his wife sit down to a meal by themselves. After dinner, if there are men to entertain, the President takes them into the little room off the hall, where they smoke and tell stories.

There's No Let-up.

In the evening there is very often music at the White House, and music of the best character, and there are always callers. It would seem as though public men might respect the evenings of the President and leave him to his family, unless specially invited, but they don't. They invade his home life, and talk consularships, secretaries, ministers, revenue collectors, appraisers, commissioners, and so on through the list, till 10 o'clock or after, when they go and leave the President to go to his office to look at the bushel of telegrams, the two bushels of letters, the half a ton of documents to sign, all of which must be cleaned up before he goes to bed, else one day's work would soon cover another, and he would never get through. By the time the last paper is attended to the President is as tired as though he had been working in the harvest field all day.

Three days in the week he gives an hour to shaking hands with the general public in the East room. This time is 3 o'clock, and it is a motley assembly that greets his eyes. There are old men and young ones, old women and young ones, all colors, classes and conditions of humanity, and little children make a large contingent.

Two days a week are given over to cabinet meetings, from 11 to 1, and it is then that affairs of national importance are considered. These days are particularly hard upon the President, because he must consider conflicting interests and harmonize them, he must keep his finger on the pulse of the people through all his cabinet officials, and decide firmly and wisely the questions that are brought to him. All this work is crowded upon the President, and he has one state dinner a week, to say nothing of the dinners he must attend, the state receptions and other society functions which demand the time and presence of the President; with bills of Congress to read and sign, and messages to write, it will be seen that the man who digs cellars has much the best of it as to time; he works eight, and the President nearer eighteen hours of the twenty-four.

WRECKED BY BANK PRESIDENT.

Reports received at Washington on the Logansport failure.

Reports received at the Treasury Department tend to show that the failure of the State National Bank at Logansport, Ind., was caused by the dishonesty of John F. Johnson, the president of the institution, who, it is claimed, appropriated not only the capital stock of the bank, \$200,000, but also the undivided profits, amounting to \$100,000 more, and falsified the records so that the extent of his peculations cannot be determined at present. The bank examiner in charge believes that \$100,000 can be realized for



JOHN F. JOHNSON.

the benefit of creditors from the sale of property which Johnson has surrendered. The directors of the bank do not seem to have taken any interest in the management, but permitted the president to conduct the business to suit himself. The liability on deposits is reported at \$300,000, but an examination is necessary to determine whether an assessment will be made on the capital stock.

Johnson was taken to Indianapolis, and now occupies a cell at the jail. He went in the custody of United States Commissioner Funk and Deputy United States Marshal Clark. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. George W. Prescott of Terre Haute, father-in-law and mother-in-law of the prisoner, arrived. They were accompanied by Mr. Johnson's 9-year-old daughter, who was visiting them when the crash came, and who does not yet know of her father's disgrace. Johnson was taken to jail at 6 o'clock in the evening, and there parted with his wife. Both were perfectly self-possessed, even to the point of exciting comment. Johnson will plead guilty to some of the charges against him, but others he will fight. Commissioner Funk says that if the Logansport bank is promptly reorganized it will be able to pay out.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The president of the British Iron and Steel Institute, in his annual address, called attention to the remarkable growth of American competition.

The Agricultural Department has sent out 10,000 pounds of beet seed to farmers in various parts of the country and the supply is now exhausted.

Cardinal Camillo Siciliano di Rende, archbishop of Benevento, is dead at Rome. He was born in 1847, and received the red hat in 1887.

The Spanish Government has made another loan of \$50,000,000 from the Bank of Spain to pay troops in Cuba. Foreign financiers refused to lend.

President Estrazulas of Chili and the Chilean minister to Rio Janeiro declare that though the Chilean populace wants war with Argentina, the better classes in Chili are opposed to it.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

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

The Legislative Grind.

Representative McMullin Monday introduced in the House a resolution providing for the consideration of a Senate resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents "from day to day until disposed of." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules. The resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of distressed American citizens in Cuba reached the White House at 12 o'clock, just as soon as it could be signed after being signed by both houses while they were in open session. The President signed the resolution immediately. The conference on the sundry civil appropriation bill have agreed. The most important amendment to the bill was that revoking the order of President Cleveland of Feb. 22, 1897, setting aside 21,000,000 acres of lands as forest reservations. The appropriation for the harbor, Hawaii, is reduced to \$100,000. The Senate amendment for improving the appropriation for a Government exhibit at the Omaha exposition is left at \$200,000, the \$75,000 increase of the Senate being stricken out. The amendment for investigation of sugar production remains in the bill. The appropriation for the improvement of the lower Mississippi River is increased to \$2,033,333. The net reduction from the Senate amendments is \$500,000. The total bill improvement is made \$25,000, instead of \$40,000 inserted by the Senate. The total of the bill as agreed to is \$32,622,651.

