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Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 18.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 434

To
Keep
Things
Moving

We offer

Best prints, (not third qualities) 4c.
Best prints, (new styles and patterns) 5c.
Best blue prints, 5c.

36-in. light colored percales (special), 8c
New shirt waists, detached collars,
for 50c.

NEW SHIRT WAISTS

received every week from now on.

New wash goods in lace linen effects,
35c quality for 19c.
New dark fancy lappets and dimities
25c quality for 19c.

10 pieces of wool mixtures dress goods,
some all wool, were 50c and 59c,
(see window display) now 25c.

Special Corset Sale, To close some odds

and ends in our corset department, we offer for this week only, two best makes of \$1.00 corsets in Chelsea sale price only 79c. A regular 75c corset for only 48c. A good 50c guaze summer corset for only 39c. If you want the only corset made that cannot break at the waist line, come to us for the "Cresco." This corset is positively warranted unbreakable and we carry all forms of them in stock. This corset is to be had of us only. We are also the Chelsea agents for the celebrated "Thompson Glove Fitting Corset."

Special prices on tan shoes.

Just received three dozen pairs of ladies' tan shoes
\$3.50 quality, sale price \$2.98.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick'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.
Haug & 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.

Maccabee Memorial Exercises.

A large number of the Maccabees of this place met at the Town Hall Sunday for the purpose of holding memorial services in honor of the members of the order who have passed over the dark river.

There was quite a representation of Sir Knights from Dexter.

The exercises opened with a song by the Maccabee Quartette, followed by a prayer by Rev. J. S. Edmunds; song by quartette, Hon. Thomas Barkworth of Jackson delivered the address which was the best that was ever heard in this place. We would be pleased to print the whole of the address in the Standard, but will have to be content with giving a synopsis of it, as follows:

The occasion at which we are assembled is one which appeals strongly to the better elements of our nature. We have met to bestow a tribute of respect on the dead in a spirit of fraternity, not merely because they were associated with you in a mutual enterprise, but because the progress of humanity has widened the application of the spirit of brotherhood. It is a long step from the period when wars and contention were the ruling passion of mankind to the present day, when co-operation is holding and blinding humanity together. The nature of Nero and Caligula is far removed from that of Lincoln and Gladstone. Humanity is getting a wider and better view of the purposes of human existence. We are penetrating the mystery of life and realizing that our mission is one of service and helpfulness. When we are face to face with the problems incident to death we stand in awe at their mystery, but the mystery is no greater than that of the problems of life, and the rising generation are entitled to a fair answer from the experience and wisdom of mature manhood, to the question, why are we here? Investigation will show us that we are a part of the creative purpose which is being carried to its fruition around us. Believe as we may about the process of evolution in material things, we have a demonstration before us of the evolution of a moral and spiritual manhood. The progress from generation to generation is toward better things, and we impress ourselves upon these generations in every sphere in which we move. It is well for us to scatter flowers over the graves of the dead, even though they fade and their fragrance disappears, the loving act which results from the spirit of fraternity will never fade. The lives which have been lived by the friends whose loss we mourn are finished lives. Their mission on earth was done. And so far as the impress of their lives was felt for good in the development of true manhood within and the helpfulness of true service without, to this extent that mission was a successful one.

After the address the members of the order led by the K. O. T. M. band marched to the cemetery and decorated the graves of their departed brothers.

Mrs. May C. Snell.

Died, at her home at Whitmore Lake, Mich., on Tuesday, June 8, 1897, Mrs. May Congdon Snell.

She was the daughter of Charles and Harriet Congdon, natives of Norwich, Conn., in which state she was born on August 30, 1842, and came with her parents to Chelsea, Mich., in 1856. She was one of ten children; five sons, and five daughters. Three daughters, Mrs. J. M. Otis, of Nebraska City, Neb.; Mrs. H. M. Reynolds of Norwich, Conn.; and Mrs. T. S. Sears of Chelsea, Mich.; and one son, Alfred R. Congdon of Dexter, Mich., are living.

Mrs. Snell's mother died in 1882 and her father died the following year.

She was married to Emory W. Snell on July 3, 1892. One daughter, (Elizabeth) now Mrs. Chas. E. Payne of Port Clinton, Ohio, came to bless their happy married life.

Mrs. Snell united with the M. E. church at Chelsea at the age of sixteen years and from that time remained a consistent member of that church.

Naturally endowed with a cheerful disposition which could discern a silver lining to the darkest cloud, and exceptionally unselfish, she not only made bright and happy her home but was ever ready to extend a helping hand, when needed to all within her reach.

After a severe illness, lasting nearly three weeks, she entered into rest with a sweetly expressed hope of blissful immortality.

Her remains were brought to Chelsea and laid to rest among her kindred in our beautiful Oak Grove Cemetery.

The large number of relatives and friends who assembled at her home, and also at the cemetery, to witness the last sad rites, attested to the love and esteem in which she was held by all who knew her.

Commencement Exercises.

Next week is commencement week in Chelsea, and a class of eight will be graduated, as follows: Marie H. Bacon, Minnie C. Schumacher, L. May Wood,

Lillian G. Gerard, Thirza G. Wallace, Linna M. Lighthall, Elvira Clark, and A. Beatrice Bacon.

Class Day exercises will be held at the Town Hall Wednesday evening, and the program will be as follows:

Music, Orchestra
Salutatory, Minnie C. Schumacher
Essay, "Observation," Lillie M. Wood
Piano Duet, "Invitation a la Danse,"
A. Beatrice Bacon, Thirza G. Wallace
Oration, "Great Men in American Politics,"
Elvira Clark
Class Prophecy, Lillian G. Gerard
Quartette, "Wake, Wake, Wake,"
Misses Lighthall, Gerard, Nickerson
and Bacon

Class History, Marie H. Bacon
Essay, "Two Keys to Success,"
A. Beatrice Bacon
Violin Solo, "La Sonnambula,"

Class Poem, Linna M. Lighthall
Valedictory, Thirza G. Wallace
Music, Orchestra

Benediction, Rev. J. I. Nickerson
The commencement exercises will be held at the town hall Thursday evening, and the following program will be given:

Solo, { a. Recitative, "O Loss of Sight,"
b. Aria, "Total Eclipse,"
Harold Jarvis

Invocation, Dr. Thos. Holmes
Solo with Viola Obligato,
L. Annie Bacon

Address, Hon. H. R. Pattengil
Piano Solo, Maude Wortley
Presentation of Diplomas,

L. A. McDiarmid
Solo, "The Children's Home,"
Harold Jarvis

Benediction, Rev. J. S. Edmunds

Grammarians of '97.
The Grammarians of '97 will hold their graduating exercises at the High School, Tuesday afternoon at 7 o'clock. The following program will be given:

Salutatory, EDITH J. DUBRY
Essay, "The Farmer,"
LOUIS W. STEVENSON

Solo, "Three Angel Visitation,"
ZOE A. BEGOLLE

Essay, "Spring,"
MINNIE L. HEBER

Piano Duet, "Martha,"
THIRZA WALLACE, MAMIE MCKERNAN

Essay, "The Merchant,"
HOWARD G. ARMSTRONG

Trios, "Summer Now Hath Come,"
ETHELIN BACON, CORA D. NICKERSON,
ANABELL LIGHTHALL

Essay, "Summer,"
GRACE E. MCKERNAN

Recitation, "I Will not Leave You Comfortless,"
ZOE A. BEGOLLE

Solo, "Eyes of Brown and Eyes of Blue,"
ENID P. HOLMES

Essay, "The Professional Man,"
CARL E. VOGEL

Recitation, "Autumn,"
ENID P. HOLMES

Piano Solo, "Princess Valse,"
MABEL E. BACON

Essay, "Winter,"
EMILIE M. STEINBACH

Trios, "On Jolly Comrades,"
ETHELIN BACON, CORA D. NICKERSON,
ANABELL LIGHTHALL

Recitation, "Valedictory,"
WARREN GEDDES

Conferring of Diplomas
Class Song, GRAMMARIANS OF '97

Only One-Third Fare.

Food Commissioner Grover, in his report for May, just issued, calls attention to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in which it was held that the person who sells adulterated goods cannot avoid the penalty for his act on account of his lack of knowledge regarding such adulteration, and that the dealer is primarily responsible for the purity of the goods he sells. The commissioner says that this decision disposes of the chief obstacle in the enforcement of the pure food laws. It is intimated that, the duty of the department being clear, the law will be impartially enforced.

The commissioner makes a new ruling. After September 1 all prepared mustard must contain nothing but pure mustard, vinegar and spices. If found otherwise it will be considered adulterated. Dealers will understand that a strict construction of the law would prevent the sale of prepared mustard in any form, but as there is a demand for this class of goods, their sale will be permitted under the restrictions noted.

During the month inspectors visited fifty towns in the state. Seventy-four specimens of food produced were analyzed, of which number fifty were found impure. As usual mustard heads the list twenty-seven out of thirty-five samples being adulterated.

Washtenaw County Pioneer Society.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer and Historical society was held in the opera house in Saline yesterday. It was one of the largest and most successful ever held by this society over 800 being present, and nearly every one was over 50 years of age, the oldest

being 92. The president Harrison W. Bassett, presided. Excellent music was furnished throughout the day by the Saline quartet, which sang several songs which stirred the hearts of the pioneers and revived the memories of former days.

The secretary, J. Q. A. Sessions, read the proceedings of the last annual meeting at Chelsea. The treasurer, R. C. Reeves, read his report, showing a good balance in the treasury. Jessup Wood made an able address on the early settlement of Lodi and Saline. Capt. E. T. Allen followed with an excellent speech on the life and character of the early settlers of the county. A most bountiful and excellent dinner was furnished by the people of Saline and vicinity. The necrologist, W. H. Lay, being absent, his report was read by the secretary, showing 111 deaths in the county during the past year of old settlers who had resided in the county from 40 to 70 years. W. D. Harriman read an able address on the life and character of ex-Governor Alpheus Felch.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Albert Graves, Ypsilanti town; secretary, J. Q. A. Sessions, Ann Arbor; treasurer, R. C. Reeves, Dexter; necrologist, Wm. H. Lay, Ypsilanti, executive committee, Robert Hemphill, Ypsilanti; A. A. Wood, Lodi; S. R. Crittenden, Pittsfield; J. W. Wing, Saline; George Gill, Ypsilanti.

