

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 17.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 433

CLOTHING

We run our Clothing department the same as any other one of our departments, that is, we always have some special drives, bargains, and odd lots to be cleaned up at special prices. Our business on light colored summer suits has been immense, and we still have left 3 to 5 suits each of the \$6.00, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00 and some \$8.50 kinds that we shall put on sale at the uniform price of

\$5.00 EACH

We don't have all sizes of any one kind but think we can fit you out of this lot. Better suits at special prices. See those we offer now at \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00. Also our black suits at \$12.50 and \$13.50 in sack or cutaway coats.

Just received 12 dozen neckwear, the regular 50c kind to be put on sale Saturday at 25c each.

Full assortment of straw hats. New styles and all prices. Good ones for 50c.

New colors in soft and stiff hats at reasonable prices.

We offer as good men's gauze underwear this season for 25c as our last year's 50c quality.

DRY GOODS CORNER

Bargains for this week.

10 pieces light colored Dress Goods
regular 50c, 55c and 75c quality for
25c 1-2c per yd.

Good cotton crash 2 1/2c per yd.
Best blue prints 5c per yd.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Batterick's Patterns for June now on sale.

The Chelsea Ice Co.

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

Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake,

to furnish 422 families during the ice season, allowing 25 pounds per day, which is sufficient to run a refrigerator in first-class shape.

In order to induce the people of Chelsea to use ice we have cut the price to \$3.50 per season, and will furnish nothing but Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake ice and guarantee satisfaction in quality and quantity or your \$3.50 refunded. We want to freeze on your ice trade.

STAFFAN & SON.

To Consumers of Illuminating Oil

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

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

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

W. P. Schenk & Co.
John Farrell.
L. T. Freeman.
W. J. Knapp.
H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.
Hoag & Holmes.
Glazier & Stimson.
F. Kantlehner.
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.

Killed By The Cars.

About 1 o'clock Friday afternoon a freight train came into the station at this place and reported that the body of a dead man lay on the track about four miles west. The engine and way car were sent back and picked up the remains which were brought to this place, and carried to the undertaking rooms of F. Staffan & Son. The pockets were searched and several letters addressed to Herman Hatfield, 92 Elm st., Detroit were found, also \$1.50 in money.

Justice of the Peace Turnbull acted as coroner and the following jury was at once formed: James P. Wood, David B. Taylor, Israel Vogel, Charles G. Kaercher, Peter Hindelang, H. L. Wood, and adjourned until Saturday morning.

The first witness was Andrew J. Eley, who swore that he was conductor of train No. 58, and that he helped to pick up the body. They were coming down Chelsen hill and he felt the air brake set on the train. He was in the middle of the car and was thrown to the floor. The back door to the car was open and when he picked himself up he looked out of the door and saw the man lying between the two tracks. The train stopped about 2,000 feet away from the body. Put hind brakeman off and told him to stay with the body until they returned. Told the engineer to pull the train to Chelsea and then notified the superintendent, who gave orders to go back and pick the man up. Went back with the engine and way car and picked up the body and brought it to Chelsea. The man's face was not cut any. There was a cut on the back of the head. This was at the crossing where the old mail stand used to be.

Lawrence A. Welch swore that he was engineer on train No. 58. That he saw the man about ten car lengths ahead when we were coming around the curve. He was lying between the two main tracks. His head was toward the track that we were on. As soon as he saw it was a man he put on the air and tried to stop the train. Whistled for the high way just previous to seeing the man, who did not seem to be alive, but was laying there as though he might be asleep. Looked all over his engine and the nearest point that he could find was nine inches above the ties. Did not think that in the position the body was laying that it could have struck his head. Looked all over the engine and could find no indications of having struck anyone. If his train had struck the body it would have been on the face and not on the back of the head.

David T. Walters, fireman F.M. Fitzgerald and James L. Ross, brakemen, were sworn and their testimony corroborated that of the conductor and engineer.

James Hatfield swore that he was a brother of the deceased. His relatives are poor. The boy had not lived at home but a short time in two years. He was subject to fits. When he took a fit he fell over. Had them frequently. Two weeks he would not have them, and then he would have them two or three times a day, and then maybe not have them more than once in three or four days. He had been having them for seven or eight years. Sometimes when he fell he hurt himself.

Dr. H. W. Schmidt testified to the position of the wounds. Said that the probabilities were that the blow was a slanting one and not direct, so that he might fall in any position and as likely on his back as any other way. Thinks that if the man had attempted to get on the train and been thrown that other wounds would have been made besides those that were found.

Fred Riemenschneider swore that he saw the deceased about two miles west of where his body was found and held a short conversation with him.

Charles Kellogg swore that he saw the man lying on the track a short time after the freight train passed. Could see no evidence on the ground of any struggle. Thought that the man was laying there when the train passed and that he raised up and some portion of the train struck him.

George Staffan, undertaker, swore that he found no other wounds on the body than had already been described.

Jacob Staffan, deputy sheriff, testified to the searching of pockets of the deceased, and to the finding the letters and the money.

John Kalmbach swore that he saw the body while it lay on the track. Said that he saw a man walking east on the track a few minutes before the Grand Rapids train went east. Could not say whether man was the deceased or not. When he saw the man he was about thirty rods west of the place where his body was found.

James Speer, telegraph operator, testified as to the trains which passed through Chelsea about the time of the accident.

Edward Ward who lives about a mile east of where the accident happened testified as to trains that passed him about the time of the accident.

Jay M. Woods, deputy sheriff, swore to

helping to search the body of the deceased. Went back with the train men when they went after the body.

The jury brought in a verdict that the said Herman Hatfield came to his death upon the Michigan Central railroad about fifteen rods west of the Sylvan crossing in said township of Sylvan in said county on the 4th day of June, 1897, between the hours of 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock a. m. standard time, by being struck on the head and his skull broken by a Michigan Central train.

The body of the unfortunate young man was taken to Detroit by his brother for burial.

The following concerning the life of the young man was taken from the Detroit Free Press of Saturday morning:

The case of this young man, whose name was Herman Hatfield, was an inexpressible sad one. He was 18 years old, the son of George Hatfield, living at 176 Orchard street. Eight years ago he became subject to epileptic fits. The disease had been his malignant enemy from that day to the hour of his death. Years ago his father, then proprietor of a wood-sawing machine, turned the youth adrift. This is the testimony of numerous friends of the dead boy. His life since then has been that of an outcast without a home. But the boy, with all his physical affliction, his lack of education and his not over-bright mind, had sterling qualities. He would work his fingers to the bone for those who showed friendship for him. Some years ago he entered the industrial school, and what little education he possessed was gained there. It was not enough, however, to fit him for better duty than that of laborer.

It was his wont to sleep in barns, coal-sheds, anywhere to gain a shelter from the cold and wet. In return for this privilege he would do chores for the owner. Among those who aided him by giving him chores to do and a place to sleep in was Mrs. Martha Coates, of 571 16th street. She was once a neighbor of the family on Orchard street, and had for years witnessed the struggles of the boy to live. One week ago last Tuesday the boy received word from his sister, Mrs. Fred L. Seetzen, of Chicago, that she would provide a home for him, and that he might be able to obtain work there, all of which would be better for him than his condition in this city. He packed his few belongings and went to the big city. Wednesday morning Mrs. Coates received from him a most pathetic letter. In it he asks for no favors, no money, gives no hint of bitterness with his lot, but on the contrary, is even jubilant that he has a somewhat better prospect in life and begs warmly to be remembered to all his friends. Evidently he had been unable to secure work and was on his way back to Detroit when killed.

The boy had five brothers, one of them younger than himself. Three are married and one has gone to Dakota to enlist in the army. They could not help the boy for the reason that they are all very poor themselves. Those who have work are all laborers; one is out of work. He also had a half-sister and half-brother, very young.

Let "Old Glory" Wave.

The Michigan society, Sons of the American Revolution, has requested the mayors of the cities and towns throughout the state to call the attention by proclamation to the National flag day, Monday, June 14 next, as a day set apart by congress for such observance, being the 130th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national banner of our country; and asks for a general observance of the day by unfurling to the breeze Old Glory from all public buildings, private residences, stores and other appropriate places.

Sitting at Philadelphia 120 years ago the continental congress adopted the recommendation of its committee, and the flag was born; and to-day it is the oldest among the flags of the nations. In June, 1777, a committee of congress, with Gen. Washington as chairman, was instructed to design a suitable flag for the united colonies. The design submitted by the committee, as prepared by Gen. Washington, was adopted by the continental congress June 14, 1777, when it was resolved that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, is said to have made the first American flag, according to the design adopted by congress. The stars in the union of this flag were placed in a circle. It continued in use for 18 years. Early in 1794, in consequence of the admission of Vermont, March 4, 1791, and Kentucky, June 1, 1792, an act was passed by congress, declaring "That from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be 15 stripes, alternating red and white; that the union be 15 stars, white in a blue field."

The stars were arranged in three rows of five each. The first flag of 15 stripes

was placed upon the Constitution, the initial ship of the new navy. It was the flag of history, of poetry and of victory, and for 23 years it was triumphant in many hard-fought battles on land and sea. It was of this flag that the poet, Key sang, when he wrote the "Star Spangled Banner."

In 1818 Capt. Samuel Reid, of Stonington, famous for the defense of the privateer, Gen. Armstrong, at Fayal, suggested that the number of the stripes be reduced to 13 and the stars increased to the number of states in the union, the whole number of stars to be formed into one large star in a union.

The suggestion was acted upon, and congress passed, April 4, 1818, "An act to establish the Flag of the United States." The first section provided that from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field; while the second section provided that on the admission of every new state in the union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July, next succeeding such admission. There are now 45 states in the union.

This is the last legislation on this subject. It was intended in 1859 to have fixed by law the arrangement of the stars in one large star, but it was overlooked. At that time, the stars of the flags of the army were arranged in that manner, while those of the navy were arranged in lines. Under the act of 1818, the stars have been added under the direction of the secretary of the war and secretary of the navy. At present they are placed in six rows. The first, third and fifth rows to have eight stars, and the second, fourth and sixth rows to have seven stars.

The first time the flag was unfurled above a foreign fort was on January 28, 1778, when the sloop-of-war, Providence, took possession of one of the Bahama Islands. The first United States flag to appear in England was carried on the good ship Bedford, Capt. Moore, from Massachusetts. She arrived in the Downs, February 3, 1788.

It was called Old Glory for the first time in February, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn., by Capt. Stephen Driver, an old sea captain, who had received a beautiful American flag while abroad. On his return he took up his residence in Nashville. Opposed to secession, he was compelled to secrete the flag. He sewed it up in a quilt and slept every night beneath it, to prevent its being found by the confederates. When the federal troops entered Nashville, in February, 1862, he told them the story of Old Glory, brought it out and hung it to the breeze from the top of the state house. This is said to have been the origin of this name.—Detroit Journal.

Flag Day Proclamation.

To instill and advance the spirit of loyalty and patriotism congress has set apart June 14 to be called Flag Day, it is the 130th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national banner. I would suggest that all loyal and patriotic citizens as far as possible unfurl to the breeze "Old Glory," Monday June 14, from your residences and places of business. "Let not the spirit of our fathers die." WILLIAM BACON, Pres.

Another Change Charged Up.

A lady, probably past the meridian of 40, called at the Michigan Central ticket office the other day, and asked for a ticket to Chelsea, handing out a 50 cent piece in payment. The genial agent who sells pasteboard passes for the Central stamped the ticket and remarked in a quiet tone of voice: "The fare to Chelsea is 51 cents, madam."

"What's that you say?" remarked the lady in a tone bordering on astonishment. "The fare is now 51 cents to Chelsea," repeated the agent.

"Fifty-one cents to Chelsea! I guess not! Now look-a-here young man. I have bought tickets from Ann Arbor to Chelsea for two—well for ten years, and I never paid but 50 cents in my life. Now what's the extra cent for, I'd like to know?"

"Some time ago the officials of the road changed the local rates, madam, so that instead of making even change, the fare between stations is now the exact amount, at the rate per mile they are allowed to charge," was the explanation given.

"They've changed the rates have they?" almost shouted the irate ticket purchaser. "I should think they had. There have been a great many changes made since the administration changed. I think!" and she slammed down the penny to keep company with her fifty cent silver piece and walked off in a frame of mind not calculated to make her visit to Chelsea any too joyous. But the penny dropped into the M. C. till, totally unconscious of the great excitement it had caused, and the agent with his usual pleasant smile turned to the next customer.—Ann Arbor Courier.

YOU CAN

BUY

at the

Bank Drug Store

- 27 lbs. brown sugar \$1.00.
- Fresh bananas, oranges, and lemons.
- Choice whole rice 5c a lb.
- 6 boxes axle grease for 25c
- Best crackers 5c a lb.
- 7 cans sardines for 25c
- 10 lbs best oatmeal 25c.
- 6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.

We will sell you

Good Brooms

cheaper than any other store in Chelsea

WALL PAPER

We still have a large assortment of patterns matched with ceilings and borders.

Do not fail to call on us before buying

Window Shades

A good felt shade complete with spring roller for 10c.

If you like a good cup of

Coffee

try our Blend at 22c

Ask for a sample of any of our

Teas

and remember that it pays you to buy your groceries of

Glazier & Stimson.

CHICAGO DEATH RATE

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE RECORDED.

Pulmonary Diseases Make a Startling Showing—Colored People More Susceptible than White—Babies Fare Well—Revenue Cutter Johnson Sold.

Remarkable Mortuary Record.