The debate on the tariff bill began in the Senate Tuesday with crowded galleries and a large attendance of Senators and the tariff leaders of the House. Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Vest and Mr. Chandler were the speakers. Early in the day Mr. Mallory, the new Senator from Florida, was sworn in and took his seat. Senator Culom introduced by request a bill to amend the interstate commerce law. The bill prescribes relations for pooling, requiring that pooling contracts shall not extend beyond five years and that they shall name the maximum and minimum rates to be charged, requiring the approval of the interstate commerce commission before the agreements can become effective. The bill provides for a complete revision of the interstate commerce law. The House was not in session.

The Senate Wednesday resumed consideration of the tariff. Mr. Vest, committee leader, moved a reduction in the duties upon boracic acid, and was defeated, 34 to 20. The debate was participated in by Senators Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Aldrich, Perkins, White, Caffery, Gray, and Stewart. Mr. White, a Democratic member of the Finance Committee, opposed Mr. Vest's amendment, urging that the California industry required the rate allowed by the committee. Seven paragraphs of the bill were considered during the day, the committee being sustained in each instance. The resolution was agreed to authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ any suitable ship in forwarding relief supplies to India. The House was not in session.

The Cuban resolution was brought before the House Thursday. A motion to refer to committee, none of which are yet appointed, was declared by Speaker Reed to be out of order. Mr. Lewis appealed from the ruling, and the appeal was tabled—91 to 57. Adjourned. The Senate made good progress on the tariff bill, disposing of ten pages. Several votes were taken, the Finance Committee being sustained in each case by majorities varying from six to fifteen. The day's schedule was largely technical. Before taking up the tariff the final conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to, including the provision suspending until March 1 next the executive order creating extensive forest reserves.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Why not place a heavy tariff duty on pink tea?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Maid of Athens, ere we part, hit the Turk below the heart.—Chicago Times-Herald.

It will be very discourteous to Gen. Miles if Europe will not get up a war for his diversion.—Pittsburgh Times.

There appears to be grave doubt as to what game the powers are really playing and who is "it."—Chicago Tribune.

The Senate committee having taken the hide off the Dingley bill has evened things up by putting hides on.—Portland Eastern Argus.

Mayor Harrison is modifying Chicago's civil service regulations. The modification is executed with an ax.—Washington Post.

The railroads which have been forced to accept bicycles as baggage are getting even by treating them like baggage.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Chicago prides itself on its originality. For instance, who ever heard before of the best club in the League being at the tail end?—Chicago Record.

It is something of a pity that the originators of Arbor Day didn't have the plain American common sense to call it Tree Day.—Providence Journal.

At last we have caught the Chinese napping. They haven't yet claimed that they used the airship 2,000 years ago.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

When and How to Plant Corn—Best Sugar for Stock—Mistake of Covering Seeds Too Deeply—Clean Out the Grain Fields.

The Corn Crop.
The corn should be planted when the soil is warm and moist. Have the ground mellow and rich. Put the corn in with a planter, and drop 200 pounds of some good corn fertilizer in the hill. Some phosphate or dissolved bone, either will answer. If the soil was plowed last fall, the cut-worms will be killed by the frost. Spring-plowed soil should have a dressing of coarse salt, two and one-half to three bushels to the acre. Fish or bacon salt will do. Sow the salt broadcast after the first harrowing, and cross-harrow it in. The young cut-worms, and the larvae of the worms will be killed by the salt, and the salt will also benefit the corn. When no salt can be used, and there are many worms, harrow and roll the field once every five days, and plant the field the last of the month. The hot sun and the constant stirring of the ground will kill out the worms. Plant corn on well-pulverized soil. If you plant on fallow or thin soil, and have little manure, spread the manure broadcast as far as it will go. Harrow it in well, and then put the corn in with a little phosphate in the hill. If the manure is very coarse, it should be plowed under not more than four inches in depth. It will not pay except in a small way to manure corn in the hill. Phosphate alone will not bring a crop of grain where the field is destitute of vegetable matter.

Best Sugar for Stock.
In the best sugar producing sections of France low-grade sugar has become so low in price that it has become a cheap stock food; but experiments made by Prof. Malpeux show that it will not do for dairy cows. In repeated tests, the addition of sugar to the ration caused the cows to lay on flesh without increasing the yield of either milk or butter a particle. Massachusetts Ploughman.

Covering Seeds Too Deeply.
The mistake in spring planting that is most common is covering the seeds too deeply. It is a good rule to put only twice the depth of the seed in soil over it. This with some very fine seeds means merely sowing on finely prepared seed bed, when they will naturally fall into the depressions, and then pressing the soil over them. The root naturally strikes down for moisture, and a very slight hold on the surface, so as to give the young plant light and air, is best for its early growth. There are usually plenty of rains in spring, so that some soil will be likely to be washed over surface-sown seeds, and this is better than any way of covering them by cultivator, harrow or drag. Even the smoothing harrow is apt to cover small seeds too deeply. Grass and clover seeds are sown early enough so that alternate freezing and thawing does the work of covering better than man can do it.

Grain Fields.
Go through the grain, walking between the grain drills, and cut out the eye, cockle, and other weeds. This should be done early, before the wheat heads out. An acre can be gone over in an hour. Clean grain is worth several cents more per bushel.