The next meeting will be held in Ypsilanti the second Wednesday of June, 1898.

Five-minute speeches were made by Florus Finlay, Dick Glazier, John Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Dennis Warner, Rev. Thomas Holmes and Andrew Campbell. A vote of thanks was tendered the people of Saline and vicinity for the excellent and bountiful dinner, and the Saline quartet for their excellent music. The meeting then adjourned.

J. Q. A. Sessions, Secy.

Crop Report.

The average condition of wheat June 1, was in the southern counties 82, and in the state 78, as compared with 84 and 82 on May 1. One year ago the averages were 69 and 77. The average condition now in the central counties is 66, and in the northern 81, as compared with 74 in the central and 87 in the northern one month ago, and 87 in the central and 95 in the northern one year ago.

The average condition June 1 in the southern counties for 10 years has been as follows: 1888, 62; 1889, 87; 1890, 76; 1891, 96; 1892, 91; 1893, 77; 1894, 92; 1895, 66; 1896, 69, and 1897, 62.

The average condition for the State has been as follows: 1888, 63; 1889, 89; 1890, 79; 1891, 89; 1892, 92; 1893, 79; 1894, 92; 1895, 78; 1896, 77 and 1897, 78.

The lowest condition is found in the central and eastern counties of the fourth, fifth and sixth tiers of counties. The average condition in some of these is as follows: 47 in Tuscola, 53 in Saginaw and Sanilac, 54 in Bay, 55 in Gratiot, 59 in Leapeer, 62 in Genesee and Isabella, and 69 in Midland.

Wheat is late, and has been injured more than usual by wet weather. Much of it on low and wet land is badly drowned out. A considerable area would doubtless be plowed up were it not seeded to grass. The plant is quite generally reported "yellow" near the ground, but correspondents very rarely note the presence of insects and many state that none have appeared.

The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in May is 610,975, as compared with 537,749 reported marketed in May, 1896, 376,948 in 1895, and 818,747 in 1894, and the amount marketed in the ten months, August-May, is 8,975,304 bushels, as compared with 8,319,619 bushels in the same months last year, 10,047,489 bushels in 1895, and 13,431,945 bushels in 1894.

The acreage planted to corn is reported at 99 per cent of acreage in average years. This estimate is to be taken as the opinion of correspondents of the area that will be planted, for, owing to the continued cold, wet weather, a large percentage had not been planted June 1. The acreage sowed to oats is 91 per cent of acreage in average years, and the average condition of this crop is 86.

The average condition of meadows and pastures, and of clover sowed this year is 98. The weather has been very favorable for these crops and they perhaps were never in better condition in June than this year.

Apples promise about two-thirds, and peaches one-fourth of average crops. One year ago the estimates were 93 per cent for apples and 83 per cent for peaches.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secy. of State.

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.

Flower
Baskets.

BOOKS

In all styles of binding, etc., etc.,

at the

Bank Drug
Store

You will find a large assortment
of desirable articles for

Commencement Gifts

at our store. We have a large
assortment of new

Silverware.

Don't forget the

Ice Cream Soda

at the Corner Drug Store.

Keep posted on our low prices
on everything.

Pure Paris Green

London Purple, etc., and all
other insect exterminators.

Canned Goods

are very cheap at the Bank
Drug Store. We carry a
complete assortment.

Highest market price for eggs.

26 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.
20 lbs. gran. sugar \$1 00.

25 boxes matches for 25c
Pure Spices and Extracts

7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
Try our 25c N.O. molasses

Best pumpkin 7c per can
Fresh gingersnaps 5c lb.

5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c.
Heavy lantern globes 5c.

Pint bottles catsup for 15c.
Choice honey 15c lb.

Choice table syrup 25c gal
6 lbs Crackers for 25c.

Sugar corn 5c per can
Good tomatoes 7c per can

Good sugar syrup 20c gal.
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.
Sultana seedless raisins 8c

Glazier & Stimson.



CHAPTER XXII.

One week replaced another, one month followed another, and through each and all I followed out the line of conduct I had set myself. There was nothing else to be done, and I failed to think. Physical fatigue prevented that, and I grew thankful for the weariness that left me so pale and listless and worn, since my brain grew less active by reason of that very weariness.

In the warm summer days the feelings of lassitude and fatigue grew greater—the hours for which Darby served as excuse were generally spent by me lying on the sofa in utter prostration of mind and body. Now and then Sir Ralph looked at me anxiously. "Are you not doing too much?" he would say, but I only laughed, and affirmed afresh my enjoyment and my strength. It seemed to me that I could not give up now. Bad as this life was, the other would be ten thousand times worse.

In August we went back to Monk's Hall. I was glad to be home once more, glad to see the old familiar places, glad to run over to Templeton and hear of my father's literary successes; glad, but yet with little of the old gladness, to gather the boys around me once again, from school and college, and hear the merry voices, and listen to the chaff and bullying and tormenting that still were part and parcel of themselves. They left at last, and then some male visitors came, and among them Yorke Ferrers. Sir Ralph had suggested it, and I had listlessly agreed. Nettie, of course, came over, too, and the September days brought the un-falling dogs and guns and game-bags.

I had opportunity for rest then. The strain and tax of entertaining were lifted off my mind, and no one, even Nettie, knew that half my days were passed lying passively in my dressing room, too weary even to read or speak.

I am wrong, though. Some one else knew. It was Mrs. March. She had found me in this listless fashion so many times that at last she remarked it, and I excused myself by saying that the fatigues of the season had been too much for me, and that I only wanted rest. The very day afterwards I was surprised by Nettie bringing her visit to an abrupt end. The usual plea was given—her grandmother's wish. I did not combat it.

I remembered afterwards that Mrs. March had been in the room when Nettie spoke, and as I made that remark she half turned and flashed a strange, eager look in her direction.

When I was once more alone, she fidgeted about the room on one excuse or another, asking me perfectly unnecessary questions, arranging things that wanted no arrangement, until I grew somewhat impatient.

"Will you excuse me, my lady," she said abruptly, "if I venture to ask you a question? Is Miss Croft engaged?"

"I don't see how Miss Croft's affairs can possibly interest you," I said coldly, and took up a book to show that I did not mean to discuss the subject.

She said no more, but left the room.

"Joan," said Darby, a few moments afterward, creeping up to my side, "I don't like Mrs. March. I have always had a feeling that she is not safe."

"Not safe, dear?" I said in surprise. "What do you mean?"

She shook her head.

"I can't tell more than that. She doesn't like you, and she is so often with Sir Ralph. I have heard the servants say so."

"You mustn't listen to servants' gossip," I said coldly. "And what does it matter whether she likes me or not as long as she does her duty?"

"I wish," the child persisted, "you could send her away. Jo, I have been thinking that, ever since she came, you have changed. And why does Sir Ralph never come to us as he used to do? And oh, Jo—dear Jo! why are you always so unhappy?"

"Unhappy!" I said. "What makes you fancy that? Only low-spirited and tired, dear. I think I am not as strong as I used to be."

"You used to be strong," she said wisely; "nothing ever tired you once. Don't you," she added suddenly, "don't you like being married?"

I tried to laugh. I think it surprised me a little that the laugh ended in a sob, and that the incisive question brought tears to my eyes.

"I am very weak and foolish," I said hurriedly. "It is my own fault that I am not as happy as I might be."

There came a knock at my door at that moment, and the next instant it opened at my permission and admitted Yorke Ferrers.

"Is—Nettie here?" he asked. Then his eyes rested on my agitated face, and his own changed suddenly.

He closed the door and came into the room.

"Nettie is packing," I said, calmly. "You know she is leaving this morning?"

"Yes," he said. "I am going to drive her over. I wanted to know what time she would want the carriage."

"I will ask her," said Darby, eagerly, and slipped away from my side, and was out of the room in a moment.

Yorke stood by the fireplace, idly fingering the ornaments and figures on the mantelpiece.

"It is not my writing," she hissed; "though—with a short laugh—"no doubt what it says is true enough!"

"Anonymous letters," said Sir Ralph scornfully, "should be treated like the ugly reptiles they are."

He tossed the paper into the flame as he spoke, then once again turned to the white-faced woman, whose flaming eyes had watched his movements.

"You have made an enemy of me," he said.

"Joan," he said, abruptly, "how did you come to engage that woman as housekeeper?"

CHAPTER XXIII.

I was so staggered by the unexpected question that I could find for a moment no words to answer it.

"I did not engage her at all," I said at last. "It was Sir Ralph."

Then he turned and looked at me, and something in his face sent the blood flying to my own.

"Oh!" he said significantly. "Perhaps that accounts for it?"

"Accounts for what?" I faltered.

"For her familiarity," he said, "and the correspondence."

"Correspondence!" I gasped, turning cold and faint.

"Yes," he said. "A few moments ago she passed me in one of the corridors. She constantly is passing me in one of the corridors. For a housekeeper she seems a singularly ubiquitous person. But to return. As she passed me her dress brushed against me; she hurried into one of the rooms, and I—half curiously—looked back."

As I did so, I saw lying on the carpet a white square packet. I walked back and picked it up. Here—and he took something from his pocket and handed it to me—here it is."

I looked at it. It was a letter, directed to Sir Ralph.

For a moment I stared stupidly at the packet, turning it round and round. Then I looked up.

"This," I said, "is not her writing."

"She dropped it—that I swear!" he cried, impetuously. "Even if it is not, what business has she with your husband's letter?"

"I will ask him," I said, calmly, rising and putting the letter on a table close beside me. "I can't say," I continued, "that I ever liked Mrs. March; but Sir Ralph spoke of her as a lady in distress, and well connected. I believe, as far as the performance of her duties goes, she is admirable, and it seems foolish to harbor prejudices."

"I think," he said, dryly, "in this case prejudices are excusable; but you, who are so silent, I felt deeply annoyed that Yorke, of all people, should discover a flaw in my husband's perfectness, but, even at this time, my trust refused to be shaken. I felt convinced that explanation would be easy to him, however impossible it might look to me."

Yorke made a little impatient movement as Darby returned. "I rose and brought out the child's lesson books."

"I must ask you to leave us now," I said. "Duty has to be attended to sometimes."

He left the room silently.

The child took her books and sat down on her own low stool, and began to read the strange raised letters as fluently as if she could see the characters she had learned to trace by touch.