Remarkable statistics in regard to the Chicago death rate are shown by the monthly report of the health department, made public Thursday. During the month of May 416 deaths were caused by lung troubles—208 by pneumonia and the same number by consumption. Yet the death rate from all causes is greatly reduced from that of one year ago, and the fatality among children is less than has ever before been recorded. There were 1,709 deaths from all causes during the month, as against 1,804 for the same period last year. In April of this year 1,728 persons died. The report shows the following comparative death rate per 1,000 persons:

April, 1897.....	12.08
May, 1897.....	12.41
May, 1896.....	13.51

The decrease in the fatality among infants under 1 year of age is marked. In May of this year the deaths reported were 345. The number recorded for May, 1896, is 477. The death rate among children between the age of 1 and 5 years is not only less than last year, but with that of infants is the lowest of which the city has any record. Under this head the report shows 206 deaths in April, 1897, 224 in May, 1897, and 236 in May, 1896. Another interesting feature of the report is a comparison of the death rate between the white and colored population of the city, establishing a record never before kept by the city. The percentage of deaths per 1,000 of white population is 12.27, while that among the colored people is 23.27. The authorities of the health department are at a loss to account for the high percentage among the colored people, unless the explanation be found in the fact that they are more susceptible to climatic influences.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:			
	W. L.	W. L.	
Baltimore.....	24	8	Brooklyn.....17 17
Cincinnati.....	23	12	Philadelphia.....18 18
Boston.....	22	12	Louisville.....16 18
Pittsburg.....	19	13	Chicago.....12 22
New York.....	17	14	Washington.....9 22
Cleveland.....	17	16	St. Louis.....7 20

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

	W. L.	W. L.
St. Paul.....	28	11
Milwaukee.....	23	14
Indianapolis.....	20	14
Columbus.....	19	14
Grand Rapids.....	17	16

Sale of the Old Andy Johnson.

The old revenue cutter Andy Johnson was sold by the Government at Cleveland to the Ohio naval reserve for \$2,250. The old cutter will be used as a training ship for the naval militia. The Johnson brought considerably less than it had been expected the famous old boat would sell for. She was appraised by the Government officers at \$5,000, which was considered by some to be a low figure, as the cutter is in fairly good condition notwithstanding her age.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The steamship Mississippi reached New York Tuesday with a hole in her quarter caused by a collision in midocean with the steamship Hekla. The accident occurred May 27 during a thick fog. None of the passengers on either vessel was hurt.

Edgar Harris, a letter carrier at Baltimore, 32 years of age, living at 1724 Ashland avenue, shot and killed his 12-year-old son George and his daughter Ada, wounded his daughter Ella, aged 14, and then turned the pistol on himself. He was crazed by his wife's death.

A poem entitled "Our Boys," by Alice S. Mitchell, of New York, author of "The Liberty Bell," has been dedicated to Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. The letters giving permission for the mingling of the two names have been received from each of the ladies.

At Caldwell, Ohio, L. C. Curtis' livery stable took fire Tuesday afternoon and in less than two hours one whole square was destroyed. The loss is fully \$50,000, with insurance for only half. The Grand Hotel, P. F. Yeh, dry goods, Curtis' livery stable and three saloons were consumed. Incendiaries are suspected. This is the second bad fire there within thirty days.

A 10 per cent. cut in wages, affecting all men not under the amalgamated scale, was ordered at Jones & Laughlin's American Iron Works at Pittsburg. As a result the open-hearth workers and some other employees, in all about seven hundred, refused to go to work. The firm employs nearly three thousand men. The strike will probably cause a shutdown of the entire plant.

A race war is in progress in Lee Township, Pope County, Arkansas, in which two or three men have already been killed or fatally wounded. The trouble began Sunday night, when a gang of three or four negroes attacked two white men. Monday night one of the negroes, William Gaylord, who had participated in the riots, was taken from his home by a mob and after being stripped was tied to a post and beaten to death. The whole county is stirred up over the affair and further outbreaks are looked for at any moment.

Princess Troubetzkoy, formerly Amelie Rivers, is in a private sanitarium at Philadelphia suffering from nervous prostration, the result of overwork.

Isaac Hoffman, of Hoffman, Alexander & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, was found dying in his office at San Francisco with two bullet wounds in his head. He expired on the way to the hospital.

David Wilson, the colored murderer, was hanged at Morristown, N. J., Thursday morning. Wilson murdered his wife in a remenent known as "The Foley," June 6, 1886, by chopping her to death with an ax.

EASTERN.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday at Boston Thursday.

At Washington, Pa., Tuesday morning the entire works of the Novelty Glass Company, including two factory buildings, were destroyed, involving a loss of \$70,000, partially covered by insurance. Seventy-five men are thrown out of employment.

It has just leaked out that the output of wire rods in this country has been cornered. The work is believed to have been accomplished by a syndicate of wire nail manufacturers operating from Boston. It is reported that the syndicate has secured control of every rod mill but one either through leases or by contracts for the entire output.

The American Kneipp Cure Company has purchased 100 acres of land in Mamaroneck, N. Y., and will establish there a resort similar to the famous water cure at Voerlshoven in Swabia. Plans have been made for the immediate construction of a main sanitarium building, costing \$300,000, and the whole tract will be made into an ideal resort, with every luxury and beauty. Father Kneipp's system of water cure has spread over this country with remarkable progress. Within the last twelve months more than 20,000 people have tried the treatment for all manner of ills. One of the latest patients is ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois.

A Long Island passenger train crashed into a coach containing a picnic party of twenty-one young people on the Merck road near Valley Stream, L. I., Monday afternoon. Of the twenty-one members of the Alpha Delta Theta Society of Green Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, who were on the coach, five are dead, two fatally hurt, and eleven others are more or less severely injured. Only one man had time to jump. The others were piled up in the wreck. When the train steamed back to the scene of horror men and women were lying about, four of them already still in death and fourteen others in agony. Even after the dead and wounded had been taken away human fragments were found among the shattered panels and twisted harness.

WESTERN.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announce that they will default the interest on the terminal bonds on June 1, and also on the Chicago division sterling loan of 1877. Interest on other securities due June 1 will be paid, but the receivers intimate that interest payments will be less frequent in the future.

At 8 o'clock Sunday night a spring wagon driven by Henry Marsau of Denver, Colo., containing eight children ranging in age from 3 to 9 years, was struck by a special train on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Four of the children are dead and the others are terribly injured, two so badly that they will die.

Russell Sage's grandnephew died a pauper's death in the Will County, Ill., poorhouse Thursday. George Sage was the name of the multi-millionaire's relative. He was a son of Eliza Sage of Channahon, and he died a pauper because his parents could not take care of him and pay back the \$50 they borrowed some time ago of the New York Croesus.

The Cheyenne Indians on Tongue river, near Arapa, Wyo., are causing alarm and an uprising is feared. A sheep herder was murdered a few days ago and the sheriff demanded that the Indians surrender the murderer, but they refused. Women and children of Tongue river settlements are leaving for Sheridan, and a number of families have congregated at what is known as the O. W. ranch for protection.

The ore in the Mollie Gibson mine at Denver holds out still, and it is now estimated that the strike in the Anderson lease will yield at least \$250,000. An ore body has been uncovered in the Argentinum Junata mine, the Gibson's big twin sister, that will eclipse the find made in the Gibson. The strike was made on both the sixth and seventh level, and consists of a four or five-foot breast of ore running from 1,000 to 1,200 ounces of silver per ton.

Seven hundred convicts at San Quentin prison, California, comprising the just mill force, rebelled at the prison fare and refused to resume work unless an improvement in the menu was promised. The warden and Prison Director Wilkins investigated the food question and pronounced the complaint to be without cause. The prisoners still refuse to go to work, all of the rebellious 700 were ordered placed in solitary confinement on bread and water until they agreed to conform to prison rules.

A head-end collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, Idaho, Thursday, caused the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others. Two of the latter will die. The west-bound passenger was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight coming east ran away on the hill west of American Falls. It is thought that the air was tampered with. The freight, running fifty miles an hour, dashed into the passenger train, which was already backing up, right in front of the station. Two men were on the station platform. One was killed and the other fatally injured. The station building was shattered.

Plans to commemorate the bravery of the firemen who lost their lives in the cold storage warehouse fire at the World's Fair July 10, 1893, are made public. A magnificent monument has been quietly designed and built at the expense of members of the fire department on the plot assigned to the dead bodies at Oakwoods Cemetery. The monument is a handsome tribute of the firemen to the memory of their departed comrades. It is made of gray granite twelve feet wide at the base and ten and one-half feet in height. Its impressive feature is found in its extreme simplicity. A fireman's helmet resting over the front face is the only suggestion embodied in the plan of the design. Carved on the finished side of the monument are the names of all those who lost their lives in the fatal fire. Including the three persons known to have been lost who were not members of the fire department.

Cincinnati was visited by an earthquake on Monday. Precisely at 1 o'clock in different parts of the city the vibrations were so plainly felt that typesetters engaged upon the seventh floor of newspaper offices were so startled that they left their work and ran to the floors below. In the telephone exchange the shock was keenly felt by the operators, and operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company also felt the building sway back and forth. The United States Weather Bureau reported that the shock was distinctly felt in the Government Building. In several of the downtown restaurants the same thing was felt, and

in the kitchens the tin on the walls rattled. The shock was felt in the Canadas, many Ohio cities, Washington, the Virginias, Maryland, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, though no damage was done.

Adolph L. Luetgert, the Chicago sausage manufacturer, who is charged with murdering his wife and destroying the body in a vat of chemicals, was held to the grand jury Tuesday afternoon, by Justice Kersten. For a week the defendant had been before the police justice on a preliminary hearing. Nearly all of the time of the court was consumed by the examination of the State's witnesses. The defense declined to present any testimony, and the attorneys battled for the release of the defendant on the ground that the State had not made out its case. When the court rendered the decision which sent the sausage-maker to the cell to await the action of the grand jury his face was like marble. As the justice stated that the evidence was sufficient to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Mrs. Luetgert was dead and that there was sufficient circumstantial evidence to connect Luetgert with the case as the probable agent of a slight tremor of the lip was all that was noticeable.

Several Evanston, Ill., families were astonished Friday night on answering the doorbell to find a peculiar-looking young man attired in a dress coat over a gayly colored vest and wearing large white cotton bloomers. One of his stockings was pink and the other black. On his head was a storepipe hat of the vintage of 1863. At Judge McCallum's he was pushed by the hired girl and boldly walked into the parlor where the family were receiving company. He held a huge bottle aloft and declared that it contained a valuable liniment. "Please buy this," he said. "It is only \$25, but if you won't give me that I'll take 25 cents, and if you cannot do that I will trade it for a square meal." At this point the people began to believe they were dealing with an escaped lunatic and were about to call for the police when members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of Northwestern University appeared and explained that it was William Hard, a member of the freshman class, whom they were initiating.

W. D. Smedley, of the Calumet Cycling Club, whom some of the ambitious cracks called "papa" at the start, because he is 51 years old, made a twirling trail of dust ahead of them all the way from Wheeling to the finish in Garfield Park, winning the eleventh annual road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago from the limit, 15 minutes, in 1:07:04 2-5. The time prize was won by Henry O'Brien, of the Lake View-Clarendon Wheelmen, from the one-minute mark, in 1:03:08. Fred Nelson, of the Independent Cycling Club, a brother of O. P. Nelson, who won first place in the road race last year, was the second in the time contest, being only six seconds slower. Following him, in order for time prizes, were O. Adams and Jim Levy. E. Sickels, a Morgan Park man, rode second to Smedley for place, and fortune again favored the Calumets, for W. Roeder, another member of the club, took third, and almost captured second place, being beaten out by a narrow margin. The distance covered was close to twenty-five miles.

Specials from Miles City, the nearest town in Montana to the scene of the Cheyenne Indian troubles, say the situation at the agency continues critical. Families who reside near the disturbed section continue to flock to Miles City. It is reported that Sioux Indians from Dakota have come to the agency and that runners have been sent to invite more Sioux to join them on the war trail. Senator Carter will ask President McKinley that Indian Agent Stouch be instructed not to interfere with the sheriff's posse and that the military authorities support them in the Cheyennes resist the arrest of Indian Little Wind, known also as Stanley, a graduate of Carlisle, who admits the murder of Shepherd Hoover. White Bull's band of warriors, numbering 125, who escaped from the agency Friday night, are in the hills on the Tongue River, near Ashland, and this will be the scene of the first bloodshed, should there be any. The settlers are not as well armed as the Indians, though arms and ammunition are being forwarded as rapidly as possible.

FOREIGN.

An important and far-reaching new Russian law forbids the carrying of trade by sea in foreign vessels and under any flag but the Russian flag between all Russian ports of the Baltic and the Black sea and the Pacific coast. The law will not go into operation until 1900.

A number of prominent Frenchmen who have been interviewed by representatives of the Gaulois on the subject of Emperor William of Germany visiting Paris during the exhibition of 1900, agree that his majesty's visit is inadmissible as long as the question of Alsace-Lorraine exists.

The town of Camoes, province of North Trondhjem, near the mouth of the Namsen river, on the Namsen Fjord, west coast of Norway, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The flames, fanned by a fierce wind, spread so rapidly that the 1,800 inhabitants were unable to save even their furniture.

The correspondent of the London Times at Constantinople says: "The Sultan has ordered the official censors to suppress any sympathetic allusion to or anxiety concerning the Greek royal family, or to mention the improvement in Greek funds. The police in the Galata section of the city have been ordered to arrest all persons dealing in Greek securities."

There were 400 delegates present Friday at the annual meeting of the National Bimetallist League at Paris. Deputy Fougere, who presided, spoke hopefully of the prospects of the movement. Premier Melie said that France alone could not settle the question. The co-operation of other powers was necessary, but the United States had now brought the matter before Europe in a decisive way by sending commissioners whose ability and knowledge of the subject enabled them to speak with authority. "France under these circumstances," he said in conclusion, "will support the efforts of the United States."