Orange and Lemon Trees.
The young oranges and lemons raised from seed last year should be transplanted into larger pots. After transplanting, water immediately, and set the plants in the shade in the greenhouse for a few days, until they are well rooted. Seeds of the best oranges and lemons may now be sown in boxes of good garden soil. Sow the seed about five inches apart and two inches deep, and cover with fine earth. Set the boxes upon the ground, partially protected from the hot sun. The soil should be kept moist. Fruiting orange and lemon trees should not be set out before the 20th of the month, when the weather becomes warm and settled. Set the trees partially in the shade. From six inches to one foot of the top earth in the tubs should be taken out and good garden soil put back. Wash the leaves off and water every two weeks each tub with one gallon of weak manure water.—The American.

Summer Potage Crops.
Corn is the best soiling crop. Oats, peas and barley, sown early in April and the first part of May produce a rich feed for all stock, especially for milk cows and young pigs. In a moist season the crop will be a heavy one. It is valuable for rich clay beans. Starchy or gravelly soils are too dry and hot. Plant corn in drills run two and a-half feet apart. One bushel of corn and 600 pounds of bone phosphate will plant an acre. One acre, grown on rich ground, in connection with pasture, will feed twenty-five cows for a month. Make four sowings—the first about the 10th, the second about the 25th of May, the third on the 10th and the fourth about the 25th of June.

Shallow Tillage Best.
All tillage of crops should be shallow. The time to go deep is when the ground is plowed in the fall. Deep tillage of a growing crop serves no good purpose whatever, while it is very injurious to the plants. It is folly to move the soil in which the roots of a plant are growing unless it is desired to check the growth of the plant. What is needed is intelligent shallow tillage. After every rain the crust that forms on the surface must be broken up, and any implement that runs one or two

inches deep will accomplish that purpose. During a drought the surface of the soil gradually packs and forms a crust, and hence surface or shallow cultivation is as necessary as after a shower. Shallow cultivation will destroy weeds quite as effectively as deep, while it can be done with less than a fourth of the labor. The time to destroy weeds is just when they appear above the surface. Thorough tillage includes the destruction of all weeds as soon as they appear. Neither weeds nor grass, of any sort, should be allowed to rob the soil of one atom of its fertility. This involves watchfulness and labor, but not hard labor if the right kind of tools are used and used in time.

How Much Tile Per Acre?
There are two extremes in tile draining. The beginner is apt to think tile drains are only needed where water stands on the surface in hollows, and has to be drawn off. But when this is done, it leaves the soil in these hollows so much dryer and better fitted for cropping that the farmer sees that even the uplands, that had been supposed dry enough, need draining also. Usually the first drains are put in too shallow. That, if continued, means a large useless expenditure for tile. No where should underdrains be dug less than three feet deep. They will then drain perfectly two to two and a half rods on each side of the underdrain. The soil will hold so much more water with a deep drain that it will not require larger size than will a shallow one.

Care for Transplanted Trees.
Thousands of dollars are every year wasted by neglect of proper care for trees that have been transplanted. The most common cause of this is in the idea that plenty of water applied to the roots can be made a substitute for frequent cultivation. Newly transplanted trees really need little water on the soil. The roots of newly planted trees cannot at once begin to supply plant food from the soil. They need time and contact with moist soil, but not too wet, before new rootlets can put forth. To keep the soil sodden with water while the roots are in this semi-dormant condition is to rot them. Less water with thorough surface cultivation, to keep the surface soil loose and prevent rapid evaporation, is what is needed. If water is applied it should be in moderate amounts, and often by spraying so as to keep the buds from withering until the roots can supply them with moisture.

Dwarf Apples.
Dwarf apple trees, as objects of ornament, as well as luxury, are scarcely less valuable than the pear. They need but little space, come into bearing immediately, and a small plantation of them will supply an abundance of fruit of the finest quality. Their importance for small gardens and suburban grounds has been altogether overlooked.

Swine Notes.
The true secret of profitable breeds is in the feed and care given them. Health is the first thing for the swine breeder to look after. The healthy hog makes the best gain and gives the most profit.

See that the young pigs get plenty of exercise in the sunshine and that they have a dry place to sleep. Wet bedding and damp sleeping quarters are a fruitful source of diarrhea in young pigs.

The hog is but a machine to convert corn and other food into pork, and pork brings what we are most in need of—money. If the hog is a machine, and we are going to keep some of these machines for use, we surely want the very best attainable.

All runs are not born runs, but many have their runniness thrust upon them. In his early life a pig will go backward or forward very easily. Almost every pig will make a good porker if started right. Give the runt a little extra lift. A little boiled milk several times a day sometimes works wonders.

Poultry Points.
A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

Examine the droopy hen. It is probably lice and immediate attention is necessary.

Scatter lime broadcast over your yard. It is a splendid thing for both young and old fowls.

Too much soft cooked food is not good for fowls. They need some employment for the gizzard.

Keeping poultry with success is not a difficult feat to perform; the chief requisite is common sense.

Don't try to keep all the different varieties of poultry. Two or three varieties of the best are plenty.

Overfeeding is expensive. It not only costs more for feed, but the hens get too fat and lay no eggs.