I paid no heed to her. My eyes turned persistently to that letter, and I wondered if Sir Ralph would tell me its contents. I kept Darby with me till close upon luncheon time. I knew Sir Ralph would be home then, and at last I sent her with a message, requesting him to come to me in the boudoir. He came soon after. I saw how surprised he looked, but I merely rose, and took the letter and handed it to him.

"It dropped out of the housekeeper's pocket," I said. "It does not look to me like her writing. If—if it is, I should like to know what she has to write to you that she cannot say to me."

He looked perplexed. He turned the letter over and over as I had done. Then he tore its envelope and began to read. It was a very brief communication, so brief that one rapid glance seemed to take it in; but a dark flush rose to his brow, and he crushed the paper in his strong grasp. Then he turned to me, as pale and trembling. I stood there.

"I will do you the justice," he said, "to suppose you were ignorant of the contents of this production. But at all events, you shall judge for yourself of the result."

He rang the bell. The footman answered it.

"Ask Mrs. March to come here," he said.

I clasped my hands with sudden joy.

"Oh," I cried, "I hope you are going to send her away. I have always disliked her."

He looked at me with such a flame of anger in his eyes as I had never dreamed could light their kindly depths.

"Have you?" he said. "Perhaps you had good cause."

Then the door opened, and Mrs. March entered. As her eyes fell on us both she started, and the color left her cheeks. Sir Ralph motioned to her to close the door and come forward. Then he drew himself up. Not even the anger of his face could detract from its dignity.

"Mrs. March," he said, "I received you into this house less as a dependent than a friend. I had learned the circumstances which had weighted your life with trouble, and when you pleaded with me I listened only too readily. Since you have been here I can safely affirm that you have met with nothing but kindness and consideration from Lady Ferrers as well as from myself. I simply put the facts to you as they stand. Now I will ask you how you have repaid me? I could see from the first that you did not like my wife, but I did not see also that the hints and insinuations and misrepresentations so often made to me were based upon dislike. I am not a clever man where women are concerned. I don't pretend to understand them. But now things have reached a climax! What do you mean by writing me this letter?"

He held it out as he spoke—held it so that she could see for herself the writing and contents. As I watched her, I saw her whole face change, her lips draw themselves into a thin, white line; the look in her eyes was the look of a tigerish and relentless spirit.

"It is not my writing," she hissed; "though—with a short laugh—"no doubt what it says is true enough!"

"Anonymous letters," said Sir Ralph scornfully, "should be treated like the ugly reptiles they are."

He tossed the paper into the flame as he spoke, then once again turned to the white-faced woman, whose flaming eyes had watched his movements.

"You have made an enemy of me," he said.

said, "instead of a friend. You won your way hither by false pretences, and you have for all these months worked and schemed for but one end. You appear to forget that in questioning my wife's honor you also question mine, and I know perfectly well how to preserve that, I think," he went on hotly, "it is unnecessary to say any more. You will make your arrangements to leave my house this evening, and you will receive your salary up to date, or, if you insist upon it, for the quarter due in place of the usual notice."

She drew herself up; the color came slowly back to her face.

"As a lady," she said, "I repudiate any such course. I don't want your money. And permit me to tell you that you have no proof that I wrote that letter, no right to accuse me of doing so. If I choose, I can make you prove your assertion, and drag your own and your wife's name through the mire of a worse scandal than you suspect."

"I think," he said calmly, "you may do your worst. But as I do not care to listen to threats, allow me to conclude this interview. You will leave here to-night."

He opened the door. She turned away, flashing one viperish, malignant glance at me.

"Your time is coming, my lady," she said.

"Your lover will cost you as dear as he has cost others, brave it how you may."

White as death, panting like a hunted hare, I sank back in my seat, my eyes turned in faint appeal to Sir Ralph's face.

He came and stood a short distance from me; but I shuddered as I met that stern, rebuking look.

"I have done this," he said, "for your sake; but do not fancy I am deceived. A hundred things have sprung to light and recollection. Had you been honest with me from the first, I would never have married you, and all the time—all these years—it has been a lie—a lie you have acted more or less indifferently. I loved you, but not once—not once—have you been my wife in heart. Do not speak, as I uttered some faint disclaimer. 'For heaven's sake,' do not perjure yourself more! I have tried to believe in you, even through all this last miserable year, but from to-day it seems impossible. It is no longer a thing I know and hold to myself; it has passed into the keeping of others."

"Indeed," I said, weeping, "you wrong me! It is hard to visit a girlish error upon me now. I have done my duty to you in every sense of the word. Long, long ago I repented that folly."

"You may have repented it," he said, sternly, "but that did not prevent your indulging in it still. Your blushes, your agitation, your very looks and health, all speak to me now as so many proofs of what I have been blind to so long."

"Why do you blame me?" I cried, in momentary indignation at his injustice.

"Why, if you suspected all this, did you throw us together—invent me here, make it so—so much harder? And why don't you speak to him? It is not fair to lay the blame on my shoulders. It is"—breaking down again with a childish sob—"it is too much for me to bear."

"Would you have me put my shame into words?" he asked passionately. "Mace myself the butt of his ridicule? Do you know me so little, that you ask it? Good heaven, don't you know—can't you feel there are things that if a man were to speak of, he could not live by his wife's side another hour? Could I be guilty of the dishonor of hinting to your—your lover—that I know him to be so unless proof and confirmation were at hand?—and that," turning away, with a short, bitter laugh, "that you have managed to hide very skillfully."

His words stung me to the quick. Fierce, wrathful, desperate, I rose to my feet, and said such words as even to my own ears sounded terrible.

I had broken down at last; the struggle had been too severe; but even amidst the fury of the tempest something seemed rising and surging and fighting its way upward, closing my throat in a spasm of pain, struggling like a living creature with my life, and flinging me at last exhausted and almost senseless to the ground, on which I lay like a dead and senseless thing.

(To be continued.)

A Royal Road to Camping Out.

Some unique and moderate-cost summer outings are instructively described in the Ladies' Home Journal by Daniel C. Beard, who shows a royal road to camp life and the joys of houseboat parties, the approximate cost, etc.

In selecting a camping place Mr. Beard counsels the selection of a spot which "gives the finest possible view of mountains, lakes or rivers, even if some inconvenience must be suffered in the selection. The camp must be dry and well drained, so that in case of sudden storms there will be no danger of the water flooding the tents, wetting the bedding or spoiling the food. A gentle sloping ground is best. Avoid locating in the track or below the mouths of innocent-looking gullies or ravines, that may, in case of rain, be developed into torrents of muddy water, and sweep the camp like a cloud-burst. A supply of pure water contributes as much to the enjoyment of the campers as to the preservation of health. Common sense will direct that the camp be selected within easy reach of some bubbling spring or fresh, uncontaminated brook of running water, but there is another thing of paramount importance, and that is a handy supply of fuel." Mr. Beard tells how to construct the Adirondacks' camp, the brush covered lean-to, etc., but considers canvas tents the best shelter for campers. "They are transported with much greater ease than the most simply constructed portable house. A tent may be erected with the expenditure of less labor than any other kind of camp, and furnishes a comfortable shelter all the year round. A good wall tent, with a fly and a wooden floor, is protection enough for even the most delicate of persons."

"When you start for camp leave artificialities and frumpiness behind packed up in campbhor," is Mr. Beard's advice. "Bring only your free, untrammelled self with you, and ho! for a frolic, for flapjacks and coffee, sweet-scented spruce boughs, camp-fires, and the fire-side song and the music of the banjo. Let your first care be to secure cheerful, happy companions as the most important articles for your camping outfit."

SECRETARY OF STATE

HOW SHERMAN DISPOSES OF A DAY'S BUSINESS.

He Is Methodical at All Times—Saves Himself by Relying Upon His Assistants—Meeting Office Seekers and Dealing with Diplomats.

Mr. Sherman's Day.

Washington correspondence.

SECRETARY OF STATE John Sherman works at his desk from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; then he goes home and reads novels of all degrees of merit, of all colors of binding—yellow preferred. He says they rest his mind.

He considers that at the age of seventy-four he has earned a rest from the heavy literature of finance, of economics, of statesmanship, and Mr. Babcock, his secretary, says that he follows the woes of the latter-day heroine, the truly good stillings of the modern hero, and the sulphurous ejaculations of the fin de siècle villain with a really remarkable interest, even if he does smile a good deal through his spectacles over what he reads. But all this happens after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Sherman is Mr. Sherman, and not the Secretary of State, and it is with his manner of putting in his time as Secretary of State that this article is concerned.

When Mr. Sherman became the Secretary of the Treasury a matter of twenty odd years ago he was confronted by one of the most herculean tasks that ever

within the compass of sixty seconds, and then either send for the proper official or else shoot it out by messenger to the place it belongs.

The only occasions upon which Mr. Sherman feels called upon to grow a little expensive are the diplomatic days—Thursday. This is the special day that he sets aside for the reception of the diplomats, to talk over things with them confidentially, and on this day other visitors have a very slight chance of being received by him. The Secretary of State receives the diplomats in a room adjoining his office, and called the "diplomatic room"—by all odds the most gorgeously furnished governmental chamber in Washington. Running its entire length is a carved ebony table, and it is at the head of this table, seated in a tall revolving chair, that Mr. Sherman receives the diplomats, one by one. They string in the anteroom for their audience with the Secretary of State all the way from 10 to 1 o'clock, and in receiving them no matter of precedence is observed. The first to arrive is the first to be received. The Secretary of State gives these audiences for a general resume of each diplomat's business, and it is for this reason that he only receives them one at a time. He leans back in his revolving chair, with his spectacles pushed up on his forehead, taking in what each of them has to say, and occasionally jotting down a note on a scratch pad in front of him. Mr. Sherman is not a linguist. The only language he can speak is English. But as there is no now in Washington a single representative of another nation who cannot also speak English, the Secretary of State has no trouble in carrying on these conversations.

NEW UNITED STATES TREASURER

Ellis H. Roberts, a New York Banker, Recently Appointed.