The Turkish Government has made formal objection to receiving Dr. Frank B. Angell of Michigan as minister from the United States, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun. It is said the porte does not want as the diplomatic representative of this country a man who is in close touch and sympathy with the Christian missionary element in the Sultan's domain and strongly disapproves of the action of the porte in the Armenian massacres. Mustafa Bey, the Turkish minister in Washington, has notified Secretary Sherman of the position of his Gov-

ernment with respect to Dr. Angell. As an intimation of that character is final, Dr. Angell cannot go to Constantinople in his diplomatic capacity.

Havana dispatch: Weyler has forbidden the sale of imported meat in Puerto Principe, and is compelling the public to consume only beef purchased from his own agents proceeding from confiscated cattle rounded up and driven in by his troops from adjacent districts throughout Santa Clara Province. The situation is the same in towns garrisoned by Spanish troops. Military operations having been virtually suspended, the army is being used to further the cattle operations of the chiefs and military commanders. In one district, that of Sancti Spiritus, the entire battalion of Alfonso XIII. has been supplied with lasses and sent into the field as cowboys. The fact has been openly announced in the local Spanish newspapers, and two steam transports, subject to Weyler's orders, are kept busy carrying the confiscated cattle to Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo and other good markets.

A great find of ancient papyri in Egypt has been made by Grenfell and Hunt, who are working in behalf of the Egyptian exploration fund. At Behneseh many ancient rubbish mounds yielded a rich store. In three mounds the quantity of rolls found is large enough to warrant the assumption that a part of the archives had been thrown there. The papyri range from the Roman conquest to early Arab times. Each century is largely represented. Most of the documents are written in Greek, with a sprinkling of Latin, Coptic and Arabic. Among the papyri is a leaf from a third century papyrus book containing a collection of the sayings of Christ. Some of these sayings are not in the gospels, and others exhibit divergences from the text of the gospels. One hundred and fifty rolls, in many cases several feet long, have been retained at the Gizeh Museum, and the rest are on the way to England. Besides the papyri, a number of coins, 200 inscribed titles, bronze and ivory ornaments, and other objects of the Roman and Byzantine periods, have been recovered.

Mr. Gladstone has written a fervid letter to the Liberal candidate who is seeking election in the Petersfield division of Hampshire to fill the vacancy in the British House of Commons caused by the death of William Wickham. In his letter Mr. Gladstone urges that England should no longer be a party to the present policy in Eastern Europe, where, he says, "the holy alliance, so detested in the days of my youth, has been renewed under the name of the concert of Europe." Continuing, Mr. Gladstone says: "Russia, Germany and Austria are at their old trade again as the foes of liberty and justice. France is tongue-tied by her subservience to the views of Russia. Italy is paralyzed by internal embarrassments; and England, which ought to be acting under her own convictions, is content to sit at the table with the three emperors and register their decrees. The guns of the British ironclads have been employed to shed the blood of Greeks who were struggling against Turkish tyranny, and the blood of 100,000 Christians has drenched the soil of Armenia without a penalty for the great assassin who shed it or security against his repeating the crime when he finds it convenient. All this is executed by the people of Great Britain."

IN GENERAL.

An earthquake shock frightened theater audiences at Montreal Thursday night.

Whitelaw Reid has accepted the post of special United States ambassador at Queen Victoria's jubilee.

Observance of Memorial Day was general throughout the country, and everywhere the exercises were of impressive character. Pleasant weather prevailed at most places, and in most instances the affairs of the day were under direction of the G. A. R.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "People are actually doing more business than they realize. They reckon by value, but these are much lower than in any previous year of prosperity and leave little margin for profits. In quantity there is almost as much business being done as in the years of great prosperity, and though the increase in population would call for a material expansion the comparison is not discouraging. The recovery is slow, hesitating and gradual, but more has been done on the whole in May than in April, while returns of April showed the volume of business only 10 per cent smaller than that of the best year heretofore. Yet hesitation is doing its work every week, and multitudes are waiting because of possibilities at Washington who ought to be filling the demand for labor and the products of labor."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 30c to 35c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, \$25 to \$70 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat No. 2, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 38c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 80c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, 35c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 3, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 36c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 11c to 16c; eggs, Western, 9c to 11c.

SMEDELEY IS THE VICTOR.

Wins the Chicago Road Race of the Associated Cycling Clubs.

William D. Smedley, picked by the experts as the slowest rider among 408 contestants in the eleventh Chicago road race, won with a mile of daylight between him and his closest pursuer. Time, 1:07:04 2-5. He ran so far in advance of the flying host that he robbed even the second and third men of much of their honors. Henry O'Brien captured the time prize, his figure being 1:03:08. He broke the record for the Wheeling course, which is a fraction under twenty-five miles. Smedley is 51 years old. His training has been going on for only two weeks. He worked so hard during the race that he was dead—physically—at the end, and had barely enough breath left to tell the jam which brought him congratulations to carry the good news to his wife.

There have been eleven Chicago road races. They have all been well contested, and some of them have produced



W. D. SMEDELEY.

wonderful performances. The race grew out of a bare and bound chase on the old style high, or ordinary, wheels back in 1886. That was on Thanksgiving Day, however, instead of Memorial Day, which has been the date of the race every year since. In the next year, 1887, cycling interest in Chicago grew marvelously. There were several fellows in the hare and bound chase of the year before who had speeded ambitions. They came together early in the spring and talked about a repetition of the chase, but decided that a genuine road race would be better sport. The first Pullman road race, as the event was then called, was the result. It was run on Memorial Day over the Pullman course every year until 1894. Then it was transferred to the North Side and changed in name to the Chicago road race.

It almost invariably happens that the rider who wins the race is an unknown. He is usually some fast fellow whose speed is underrated by the heads of the hare and bound, and who has the luck in not being thrown in any of the many collisions which occur along the course. With the exception of the time prize, however, it is difficult to say who is usually a rider of experience whose speed is known and has often been proved.

EARTH IN A QUAKE.

Slight but Distinct Shock Felt in Many States.

A distinct but slight earthquake was experienced Monday throughout the South Atlantic and Middle Southern States. It is stated at the Weather Bureau at Washington that the direction of the wave was from south to north, but reports received from various sections are conflicting. Savannah, Ga., was the furthest point south at which the tremor was felt, while the northern boundary of the wave was middle Maryland. West it was felt as far as Knoxville, Tenn. The disturbance seems to have been most severe in the Appalachian Mountain region.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of other buildings were alarmed and at Coney Island, Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

A distinct shock was felt in Louisville, Ky., but no damage was done. The shock perceptibly shook Asheville, N. C. Hundreds of occupants of buildings ran into the streets. At Indianapolis many persons felt the shock. Visitors to the court house tower thought the building was falling and hurried down.

Ex-President Harrison is taking bicycle lessons. He wears a suit of Scotch homespun.

The New York Order of Confederate Women has elected Mrs. Jefferson Davis honorary president.

Paderewski gets \$5,000 for one concert in London in jubilee week. Patti gets a like sum for three songs.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, heir to the throne of Austria, who was supposed to be dying of consumption, is recovering in Southern Tyrol.

Henry B. Cheatham, the colored man who was recently appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, owns much property in Italy.

Admiral Canavaro, commanding the fleets of the powers off the coast of Crete, was born in Peru, of a Genoese father. His brother is Peruvian minister to Italy and France.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be present at the Queen's jubilee as the military representative of the United States Government. Ambassador Hay will be the diplomatic representative.

Mr. Fairfield, head of the British consular department of the British consular office, who died recently in Italy, was the one man who probably knew all about the attempted outrage in the Transvaal.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Nation's Congress—Important Measures Passed and Acted Upon—An Important Resume of the Business.

The National Senate.
After a long period of silence Senate Friday by a speech no less patriotic in its delivery than sensational in its allegations. He declared the pending sugar stocks, pending the agreement of the sugar tariff schedule, that it was a national scandal, and he ended his speech by presenting a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the charges. The Senate then took up the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to report (sundry bills for public buildings at Baltimore, Md., to cost \$1,500,000; Durham, N. C., \$125,000; New York, Pa., \$300,000; Washington, Pa., \$75,000; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., \$225,000; Butte City, Mont., \$30,000, and Aberdeen, S. D., \$100,000.

For the first time in many years a member of the United States Senate was hurriedly afternoon directed to take his seat as a result of statements made in debate. The Senator who offended was Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and the man who called him to order was Senator Hale, of Maine. Mr. Morgan was at the moment soundly berating Speaker Reed for his exercise of the one-man power in the House. The preceding officer at the time was Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, but after the spurt of indignation on the part of Hale was over, Mr. Morgan continued his speech declaring, for the first time in the Senate, this was the only occasion on which he had been directed to come to the Senate and take his seat. He wanted American people to know that such demands were made at a time when the Senator so dealt with was defending the Constitution. The whole day was consumed in a further consideration of the glass schedule. The Senate adjourned over Monday.

The Senate made good progress in the tariff bill Tuesday, advancing to the important metal schedule. During the day the paragraphs covering marble and stone, china, glass, brick and tiles were completed, with a few minor exceptions. The Senator from South Carolina, John L. McLaurin, who succeeded the late Senator Earle, was sworn in at the opening of the session. This established the personnel of the Senate as it will remain for some time—namely, Republicans, 45; Democrats, 34; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 3; vacancy, 1 (Oregon); total, 90. The House passed two minor Senate bills, but because of non-existence of committees could do no other work. However, a lively attack was made upon the policy of holding up appointment of committees until after the Senate finished with the tariff.

The Senate Wednesday made greater progress on the tariff bill than in any day since the debate opened, completing more than half of the important metal schedule. Early in the morning Mr. Tillman of South Carolina secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the recent decisions against the South Carolina dispensary law, with a view to repealing such legislation as might be desirable. The Senate in executive session spent some time in discussing whether confirmations should be delayed because of the absence of a Senator opposing them. Without settling the principle involved the Senate allowed the nominations to pass. Senator Turner objects to the confirmation of these nominees because their predecessors were removed from office, which, he claims, was an unjustified procedure on the part of the executive.

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THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.
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Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
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[CHELSEA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.]

Suburban Rumors

NORTH LAKE.

Mrs. R. C. Glenn was very ill last week.
William Glenn has been enjoying strawberries from his own vines for several days.

The North Lake M. E. Sunday school will observe Children's Day, Sunday, June 20.

Albert Remnant is nursing a large specimen of "Job's comforter" on the back of his left hand.

The farmers in this section are industriously engaged in planting their corn for the second time this season.

The farmers and the pathmaster in the road district near Mr. Gorman's should receive a pension for the next five years for the good work that has been done there.

Edwin Brown was sailing last Sunday when the gale struck his boat and Mr. Brown took an involuntary bath. As he could not swim he clung to the boat for an hour and a half when he was rescued by a couple of boys.

WATERLOO.

Miss Blanche Dean is quite ill.
Edward Stone of Mason spent Sunday in the village.

George Archenbroun was in Detroit Wednesday on business.

Daniel Emmons is now confined to the house with a very sore foot.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kalmbach of San Francisco spent Sunday at O. Beeman's.

Mrs. Mosley and Mrs. Willis of Ann Arbor visited at Mr. Hubbard's the last of the week.

Aaron Gorton closes a very successful term of school in the Palmer District Friday, June 11.

The vote on the proposition to build a new court house was carried by two majority in Waterloo township.

About fifty members of the G. A. R. post from Stockbridge were here Sunday, and the largest number of people that ever attended a memorial service here. After the sermon at the M. E. church they marched to the cemetery and gave a program which was cut short by the coming storm.

SYLVAN.

Chris Boos was a Sylvan visitor last Sunday.

We hear that Bert West is to be taken to Ann Arbor for an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker were visitors at the home of Mrs. O. Parker last Friday.

Mr. and Mandus Merker of Williamston were the guests of relatives here last week.

J. Cushman of Williamston was a visitor at the home of his brother, Oliver, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dean of the University were Sylvan visitors last Sunday. Mr. Dean spoke at the Union church in the morning.

Rev. Carl G. Zeidler has accepted a call to the pastorate of Mizpah Union Tabernacle in Detroit, and will leave for his new field of labor in about a month.

There will be two services at our church next Sunday. In the morning the pastor will speak on "The Father's Business." The evening will be given up to the children, who will celebrate Children's Day with appropriate exercises.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sylvan Ladies' Aid Society was held last Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. Dancer. The meeting was well attended, there being twenty-four members present, besides the visitors. The ladies are working together in harmony, and are now engaged in making a fancy quilt.

LIMA.

It has just come to our knowledge that Robert Brooks, a man who was well known to many of us, and who settled on a farm near Williamston, died of rheumatism of the heart nearly a year ago. This will, no doubt, be news to many of his old acquaintances here.

Fred Fuller of Chelsea has been engaged as instructor by the L. C. R.

Sam Guerin and William Martin called at Mrs. O. B. Guerin's Sunday.

Mrs. Brown is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred Gilbert, of Sylvan this week.

Miss Mary Paul spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Fred Niehaus.

Miss Lizzie Strieter had the misfortune to fall and dislocate her wrist last Wednesday.

Thomas and Peter Fletcher started for Oakland county last Friday, expecting to return with less money and more sheep.

The sheep throughout this section are nearly all shorn, and the wool buyers are quite numerous, though not very generous, we would judge. Eight to twelve cents is all that is being offered. If all the farmers were on to the new scheme of "doing up wool without twine" thereby reducing expenses somewhat, they might treat the buyers with a little more courtesy.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Ann Arbor will celebrate the third of July, not the legal holiday.

The people of Stockbridge got along very well for one month without a saloon, strange as some people may think. Of course, it made a little less business for the drayman, but he appeared to be busy most of the time at something else.—Stockbridge Sun.

A dirty hobo with a bag over his shoulders did the town Tuesday, picking up cigar stubs. He looked as if a dose of aqua pura would do him good applied externally. He might have been an object lesson to some of our cigarette smokers, were such a thing possible.—Stockbridge Sun.