One good thoroughbred fowl can often be sold for as good a price as a dozen poor ones and cost no more to raise.

Clean up and disinfect all feed and watering troughs. This is especially necessary if wooden troughs are used.

The gizzard of the fowls masticates the food, but this can only be done by the aid of sharp, gritty material. Be sure this is supplied.

Don't fail to whitewash the house outside as well as inside. It adds to the appearance and really is as much benefit as the inside work.

Broken bones are often more highly resorbed than when ground. A hen will sometimes refuse bone meal and yet will readily eat broken bones.

Feather pulling is the most pernicious of all vices. The habit usually comes from idleness and can generally be cured by keeping fowls busy.

If the ground around the poultry house gets muddy in soft weather, house floor gets muddy for a few yards, and the hens will have dry feet all the time.

MEN OF GOD CONVENE.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT EAGLE LAKE.

Legacies to Be Expended for Current Work Hereafter—Southern Assembly Discussed Women in the Pulpit—Reformed Church on the Work in India.

Presbyterian Assemblies.
The governing body of the Presbyterian Church, the general assembly, has been holding its one hundred and ninth annual session at Eagle Lake, Ind. This convention is one of the most important religious convocations in the country. It represents nearly 8,000 congregations, comprising almost 1,000,000 church members. These are scattered in every State in the Union. So great a church must needs exercise a powerful influence for good. Besides its home church work, it carries on a missionary organization covering fifteen countries, for which purpose there was contributed in 1896 the sum of \$3,043,230. Its home missionary work is conducted by eight powerful boards. The assembly this year concerned itself mainly with routine business affairs.

The assembly was opened with prayer by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the board of foreign missions. The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. John L. Withrow, the retiring moderator. The scriptures were read by Dr. George L. Springing of Orange, N. J., and the assembly was led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. "Father" Byron Sunderland of Washington. The opening sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, was upon the "Chiefest Grace of Christianity," and was based on first Peter, fourth chapter and eighth verse.

At the close of the sermon, the assembly was constituted with prayer by the retiring moderator.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States commissioner of education in Alaska and one of the most widely known home mis-

communications. The committee on Bible and overtures made a partial report. It recommended that women be forbidden the use of pulpits for public addresses to mixed audiences, and that it be pronounced improper to give notices of such meetings. This precipitated a lively debate. Dr. Pitzer took the position that while the Bible absolutely forbade female ordination it did not forbid all kinds of public



DIVINES WHO HAVE BEEN MODERATORS.

Dr. Johnson (1882). Dr. Craig (1893). Dr. Marquis (1898).

testimony by woman. Dr. Walden and Dr. Smoot strongly advocated the adoption of the report. The order of the day put an end to the debate.

Dr. McLean of the American Bible Society made a stirring appeal in behalf of the institution, whose labors, he said, were essential to the doctrine and activities of the church in America and abroad. The assembly then listened to Dr. Daniel on polity and worship in connection with Westminster celebration.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

General Synod of the Church Convened in Pittsburgh.

At the session of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, Rev. Thomas Peebles of Minneapolis was unanimously elected moderator. Rev. James Y. Boyer of Phila-

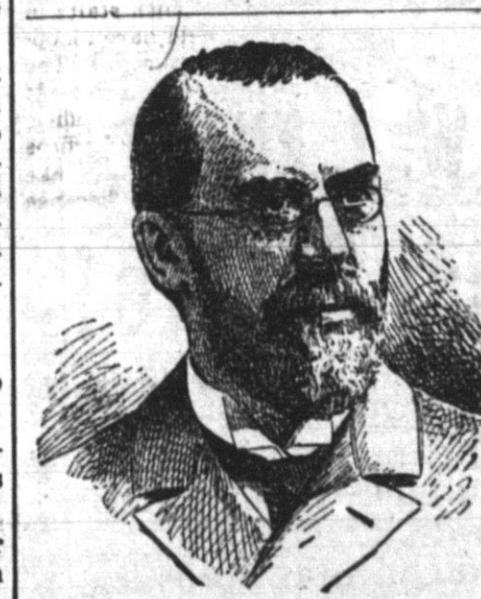


THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY GROUNDS.

latory workers in the whole church, was elected moderator.

The gavel was presented to Moderator Jackson by ex-President Benjamin Harrison on behalf of the Presbyterians of Indiana. The donor spoke at length upon the symbolism of the woods used in its construction, and the moderator replied in a few appropriate words. The moderator announced chairmen of committees, and afterward first order of the morning was made report of committee of eleven on Presbyterian building in New York.

The financial statement showed that 90 per cent of the office portion of the building was already rented. On April 1 actual rental amounted to \$82,458 out of total rental value in entire building of \$125,353, or over 65 per cent. On above basis income account showed credit bal-



REV. DR. JACKSON, MODERATOR.

ance of \$707 over all expenses. When entirely rented there will be a net income of \$43,000, or 5 per cent on investment of boards on building. The cost of building was \$1,790,000.