Ellis H. Roberts of New York, who has just been appointed treasurer of the United States by President McKinley, is the president of the Franklin National Bank

of New York. He has long been prominent in national affairs. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1876. In 1866 he was a member of the New York Legislature and in 1870 he was elected a member of Congress from the Oneida district and was re-elected in 1872. Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the House, made Mr. Roberts, a new member, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, an unusual honor. In 1880 President Harrison appointed Mr. Roberts assistant United States Treasurer at New York City. In 1893 Mr. Roberts was offered the presidency of the Franklin National Bank, and accepted the place. Mr. Roberts is a widely known traveled man and has written

several books, not only on finance but on other subjects; among them may be mentioned "Greece and Beyond," "Planting and Growth of the Empire State" and "Government Revenue." Especially the latter is a book of interest to the people. He is 70 years old.

Francis Schaffer, three years ago was a shoe cobbler in Denver, and earned a precarious living at his trade. He began to hear "silent" voices, as he said, and his tools and began a pilgrimage toward the Pacific coast. He was several times arrested as a vagrant and thrown into jail.

He footed the entire distance and returned to New Mexico, where he was heard of among the Indians as the messiah in the early part of last year near Albuquerque. The newspaper reporters discovered him being followed by mobs of Indians, among whom he cured the sick, paralytic and blind by touching the afflicted with his hands.

The Pennsylvania road reports net earnings of \$708,707 less than last year.

Negligence numbers one thousand victims to intention's one.

Lesson for June 20.

Golden Text.—"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Rom. 14: 21.

Subject: Personal Responsibility.—Rom. 14: 10-21. Again we have a lesson introduced out of order, the reason being in this case that it may be used as a temperance lesson. The date of the epistle from which it is taken is not of much importance for this particular passage. Roman was written by Paul at Corinth, near the close of his third missionary journey, probably in the year 58. Acts 20: 3 is the point in the narrative when it comes in. The whole of the fourteenth chapter of Romans should be read. It refers to a state of things in the Roman Church brought about by the mixed character of that church. Sectaries are not altogether agreed as to its composition, but the general opinion is that the Jewish Christians formed a considerable minority. The main theme of the epistle is the one way of salvation for all nations, Jews and Gentiles, through faith in Christ. The relation of Jews to this gospel is treated in the fifth, tenth and eleventh chapters. Practical advice and warnings occupy the rest of the book. The fourteenth chapter deals with the attitude of Christians to ceremonial requirements and doubtful indulgences. "Some of the Jewish members of the Roman Church were afraid of eating flesh or drinking wine in the great heathen city, for fear of their being made in some technical way, unclean, and lived, like Daniel at Babylon, on vegetables only; as we know from Josephus was done by some rabbis during their stay in Rome. Flesh of creatures killed by heathen butchers, and wine from the vineyards of heathens, were forbidden by the rabbinical laws."—Gibbs. Added to this difficulty was the burning question whether it was right to purchase and eat meat offered in the markets after having been formally offered to idols. The quantity of meat so sold was very large and those who objected to its use on conscientious grounds put themselves to a vast amount of trouble, and were apt to look with a feeling of superiority on their less scrupulous brethren. This principle may be seen in operation to-day not only in India, where the mere use of animal grease or any product of slaughtered cattle defiles food, but among the stricter Jews of our own country, who require all their meat to be procured from trained butchers familiar with ceremonial law. The differences of opinion between Jews and Gentiles on these questions caused some friction in many early churches. Paul desired to direct the attention of the church at Rome to the great principle underlying decision.

Explanatory.

"Nothing is unclean of itself": to our minds not a startling proposition, but to many of the men to whom Paul wrote it was revolutionary doctrine. The Jewish ceremonial law, including the traditions of men which went so far beyond the Mosaic legislation, entered into every relation of life, and prescribed just how everything should be done in order to escape defilement. Christ had indeed already set forth principles which were destined to overthrow this vast and burdensome system (see Matt. 5-7, 15: 10-20), but they had not yet affected very widely the thought of his disciples. Paul says plainly that of all these disputed questions, such as the day on which the Sabbath should be celebrated, the eating of meat previously consecrated by a form of words to a heathen deity, the drinking of wine from heathen merchants, no absolute rule could be laid down. "There is nothing unclean of itself." How monstrously this form of statement was perverted by a few early heretics is well known. Men known as Antinomians because of their repudiation of law, proclaimed their right to follow out their natural inclinations regardless of moral obligation, pretending to find warrant for this in "the liberty of the gospel." But it is evident to anyone who reads Paul's statement in its connection that he is far from making a general statement when he says "there is nothing unclean of itself." He was speaking of matters concerned merely with ceremonial observances. There are many things which are and always will be unclean of themselves, and against them the apostle elsewhere speaks with power.

"Judge this rather": there is a slight play upon words here. Paul says, "If you must judge, do not judge your brother's conduct. Devote your critical energies rather to your own conduct, and see that no act of yours shall cause your brother to fall. That alone will give you plenty to do."

"Destroy not him with thy meat, for whom Christ died": how solemnly this warning comes to a careless Christian, who has been going on the principle (as he thinks), "mind your own business and let other people mind theirs." The truth is, none of us can mind his own business without a due regard for the infirmities and prejudices of others.

"It is evil for that man who eateth with offense": to act contrary to one's conscience is wrong for any individual unless his conscience is very far behind his good judgment, which is perhaps occasionally the case. In the great majority of cases, however, conscience is a safe guide.

"Neither to eat flesh": a thing morally indifferent, according to Paul, neither always wrong nor always right. The question for a vegetarian would be quite different. It would be different for a person living among heathens, who abhor meat-eating. "To drink wine": the same principle applied; for it seems plain that Paul was not thinking of the intoxicating effects of the wine, but of its ceremonial unclean quality when obtained in a heathen city from uncertain sources. But the application to our modern problem is, clear and convincing.

"Anything whereby thy brother stumbleth" is broad enough to include not only the temperance problem but those others, now so urgent, of Sunday observance and amusements.

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THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1917.

Suburban Rumors

WATERLOO.

Miss May Parks spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Koeltz.

Ettie Gorton was a Jackson visitor Thursday and Friday.

There will be an ice cream social at the U. B. Parsonage Friday evening June 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Beeman are visiting relatives in Owosso and Ithaca this week.

A number from Waterloo attended the Beeman-Gildersleeve wedding last Wednesday.

Married, in Horton, Wednesday June 9th, Mr. Edmund Beeman to Miss Flora Gildersleeve.

A son who can vote in the year 1918 came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lehman Friday, June 11.

The Ladies' Aid Society was entertained by Mrs. J. Hubbard Wednesday afternoon. Ice cream and strawberries were served.

NORTH LAKE.

Tom Monks has purchased a new horse.

There was a social at the home of Mrs. Wm. Glenn Friday afternoon.

Miss Flora Burkhart has been visiting relatives at Ann Arbor this week.

John Foster of Trist was the guest of M. R. Griffith Tuesday.

The members of the eighth grade of the Chelsea schools will hold a picnic at R. C. Glenn's grove Saturday.

The date for the Children's Day exercises as printed last week was wrong. They will be held June 27 at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Misses Amy and Mary Whalian and number of the students from this place who have been attending Chelsea the schools will take the examination there this week.

SYLVAN.

Mrs. Geo. Merker was a Jackson visitor the latter part of last week.

Bert West underwent an operation at the Ann Arbor-hospital last Tuesday.

The warm days of this week have resulted in much good to all growing crops.

Miss Lulu Boos was a visitor at the home of her sister, Mrs. G. Merker, last Thursday.

Remember the weekly prayer meeting at our church on Friday evening. Mrs. C. T. Conklin leads this week.

There will be only a morning service at the Union church next Sunday, the evening service being at Francisco.

The woman's Christian Aid Society held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. C. B. Ward June 10. There were about 18 members present. All had a jolly, good time.

Sunday, June 27, Rev. Carl G. Zeidler will close his labors as pastor of the Sylvan Christian Union. Holy communion will be celebrated at the morning service, and in the evening the pastor will give his farewell address.

The social given last Thursday evening at the home of Geo. Merker, for the benefit of The Christian Union was a great success. The attendance was larger than at any previous social, and never has the good will of this and other surrounding communities toward the work of the Union been shown in such a high degree and in so practical a way. Fifteen dollars were realized.

Last Sunday evening the Children's Day exercises of our Sunday school were held at the church. The church was filled to overflowing with an appreciative audience, the program was excellent, and the decorations were magnificent and very appropriate. Much credit is due to the superintendent, Mrs. C. T. Conklin, and her able corps of helpers for the success of the evening's entertainment. The children, too, deserve unstinted praise for their work.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

C. H. Standard, by the grace of Congressman Spalding, will be the new postmaster at Dexter.

Congressman Spalding has nominated Dr. Samuel Chapin, Republican, of Milan, a member of the Washtenaw county pension board, to succeed Dr. E. F. Pyle, Democrat, also of Milan.

The promoters of the L. A. W. races, upon figuring up, found themselves \$103 in the hole. There were 16 L. A. W. men who agreed to stand any loss to the extent of \$10 apiece, which will make them dig down for \$6.45 each.—Ypsil. Cor., Washtenaw Times.

If any one has a desire to study entomology, the proper thing to do is to set out some roses and attempt to raise them. He will find more different kinds of insects and worms than the most learned bacteriologist ever dreamed of. Some new breed will develop each day, and the last one the most destructive of the lot.—Ann Arbor Courier.

This morning an excursion train was going through the station at a terrific rate of speed a stranger who was out rubber-necking at the Normal school building fell off and into the ditch. With the exception of a slight scratch he escaped uninjured, which was marvelous. He walked up to the station, telegraphed his friends that he would be in Detroit later on and took the noon train east.—Ypsil. Cor., Washtenaw Times.

"Five dollars reward" is the sign in the Register office window, and on the same card as this notice are shown 60 sharp pointed carpet tacks which were strewn over the cross walk at the intersection of S. Fourth ave. and Ann st. by some measley person. S. A. Moran found the "tire puncturers" and the reward is offered by the Ann Arbor Cycle Club for "sufficient evidence" to convict the scoundrel who sprinkled the tacks.—Hope they'll get him.—Ann Arbor Argus.

A certain little boy wished to go with his parents for a pleasure ride. They told him he could go and get ready, not intending to take him. While the child was preparing, the father and mother stepped in and drove away, just as the child, now ready, came to the door. The little fellow gazed after them in tears and said, "There goes two of the biggest liars in—r." Don't censure the child, but rather pity the parents who are sowing the tares in that little trustful heart.—Fowlerville Observer.