A little girl in the vicinity of Oakville was asked by her pastor if she did not want to join the church on probation. She said she did not know. She then told her mother that preacher wanted her to join the church on probation. The trouble with our churches there are too many on probation already.—Milan Leader.

Last Sunday morning Tunis Miner was standing on the stairs leading to the Bean opera house, beneath the tower which contains the fire bell. Tunis slipped on the steps and in his endeavors to save himself grasped the rope by mistake and gave it one tremendous clang. It was effective in bringing the people from the Baptist church.—Fowlerville Observer.

Andrew Paul, an old soldier of 68 years, claiming to hail from Detroit, was struck by a west-bound freight two miles west of Grass Lake on the Michigan Central Railroad Saturday morning. His right leg was badly mangled and at the hospital in Jackson the leg was amputated. He claims to have been a member of Company A, Second Illinois Light Infantry, and says that he was bound for the soldiers' home at Fulton, Ill.

Larry Schaffer of Detroit, who visited Rev. Heidenreich, had a hard time reaching here. He came to Chelsea on the Michigan Central, where he hired a man to bring him across, but the carriage tipped over and was broken, so they went back and got another rig. After getting about half way the horse was so lame it could proceed no further, so Mr. Schaffer came the balance of the way on foot, arriving at the priest's house at a late hour at night, weary and worn.—Manchester Enterprise.

A short time ago Lee Brown was given notice that another party had been given a tax title of his house and lot for \$48 back taxes. The tax title man wanted \$250 to settle his claim, expecting to make a clear \$200 on the deal. Recently Mr. Brown had the land surveyed and it was found that a wrong description had been given in the tax deed and he sent an affidavit to the auditor-general. To-day he received a cancellation of the tax title for nothing.—Ypsil. Cor. Washtenaw Times.

The offices in the Durand block recently vacated by Powell & Wilson are the offices occupied by War Governor Austin Blair during the war and many years since. When Austin Blair went to congress Attorney W. K. Gibson, a partner occupied the offices, Mr. Blair resuming his law practice at this office on his return from Washington. Later C. A. Blair, his son, was a partner of the venerable Blair, and still later the firm was made up of Austin Blair, George S. Wilson and C. A. Blair; a few years later the firm was still Blair, Wilson & Blair, but Geo. A. Blair was then a partner in place of the father. Afterwards the Blairs went into other partnerships, and Geo. S. Wilson still remained in the war

governor's office. He formed a partnership with L. M. Powell and not until this week, when Powell & Wilson moved to the John Webb block have the offices of Austin Blair not been occupied by some associate of the famous war governor and attorney.—Jackson Patriot.

He Was Right.



"Hist!" whispered the villain.
"I thought you would be," remarked the stage manager.—Ally Sloper.

HE FORESAW THE FUTURE.

James G. Blaine's Prophetic Words About His Political Career.

I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Blaine during the congress session of 1865-6. He was then beginning his second term in the house. At that time I owned and edited a country newspaper in General Garfield's district. One day in the fall of 1865 Garfield wrote me to come up to his hilltop home in the little college town of Hiram. He told me that he thought it would be a good thing for a young newspaper man to study national politics in Washington and get acquainted with national men, and that he would undertake to get me a clerkship in the house of representatives. In due time he spoke to his old friend, General Robert C. Schenck, who was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and the result was I was given the clerkship of that committee.

Colfax was speaker of the house, and for some reason or other he seemed to have little liking for the ambitious young member from the Augusta district of Maine, for he appointed Blaine to a position near the foot of that committee. Now, Blaine had not served in the army and had no knowledge of military legislation and no taste for that kind of work. He used to be a country editor himself, and he appeared to take a fancy to the young clerk from Ohio. He would often drop into the committee room, and, standing before the wood fire, would talk freely to me about his newspaper and political career and his plans and hopes for the future.

I remember that he said one day: "I do not like this military committee business and ought not to be here. Next congress I am going to be on the committee on appropriations or ways and means. Financial questions will soon be the dominant ones in congress. Two years later I expect to be chairman of my committee. Then I think I shall be speaker of the house and after while I hope to go to the senate."

Everything came about exactly as he planned. He had wonderful prescience concerning his own future, as well as in relation to political events. When he was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1880, he said to me: "My career has thus far closely paralleled that of Henry Clay. He was speaker of the house and then senator. His party refused to nominate him as long as it had any chance of electing a president. When it had no longer any chance, it gave him the nomination he had so long sought. I believe that is going to be my fate."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Excursion Rates.

Campmeeting at Eaton Rapids, July 21 to August 2. One fare for round trip. Date 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 20 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.

Notice.

Until July 1, 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.

Do not fail to call on us in our new stores, Nos. 6 and 8 E. Liberty street. We have a nice clean and well kept stock, in fact, a much better stock than we had in our old store. Haller's Furniture Store, Ann Arbor, Mich.

How to Find Out.

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

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

Paper Hanging.

If you want your rooms decorated in an artistic manner at reasonable prices, give us a trial. Orders left at the Standard office will receive prompt attention. R. J. & G. D. BECKWITH.

WEALTH FOR BRAINS. Many have been through patents. Why not you? Simple, useful articles pay largely. Write for book and list of inventions wanted; send free. ARCHER, AITON & ARCHER, 371 Broadway, N. Y.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday the 17th day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Philip Gruener deceased.
Upon reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Leonard Gruener, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to Mary Gruener, the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.
It is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Washtenaw Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.
[A TRUE COPY.]
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 17

Chancery Notice.

In pursuance of and virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in chancery, made and entered on the 21st day of January, 1897, in a certain cause therein captioned wherein Thomas S. Sears is complainant and Susan E. Aityn Estrella A. R. Guerin and Ora L. Decker are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, that being the building in which the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw is held, on Thursday, the 1st day of July at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the township of Sylvan, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and described as follows: Being Part A, in the southeast corner of the estate of Thomas T. Royce and Maria H. Royce deceased, as made by the commissioners in partition appointed by the probate court, commencing five chains and eighty-three feet from the east line of section corners one, two, eleven and twelve, in town two, south of range three, thirty-three links, thence north fifteen chains and thirty-three links, thence west five chains and thirty-three links, thence south twenty-five chains and thirty-three links, thence west seven chains and thirty-three links, thence south seven chains and thirty-three links, thence west one-half links, thence south ten chains and ten links to the section line between sections two and eleven, thence east along the center of the highway thirty-three chains and seventy-five and three fourths links to the place of beginning containing forty-seven and eighty-eight one-hundredths acres of land more or less.

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

G. E. BAKER, BUTTERFIELD, Circuit Court Commissioner.

G. W. TURNBULL, Solicitor for Complainant. 19

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, made and executed by Joseph B. Siders and Helen Steere, his wife of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, to William Wagner, of said city of Ann Arbor, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887 in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 570, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Joseph B. Siders and Helen Steere to Joseph B. Flisk by assignment recorded in the said register of deeds office for said Washtenaw county, on March 27th, A. D. 1888, in Liber 3 of assignments of mortgages on page 523; and which said mortgage was on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1888, duly assigned by assignment and recorded in the said register of deeds office for said Washtenaw county, by said Joseph B. Flisk to said William Wagner, said said assignment recorded in the said register of deeds office for said Washtenaw county, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1897, in Liber 12 of assignments of mortgages on page 594, by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative and said mortgage at the date of this notice is due and payable by said Joseph B. Siders and Helen Steere, his wife, to said William Wagner, for principal and interest and twenty-five dollars as an attorney's fee as provided by law and whereas no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, secured by said mortgage, and the laws of this state on twelve o'clock noon at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, being the place where the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw is held, I will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder the lands and premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said amount due, interest, costs and expenses of said sale, said premises being situated in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: Being the northern quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen, excepting the northwest quarter of said section, in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, more or less. Dated Chelsea, Michigan, May 27, 1897.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Assignee.
G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee. 27

Opera House, Chelsea

Wednesday, June 16.

SEE THE GREAT R. R. SCENE. THRESHING MACHINE SCENE. COUNTY FAIR SCENE. PRIZE FIGHTING DOGS.
The young and talented Comedian
J. C. LEWIS
supported by a company of
20 Talented Artists
In the laughable Yankee comedy of rural life
SI PLUNKARD.

New and Novelty Specialties
By
Frank E. McNish, J. C. Lewis, Otey Shattuck, Rose Leland, Sadie Hanson, Frank Farrell, Minnie Bernard, W. H. Snyder, will be introduced during the action of the comedy.
The great and only
FRANK MCNISH
The famous Minstrel Comedian and Dancer, will appear in a new Novel Specialty.

See the Burlesque Farmer Street Parade at noon. Funnier than a Circus.
Admission 35c and 25c. Reserved seats at J. S. Cummings' without extra charge.

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

FRUITS A SPECIALTY
Goods delivered promptly. Highest market price for butter and eggs.

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

Save your tickets
Given with every cash purchase and get a fancy shelf

CLOCK
Call and see at
J. S. CUMMINGS.

30 YEARS EXPERIENCE
BENDING WOOD
No. 7. 4-inch drop, 15 1/2-inch spread. Our Handle Bars are made from second-growth New England Hickory, with full nickel plated gun-metal clamps and steel tube stems, adjustable and reversible. Natural wood, with our celluloid finish, which is elastic, transparent and waterproof. Price, \$2.50.
A bar such as the above can be seen at the office of this publication.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT
It is worth \$1.50 to \$15.00 a day to you.

No. 757. **COUPON.**
Send this coupon with 97 cents, to pay cost and packing charges, and we will send one of our No. 7 HICKORY Handle Bars as sample, complete, ready to go on to any ladies' or gentlemen's bicycle, with instructions how you can easily make from \$1.50 to \$15 a day taking orders for our goods.
(Copyright.) **Union Manufacturing Co.,**
113 WORTHINGTON STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

One lady and one gentleman wanted in every town and city to show our Handle Bars. Every rider wants a wood handle bar. Ours sells at sight. Send for sample and begin at once to take orders. Be sure to give the size of stem required: 3-4, 13-16 and 7-8 (standard sizes) always in stock. Send money by registered letter, P. O. order or check to

Union Mfg Co.,
113 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.

NEW HARNESS SHOP

Having purchased an entire new stock of goods, I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairing in a first-class manner or make you an entire harness as good as was ever put together. Shop in Gorman building, just east of Rafferty's tailor shop on Middle street. Give me a call.

CHAS. TOMLINSON.

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

Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of some simple thing to sell? Write JOHN W. WOODBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price list and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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

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

Local Brevities

The Chelsea Colts will play ball at Manchester Saturday.

A widow's pension has been granted to Regina Essig of Chelsea.

Born on Monday, June 7, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Chandler, a daughter.

Over fifty people from this place took in the excursion to Detroit yesterday.

A Steger has just completed a cement walk in front of his residence on Main Street south.

President Bacon has issued a flag day proclamation, which can be found in another column.

The Maccabees will hold memorial exercises in the Town Hall Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The members of the Mystic Shrine from this place have been in Detroit this week attending the meeting there.

Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., will preach at the M. E. church Sunday morning. There will be no evening service.

The teachers' examination for Washtenaw county will be held in the court house at Ann Arbor, Thursday, June 17.

The Michigan Central is fixing up the road leading to the depot, and have put down a new walk so that their patrons will not have to go through three inches of mud when they go to the depot.

The Maccabees of this place have made arrangements to attend the third annual jubilee and basket picnic at Jackson Saturday, June 12. Train going leaves Chelsea at 9:30 a. m., returning leaves Jackson at 9:15 p. m.

The family of the late Palmer Westfall wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to the friends who rendered services during the recent affliction through which they passed, also to the choir and those who gave beautiful floral offerings.

The common council at its last meeting passed an ordinance relative to bicycle riding on the sidewalks. While riding, bicyclists will have to keep in the road hereafter. They also passed an ordinance against "scorching" in the streets of the village. Both ordinances were badly needed.

LaFayette Grange will observe Children's Day at Lima Town Hall, Friday, June 18. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 p. m., then there will be music by the orchestra, and singing and speaking by the children. The proceeds will be used for procuring a travelling library. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A new walk has been built on the west side of Grant street, extending from Middle street to the intersection with South street. A new cross walk has been built connecting this new walk with that on South street, and a crosswalk has also been built across South street at the intersection with Garfield street.

Miss Alice Gorman has returned from New York for the summer and will at once proceed to organize a class of twenty people in drawing and painting. All wishing to join this class and requested to send in their names as soon as possible. Lesson hours from 8 to 10:30 a. m. every day except Saturday. Terms for twenty lessons \$2.00 in advance.

It might have looked strange to see a man in the full vigor of his manhood going along the street between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m. with a long ladder. He resembled a bold, bad burglar very much and might have been shot for one had not his dutiful wife stood on the ground holding the clock key in her hand instead of the key to the front door.

The pure food law has been passed upon by the supreme court, the case being the first to reach that tribunal under the law. The court holds strictly to the letter of the law and decides that the act of selling adulterated food, whether with knowledge of the act or not, is guilty under the law. The retail dealer is thus placed at the mercy of the wholesale merchant.

Friederika Vilohn died at the home of her son-in-law, Geo. Otto, at Lyndon Center, on the 25th of May, 1897, at the ripe age of 88 years. Mrs. Vilohn was born in Germany in 1809, was married to John Vilohn in 1838, came to America with her husband and daughter Caroline, now Mrs. Otto, in 1873. Her husband died in 1894, since which event she has found a home with her daughter.

J. C. Lewis, the original "Si Plunkard" in his hayseed get up, will be at the Town Hall, Tuesday evening, June 16. See the great railroad scene, the threshing machine scene, and county fair scene. This is a company the like of which is seldom seen in a village the size of Chelsea, and if you miss it, you will miss the chance of a lifetime. Admission 35 and 25 cents. Reserved seats at J. S. Cummings.

A cycle path to Cavanaugh lake is being talked of by our local riders.

The juniors and the sophomores will play a game of ball at Recreation Park Friday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Admission free.