The annual report of the board of ministerial relief shows receipts of the last year to be \$61,000, with expenditures of \$182,000. While the permanent fund now amounts to over \$1,500,000, it is considered too small owing to the increase in the number of applicants. Collections from churches and Sunday schools are gradually falling off, being decreased nearly \$25,000 a year since 1888, showing all the worse when it is considered that the church is one-fourth larger and the collections one-quarter less than nine years ago. The average gifts of communicants have fallen from 13 cents to about 7 1/2 cents each in that time. What makes the showing still worse is the fact that in 1888 but 564 families were under the care of the board and last year it had 835. The entire cash receipts from all sources, including interest, is \$107,993, less than 4 per cent of the sum being used for expenses. The board is compelled to report an indebtedness of \$30,000 due to the permanent funds.

After reviewing the work of the year the committee recommended approval of a change of rule by which legacies will be expended for current work instead of being invested in the permanent funds. Efforts were recommended to increase contributions to this fund. The selection of Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew of Philadelphia as secretary of the board was approved.

Southern Assembly.
The Southern assembly at Charlotte, N. C., after the usual devotional exercises, received and referred various com-

munications. The committee on Bible and overtures made a partial report. It recommended that women be forbidden the use of pulpits for public addresses to mixed audiences, and that it be pronounced improper to give notices of such meetings. This precipitated a lively debate. Dr. Pitzer took the position that while the Bible absolutely forbade female ordination it did not forbid all kinds of public

delphia was again chosen as stated clerk and Rev. J. H. Kendall of Tarentum, Pa., assistant clerk. The subject of foreign missions was taken up, and Rev. Dr. George W. Scott spoke again on the work in India. Some of the stations, he said, were self-supporting, and the Christian Endeavor Society had been started with the help of the natives.

The report of the treasurer of the board of education, which was next presented, showed receipts of \$5,246.04. Of this amount \$4,000 was the Gibson bequest for the Cedarville (O.) college. The committee on finance appointed to raise an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the general synod advised that each congregation be assessed to pay the expenses of the delegates, and that a special taxation be made pro rata upon the membership of the churches.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

The Sixty-seventh General Assembly Meets in Chicago.

The sixty-seventh general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met in Chicago with about 250 delegates present, representing twenty-five States and territories, most of them, however, coming from the South. It is the first time in the history of this denomination that it has come as far north as Chicago to hold its annual assembly. Retiring Moderator Rev. A. W. Hawkins of Decatur, Ill., called the assembly to order in First Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Stewart avenue and Sixty-fourth court. One of the features of the assembly was the dedication of the church in which the meetings were held and which was recently completed.

Sparks from the Wires.
The Spanish recapture of the port of Banes is again denied.

Turkey, after many futile efforts, has secured a loan of \$500,000 at 9 per cent, part of which will be applied to war expenses.

Weyler has again informed the war correspondents at Havana that the rebellion is in its last throes and predicts a speedy end as the result of his latest plans.

An Indian tribe, which has been for twelve years engaged in war with Mexico, marched into Orizaba Sunday and made a treaty of peace with great ceremony.

George Hopps, a wealthy farmer living near Warsaw, Ind., while in a fit of despondency, took a dose of morphine and then hanged himself. He was dead when found.

By a favorable turn in the rate of foreign exchange the Treasury Department is relieved of the fear of further large shipments of gold out of the country, at least for the present.

It is again stated that the resignations of the German chancellor and minister of foreign affairs are in the hands of Emperor William, but that no action has yet been taken in the matter.

The Secretary of State has issued a warrant for the surrender to the authorities of Germany of Carl Volger, who is wanted in Prussia on a charge of arson, and is now held at Keokuk for surrender.

The present royal family of Greece are not the first Norsemen to figure in Greek affairs. The tottering Byzantine Empire was upheld for many years by the Vrangian Guard, composed of Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Saxons.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for June 9.

Golden Text.—"Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile."—Ps. 34: 13.

The subject of this lesson is Sins of the Tongue—James 3: 1-12. A more practical passage it would be hard to find. It is nevertheless not mere ethics, or proverbial philosophy, for the warning against sins of the tongue is grounded on duty to God. The lesson would apply to anybody, but with peculiar force to one who professes to be serving Christ, and to have submitted himself to his control. Soberness and self-restraint in speech were commended especially by the Greeks. While the heroes of Homer let their tongues run away with them, and made violent and insulting speeches to their best friends on slight provocation, the Greeks of later times deemed such excess to be disgraceful. Poets and philosophers of the fifth century, B. C., the golden age of Greece, proclaim the praises of the man who keeps his word under control and is known as a man of action rather than of words. Boasting and calumny were discredited. But the Jews and Christians of the first century A. D. were under different influences. The Jews were extravagant of speech, as any one may see by reading their Talmud. They were profane, in their own fashion, swearing strange oaths like those which Jesus rebuked in Matt. 5: 33-37. All orientals think it necessary to fortify their words by some form of oath. The Arabs, following the practice of the Koran, swear by almost every conceivable thing in any way connected with the prophet, or with the sacred places of their religion. Further, Eastern peoples are not by nature truthful. They will go out of their way to tell a lie, just from force of habit. This infirmity is found even in the Far East, in some missionary countries, and does not at once disappear with conversion to Christianity. James knew what he was writing about, therefore, and his admonitions were aimed at a mark.