Yesterday afternoon some student in the chemistry class dropped a chunk of phosphorus and sulphur on the floor of the high school room and Fred Lamoreaux stepped on it when passing into the room and when he raised his foot there was a blaze. Then Fred tried to wipe the stuff off with his hand. Here is where he made a mistake. As soon as he touched it his hand was burned to a blister. He brushed the burning hand with his well one and then there was a circus. Fred danced a hornpipe and it wasn't to slow music either.—Fowlerville Observer.

The Little Boy and the Stars.

One day he said to his mother, Mamma, what are the stars?" "They are a flock of golden sheep that God drives forth at night to feed in his pasture in the sky." "H'm!" said the little boy, turning to his father. "Papa, what are the stars?" "They are red hot nails that hold the sky fast to the bottom of God's throne and keep it from crashing down upon our heads." "H'm!" said the little boy, turning to his mother's sister. "Auntie, what are the stars?" "The sky is the Virgin's pincushion, and the stars are the heads of the pins which she"— "H'm!" said the little boy, turning to his father's brother. "Uncle, what are the stars?" "They are the eyes of truant boy angels, peeping through holes in the big blue tent that incloses what they call a circus and we call the planetary system." "H'm!" said the little boy, turning to the old woman who told him so many wonderful stories of wonderful things during the blue midsummer nights. "Nurse, what are the stars?" "Well," answered the old woman, "some say that the stars are the tears of the dead, which turn into gold and glow. But I say"— "Yes?" said the little boy eagerly. "I say that only God knows." The little boy looked disappointed. Then he raised his head and gazed steadily upward. "I suppose," he said, after a silence, "that I shall never know what the stars really are." "Not until you go among them. And may the hour of your going be late, my darling," said the old woman.—Chap Book.

The man who has begun to live more seriously within begins to live more simply without.—Bishop Brooks.

NAVAL MISHAPS.

We Make Too Much Fun and Sensation Over Trifles.

We have a good navy, and we do not appreciate it. As a matter of fact, casualties to our new armorclads and cruisers have not been particularly frequent when their size and their number are considered. In this country every trivial mishap is caught up and exploited by the sensational newspapers, but nothing is said of similar accidents in foreign navies. Barring the destruction of Admiral Kimberly's fleet by the Samoan hurricane in 1889, which no skill or foresight could have prevented, our naval service for many years has been remarkably free from really serious disasters.

There is nothing in our records to compare with the capsizing of the British frigate Captain with half a thousand men in 1870, or the fatal collision of the British ironclads Vanguard and Iron Duke in 1875, or that of the German ironclad Kaiser Wilhelm and Grosser Kurfurst the year following, when 300 men perished, or the loss of the British training ships Eurydice and Atlanta in 1878 and 1880 with 600 officers, sailors and apprentice boys, or the sinking of the British flagship Victoria, with Admiral Tryon, 23 officers and 330 sailors, by collision with the Campredon on June 22, 1893, in the Mediterranean, or the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente, on March 10, 1895, with 420 officers and seamen.

The list of minor accidents to foreign naval vessels in the past few years would be too long to enumerate. But the stranding of the British ironclads Howe and Anson, the flagship Amphion and the cruiser Sultan were far more grave affairs than any such accidents which have occurred to any of our own heavy vessels within this period. We have had our fair share of troubles, perhaps, but no more than that.—Boston Journal.

SHE OBEYED ORDERS.

Couldn't Be Blamed if Some of the Critics Refused to Give Their Names.

They had been discussing that everlasting servant problem, which can always be depended upon to furnish a topic for conversation when three or four women are gathered together. Each had told of her experience with her "help," when one of them said: "My new housemaid is the greenest girl you ever saw in your life. Her ignorance is a perpetual source of wonder to me. The day after I got her I went out shopping and told her if any one called during my absence to say I was out and ask his name. These seemed simple instructions, but I thought she would need them.

"When I returned, I asked if anybody had called. "Yes, mum; they did," she replied. "Who were they?" "They wouldn't tell their names," she answered.

"Wouldn't tell their names!" I exclaimed in surprise. "Yes, mum; but I think one of them said 'bananas' and the other 'rags'."

"I demanded further particulars. "I tried to tell them you was out and ask their names. You hadn't been gone very long when one of them came. It was the man who called 'bananas.' I remembered what you said, mum, and I went after him and told him you was out. He asked me if I wanted any bananas, and I told him no; that you was out, and asked what was his name. But he wouldn't tell me. It was the same with the other person who called. He called 'rags' and only laughed at me when I ran after him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Teach Spelling From the Blackboard.

A revival of the old fashioned spelling school has been tried in some localities, but only to prove that it does not, as a rule, reach the poor spellers. They stay away from it—they are not wanted in a spelling match. The spelling school was for the glorification of the good spellers. It did something, no doubt, for depraved brain cells before such mysteries were ever heard of in connection with spelling books—before physical inertia could be charged to weak valvular heart action, and ugly tempers to microbes, and all the rest. The spelling school belongs to a past dispensation, says my friend, but it suggests what might do much for orthography, if the blackboard were made a conspicuous feature and the attention concentrated upon the reading and writing of sentences, of which the following might be an example: "Mr. Wright, the wheelwright, does not write right," with helpful stories occasionally like that of the teacher who wrote upon the board the three words, "Boys, bees, bear," asking the children to construct and write a sentence in which these words would be used intelligently, one boy giving at once, "Boys bees bear when they go in swimming."—Jane Marsh Parker in North American Review.

Argentine Railroads.

In the Argentine Republic the service of trains is appallingly irregular, chiefly owing to the bad state of the permanent way, which, when once laid, is left to take care of itself. The permanent way in some parts of the line is in such a dilapidated condition that almost every train is thrown off the rails. This astounding fact is contained in a recent report of the railway concerned. The rate of traveling, too, is astonishing. At one spot, on a go as you please local line, no train ever travels faster than 2 1/2 miles per hour. One may vary the monotony of the journey by getting out and taking a quiet stroll along the line, or stopping to pick up pretty flowers. There is no fear that the train will catch you up.—Harper's Round Table.

Noticed Before.

"I see that the scientists have discovered that solid metal actually evaporates." "Gee! I bet that is what comes of all my money."—Indianapolis Journal.

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 a scalding pain in passing it or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention Standard and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee to genuineness of this offer.

Pay the printer!

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 made wealthy through patents. Why not you? Simple, useful articles pay large sums for best ideas. List of inventions wanted; sent free. ARCHER, AITON & ARCHER, 271 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 Saturday, the twelfth day of June, 1917, the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Palmer Westfall deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Frances A. Westfall praying that said estate be administered by her, and that she be appointed executrix of said estate, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county and show cause why said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

J. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 21

Why don't you pay the printer?

Chancery Notice. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in chancery, made and entered on the 21st day of January, 1917, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Thomas S. Sears is complainant and Estelle A. Ally, Estelle A. R. Guerin and Ora L. Decker are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, that being the building in which the circuit court for the said county is held, on Thursday, the 1st day of July at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate: All that certain parcel of land, situated in the township of Sylvan, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and described as follows: Being Platt A. in the subdivision of the estate of Thomas R. Joyce and Martha H. Joyce, deceased, as made by the commissioners in partition appointed by the probate court, commencing five chains and eighty-three and one-fourth links east of section corners one and two, and twelve, in town two, south of range three east, running thence north fifteen chains and fifty-three links, thence west three-fourths degrees south twenty-five chains and eighty-three and one-fourth links to the center of the road, thence south five chains and twenty-five links, thence west seven chains and ninety two links, thence south seven 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, more or less.

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

O. ELIAS BUTTERFIELD, Circuit Court Complainant.

G. W. TURNBULL, Solicitor for Complainant. 19

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default have been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, made and executed by Joseph B. Steere and Helen Steere, his wife of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to William Wagner, of said city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887, in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 57, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said William Wagner to Joseph B. Fisk by assignment thereof, dated March 20, A. D. 1888, recorded in the said county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, assignments of mortgages on page 523; and March, A. D. 1888, duly assigned by said mortgagee to said Joseph B. Fisk to said William Wagner, said last assignment recorded in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 12 of assignments of mortgages on page 12, in said mortgage has become operative and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$1256.67) 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, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of said power of sale and the laws of this state on Monday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1897, at twelve o'clock noon at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the 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 said debt and interest, cost and all expenses of said sale, said lands and premises are situated in the township of Pittsfield, in the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and described as follows: Being the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the section thirteen (excepting and reserving ten acres from the northeast corner of the same. Containing thirty acres of land more or less. Dated Chelsea, Michigan, May 27, 1917.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Assignee. 27

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 shell

CLOCK

Call and see at

J. S. CUMMINGS.

Is Your Bike Busted?

Bring It In

DO YOU WANT A NEW ONE?

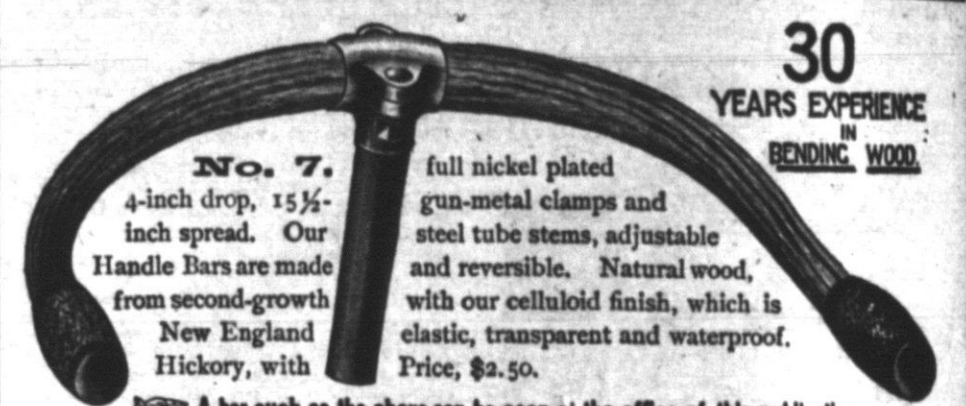
Come see us. We will build you

THE HIGHEST GRADE WHEEL

As you want it, and keep the same in repair the first season.

For Fifty-five Dollars.

THE CHELSEA MANUFACTURING CO.



CUT THIS COUPON OUT

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.
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 Raffrey's tailor shop on Middle street. Give me a call.

CHAS. TOMLINSON.