The Ladies of the Maccabees are requested to meet at K. O. T. M. Hall Sunday, June 12, to attend memorial services at Town Hall at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Remember "Si Plunkard" will be at the Town Hall Wednesday, June 16th. Reserved seats on sale at J. S. Cummings. Admission 35 and 25c.

Children's Day will be observed at the Congregational church next Sunday. The morning service will include a children's sermon, the evening a carol service by the Sunday-school.

Deputy Sheriff Canfield went to Dakota last Saturday, after a Chelsea man charged with larceny.—Ann Arbor Courier. Say, Mr. Courier man, take that back. The man did not even have the honor of living in Sylvan township, let alone living in Chelsea. We await an apology.

Report of school in district No. 5, North Lake, for the month ending June 7. Average daily attendance 13. Warren Daniels was neither absent nor tardy during month. The star indicates that the pupil's standing was 90 or above during the month. Charles VanSickle, Nettie Green, Mary Whallan*, Warren Daniels, Amy Whallan*, Orley Green, Alexander Gilbert. Lucy Leach, teacher.

At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association at Holland last Thursday reports were read from various fruit centers in the state, and the prospect developed is not flattering for a good crop of apples, pears or peaches. The lake shore belt makes the best showing, but the average of the entire state is estimated at about one-half of the usual crop which may be further decreased if the unusual cold weather continues.

An old German had a son whose future he was anxious to forecast. He placed upon a table in a room a bible and a bottle of whiskey, and contrived to have his son go in, while he stood behind a curtain to watch the result. He said to himself: "If my boy takes de bible he will be a breacher; if he takes de whiskey he will be a sport." The boy came in, put the bible in one pocket and the bottle of whiskey in the other. "Mine Gott!" exclaimed the old man, "he's going to be a politician!"—Ex.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of Michigan, having selected the Michigan Central for its official route from Michigan in connection with the C. & N. W., U. P., Colorado Midland, and Southern Pacific, to their National meeting at San Francisco; to accommodate the large number who will attend this meeting, a special train consisting of Michigan Central standard coaches and Wagner palace parlor car will leave Detroit for Chicago Tuesday, June 29th at 9 a. m. and Chelsea at 10:25.

A good local newspaper beats the world as an advertising medium. A handbill attracts attention by accident. The newspaper carries your message to a waiting audience. The "fence rail" ad is a corpse that can be looked upon by a few neighbors who have to go near it. The newspaper ad goes into the home, takes a seat in the family circle, and talks right to the hearts of the many thousands of people who pay their money for just that kind of entertainment. They love the family newspaper, and read it with confidence. Nothing equals a good, live, local paper when it comes to reaching people.—Ex.

The wheat market has finally rallied after the big decline. It now brings 72c, rye 26c, oats 20c, beans, 40c, butter 9c, eggs 8c. Arrivals have been light and likely to continue so. There is no very large amount of any kind of produce to market now before the new crop. While stocks are unusually low there is still a small surplus to go over to the new crop and no one wants to carry it over at any very big price and that accounts for the late decline. Farmers are inclined to clean up this time and carry nothing over. Wool remains dull at 10 to 12c for unwashed and but little coming in. It is plain that the coming tariff will not be near as high as the former McKinley tariff and farmers will be disappointed in the result.

Wednesday afternoon four horse traders and general all-round toughs stopped at the home of Fred Sager, about two miles southwest of this place and tried to buy some eggs. After they had paid Mr. Sager they wanted their money back and when he refused to give it up unless they returned the eggs, they knocked him down and kicked him around the yard in a brutal manner. Then they moved on. As soon as he was able Mr. Sager came to town and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the gang. Officers Staffan and Wood started after them and just as they were crossing the bridge near the Sylvan mill the fellows who were a short distance away, whipped-up their teams and led the officers quite a chase before they were captured. The four men were brought before Justice Turnbull and were let go until 10 o'clock to-day, but as we are going to press we cannot say what disposition will be made of them.

A mixed comedy entitled "Si Plunkard" was acted at the Empire last evening. The treasurer's report showed a great number of persons turned away for lack of room, notwithstanding the very ample seating capacity which Manager Campbell has provided for his patrons. "Si Plunkard" deals with rural New England and some of the more vicious aspects of city life and it is diversified with various entertaining specialties in which Miss Jeannette Lewis and William Milligan are agreeably active. J. C. Lewis appears in a caricature of the traditional down easter, whose chief reason for being is to serve as a foil to the conventional villain who is cleverly impersonated by Wallace C. West. Mr. Milligan is broadly humorous as a stage "Dutchman," in wooden shoes, and easily the most popular member of the company, though Miss Lewis is a neat little body, tasteful in dress, musically pleasing and of winning manners. Other persons in the group on whom devolves more or less responsibility are Tertes Henton as the Yankee farmer, W. H. Snyder, a money lender and a New York East-side tramp; Emma Weber as the farmhouse spinster of familiar mien, and Grace Whitney as Sally Banks. The performance created a tumult of delight and every scene was played to an accompaniment of laughter and applause. A matinee will be given to-day.—Detroit Free Press.

Cut Out the Rye.

During the past two or three years there has been considerable trouble in this state caused by rye getting mixed in wheat. A large quantity of wheat that would otherwise be of fine quality is utterly ruined for milling purposes by the rye that is mixed through the grain, and many a dollar is lost to farmers that might easily and readily be saved by the exercise of a little care during the next thirty days to cut the clusters of rye out of the wheat fields.

Michigan millers require the best grade of perfectly clean wheat in order to produce flour of as fine a quality as they have been making the past ten years or more. Michigan first grade flours are justly celebrated in the most discriminating markets both at home and in foreign countries. The reputation can not be maintained except by the use of first-class grain. Wheat mixed with rye brings only a low price in any market. Farmers can not spend little time to better advantage than to go through the wheat fields in the early part of June and cut the rye out clean.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of coughs and colds and for consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for whooping cough, asthma, hay fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, la grippe, cold in the head and for consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

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.

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 Drugists.

Personal Mention

S. A. Mapes spent Thursday at Ypsilanti.

Julius Zeiss spent Sunday at Grass Lake.

Miss Mamie Clark is visiting friends in Detroit.

Dr. McColgan was a Grass Lake visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. W. F. Hatch is spending this week at Detroit.

Miss Mamie Clark spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Ida Harris of Dexter is the guest of friends here.

Mrs. James Bacon is spending this week at Detroit.

Mrs. G. J. Crowell is spending this week at Detroit.

Miss Kate Staffan has been visiting friends in Detroit this week.

Wm. Grant of Ridgeway, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. A. C. Congdon.

Fred Schnaltman of Jackson spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. W. S. Hamilton is spending the week at Albion and Kalamazoo.

Miss Pearl DeWitt of Dexter was the guest of Miss Lulu Spear Saturday.

Miss Nettie Hathaway of Sandstone was the guest of friends here this week.

Messrs. Will Conley and Will Lavy of Dexter were Chelsea visitors Monday.

Mrs. D. H. Wurster and daughter are spending this week with relatives at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirth and family spent Saturday and Sunday at South Lyon.

Mrs. H. S. Holmes and daughter Enid and Miss Mabel Bacon were Dexter visitors Saturday.

Misses Ettie and Nettie Beach spent the latter part of last week with friends at North Lake.

Mrs. Thomas Sears was called to Whitmore Lake Monday by the serious illness of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osborn of Niles have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Noyes this week.

Miss Alice Gorman has returned from New York, where she has been spending some time attending art school.

Dr. R. S. Armstrong has joined a party of fishermen from Ann Arbor and is spending the week fishing in the northern part of the state.

Mrs. Frank Pyle, Mrs. Gertrude Pyle and daughter, Helen Lilliabridge Pyle of Wilmington, Del., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McMillen.

Rev. and Mrs. J. I. Nickerson left on Tuesday to visit friends in Detroit, Cleveland and Essex, Ont. They will return the last of next week, and Mr. Nickerson will fill his own pulpit Sunday, June 20.

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.

Wanted—An Idea

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

PRICES REDUCED

On all Ladies' Spring CAPES, JACKETS, SHIRTS and SUITS. Only a few left. We have marked them down so low that the making will cost you nothing. The cloth is worth every cent we ask for the garments made up and lined in first-class shape. Ladies' very fine, all wool serge and figured skirts \$3.50. These have been retailing at from \$6.00 to \$7.00 everywhere. Full suits at \$5.00 and \$6.00. Capes and Jackets at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. We expect to close them out at once. Don't wait long if you expect a chance at them.

W. P. SCHENK & Co.

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!



If you are looking for Cultivators

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

Hoag & Holmes.

See our new steel weeder at \$10.00.

ON THE FAT OF THE LAND OUR PATRONS LIVE.

FREEMAN'S

BRING IT DOWN

By Rita



CHAPTER XIX.

The dinner went on gaily and brightly, despite his ominous discovery. But Nettie had grown very pale, and Yorkie was very silent. I think no one else noticed the number; but I felt miserable and uncomfortable, and tried in vain to shake off the effects of superstitious fancy.

At last the long, tedious business of eating and drinking was over. I was expecting some more people in the course of the evening, and by the time the gentlemen left the table the rooms were half full. Nettie was the center of an admiring circle, and certainly no one there looked half so lovely. I watched Yorkie as he entered. He glanced round, then went straight over to her side, and calmly engaged her attention in a manner that soon left him a clear field. Satisfied with this arrangement, I turned my attention to my other guests.

Presently there was some singing and music, but only at intervals, so as to relieve, not check, conversation. I liked the buzz of voices and the sound of laughter, and I liked to see the gay groups forming and breaking themselves up, from time to time, in a bright kaleidoscope fashion, that left the room as a background to varied pictures.

I had a dim idea all that evening that Yorkie had determined to speak to me, but avoidance was easy, and I had a dread of anything approaching a tête-à-tête with him. My remembrances of them were not pleasant. However, he had watched his opportunity better than I guarded against it, for I found him suddenly by my side.

"I want to congratulate you," he began. "The society papers were right. You have really become quite brilliant."

"I think," I said, glancing round, "that I may pass in a crowd."

"If that is your ambition," he said, "you may assure yourself of its achievement. I had no idea you had become such a success."

"Do you think it is the effect of the groove I move in, or—my nature? I am inclined to think it is the former. Things are made very easy for one in society, you know. The world is very kind." I answered, taking up my fan and half turning away.

"Are you going?" he said abruptly. "How you grudge me even five minutes! This is the first time you have spoken to me to-night."

"I have no doubt," I said, "there will be plenty of other nights in which it may be possible to repair that omission."

"Will there?" he said eagerly. "Do you mean that I may call here—that I am likely to meet you—that you will be friends with me again?"

"My days," I said tranquilly, "are Tuesdays from three to six, and Saturday evenings from nine to twelve. You may call here on any of them if you feel inclined."

"In a crowd like this?"

"Sometimes," I said, "there are more. Do you really call this a crowd?"

"I think," he said, passionately, "that you grow more hateful every time I see you. I never could have believed it possible that any one could change as you have done."

For one moment, I think, my self-command forsook me. For he was wrong, and to-night it had been acting—and very hard acting, too. But I would not let him see that I was unhappy. I would not betray the secret trouble of my heart. To jest and laugh, to smile and talk, feeling how keenly he watched me, had not been easy, but I had accomplished it. I felt myself trembling as he spoke. I dared not look at him.

"Comment on your manners," I said at last, "would be superfluous. But you might remember that when a gentleman addresses a lady he usually throws a thin veil of politeness over the truths he is frank enough to speak."

He turned on his heel and left me, but I should be sorry to transcribe the word that hissed between his set teeth. I will give him the credit of not intending me to hear it.

CHAPTER XX.

Despite Yorkie's ungracious reception of my invitation, he came the very next Saturday evening. The dinner party had been on the previous Tuesday, so he had not waited long.

He stood beside me after shaking hands, and listened to Nettie's singing. Her voice was sweet and thrilling. The simple ballad she sang owed nothing to itself, but a great deal to her interpretation. As she finished Yorkie bent to me.

"You don't look a gay and worldly creature to-night. Who would fancy a little thing like that could touch you?"

"Nettie's voice always touches me," I said, a little ashamed of the tears that were trembling on my lashes. "It is not fit for crowds and drawing rooms, only for one's better moments."

He went up to Nettie. I saw him looking over some music that lay on the piano. I thought perhaps he was asking her to sing again. After my remarks I might naturally have expected it.

The room began to fill rapidly. The "crowd," of which I had warned Yorkie, was certainly here to-night. One thing followed another. Some one played, some one sang, some one recited. Clever people, pretty people, charming people, quiet people, took their turns, and played their parts, and entertained themselves with their surroundings. If it had been my ambition to make my "evening" a success, I suppose I could have believed I had accomplished it without overweening vanity.

"You look very tired," said Yorkie Ferrers' voice in my ear later on in the evening. "You have been standing, talking,

laughing, receiving, for nearly three hours. Let me take you down to the refreshment room. I have just brought Nettie up. It is cool there, and there are some seats."

"I am rather tired," I said, taking his offered arm. "It is a pity London drawing rooms are so small. One can never manage sufficient seats, I find."

"I think your spirits will wear out your body," he said; "you bear excitement badly. You enjoy it, perhaps; yes, gravely. I think you do enjoy it. But you are not like yourself in the least."

"I wish," I said pettishly, "you would not watch me so. I have told you before it is no business of yours what I do, how I look or—"

"Or whether you kill yourself or not," he added. "No, you are right; it is no business of mine; only I can't help wondering why any one who is as happy as you say you are, should throw herself heart and soul into a whirl of dissipation with the energy you display, and not the strength."

"Of course," I said with a little laugh, "my mirth is a false and hollow thing, and I—I am only a giddy butterfly of fashion. This is a new sensation for me—the trying to be a social success."