Explanatory.

"Be not many masters": the revised version has "teachers," which is the modern word for the now ambiguous "masters." The thought of course is plain; do not all of you set yourselves up as teachers of your brethren, for a good many of you are not qualified for that position and will get into trouble.

The horse is guided by the bit and the ship by the rudder. It is of course not perfectly correct to say that a man is guided by his tongue, that is, by his words. The guiding power is rather the will within, expressing the character of the man, and that finds outward expression in speech. But the point is sufficiently plain that James makes—the contrast between the little bit or rudder and the great things they control, whose progress and direction they indicate.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth": this also fails to convey the meaning to a modern reader. The word "matter" is commonly understood to mean an affair, a controversy, where as it is here used in its physical sense, and means wood or fuel. The revised version reads, "how much wood is kindled by how small a fire." Of course the sense is not materially changed. Here again the new version has a smoother rendering: "And the tongue is a fire; the world of iniquity among our members is the tongue, which defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the wheel of nature, and is set on fire by hell." On the rather obscure figure of speech, "setteth on fire the course of nature," the Cambridge Bible says: "The best interpretation seems to be that which sees in the phrase a figure for the whole of life from birth; the wheel which then begins to roll on its course, and continues rolling until death. What is meant, if we adopt this view, is that from the beginning of life to its close, the tongue is an ever present inflammatory element of evil. It is possible that there may be a reference to the potter's wheel, as in Jer. 18: 3. On this view, the tongue would be represented as the flame, that by its untempered heat mars the vessel in the hands of the potter."

Teaching Hints.

The sin of garrulity is not the least of those which cause disorder and strife in the world and even among Christians. Most people talk too much—that is, too much about the wrong sort of things. This is true in the home, in the prayer meeting, in church. We are apt to attempt to conceal poverty of thought by a profusion of words; to hide a lack of real spiritual experience under a well-turned sentence. The more pronounced sins of the tongue such as lying and boasting and profanity are not so common among the class of people who will study this lesson, except among boys' classes in mission schools or children of that sort. But every pupil needs to be taught this simple, fundamental lesson; that as the turning of the bit or of the rudder ever so little to right or left shows how the horse or boat is going, so the apparently trifling "idle words," the little mean things that children like to say, are noted by God and are displeasing to him.

Sins of the tongue are nearly all the outgrowth of selfishness. The sin of merely talking too much about oneself, of boasting, of setting oneself up as a judge of others, is more lightly esteemed than it deserves. It is contrary to the example and precept of Christ, and though sadly common among his professed disciples, is none the less wrong and harmful, preventing harmony, breaking up friendships, making Christianity a mockery before the world.

Next Lesson—"Paul's Advice to Timothy."—2 Tim. 1: 1-7; 3: 14-17.

A Secret.

'Tis not in seeking,
'Tis not in endless striving,
Thy quest is found;
Be still and listen.
Be still and drink the quiet
Of all around.

Not for thy crying,
Not for thy loud beseeching,
Will peace draw near;
Rest with palms folded;
Rest with thine eyelids fallen—
Lo! peace is here.

—Edward R. Sill.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

These bills passed the House Monday: To punish attempts to wreck trains by life imprisonment; to compel telegraph companies to exchange messages with other lines at intersecting points nearest sender of message; prohibiting females from being employed as barmaids. In the Senate these bills passed: To require township boards to make and publish annually itemized statements of the condition of finances; permitting villages to vacate their charters in certain cases; fixing per diem of railroad crossing board at \$5; repealing obsolete statutes; to authorize sale of land by State Board of Agriculture and purchase of other land; for the specific taxation of gross earnings of express companies at 2 per cent; amending law relative to liens upon real property; amending divorce law relative to support and maintenance of minor children.

The fight over the Merriam bill which was expected in the House Tuesday gave way to what ended in a most harmonious session. The Governor had put his minimum at an increase of \$1,000,000. A careful canvass of the situation, however, revealed that nothing better than the increase of \$205,000 provided by the conference committee's report could be hoped for from this Legislature, so it was decided to accept that amount and renew the attack on the railroads before the next Legislature. This advice was given by Col. Atkinson, the chief Pine-gree lieutenant, early in the afternoon session. It was readily accepted by all of the Governor's adherents and the conference report was adopted with a rush. Under it the revenue of the State from this source next year will be \$945,000, as compared with \$740,000 this year. The Senate Committee on State Affairs has made a favorable report on a bill restoring capital punishment, and both houses have passed the Perry bill, which makes a sweeping reduction in the number of State reports and other documents to be published annually.