Did You Ever.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. 50c and \$1.00 at Glazier & Stinson's Drug Store.

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, Envelopes, Receipts, Wedding Stationery, Visiting Cards, Programs, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

Rudy's File Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50c per box. Send for circular and sample to Martin Rudy, registered pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all druggists, first-class druggists everywhere, and in Chelsea, Mich., by Glazier & Stinson and Dr. R. S. Armstrong.

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

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 a new idea? We want you to. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., 113 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass., and we will give you \$1000.00 for the best idea we receive.

Local Brevities

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Abner Van Tyne Friday afternoon.

Ralph Freeman is able to be about after a tussle of several weeks duration with rheumatism.

The waterworks case which was adjourned until the 28th of this month, has been called for next Monday.

A large and well pleased audience attended the performance of "Si Plunkard" at the town hall Wednesday evening.

The Juniors have decided on the evening of July 3 as the date for the presentation of the play "The Stolen Will."

Miss Louella Townsend has been quite ill the past week and has been compelled to give up her school on account of the same.

The ball game between the juniors and sophomores at Recreation Park last Friday was won by the latter, the score being 18 to 5 in their favor.

The Alumni Association of the Chelsea High School is making arrangements to hold a reunion and banquet at Macabee hall Tuesday evening, June 29.

While the bicycle riders are getting called down for fast riding on our streets it is order to call attention to the fast driving which is indulged in by some of our citizens.

Now our citizens greet men with whom they have been in daily contact for years with a cold, icy stare, all caused by the fact that the "amug mug" craze has struck town.

Over fifty people from this place took to the Macabee outing at Jackson Saturday. The K. O. T. M. band from Chelsea took the first prize in the band contest the same day.

The ladies of St. Mary's church, Chelsea, will hold an ice cream social at the Durand and Hatch building next Saturday, June 19th from six o'clock on. The ladies extend a cordial invitation to all to attend.

On Tuesday evening, June 15, 1897, Mr. Hiram B. Yost, of Chelsea, and Mrs. Anne M. Hiltz, late of Jackson, were united in marriage by the Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., at the residence of the latter in Chelsea.

The thunder storm about five o'clock Sunday morning caused many of our citizens to rise earlier than usual on Sunday. A barn on the farm of R. A. Snyder was struck by lightning during the storm. The damage was slight.

During the summer the services at St. Mary's church will be as follows on Sunday: First mass at 7:30 a. m., High Mass at 10:00 a. m. Vespers and benediction, 7:30 p. m. On week days mass will be celebrated at 7 a. m.

The annual teachers institute for Washington county will be held in Ypsilanti, beginning August 9th and continuing one week. C. E. Thompson, conductor; Webster Cook and Marguerite Wise, instructors; W. N. Lister, local committee.

A tramp umbrella mender got saucy yesterday when requested to move along, and tried to play football with the marshal, and it took several men to land him in the cooler. He was taken before Justice, Turnbull this morning, and was sentenced to twenty days in the county jail.

Grass Lake and Chelsea ball teams crossed bats at the former place and when the dust cleared away after the Grass Lake boys got through running around the diamond, the score stood at 18 to 14 in their favor. The Chelsea boys came home in the gathering darkness a quiet and subdued crowd.

The garden farmer of the Jackson Citizen is responsible for the following: "When a cucumber is taken from the vine let it be cut with a knife, leaving about an eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division, and on each separate slip there will grow a new cucumber as large as the first. Try it."

A well known wheelman declares it is a mistake to lubricate ball bearings. He says that to prove this he experimented with the bearings of his pedals. These he took apart when his machine was new, wiped them carefully to cleanse them from all lubricants, and then used them for a year without applying a drop of oil. "Never during the whole period did they give the least trouble," he says. "They always ran smoothly, and after they had gone a thousand miles they would spin around as freely as if they were perfectly new. They were never in an oily or dirty state, so I was spared the unrelatable task of periodically cleaning them as would have been absolutely necessary had they been oiled. In fact, I was thoroughly satisfied with the result."—Washington Times.

Miles Alexander is nursing a sore foot, as the result of too close proximity to an ax while a pitting wood.

Eugene Oesterlin of Ann Arbor was elected secretary of the German Workmen's Society for the state.

Mrs. Richard Snell, mother of Emory Snell, died at her home in Whitmore Lake, Tuesday morning, aged 85 years. She was the daughter of Elder Bennett, a pioneer minister in Michigan, and who was for many years a resident of Lima. Her remains were brought to this place and interred in Oak Grove cemetery.

The Foresters of this place have been getting a move on for the past few weeks and the way that their membership is increasing is a caution. They initiated two candidates Monday evening, and in about two weeks will initiate a class of over twenty candidates. There will be several of the High Court officers present at that time.

There seems to be no end to the ingenuity of the bicycle inventor. The last one in the market has patented a convertible wheel, which in the twinkling of an eye, by the separation of the top and the bottom bars and the intervention of an attachment, can be converted from a diamond into a drop frame, or into a tandem for men or a tandem for a man and a woman. There are braces which give a rigidity to the wheel whether it be used as a single wheel for a man or a woman, or a tandem for both.

The market has advanced the past week and now stands at 75c for wheat, 26c for rye, 19c for oats, eggs 8c, butter 8c. Wool stands at 10 to 12c for unwashed and about 15 cents for washed. Receipts are very light as the farmers are now very busy. The sag in the grain market stopped it coming in, and wool moves slowly to wait the action of congress on the tariff. It is doubtful if wheat reaches 80 cents again before harvest. The indications are for an average crop of wheat the world over and that next crop prices will not run above 75c here.

It is said that if road dust or dry earth of any kind is strongly impregnated with kerosene and sprinkled on squash and melon plants, the bugs do not touch them. A man who tried it says: "At the very first sprinkle, after every hill had been visited and every bug routed, I left the plant, jubilant, but fearing that I had killed my plants with the oil. But time proved that fear to be groundless. I think the absorbent dust holds the oil and only the odor escapes. I used it by hand-ful on the leaves and around the stems, and while the odor of kerosene could be perceived, not a bug, striped or otherwise, could be seen."—Belding Star.

Stephen Geister, George Leavitt, Philip Leavitt and August Arnt, the peddlers who were arrested last week Wednesday for assault and battery on Frederick Sager, sr., were tried before Justice Turnbull Thursday. They all pleaded not guilty, but when they were examined their stories did not agree, and it did not take the jury but a very few minutes to bring in a verdict of guilty. They were then sentenced to pay a fine of \$24 and costs or stand committed to the county jail for twenty days. None of them being able to pay their fines they were taken to Ann Arbor by the officers and now stopped at the hotel de Judson. The young boy and girl, who were claimed to be children of Geister, who were found with the men, were also taken to Ann Arbor, which is their home. The men raised the money and paid their fines after staying in jail one day.

Excursion Rates.
Campmeeting at Eaton Rapids, July 21 to August 2. One fare for round trip. Sale of tickets from July 20 to August 1. Good to return not later than August 3.
Campmeeting at Haslett Park, Mich., July 29 to August 31. One and one-third fare for round trip. Sale of tickets July 29, 30 and 31, and each Tuesday Thursday and Saturday during August. Good to return not later than September 1.

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

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

Epworth League Training Assembly,
Ludington, Mich., July 29 to August 16. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 29 to 29. Limit to return until Aug. 17, 1897.

Campmeeting, 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, I will be in Saline Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week. Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 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.

Personal Mention

Henry Elsele spent Sunday at Jackson. Mrs. John Cook is visiting friends at Ypsilanti.

Prof. L. A. McDiarmid spent Friday at Ypsilanti.

Mrs. H. M. Twamley is visiting her son in Detroit.

W. H. Hammond of Detroit is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Mary Olds of South Haven is visiting relatives here.

Frank Nelson of Claire spent Sunday with his family here.

R. M. Spear of Battle Creek spent Tuesday at this place.

Mrs. C. Whitaker of Ann Arbor is the guest of relatives here.

Herbert Jones of Parma has been the guest of S. C. Stimson this week.

Flood Phelps of Sturgis was the guest of J. D. Watson one day last week.

B. B. Turnbull and Guy Lighthall were Detroit visitors the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned Martin of Bancroft were the guests of Mrs. Mary Ives Tuesday.

Harry Nichols of Quincy was the guest of friends here the latter part of last week.

Miss Bertha Barth of Ypsilanti was the guest of friends here the first of the week.

W. C. Westfall, who has been here for several weeks, has returned to his home at Chicago.

Mrs. James McLaren of Lima was the guest of her son, D. C. McLaren several days last week.

Miss Alice Hosford, after spending several weeks at this place as the guest of Mrs. W. W. Hough, has gone to Ionia.

Mrs. L. C. Watkins and O. C. Hicock of Grass Lake spent Sunday at this place, the guests of Mrs. J. L. Gilbert.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Schumacher and Mr. and Mrs. John Krause of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher.

Mrs. L. K. Taylor and son Russell of Detroit who have been spending a few weeks with Mrs. J. C. Taylor and friends in Iosco have returned home.

Mrs. H. W. Hall of Vermontville, Miss Belle Hall of New York City, Mrs. L. O. Hall and son Deane of Dundee, and Miss Sadie Kirland of Toledo, O., have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hall the past week.

A "Heaven" in Iowa

Reports from Sioux Rapids, Iowa announce that "Messiah" Schweinfurth is planning for the establishment of a "heaven" in the northern part of Buena Vista county. He has been spending some days in the locality conferring with land owners relative to the purchase of a suitable tract of land. He is at present contemplating the location of a colony on a four-section tract, north of Sioux Rapids. Contrary to the usual condition, residents in the vicinity are favoring his plan and offering inducements to him to make his home among them.

Wheat has Dropped.
Flour has dropped also at the Chelsea Roller Mills. A good family flour for \$2.00 per 100 lbs. Rock bottom prices on all grades.
We sell for cash only and deliver our goods.
J. N. MERCHANT.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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A few nights ago Calkins, one of the three Webster township wheat thieves, escaped from Sheriff Judson's care at the county jail and is still at large. He was a "trusty" prisoner, having made the confession which first landed the trio in jail, and his sudden leave-taking was quite unexpected. The officers are scouring the country in pursuit of him. He was last heard of at Belleville.—Times. Later—Calkins was found near Bowling Green, O., where he was drawing wood for a farmer, and was brought back to Ann Arbor Wednesday of this week.