"It would suit you better," he said, "to be only a domestic one."

"Perhaps," I said, "it would; but," laughing again, "the one is very brilliant, and the other very slow."

As I said these words, Sir Ralph entered the supper room with one of his favorite dog-eaters. I think he heard them—I am almost sure he heard them, and the fact that he had done so sent the blood in a hot tide to my face.

"Let us go," I said abruptly. "I must look after my guests upstairs."

He gave me his arm. We passed Sir Ralph. I saw the stern look in his eyes, and my heart sank within me. What ill fate always brought him across my path at the most compromising moment?

The evening came to an end at last—the rooms were empty. Nettie, I and Sir Ralph lingered a few moments and discussed lightly the various occurrences.

I made a move at last.

"I am very tired," I said, "and it is Sunday morning. You," looking at Sir Ralph, who was leaning against the mantelpiece, "you, I suppose, are going to have a smoke?"

"Yes," he answered; "at least such is my desire."

"That," I said lightly, as I glanced back at him over my shoulder, "sounds alarmingly like a bit of the Church Catechism or the Marriage Service. But perhaps you thought it appropriate to the hour and day."

The staircase faced the door. As I reached it, I could see his face reflected in the glass by which he stood. I noticed how pained and sad it looked, and I felt somehow as if my jesting words had jarred upon him. As I stood there an instant I caught a glimpse of another face looking back at me. With a sudden pang of wonder I saw it was my own.

The hue of my dress was not whiter than that colorless reflection; the gleaming satin that trailed behind me made the darkness of eyes and hair look startling against its snowy hues.

I turned quickly away.

"Do I really look like that?" I thought, with a little pang of alarm. "No wonder Yorkie warned me."

"Are you too tired to listen to something I have to say?" asked Nettie, following me into my room a few moments later.

I had sunk down into a large easy chair by the fire. I felt utterly tired out.

"It is so strange," she said, and half shyly nestled her head against my knee. "I—I hardly believe it yet, only that I am so happy. Joan, can't you guess?"

My heart seemed to stand still for a moment in sheer surprise. I bent down and raised her head.

"Is it about Yorkie?" I cried breathlessly.

"Yes," she said, the shy, brilliant color flushing from brow to chin. "He has spoken."

I was too utterly amazed to answer a word. At last I found breath and speech, and I fear, indignation.

"Do you mean to say," I cried, "that he has proposed—actually proposed?"

"Oh," said Nettie, raising her head and laughing softly, "how prosaically you put it. I don't believe a man ever does really propose. He just drifts on, and says something—a word, even a look is enough; and then—why, then, you know it is all right."

"And so," I said stupidly, "you know it is all right?"

"Yes, of course I do. I suppose it will be a long engagement, because he has not even been called yet, and there are all those dinners to eat. Still," with that little happy laugh, "I don't mind waiting any time, however long, and so I told him. Oh, I have been longing to tell you about it all the evening! You—you did not guess, I suppose?"

"No," I answered in a dull, heavy tone; "I certainly did not guess. When—when was it?"

"It was before he took you down into the supper room," she said, turning her eyes upon the fire once more, and smiling in her soft content. "Oh, Joan, I am so happy."

"Of course you are," I answered, trying to galvanize my voice into similar, albeit tones; "and so am I, and so will be Sir Ralph, and—and everybody. Really nothing could have turned out better for—for all parties."

"I knew you would be pleased," she said softly. "I told him so. I said I had been your great wish—that you were so happy in your own married life, you always were wishing me to be the same. Joan—looking suddenly up at me—'do you think he was very fond of you once, that he—that he really loved you?'"

"Loved me!" I said bitterly; "of course not. Do not vex yourself on that score, my child. It was only a passing fancy."

"It is nice of you to say so," she answered, a little more gravely than she had yet spoken, "and—and I suppose, after all, a man is not always constant to one love."

"Hush!" I said. "I hear Sir Ralph's step. We—we will talk about this to-morrow. I am tired to-night, and ill-tempered; but—kissing her tenderly and fondly—"I pray that you may be happy, Nettie, always—always happy."

CHAPTER XXI.

"Not in bed yet?" asked Sir Ralph, as he entered, while Nettie flitted through the opposite door and evaded him.

"No," I said. "I have been hearing some wonderful news. Come here, and I will tell you."

He advanced; but he did not sit down, only stood there by the mantelpiece—tall, straight, massive, with his eyes bent on the fire.

"It will please you, I am sure," I went on rapidly. "You—you have wished it often. Can't you guess it?"

"I am not good at guessing," he answered constrainedly. "You had better tell me at once."

"Well," I said, bursting into the subject without further prelude, "Yorkie has proposed to Nettie at last!"

He started. The words certainly roused him from his composure.

"Proposed?" he said, almost as incredulously as I myself said it a short time before. "Are you sure?"

"She has just been telling me," I answered; "she was too elated to keep the news very long to herself. Are you—looking straight up into his face and meeting his eyes—'are you surprised?'"

"Very," he said slowly.

"Why?" I asked, coloring hotly and indignantly. "You always thought he was fond of her. You always hoped he would marry her, and now—"

"Now," he interrupted, "I am not so sure about his feelings—that is all; and Nettie is too good, and sweet, and fair to be the victim of an unworthy caprice."

"I—I don't understand you," I said, coldly.

"Do you not? Then I will speak more plainly. Yorkie is not worthy her love, and I do not think he has given her his own."

"What makes you think so?" I asked, faintly.

He answered me in one word: "Observation."

Then I grew cold, and sick, and afraid. I knew how the secret of the change in him. I knew he had guessed Yorkie's feelings for me, and I knew, too, that my own reticence, deception, confusion, had been like so many additional proofs for his suspicions to rest on.

"Are you pleased?" he asked me suddenly, after a long, dreary pause.

I started and looked up, but as I met his eyes the hot blood once more rushed to my face and neck. The very certainty of misinterpretation only added to my confusion.

"Of course I am pleased," I said, but my voice was unsteady; "very pleased. There is always something delightful to a woman in a friend's marriage."

"It"—laughing foolishly—"it is the next best thing to being married herself. And that, of course, is the event of her life."

"I suppose it is," he said, bitterly, and turned away. "It is a pity she does not give it a little more serious consideration than you appear to have done."

"Do you mean," I said hotly, "that you are dissatisfied with me—that you regret already—"

"Regret!" he interrupted, with rising passion. "That is a poor word—a very poor word. When one would give one's life to amend a mistake—when one knows that all that life is marred and spoiled by reason of it—one feels something more than regret."

I felt as if an icy hand lay cold upon my heart; as if words would not come to relieve or express in any one way this sudden, fearful sense of mystery.

"Oh," I cried suddenly, "I never thought you could be cruel. I never thought you could misjudge—"

"And I," he said, bitterly, "never thought that a day would come when I should know to my cost you were not honest with me. Perhaps," with a little sudden break in the deep voice, "I over-estimate the importance of things. It does not seem a trifle to me—that that you should have withheld anything that was in your heart, or had been in it. I am not like most men. I told you that long ago."

"Yes," I said helplessly. "But I have not done you any wrong."

He held up his hand as if to ward off a blow.

"It was my fault," he said bitterly; "it has always been my fault. I see it now that it is too late. Ninety-nine people out of every hundred mar their lives by a mistake. I am no worse off than—than the rest of them."

"You do not think of me!" I cried with the fierceness of desperation. Then my strength failed; tears burst from my eyes in a flood of unrestrained misery; I buried my face in my hands, sobbing brokenly. He came and laid his hand gently on my head. Once before I remembered that same action, and how I, in my fond conceit, had fancied it seemed as if he were blessing me. But now—now—what did it mean now?

"My dear," he said, and his voice trembled, "I do think of you—how pitifully and sorrowfully you will never know. It is the sense of that pity and that sorrow that appalls me. And you are so—so young; and I—what can I do? Heaven help me, what can I do? It is not in my power to set you free. Our lives are fettered with too heavy chains for aught but death to break."

"I wish," I cried stormily, "it would come! Oh, I wish it would come!"

His hand dropped. When I at last choked back my sobs and raised my head, I found he had left the room.

For a moment I sat there quite passive; my eyes traveled from point to point—from the cut glass and the ivory brushes on the toilet table to the gleaming folds of the costly satin I had worn.

A sort of numbness settled upon me. I was weary out, and yet I could not move. I became conscious of a foolish feeling of hatred against that unoffending gown. "To-morrow," I half whispered to myself, "I will lock it away. I will never wear it again—never!"

Then slowly, one by one, the tears began to fall down my cheeks again—great, plashing, scalding drops. "One, I remember, touched my hand, and I found myself looking at it in a dim way, as if wondering it were not blood."

"Life is not getting easier for me," I thought. "To-night I think it has seemed too hard!"

(To be continued.)

One of the most wonderful things about eagles is their power of vision. Their eyes are much better and stronger than ours, and they bear not only to look upon the sun, but they can see much more distinctly than we can. Even baby eagles can see their parents at immense distances coming to feed them, as they plainly show by their cries, before a human eye can possibly make them out in the clearest light.

G. A. R. SPROUD YEAR.

THE ORGANIZATION IS THIRTY-ONE YEARS OLD.

First Conceived in Illinois, the Order Has Had 9,000 Posts with a Membership of Over Half a Million—Death Making Inroads.

A Famous Society.



ILLINOIS is the birthplace of the Grand Army of the Republic—the first post organized—writes J. A. Watrous in the Chicago Times-Herald, but Wisconsin bears an honor equal to it in the fact that thirty-one years ago the first State or department encampment of the order assembled within her borders, at Madison. But few posts were represented. One each at Milwaukee, Madison and Berlin and less than a half dozen others. It was a small body, of young men who composed this first department encampment. Among them were the late Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Col. Tom Reynolds, the Irishman who refused to have his leg amputated because it was imported; the late Gen. Jerry Rusk, Gen. James K. Proudt, Gen. George E. Bryant, Private Henry Sanford, Private George Baker, Private Nelson Bowerman, Col. Henry A. Starr, Capt. Edward Ferguson and a few others. Gen. James K. Proudt, who had served as adjutant of the Twelfth and later as its colonel and was

LEADING ASPIRANTS FOR THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.



brevetted a brigadier, was made department commander. The work of organizing in 1897 and 1898 went forward with great enthusiasm. By the end of 1898 there were about 100 posts in the State. The fame of the new order in Illinois and Wisconsin attracted the attention of Pennsylvania, New York and several other Eastern States, and it was extended to the department of Wisconsin. The chief post in Philadelphia is working under a charter signed by Department Commander James K. Proudt. This is true of posts in other States.

There are now over forty Grand Army departments, and there have been as high as 8,000 posts, with a membership of nearly half a million. The birth of that order resulted in bringing into existence the Woman's Relief Corps, which has a membership of nearly 200,000. The two orders have expended for charity many millions of dollars. They have led in patriotic education and demonstration; they have led in suggesting and in agitating for the establishment of several of the national homes and the establishment of all of the State homes; they have exercised much influence in pension legislation, sometimes unwisely, but in the main wisely and justly, and they have given in Memorial Day, with its beautiful and inspiring ceremonies.

Wisconsin is the possessor of the post that has been in existence without interruption the greatest length of time, Williams, No. 4, of Berlin.

From 1898 to 1875 nearly all of the Grand Army posts in the country died of an overdose of politics. It was along in 1870 that the order began its resurrection on a new foundation, rigidly excluding politics and demanding utter non-interference with religious beliefs. On that foundation it grew more rapidly than it had at first. It sprang forward like a frightened fawn under Commanders-in-chief Major Merrill of Massachusetts, Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, Col. R. B. Beath of Pennsylvania, the one-legged drummer boy, Johnny Kountz of Ohio, Gen. S. S. Burdett of Washington, Gen. Fairchild of Wisconsin, Capt. Rea of Kansas City, Gen. W. A. Alger of Michigan, Judge Veazey of Vermont, Adjutant John Palmer of New York and Col. A. G. Weissert of Wisconsin.

Since then the order, from natural causes, has ceased to increase. It has been growing smaller rapidly. It will continue to speedily grow smaller. A fair sized army corps—14,000—will have died by Sept. 1 next. Ten years from now there will not be one-third as many posts and members as there are to-day. Fifteen years from now there will scarcely be more than one post in a county. Twenty years from now one or two posts in the State will answer. Twenty-five years from now the Grand Army of the Republic will be only a memory.

Since Weissert, in 1892, there have been at the head of the national organization Capt. Jack Adams of Massachusetts, Col. Tom Lawler of Rockford, Ill., Col. Walker of Indianapolis and Major Clarkson.

Illinois has the honor of having had at the head Gen. John A. Logan two or three years; Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, two years; Lawler, one. While Clarkson is now a resident of Nebraska, he was an Illinois soldier, thus giving the State four commanders-in-chief.

Pennsylvania has had three—Wagner, Beath, Hartman. Among these who held

the high station when the order was first on earth are Gen. Logan, Hurlbut, Surgeon Grimshaw, Gen. Cal Wagner and Gen. Hartman. Gen. Devens of Massachusetts was in at the new birth.

National encampments have been held twice at Indianapolis, one each in Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Boston, Providence, Portland, Me.; San Francisco, St. Louis, Columbus, O.; Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Paul. The next session will be held at Buffalo the last week in August.

At the thirty-first department encampment of the order in Wisconsin, at Eau Claire recently, probably not to exceed a dozen of the men who belonged to the Grand Army in 1866, when the first department encampment was held, were present. Among the men who have held the office of department commander in that State, still living, are James K. Proudt, Thomas S. Allen, Edward Ferguson, George A. Haunhafer, Henry G. Rogers, S. F. Hammond, G. J. Thomas, H. M. Enos, Phil Cheek, Henry P. Fischer, Michael Griffen, A. G. Weissert, L. Ferguson, Benjamin E. Bryant, W. H. Upham, C. B. Welton, E. A. Shores, J. A. Watrous, W. D. Hoard and D. Lloyd Jones. Messrs. Welton, Upham, Bryant, L. Ferguson, Watrous, Weissert, Griffen, Cheek and Rogers are the only ones who were present. The department has had as high as 14,000 members. Its present membership is between eight and nine thousand.