Gov. Pingree sent a special message to the Legislature Wednesday afternoon recommending that the session be extended at least a fortnight, saying the additional expense would be insignificant compared with the advantage of having pending bills properly considered. The measures mentioned by the Governor, with the exception of the appropriation bills, were hung up in committees. They require corporations paying a specific tax to adopt a uniform system of bookkeeping, to be presented by the State, require railroad companies to sell interchangeable mileage, and 500-mile books for \$10, and include anti-trust bills and bills to tax telephone and express companies and to prohibit discrimination in freight rates. The House adopted the Governor's suggestion and also adopted a concurrent resolution rescinding its former action and extending the session to June 14. The Senate, however, rejected this resolution by a vote of three to one. The Senate defeated the bill cutting passenger fares on the Upper Peninsula roads to 3 cents and the hanging bill and passed a bill limiting the bonds issued by gas companies to 80 per cent of their capital. A bill prohibiting the exhibition of prize fights, etc., was passed by the House.

The Senate Thursday refused to take from the Railroad Committee three important bills. The bills sought to require the sale of interchangeable mileage and 500-mile books, and repeal the Michigan Central special charter. The Senate also refused to concur in the action of the House in voting to extend the session until June 14. The Senate declined the request of the House that a conference committee be appointed to consider this subject. The Governor's veto of the bill making an appropriation for the Mackinac Island State Park was ignored and the measure again passed. The general appropriation budget for the expenses of the State Government outside of special appropriations came from the Ways and Means Committee. It calls for \$2,551,451 for the years 1897 and 1898, or \$561,040 less than appropriated by the last Legislature. The committee estimates the total saving effected this year at \$948,000. A State board of arbitration and mediation has been appointed by Gov. Pingree. It consists of Carl Schmidt of Detroit, Jerome W. Roberts of Pontiac and Thomas Roberts of Negaunee.

How Chinese Do Various Things.

The Chinese do everything backward. They exactly reverse the usual order of civilization.

The men carry on dressmaking and the women carry burdens.

The spoken language of China is not written, and the written language is not spoken.

Books are read backward, and what we call foot notes are inserted in the top of the page.

The Chinese surname comes first instead of last.

The Chinese shake their own hands instead of the hands of those they greet.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals, and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as bridesmaids.

Note first that the Chinese compass points to the south instead of the north.

The Chinese launch their vessels sideways and mount their horses from the off side.

The Chinese begin dinner with dessert, and end with soup and fish.

The Chinese shake their own hands instead of the hands of those they greet.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals, and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as bridesmaids.

Note first that the Chinese compass points to the south instead of the north.

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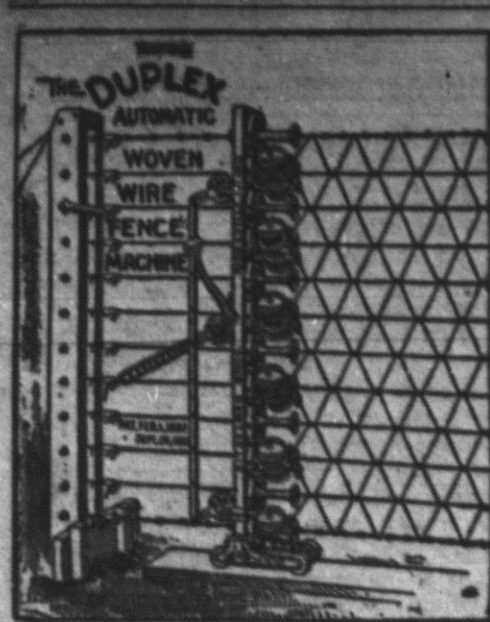
The Organ Not Popular.

The demand for organ music in this country, outside of churches, seems to be quite limited. Boston's great organ, once regarded as a wonder, has been stored in a shed for thirteen years, and will soon be sold at auction. It was built in Germany at a cost of \$60,000. One trouble about a great organ is that it is not easy to keep it supplied with a great organist.

Newspaper Statistics.

The total number of copies of newspapers printed throughout the world in one year is 12,000,000,000. To print these requires 781,240 tons of paper, or 1,562,480,000 pounds, while it would take the fastest single press 333 years to print a single year's edition, which would produce a stack of papers nearly fifty miles high.

Palestina lived in poverty most of his days, and died in great want.



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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, May 30, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:

No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:00 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 9:30 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.
O. W. ROGUES, 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 Furnishings, Decorations 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, \$18; from Toledo, \$15; from Detroit, \$12.50.

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. 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. McCOLGAN.

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.

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H. H. AVERY,

DENTIST

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

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

Permanently located.

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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. SCHWARTZ, Sec.

PATENTS

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. Special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 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 JOB PRINTING

If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill

velopers, Reprints, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Posters, Wedding Stationery, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

COURAGING LIZARDS.

The Amusement of a Tame Eagle in the Arizona Desert.

In St. Nicholas Wolcott Le Clear Beard writes of "Moses, a Tame Eagle," which was one of his pets while he was engaged in engineering in southern Arizona. Mr. Beard says he was very fond of the lizards with which these plains abounded, and one large variety, called swifts, from their remarkable speed in running, seemed to be especially coveted.