There is Nothing so Good.
There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For coughs, colds, consumption and for all affections of throat chest and lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Lost—Sunday, June 13, a gold bar pin with diamond setting. Finder will please leave at this office and receive a liberal reward.

Pay the printer.



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. 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 ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1,000 prize offer and now list of one thousand inventions wanted.

PRICES REDUCED

On all Ladies' Spring CAPES, JACKETS, SKIRTS 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 \$18.00 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.

Hay Tedders and Horse Rakes.

ON THE FAT OF THE LAND OUR PATRONS LIVE. FREEMAN'S

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

NOTED THESPIAN DIES

JAMES HUGHES TAYLOR, THE
VETERAN TRAGEDIAN.

Passed Away at Downingtown, Pa.—
Chinese Fanatic Butcher Many
French Missionaries—Child Labor
May Be Abolished in Chicago.

Domestic of James Hughes Taylor.
James Hughes Taylor, a veteran tragedian of wide reputation, died at Downingtown, Pa., a victim of dropsy. Mr. Taylor, who was a native of Philadelphia, was 73 years of age. He first made his appearance at Downingtown, Pa., in 1850, as Lucius in "Virginia." In 1852 he became manager of the Richmond, Va., theater. In 1861 he went to Cincinnati and was leading man at Pike's for two years. He then went to the Pacific coast and came east in 1865 with Edwin Booth. He was leading man for Mrs. Janansek for seventeen years. Later in life he became part owner of the Empire Theater in Philadelphia. Mr. Taylor had collected a fine theatrical library. He gave many rare volumes and mementoes of the stage to the Players' Club of New York, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the Lambs Club.

Three Killed by Chinese Fanatics.
Vancouver, B. C., dispatch: Anti-Christian riots have taken place in Liu Ching, China. A mob of fanatics, loudly proclaiming that Roman Catholics had kidnapped their children, rushed simultaneously on the mission buildings. In the fierce fight that ensued three Christians were killed outright, eight wounded and four captured. It is feared that more murders will occur, as leagues are being formed in some districts, thousands strong, with the avowed intention of exterminating the Roman Catholic missionaries. The missionaries refuse to leave, saying they will resist to the last, trusting to Providence. The priests sent out from the Paris headquarters are twenty-seven in number, the bishop being Mgr. Guilford. There are, besides, thirteen nuns. The mission is divided into twenty-five stations, which are attended by about 15,000 Chinese or Manchurian Catholics. The ecclesiastics say that the missionaries are inclined to attribute the atrocities which are reported from Mongolia to robbers who infest the country rather than to political or anti-religious agitators.

Canada Proposes an Export Duty.
A large and representative meeting of lumbermen, bank presidents and directors and representatives of railway and transportation companies was held at Ottawa, Ont., Wednesday night to discuss the action to be taken in consequence of the rejection by the United States Senate of motions to strike out the duties on lumber and pulp imposed by the Dingley bill. The great disadvantages of allowing Canadian logs and pulp wood to be exported to the United States free of duty, to be there manufactured into lumber and pulp, which would then compete with the Canadian products upon which an import duty must be paid, was pointed out, and it was unanimously resolved that the Government be asked to make provision for an export duty on logs and pulp wood equal at least to the United States import duty, should that be ultimately imposed.

Standing of the Clubs.
Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:
W. L. W. L.
Baltimore . . . 27 9 Pittsburgh . . . 19 18
Boston . . . 25 12 Philadelphia . . . 20 20
Cincinnati . . . 24 13 Louisville . . . 17 20
New York . . . 15 Chicago . . . 15 24
Brooklyn . . . 20 18 Washington . . . 11 25
Cleveland . . . 19 18 St. Louis . . . 8 33

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:
W. L. W. L.
St. Paul . . . 30 14 Detroit . . . 19 22
Columbus . . . 26 14 Minneapolis . . . 19 27
Indianapolis . . . 25 15 G. Rapids . . . 15 27
Milwaukee . . . 25 19 Kansas City . . . 12 33

Child Labor in Chicago.
If the interpretation placed on the new child labor law by its friends is correct, the big department stores of Chicago will have to discharge all their cash boys and girls under 14 years of age. The official enactment of the reform measure may cause a small upheaval among employers of minors. There is a difference of opinion, however, as to the actual scope of the new law. While the backers of the bill—who should certainly be best acquainted with its spirit and letter—declare it frees from labor children under 14 years, the opinion is also held that the law applies only to children between 14 and 16 years of age.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox says he will not accept the appointment as minister to Spain.

A destructive cyclone struck near Lyle, Minn., late Thursday afternoon, and it was at first reported that eight or nine people had been killed and many injured. Investigation shows that one man was killed and from fifteen to twenty injured. In addition to this several people are missing.

William Andrews, colored, alias "Cuba," was taken from the officers at the door of the court house at Princess Anne, Md., and killed by a mob Wednesday. Andrews had been tried, convicted and sentenced to death for felonious assault near Marion May 5. Judge Bage, who passed the death sentence upon Andrews, endeavored to reason with the excited crowd, but in vain.

Prof. A. W. Barnard's airship exploded at Nashville and fell with the inventor nearly a mile. Barnard was badly shaken, but was not seriously hurt.

John C. Welby of Canton, Ohio, formally announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the State convention, and that he will have the support of his home county.

The Portland and Boston through night freight ran into a washout at Fernald's culvert, N. H., Thursday. The locomotive and seven cars were demolished and three men were killed.

EASTERN.

The stock of the Natick stock farm at Meriden, N. H., owned by C. W. Spaulding, late president of the suspended Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, was sold at auction. The sum realized was \$1,315.

Encouraged by the success of the coat makers, whose strike is rapidly drawing to a close at New York, the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers has served notice upon the manufacturers in that branch of the clothing trade that unless prices are advanced a strike will be ordered. There are 10,000 cloakmakers in the Greater New York district, and nearly all of them are members of the brotherhood.

The strike at Jones & Laughlin's American Iron Works at Pittsburgh, Pa., is broken and a general resumption is expected in a few days. When the gates were opened Monday morning the machinists, boilermakers, foundrymen returned to work. Over seven hundred men are now working and the impression is general that all the old men will go back at once. There was no demonstration, and all is quiet about the mill.

The United States composite screw gunboat Princeton was successfully launched at Camden, N. J., Friday afternoon from the yards of John Dialogue & Son at Kaigh's Point. The Princeton is one of a fleet of six boats of her class and will probably be stationed in South American waters. Her cost, not including the electric lighting plant and interior fittings, is \$230,000. She is 204 feet long over all, 36 feet beam, with 1,000 tons displacement at normal draught. The armament of the vessel will consist of six four-inch rapid fire guns, four six-pounders and two one-pounders.

Arthur Lahiff, of Providence, R. I., while racing against an electric car Sunday, met a tragic death. Just outside the Roger Williams Park the roadway is quite steep. Trolley cars are in the habit of bowling down the incline at a high rate of speed, and a good many cyclists have tried to beat them in races. When a car headed down the hill Lahiff was alongside. He was measured up by the motorman for a race, and the contest began in earnest. Suddenly Lahiff was seen to tumble and make a complete somersault over his handle bars. He struck with great force and his neck was broken.

Capt. Charles Adams, of the barge Abram Smith, in the Simon Langell's tow, is under arrest at Buffalo on the charge of assault. The complainant is Katherine McDonald, cook on the Smith, who swore out the warrant at Tonawanda. The penalty for the crime, if proved, is death, under the moss-covered statutes of the United States, which were passed early in the century. Adams denies the charge most vigorously. Those acquainted with the case do not think the charge can be sustained in the United States Court. The death penalty has seldom been inflicted on the lakes under the early statutes of the republic, which were copied after the severe English maritime regulations, where the death penalty so frequently appears.

WESTERN.

Judge Jesse J. Phillips has been elected chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. The Modern Woodmen, in session at Dubuque, Iowa, decided to pay suicide claims if the death does not occur earlier than three years after date of certificate. The camp refused to appropriate \$5,000 for a Woodman building at the Omaha exposition. The next head camp was fixed for the first Tuesday in June, 1890, at Kansas City.

Madison Staley, a wealthy Kansas City, Mo., stockman, aged 55 years, died from injuries received in being run down by a bicycle-ridden by Nelson J. Stevens, an insurance agent. Stevens lost control of his wheel in attempting to ride down a steep grade and ran into Mr. Staley, hurling him to the granite pavement and fracturing his skull. Mr. Stevens surrendered to the police, but was released.

One woman dead, thirty-eight persons injured, property to the extent of \$67,000 destroyed, an explosion that worked havoc in the vicinity and a conflagration that threatened serious results, summed up the total of a disaster Tuesday evening at 5:30 o'clock, which came from the accidental igniting of a toy explosive in the fireworks establishment of Nathan Shore, 210 South Halsted street, Chicago. A cable train passing was blown from the track, but the passengers escaped serious injury.

A mud scow in tow of the tug Andrew Green was the scene of an explosion at Chicago at 2 o'clock Saturday morning which sank the boat, resulted in the drowning of one man and broke windows out of the buildings for blocks around. The Andrew Green was towing two scows loaded with refuse from the stock yards. Just as the boats reached the Rush street bridge the gases which had accumulated in the mass of offal in the bottom of the last of the scows exploded with a tremendous report.

Fire Friday morning in the Patterson & Thomas block at Denver, Colo., caused a loss of about \$10,000. Assistant Fire Chief Frewen seriously injured his back by falling. The building is owned by Quincy R. Shaw of Boston. The department store of John R. Nelson at Bloomington, Ill., was damaged by fire Thursday midnight to the extent of \$2,000. Nelson's stock was damaged \$10,000 by fire three weeks ago. The large barn and dwelling house of F. C. Rogers, near Blakesley, Ind., burned. Loss, \$7,000.

Dr. S. J. D. Clark of Akron, N. Y., has received notice from D. E. McCann of Los Angeles, Cal., of the killing by Indians of his two brothers, Benjamin H. and Peter M. Dorland, formerly of Oakville, Canada. Mr. McCann writes that while the party of seven were prospecting for gold on Mount Wahsatch they unknowingly crossed the line into the Wahsatch Indian reservation, and while panning gold they were surprised by a band of fifty Indians. Four of the party were successful in reaching their horses, but the other three, including the Dorland brothers, being farther down the stream, were unable to reach theirs, and were captured, murdered and scalped.