It was the department of Wisconsin that first moved to establish a State home for the veteran soldiers, their wives and the widows of soldiers. It has been in operation near Waupaca for ten years and has proved a great success. The example set by Wisconsin has been imitated by a number of States and several others are contemplating the step.

HELD FOR SMUGGLING.

Millionaire Dry Goods Merchant of St. Louis Is Accused.

Richard M. Scruggs, the millionaire dry goods merchant who was arrested in New York Saturday for smuggling jewelry and fine laces, is one of the most eminent and respected citizens of St. Louis. He and Edward G. Langhorn, general manager of the American Arithmometer Company, who were passengers on the American

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

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

Lesson for June 13.

Golden Text.—"From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation."—II. Tim., 3:15.

Paul's Advice to Timothy is the subject of this lesson.—II. Tim., 1:1-7; 3:14-17. On his first missionary journey Paul spent some time at Lystra. There lived a young man named Timothy, who became a disciple early in life, and when Paul came again on his second journey, some five years later (A. D. 51) he took Timothy with him. From that time on their lives were closely connected. With the first lesson of the next quarter we begin the study of the next missionary journey. Hence this lesson, taken from a letter written to Timothy by Paul some sixteen years later, is inserted at this point. The reason for thus confusing the order of events in the minds of the average pupils is not clear. The lesson should have found place at the very close of Paul's life, in December. However, since it is here inserted, the teacher must explain that Paul wrote these words when he was an old man in his second imprisonment at Rome, probably about A. D. 67, just before his death, when Timothy was separated from him, and was in Ephesus. The passage in Acts 16:15 should be read, which makes the connection with the history; and the whole of the epistle from which the lesson is taken.

It is especially desirable to use the revised version in this lesson, as it improves the rendering of several verses, and modifies one's interpretation of the famous proof text, II. Tim., 3:16.

"My dearly beloved son," was Paul's "son in the gospel," having been led to Christ under his preaching when but a boy. From that time he had been associated with Paul; was with him during the first Roman imprisonment (A. D. 61-63); but at this time was in charge of the church at Ephesus.

"I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers," says Paul, "that I am old and turn naturally to his ancestry, physical and spiritual. Hence Paul, in a strong figure of speech, says, 'whom I serve from my forefathers.' Without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers; the friendship between these men had been very close, and consecrated by their common Christian faith.

How powerful an argument to the young man Timothy, now in a position of great responsibility, to remind him of his early home and his mother! Since so much has been given him, of him much will be demanded. Paul admonishes Timothy to "stir up" the gift of God, which is compared to a smoldering fire that needs poking. "The gift of God," the special endowment of grace for Timothy's ministerial work.

"Forasmuch as thou hast given us the spirit of fear," revised version, "a spirit of fearfulness." Instead of a "sound mind," the revised has "discipline." The connection seems to be, that Timothy should cultivate the gift that is in him in confidence, not fearing the dangers by the way, because it is ordained that the Christian's development shall proceed according to definite principles, that make for power and love and the training of character.

"Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned;" sound advice for anybody, young or old. Paul would not have said that Timothy must not under any circumstances change his early views of truth; what he urges is, that the fundamentals, the things he learned at his mother's knee and from the sacred writings of prophets and historians, should not be surrendered.

"The holy Scriptures," he refers of course to the Old Testament. The books of the New already written—that is, the other epistles of Paul, that of James, the books of Acts, etc., were not constantly referred to as "holy Scriptures," so early in the century, though I. Pet. 3:16 is an exception. "That the man of God may be perfect;" That is, well equipped in character as well as in knowledge for his work.

Teaching Hints.

Gratitude for a Christian home. This seems a rather tame subject to the average boy or girl, simply because they know little about the other kind of home. As they grow older, and begin to feel the need of every resource in the engrossing and taxing business of life, and see others failing about them, something of the due gratitude comes to them for the unconscious discipline of early life and for inherited Puritanism. Moral battles which others are fighting, and losing to-day were fought out for some of us by our grandfathers; we have simply to enter into the succession of victory. There is indeed an opposite side to this principle. Some, apparently fortunate from birth or from childhood with obstacles almost too great to be overcome. But for "the unfeigned faith, that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and in thy mother Eunice," thank God, and abide therein.

Even the gift of God needs stirring up lest the flame flicker and die out. Even Timothy needed to be touched up once in a while. (Stick to the things you learned first, says Paul.) We have learned a deal of nonsense since, but the first things, the first apprehension of the love of father and mother and of Christ, the first horror of sin, the first humble joy of repentance are things to be remembered and cherished always.

Next Lesson.—Personal Responsibility.—Rom. 14:10-21.

Thy Father Loves Thee. There is rest remaining. First, not sinning?

There is a sacrifice. Lift up thy heart. The lovely world and the over world alike Ring with a song, a happy rede. Thy Father loves thee.

—Jean Ingelow.

The Work that God Appoints. I am glad to think I am not bound to make the world go right, but only to discover and to do, with cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.—Jean Ingelow.

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WEIGHTY WORDS

FOR
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

TREED BY A BEAR.
School Ma'am Thought It Was a Calf Until She Found Out Different.
Lucyetta Ritter, a pretty little school teacher, of Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, had a terrible experience the other day. She is in charge of a country school in a lonely portion of the Shunk Mountains, in the vicinity of Elk Lake, and boards at a farm-house over a mile distant. For convenience the young teacher has been accustomed to take a short cut through lonely woods, thus saving herself a long walk. As she was traversing the path on her way to the schoolhouse she observed



what she supposed was a yearling calf lying directly in her path. She bravely waved her lunch basket to scare the animal, but was almost petrified with horror when she discovered that it was a full-grown bear. The bear made a rush for her, and the girl in her fright climbed partly up a crooked tree. To add to her terror, her clothing became fastened to a broken limb of the tree, and the frightened girl was unable either to ascend or descend. The bear in the meantime had devoured her lunch basket and flowers off her hat, which were dropped during the girl's fright.

The bear kept the girl a prisoner for over three hours, and was finally frightened off by the arrival of Farmer Swartz. After Miss Ritter had been released from her perilous position she fainted, and was carried in Swartz's arms to her boarding-house, a distance of almost a mile. She is entirely prostrated since her terrible experience, and it is feared that the shock may prove fatal.

Current Condensations.
At the beginning of the century the Bible was accessible to but one-half of the population of the world. Now it may be read by nine-tenths of the people of the globe, so rapidly has its translation been carried on.

Cromlechs, found in many countries, are rude monuments to the dead. Nearly seventy round towers, from 30 to 135 feet high, are found in various parts of Ireland. They are believed to have been used in the ceremonies of fire-worship.

A messenger boy at Columbia, Mo., being intrusted with a telegram for a prominent citizen, started out to deliver it. Presently he saw the said citizen pass in his buggy. The messenger climbed up behind, rode to the man's home in the buggy and then charged him a quarter for delivering the message.

The deadening nature of debt has been shown time and again in the coal regions of Eastern Pennsylvania, where a miner sometimes works for ten years without receiving any cash payment, because some disaster has brought him in debt to the company store. Mine owner and miner share the financial risks of mining, and it sometimes happens that an accident will place beyond the miner's reach thousands of tons of coal which he has cut with months of labor, but for which he could not draw full pay until it had been delivered at the breaker. While he was thus busied he lived upon credit at the company's store, and the disaster left him deeply in debt. The effect upon many men has been to make them utterly indifferent to their future, and at least one mine owner, recognizing the evil results of such conditions, makes it a rule to discharge a miner who is hopelessly in debt. The discharge clears his score, and many men thus relieved of their burdens depart from the coal regions with their little belongings to begin anew elsewhere, armed with the courage that hope alone can give.



SETTLERS IN DANGER.

CHEYENNE INDIANS START ON THE WARPATH.

Rumors that at Least a Dozen White Men Have Been Killed—Further Slaughter Likely to Follow if Troops Do Not Interfere.

Cheyennes in Revolt.
The Cheyenne Indians have gone on the war path in Montana and are said to have killed almost a dozen men, including five United States soldiers. The Indians have no reservation, but roam over the southern part of the State. The white settlers are up in arms and the women and children are being sent into the northern towns for safety.

The Cheyennes make the Lame Deer agency their headquarters. However, a sheep herder, was recently shot by Indians while herding sheep. He was killed, because he caught several Indians killing sheep. This go incensed the stockmen that they have armed themselves and will fight to protect their homes, help and stock. Two companies of colored cavalry from Custer were ordered to the agency Wednesday, and Saturday a courier arrived from the agency with the information that George Walters, the postmaster, and Lou Alderson, a stockman, had been shot and killed; also that the Indians had shot into the cavalry and killed five men and had sixty armed cowboys surrounded. The cavalry from Fort Keough and Company E of the infantry left for the scene. There are certainly grounds for fear. The Cheyennes are determined and they are being re-enforced by renegade Ojibwas. Rosebud ranchers received a consignment of rifles and ammunition at this point. Settlers have moved all their families from near the reservation.

Ranchmen and stockmen have organized at Cheyenne agency and demand the Indians who killed Hoover. The names of the Indians are known and they are protected by fifty bucks. Sheriff Gibbs and Coroner Bateman have returned from



Barringer's ranch, in the neighborhood of which the inquest was held on the body of Hoover. The verdict was that he came to his death by two shots fired by Cheyenne Indians.

While the inquest was proceeding sixty men under Legislator James Brown arrived on their way to the agency. The Sheriff pleaded with them to return and told them sixty of them against 400 or 500 Indians armed and such fighters as the Cheyennes are would be helpless. The Sheriff learned that the crime was committed by three of the band led by White Bull, who said a day or so previous that his heart was bad; that he wanted to eat white man's heart. The agent said that he knew one of the murderers, and thought with a little time they could find the others, would arrest them, and turn them over to the civil authorities with what evidence they had. He had requested a sufficient force of soldiers to surround the Indians, and said he would cut off rations till the murderers were turned over. The Sheriff and committee went back to the main body, which had been augmented by twenty men from the Rosebud, and made report. Though there was much dissatisfaction at the turn affairs had taken, they agreed to disperse for two weeks to allow the agent time to make the arrest. If not then done the original plan of attacking the Indians is to be carried out. The women have been gathered at several ranches for protection under a guard of ten or twelve men in each instance.



Gen. Carlos Aguirre.
The Cuban leader who was dragged to death tied to the tail of a horse by the Spanish soldiers.

COLDEST MAY ON RECORD.

Month Just Closed Sets a New Mark for the Weather Bureau.
Last month lay down as the coldest May on record. In the records for the last twenty-six years, beyond which time the Weather Bureau can tell us nothing, no May can be found which gave as low an average temperature by two degrees as the month just ended. The lowest record on the weather man's books for May was in 1875, when the thermometer went down to 25 degrees, but this was an exception rather than the rule. In Chicago May 1 showed a temperature of 33 degrees and the following day went only one better. These were the coldest days of the month, and May 19, when the mercury ran up to 81 degrees, was the warmest.

The Chinese Government has decided to adopt the free delivery postal system and has honored a Chicagoan with an offer to assume charge of the undertaking, the same being Fred F. Stoll, formerly general superintendent of city delivery in that city.

Harry Singleton, who murdered Officer McCormick two years ago, and Thomas Milton, who murdered his mistress, both condemned murderers, had a desperate fight in jail at Tampa, Fla., and Milton was nearly cut to pieces.

A Vail of Mist.

Rising at morning or evening from some lowland often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits or sojourns in a malarious region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

Refuses.

It was about the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that the monogram or rebus form of expressing names came most into vogue in England. How general was once this fashion the visitor at many an obscure village church, many an ancient charitable foundation, can note for himself. There is a little Sussex church where the name of a sixteenth-century builder of a porch is commemorated by the carved figure of a woman—half-length—holding a chalice—a somewhat clumsy rebus on the builder's name, "Alchorne." A well-known author relates that he was greatly puzzled by an antique carving, designed to give the name of the town, "Watton," but which represented a hare seated upon a tun. An aged inhabitant, however, explained, "We call hares 'wats' in these parts," the old local word lingering in the district for centuries.

The Next Thing to It.
The coffee habit is not as bad as the liquor habit, but it is the next thing to it. Coffee and tea drunkards are getting to be a noticeable type. These beverages injure both the nerves and the digestion. Nervous diseases are often produced, and always aggravated, by indulgence in coffee and tea. Yet people fancy they can't get along without these drinks. Perhaps you think so. Try Grain-O for a change. It tastes like coffee. It is a new food drink, made from pure grains. It is full of cheer, warmth and nourishment, without the middle-aged and the children can drink Grain-O freely, day or night. Use it awhile and you will want no more coffee. And it costs only a quarter as much. Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 15c and 25c packages.

Amusing Errors.
Like other mortals, the telegraph clerk has his moments of mental abstraction. In a report of one of an English statesman's speeches he was made to say: "We are now at the parting of the ways. Will you take the path that is full of footfalls and precipices?" Devotion to athletics led the telegraph clerk astray, and he wrote "footballs" for "pitfalls." The sub-editor does not often get such an exquisite morsel as "No cross, no crown," telegraphed "No cows, no cream!" but he receives many telegraphic perversions of the truth.

Are Particular Buyers.

The leading steel men agree that the most particular buyers in the country are the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. This company will only accept the most perfect of selected lots. Such information is not surprising to any one who owns a Winchester gun, for its strength and fine finish is very apparent. The Winchester are just as particular about everything that is used in making guns and ammunition as they are about steel. For this reason when you buy Winchester goods you can be sure of getting the best in the world. They cost no more than poor makes. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Persuading.
Lilienthal, the German flier, is still experimenting with his machines, and is confident that he will finally gain his object. He has attached to his wings a powerful little engine, and is now making attempts to learn its management. Just what he has done is not yet known; but he has fewer accidents, and improves as time goes on.