Whenever one of these was caught, which was not often, Moses would be brought out, and, after the swift had taken a ten foot start, would be set free. The lizard would promptly resolve itself into a white streak across the desert, and, screaming with excitement, half running, half flying, Moses would pursue, followed by the laughing crowd, of which only those on horseback had much chance of keeping up. It was in no sense a cruel sport. It amused Moses and as it didn't hurt the swift, for he got away every time, and if the feelings of our pet were a trifle injured as he returned, perched on some one's wrist or saddle horn, from his fruitless hunt these were speedily soothed by the prompt gift of a nice bit of fresh beef, so no one was the worse. The lizards, however, he seemed to view as a sort of dessert, and as he could absorb an unlimited quantity they were always in demand.

A certain stick kept on the veranda of our office was generally under his eye, and when any one picked this up and started for a walk across the desert Moses would hop gravely along behind, sure that some of his favorite dainties would soon be forthcoming.

Of course Moses was perfectly well able to catch the smaller kinds of lizards for himself, but there was less exertion in allowing some one else to do it for him, and exertion at this period of his life was a thing to which Moses was violently opposed. These occasions were almost the only ones when he would be silent for any length of time, for he seemed to understand perfectly that at the first note of his voice every lizard within hearing would run for its life to the nearest refuge, and only when a blow of the stick failed for the second or third time to reach its mark would he give utterance to his deep disgust at such clumsiness.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Themes Which Men and Women Discuss About on Street Cars.

A certain physician of this city, who never neglects an opportunity to study the traits of the people among whom his business takes him, has been making some observations recently that may serve as a basis for estimating the character of the average modern American.

"I have to travel on street cars a good deal," the physician said in explaining his course of procedure, "and I hear all kinds of people talk. A short time ago I thought I would keep a record of the words most frequently used within my hearing by people of all classes.

"I omit names, profanity and vulgarity, but otherwise this list, which represents one week's street car conversation, is absolutely correct. Here, then, is a summary of what married men talk about:

"Dollars mentioned within my hearing, 407 times; business, 295; money, 208; dollar, 194; stocks, 163; bonds, 153; job, 81; son, 63; daughter, 11; wife, 4; literature, 0; music, 0; art, 0.

"Married women: She, 409; party, 326; dress, 324; splendid, 316; dollars, 201; trimming, 187; cards, 151; prize, 151; society, 130; baby, 129; clothes, 84; weather, 63; rich, 60; lovely, 59; perfectly awful, 46; doctor, 43; medicine, 34; music, 6; literature, 0; art, 0.

"Young men, unmarried: Corker, 593; daisy, 467; girl, 416; beaut, 391; fairy, 306; winner, 302; stunner, 284; hummer, 251; dance, 104; party, 87; old man, 83; fight, 79; money, 72; dollars, 50; no good, 42; cigarette, 31; college, 1; literature, 0; music, 0; art, 0.

"Young women, unmarried: Lovely, 509; just perfectly lovely, 491; horrid, 476; gorgeous, 463; fellow, 409; engaged, 387; dress, 371; stunning, 352; love, 295; party, 291; wear, 284; she, 206; opera, 108; ring, 31; mamma, 28; papa, 16; music, 9; mother, 1; picture, 1; poem, 1; art, 1.

"I intend," concluded the doctor, "to pursue this subject further, and may be able to give additional figures that will be interesting."—Cleveland Leader.

The Largest Book.

Professor Max Muller of Oxford, in a recent lecture, called attention to the largest book in the world, the wonderful Kuth Daw. It consists of 729 parts in the shape of white marble plates, covered with inscriptions, each plate built with a temple of brick. It is found near the old priest city of Mandalay, in Burma, and this temple city of more than 700 pagodas virtually makes up this monster book—the religious codex of the Buddhists. It is written in Pali. Rather strange to say, it is not an ancient production, but its preparation was prompted by the Buddhist party of this century. It was erected in 1857 by the command of Mindomine, the second of the last kings of Burma.—Lionie Journal.

Real.

Little Bessie had been taken in to see her new baby brother for the first time.

"Do you think you will like him, Bessie?" asked her father.

"Why, yes," she said, clapping her hands delightedly. "There isn't any sawdust about him at all, is there? He's a real meat baby."—Pick Me Up.

Domestic Limitations.

"After all, boarding house life has its advantages."

"How so?"

"When a man gets tired of canned vegetables, he dare not say so to his wife."—Chicago Record.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 72,474.47
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	91,893.94
Banking house.....	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures...	3,814.00
Other real estate.....	16,693.74
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	26,634.40
Due from other banks and bankers.....	6,000.00
Exchanges for clearing house.....	2,034.42
Checks and cash items...	8,977.94
Nickels and cents.....	241.31
Gold coin.....	2,680.00
Silver coin.....	1,817.35
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.....	25,506.05
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.

THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

WM. J. KNAPP

Correct—Attest: W. P. SCHENK.

THOS. S. SEARS, Directors.

Total Loans 164,063.41

Deposits 165,956.00

Cash 45,804.23



We have something to offer to

FARMERS

In the way of Cultivators and farming 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.

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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 now 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 miraculously as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGSMITH TIMES," Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '96.

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

Very Truly Yours,

C. J. NASBERRY, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '96

Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.

Miss JENNIE BASSETT, Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

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

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

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Correspondent of the Neodesha 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."

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.

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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.

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