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

It Was Needed.
In Southern California the cent is beginning to be used commercially. It is only a few years since any coin smaller than a nickel was a rarity anywhere west of the Missouri. If the price of anything figured out two cents, the odd cents were deducted; if three or four cents, the purchaser paid a nickel.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!
Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food-drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich smell of brown Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee, 15c and 25c, per package. Sold by all grocers.

Of Great Benefit.
Another use of the Roentgen rays is to examine a suspected parcel to see if it is an infernal machine. Such an application of the new discovery was tried in Paris recently, and revealed hats, screws, a revolver cartridge, and even grains of powder.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

Slander has a buzzard's eye, a wolf's nose, a viper's tongue, a bat's wings, a leopard's claw and a raven's voice.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 20, '95.
Intelligence is largely in knowing what we do not know.
Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children (teething) soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. It costs a bottle.
CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or grip.—10c.

Hall's Cathartic Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.
A copper half cent is among the numerous coins authorized by Congress, the law to this effect being passed in 1792 and coinage begun the following year.

When millions are captive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

THE "GROWN-UP" DAUGHTER'S DUTY TO HER MOTHER.



You can only have one mother; therefore, when her step is growing slow and her mind gloomy with forebodings, and you can see that her whole nervous system is upset, it is your filial duty and privilege to attend to her in time! Mother is approaching the most critical period of her life. The change of life, that is what mother is dreading, and no wonder, for it is full of peril to all but the strongest women. There are some special and very wearing symptoms from which mother suffers, but she will not speak of them to any one. Help her out; she doesn't know what to do for herself! Shall I advise you? First, send to the nearest drug store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and see that mother takes it regularly, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving all the symptoms and you will receive a prompt reply telling mother what to do for herself. In the meantime the Vegetable Compound will make life much easier for her. It tones up the nervous system, invigorates the body, and the "blues" vanish before it as darkness flees from the sunlight. You can get it at any reliable druggist's.

Mrs. Louis Strong, Harris Hill, Erie Co., N. Y., says: "I have been troubled with falling of the womb for years, was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took thirteen bottles and received great benefit. When the time for change of life came I suffered a great deal with faintness and palpitation of the heart. I got one bottle of the Vegetable Compound and one of Blood Purifier and was relieved again. I was thereby enabled to pass through that serious period very comfortably."

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation, Cascarets are the ideal laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. AD. STEELING, RECENT CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 25c.

"The More You Say the Less People Remember." One Word With You,

SAPOLIO



"Almost with the regularity of clock-work," said the editor of a New York trade paper, when relating his experience with

Ripans-Tabules

"I used to feel at about 11 o'clock that something had gone wrong with my breakfast. Especially was this true if I had had a restless night, as you know it is an unconscious thing with head-work. My stomach," continued he, "is under the standard as to strength and it used to seem at those times to act only indifferently and sometimes to even stop work. Clouds would come before my vision and then a slight nausea would be felt. Years of that sort of thing had made me know the symptoms as well as I know my name, but since I learned about Ripans-Tabules I have practically overcome the difficulty and it is not often that any one gets as enthusiastic over anything as I do over them. Now, ad nauseam, whenever I recognize the old familiar symptom,

DOWN GOES ONE OF THE BLESSED LITTLE CONCENTRATED BOONS.
And in a few minutes the visual clouds lift, discomfort passes away, my stomach apparently resumes its operations and at half past six or a clock I go out for my usual rather heavy luncheon—all in delightful contrast with my former practice! I ruined afternoons which I used vainly to seek to escape by fasting and various doses.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and husband. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all druggists.

Dr. T. Edward Hayes, a native of Charleston and formerly a resident of Savannah, is now the physician in chief to the King of Siam.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

THE "GROWN-UP" DAUGHTER'S DUTY TO HER MOTHER.

You can only have one mother; therefore, when her step is growing slow and her mind gloomy with forebodings, and you can see that her whole nervous system is upset, it is your filial duty and privilege to attend to her in time! Mother is approaching the most critical period of her life. The change of life, that is what mother is dreading, and no wonder, for it is full of peril to all but the strongest women. There are some special and very wearing symptoms from which mother suffers, but she will not speak of them to any one. Help her out; she doesn't know what to do for herself! Shall I advise you? First, send to the nearest drug store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and see that mother takes it regularly, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving all the symptoms and you will receive a prompt reply telling mother what to do for herself. In the meantime the Vegetable Compound will make life much easier for her. It tones up the nervous system, invigorates the body, and the "blues" vanish before it as darkness flees from the sunlight. You can get it at any reliable druggist's.

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WE WANT A MAN

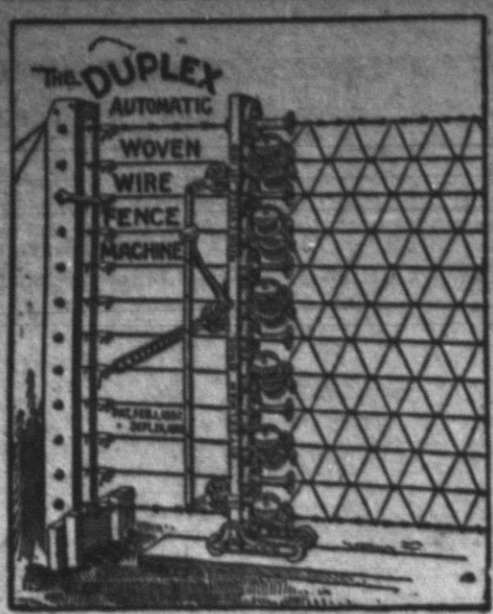
—a lively fellow—a good, honest, business hustler—in Every Town In This State

where we have no branch. We will make it worth his while to represent our standard line of CLOTHING, SUITS and OVERCOATS FROM \$4.00 UP. No Experience or Capital Required. Write White City Tailors 224-226 Adams St., CHICAGO.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C. Late Principal Commissioner, U.S. Pension Bureau. 2 yrs. in last war, 15 adjusting claims, etc., since.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures cold, croup, whooping cough, etc. Sold by druggists.

SOFT EYES. DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. C. N. U. No. 24-27



FARMERS

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

For further particulars inquire of

G. T. English.

Chelsea Mich.

Lace Curtains Look Like New

If you have any lace curtains that need cleaning up, you will do well to send them to us. We make a specialty of this kind of work and will make your curtains look as fresh and bright as they did the day you bought them, and they will be done up on the square, too, and not stretched all out of shape. Inquire about your family work. We do not charge flat 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. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

THAT CONTENTED FEELING

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

Drunser & Eisele

McKune Block.

The Coast Line to MACKINAC

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TO MACKINAC
DETROIT
PETOSKEY
CHICAGO

New Steel Passenger Steamers

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

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$15; from Detroit, \$13.50.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE.

Between Detroit and Cleveland

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

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

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

A. A. SCHWARTZ, S. S. 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

n 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,

Proprietor of the "City" Barber Shop.

In the new Babcock Building

Main street.

Bathroom in connection.

CHELSEA, MICH.

FIRE AND TORNADO

INSURANCE.

TurnBull & Hatch.

GEO. W. TURNBULL

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Pensions and patents obtained. None

but legal fees charged.

Money placed and loaned on good security.

FIRE INSURANCE

H. H. AVERY,

DENTIST

All kinds of dental work done in a

careful and thorough manner.

Special attention given to

children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and

local anesthetics used in extracting.

Permanently located.

Office over Kempf Bros.' Bank

W. S. HAMILTON

Veterinary Surgeon

Treats all diseases of domesticated

animals. Special attention given to lame

ness 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.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS,

DESIGNS,

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may

quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is

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BOOK OF 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 pre-

pared to do all kinds of

wood work, blacksmithing,

and machine work, etc., etc., etc.

Saw Gumming a Specialty

FINE JOB PRINTING

If you are in need of Printing of any

kind call at the Standard Steam

Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill

Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, En-

velopes, Receipts, Wedding Station-

ery, Posters, Visiting Cards, Programs

Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse

Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

A BIDDING RIVLRY.

AN INCIDENT OF AN AUCTION OF OLD CHINA AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

What Happened When Two Women Each Determined to Have a \$5 Cup and Saucer—Hard to Tell Which Felt Worse When It Was All Over.

It was the third day of an auction sale of the china, bric-a-brac and furniture of the last representative of an old New York family, and the auction room was crowded to the doors with dealers in antiques, connoisseurs, speculators and people who had just dropped in to fish up a bargain in glass or china if an opportunity offered. There were a large number of women present, and they were principally bargain seekers.

The auctioneer seemed used to such crowds and continued to call out the bids monotonously despite the amusing situation that arose every time he reached an article which one of the women had marked to buy for herself. Things had been quiet for a time when the auctioneer reached No. 706 on the catalogue, which was a cup and saucer of Sevres china. It was a very pretty bit of Sevres, cleverly decorated and frail enough to suit the most artistic fancy. It was such a piece as might be purchased at any fine china or glass store for \$5, and it certainly would not have been reasonable to expect more than \$4 for it at auction sale. The auctioneer didn't expect more, and under ordinary circumstances he wouldn't have got so much, but these were not ordinary circumstances. It happened that two bargain seeking women had marked that cup and saucer for themselves. They were only separated by a dozen seats and an aisle through the maze of camp stools, and, of course, neither had any notion that she would have very much competition for such a trifle. They were well dressed women, and one was quite young. They sat in their seats without a word, while a cloisonne jardiniere worth \$100 was knocked down to a dealer for \$20, and they never ventured a bid on bits of Worcester, Dresden, Coalport and other kinds of china, which were sold for ridiculously low prices. But when the auctioneer wearily remarked in his professional tone: "What 'm I offered for this cup and saucer? Guarantee goes with every piece. Gimme a bid, please," he was amazed at two shrill voices which called out simultaneously:

"One dollar."

"The two women peered across at one another."

Then the younger said in emphatic tone:

"A dollar and a half."

The auctioneer took in the situation. What more could an auctioneer want? Two women pitted against each other. Sleepy a moment before, he was all life now.

"A half more!" he exclaimed scornfully. "Really this is ridiculous. I cannot take less than dollar bids."

"Two dollars," said the older woman.

"Three," said the other woman.

The women sized each other up again while the auctioneer exhorted.

"I'll fix her now," said the older woman to a friend. "Five dollars."

"Six," said the younger one.

"Why, the spiteful thing! I don't believe she wants that cup at all. Well, she just sha'n't have it. Seven dollars."

This time the younger woman hesitated. Every eye was on her, for the whole crowd was interested. She pressed her lips together, and, assuming an indifferent expression, made the bid \$8, while the auctioneer nearly fell off his chair. Every head in the room turned with the bid to the older woman.

"Don't you bid another cent," said her friend.

"I'll just make this one bid. She doesn't want that cup. It's just spite, but I'll do her up now. Ten dollars," she exclaimed, and with a triumphant smile she glanced across the room.

That smile was too much for the other woman. It made her more determined.

"Oh, she needn't think I'm afraid of a couple of dollars," she remarked in a husky whisper to the pale faced man who had come with her to the auction and had been trying to get low enough in his seat to be out of sight of the eyes focused on his companion at every other bid.

"Let her have it," said the man. "It isn't worth the money."

"Let her have it? Well, I guess not. Do you think I'll let her beat me like that? Eleven dollars," in a shaky voice, but with a sweet smile.

"Fine piece. Very fine Sevres. Worth big money," chanted the auctioneer.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed the older woman. "Of all the impudence I ever heard of! Oh, I'll fix her now!"

"Let her have it," urged her friend.

"Cora Stone, do you mean to tell me you mean that? Would you have me give in to that doll faced child? I'll show you how I'll give up to her. Fifteen dollars."

This was a staggerer. The young woman looked troubled. She raised the bid a half, and the auctioneer took it, because he saw the end was near. A point had been reached when bids were cheered, and the side remarks caused roars of laughter. The price reached \$17, and the bid was the older woman's. The pale man urged his companion not to bid, but those cheers rang in her ears, and every eye was upon her.

"And a half," she said.

"Then take it, you spiteful thing," suddenly yelled the older woman, right at her competitor. Then she rose to her feet. "Come, Cora! I sha'n't stay in such a place another moment." And she flounced out, followed by Cora.

The younger woman looked badly rattled. She handed out \$17.50 to the clerk and took the cup and saucer. Then she went out, looking very much embarrassed over the affair and wondering, probably, what had ever made her pay such a price for such a thing.—New York Sun.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

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.	91,393.94
Banking house.....	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures....	3,814.09
Other real estate.....	16,693.74
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	26,634.40
Due from other banks and bankers.....	5,000.00
Exchanges for clearing house.....	2,034.42
Checks and cash items....	3,327.94
Nickels and cents.....	241.21
Gold coin.....	2,680.00
Silver coin.....	1,317.25
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	4,569.06
Total.....	\$234,580.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund.....	5,429.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	3,195.46
Commercial deposits subject to check.....	25,506.65
Commercial certificates of deposit.....	67,899.56
Savings deposits.....	20,448.16
Savings certificates of deposit.....	62,102.23
Total.....	\$234,580.46

State of Michigan, County of Wash-

tenaw, 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. B. SEARS.

Directors.

Total Loans 164,068.41

Deposits 165,956.00

Cash 45,804.22



We have something to offer to

FARMERS

In the way of Cultivators and 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.

Real Estate!

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

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

B. PARKER

Geo. H. Foster,

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$2.00 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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

THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY

FOR

LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles?

The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly 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 "Knapshammer 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 articles for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

Very Truly Yours,

C. J. NASHITT, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91

Last Friday, Dec. 18, 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