Joe A. Fowler, a conservator of the estate of Emma M. Bell, now in an insane asylum, has filed a petition in the County Court at Denver, Colo., asking that the personal effects of Emma M. Bell be sold to defray the expenses of her maintenance and the making and execution of the will of the late Ezra M. Bell, who bequeathed his entire property, valued at nearly \$250,000, to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Denver. The petition alleges that Ezra M. Bell was insane when he willed all his property to Trinity Church; that he had no right to will away the interests of his wife, Emma M. Bell, in the estate, and that she was insane when she signed away her share of the estate.

Trinity Church has received the income of the estate for the last ten years. A mob at Urbana, O., took "Giesk" Mitchell, a colored man, from jail and lynched him Friday morning. An attempt to do this at 1:30 in the morning had been repelled by the sheriff and the local militia company, only after two men had been killed and nine wounded. The sheriff then telegraphed the Governor for more troops, and Company B was sent from Springfield, arriving at 7:10. Though the jail was surrounded by 2,000 angry, bloodthirsty men, the Mayor assured the commanding officers that no assistance was needed, and the troops were withdrawn. No sooner had this been done than the mob made a resistless attack upon the jail, overpowered the guard and secured their victim. Mitchell had confessed to criminal assault and was under sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary.

Prince Eui Waa, who will probably succeed to the throne of Corea on the death of his father, the reigning king, arrived at San Francisco Sunday from the Orient. The young man, who is only 20 years of age, has come to America to finish his education, and is accompanied by two Coreans of noble birth—Pak Yong Kiu and Sin Sang Koo. The first named, who was charged d'office of the Korean legation at Washington for three years, has been commissioned by the King of Corea to escort the prince to America and see him comfortably established in some Eastern institution of learning, where he can take a three years' course in English branches. Prince Eui Waa is not the heir apparent to the Korean throne. He is the second son of the King, but is expected to succeed, since it is generally understood that the Crown Prince is an imbecile.

The schooner Emma and Louise sailed from San Francisco for Guaymas, Mexico, a few days ago laden with lumber. Beyond this commonplace trading trip, however, is an exploring expedition, of which Jesse D. Grant, of San Diego, son of the late General Grant, is the backer. Some months ago Grant obtained a concession from the Mexican Government to explore all the islands of the Gulf of California lying north of the twenty-ninth degree of latitude, he to have all the gold and minerals discovered and the Mexican Government to receive 10 per cent. of the proceeds. The twenty-ninth degree divides Tiburon Island, which is inhabited by the man-eating tribe of Ceris Indians, and it is proposed to prospect the northern half for minerals. Angel de la Guadalupe, the largest island in the gulf, lies entirely within the Grant concession. It is believed the island is rich in minerals, although it has never been thoroughly explored.

Six men were killed, one fatally injured and two others badly hurt in a collision on the Omaha road near North Wisconsin Junction, Wis., a short distance from Hudson, Monday. The dead: E. S. Hard, Eau Claire, Wis.; Joseph Leightner, Eau Claire, Wis.; Herman Reby, Altoona, Wis.; Thomas Riley, Eau Claire, Wis.; Milton Swain, Eau Claire, Wis.; Frank Thayer, Altoona, Wis.; foreman. The fatally injured: S. Settleman, Menominee, Wis., engineer of pile driver. The slightly injured: L. Brogan, Eau Claire, Wis., engineer; James Orne, Eau Claire, conductor. The accident occurred on the double track going west from the junction. A way freight, going west, was ordered to take the right-hand track, but took the left track and was running at the rate of eighteen miles an hour when upon turning a sharp curve on a down grade the engine and work train backing east and toward them at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The collision was something terrific. The men on the rear of the work train had no inkling of the danger and were instantly killed. The car at once caught fire and the bodies of the men were consumed.

SOUTHERN.

Fire, which started in Bryan's fertilizing mill at Alexandria, Va., destroyed a block of buildings, principally manufacturing and warehouses, causing a loss of \$500,000.

Camp Peñon, United Confederate Veterans, at Annapolis, Md., has passed resolutions calling on Confederates in the South to ignore Federal veterans during the Confederate reunion at Nashville.

A small-sized cyclone struck the section of the country six miles below Gadsden, Ala., Thursday evening, blowing down fences, trees and buildings for twenty miles. Immense trees were stripped off like pipe stems. The wind crossed the river half a mile below Gadsden and tore up trees in East Gadsden. A severe wind in the city uprooted many trees. A heavy rain and hail accompanied the wind. No one was injured.

WASHINGTON.

The throng of Government clerks and others hurrying up Pennsylvania avenue, at Washington, just before 9 o'clock Monday morning, were startled by the attempted murder of Miss Dorothy E. Squires and the suicide of Charles Barber, a patent attorney, who had gained much notoriety of late by his eccentric actions. Barber shot Miss Squires, and then turning the revolver on himself put a pistol ball through his brain, causing almost instant death. Miss Squires will recover, but had considerable of a patent practice, but had been growing more and more eccentric for several years. Miss Squires formerly worked for him as a stenographer, and upon leaving his employ he annoyed her with his attentions, threatening to injure her if she would not permit him to call. Finally the matter became so serious that she had to appeal to the courts for protection, and he was placed under bonds to keep the peace. He seems not to have desisted, however, for since then the girl had received several threatening letters from him, in the last of which he announced that he would do something which they both would regret.

William J. Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba as a special commissioner to investigate the circumstances of the death in prison of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, reached New York Monday. Mr. Calhoun said the commission held three sittings between May 20 and June 1 at Havana, Regulus and Guanabacoa. The papers examined in the case were chiefly military records. The final report will be made to Washington by General Lee. Mr. Calhoun declined to give his opinion on the case. "At the session of the commission," Mr. Calhoun said, in response to questioning, "we examined several witnesses, but when you ask me if they did not run after us, and we had to use force to keep them away. They were composed of Spaniards and Cubans. The Spanish witnesses; and, in fact, all of those who testified, were so surrounded with safeguards that it was impossible to get at the naked truth. One person whom we would have liked to hear could not be found. This was Ponderella, who commanded the Spanish in the Guanabacoa territory. He disappeared, and it was impossible to find him. General Weyer did not put in an appearance at the investigation. We inspected the jail at Guanabacoa, and when we were there it was suspiciously clean."

FOREIGN.

Baron Dickson, the Arctic explorer, died Sunday at Hjo, Sweden.

The cabinet of Argentina has decided to present to Congress a bill providing for the payment of all external debts, amounting to about \$80,000,000.

The American expedition which has been exploring in Terra del Fuego has been successful in finding gold in quantities which will yield large profits for the working.

At Sunday's Cabinet Council at Madrid the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, read a dispatch from Washington which announced that President McKinley had given assurances of sympathy with Spain.

Late returns from Canudos, Bahia, say that 8,000 fanatics under Conselheiro were defeated by the Brazilian troops. The fanatics made a stubborn and desperate resistance, but were finally compelled to flee in great disorder by the Federal artillery.

It is officially announced at Athens that the Turks have committed serious excesses in Epirus, assaulting women, despoiling churches and engaging in general pillage. The Turkish irregulars, it is further announced, have committed similar excesses in the villages around Larissa.

A Madrid dispatch of Sunday says: As the only practicable method of solving the crisis, Senor Canovas is to continue in power. The new ministry will be practically the same as the former one. The Duke of Tetuan continues Minister of State. It is popularly supposed that Gen. Weyer will be recalled. At a cabinet council held Sunday afternoon at his residence Senor Canovas, the Premier, announced that the Queen Regent had received his powers and those of the cabinet in terms most flattering to him and his colleagues. It is understood that the Government does not contemplate any immediate change in the supreme command in Cuba. The surprise and displeasure of the various sections of the opposition are not easy to describe.

Valuable statistics relative to the growth in Germany of the workmen's insurance system have been received at the State Department from United States Consul Stern at Bamberg. These statistics insure against sickness, accident and old age, and in the opinion of the Consul have had a beneficial influence upon the economical and social position of the German working classes. He says that in a country like Germany, where low wages allow but a small fraction of the laboring classes to put by something for a rainy day, a great deal has been accomplished by this system, which, he hopes, may be extended to other countries. In ten years, from 1885 to 1895, claims to be amount of \$296,015,824 have been paid to 25,061,620 persons, and \$250,000 per day is disbursed in such benefits.

IN GENERAL.

The officers of the steamer Hupeh, which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from the Orient, say that when in the Philippine Islands, on their last trip, it was learned that the Spanish force had captured twenty-five Roman Catholic priests supposed to be in sympathy with the rebels and had roasted them.

Eli A. Gage, manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, is in Seattle on his way to the company's trading posts on the Yukon. He said that a chartered British company is proposing to operate on the Yukon on the same plan and scale as that of the famous chartered South African company. It proposes to build and govern towns and cities, maintain a force of soldiers, operate mines, and build steamships. The company is admitted to have millions of money back of it.

A transcontinental railroad, from tidewater to tidewater, is the gigantic enterprise which was set in motion Friday, when \$30,000 was paid at Springfield, Ill., for the incorporation of a company with a capital stock of \$30,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago and Northern Pacific and the Northern Pacific systems figure in the great undertaking. By a consolidation of these, their branches and connections, will be produced the new system, one end of which will touch the Atlantic and the other the Pacific.

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, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 25c to 35c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, \$2.50 to \$7.00 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, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, 34c to 36c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.20 to \$4.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 36c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, Western, 10c to 11c.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

Lawmakers at Labor.

The Senate had a period of speech making Friday, and as a result little progress was made on the tariff bill. The advance covered about two pages or seven paragraphs, and brought the Senate up to the wool schedule, the first item of which was considered but not completed.

When the Senate laid aside the tariff bill Saturday night it had reached the sugar schedule, which has been the subject of so much debate and conflict. During the day many of the paragraphs of the wool schedule had been agreed to, but that restoring lumber to the dutiable list at \$2 per 1,000 feet proved the greatest stumbling block since the debate began. Mr. Bacon (Dem.) of Georgia gave his support to the committee rate, saying it was essential to the lumber industry of the South. He also spoke in favor of a revenue tariff as adjusted as to give equal benefit to all industries. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Vest clashed several times on tariff doctrine. Mr. Vest expressing his regret that a Democratic Senator would aid in restoring to the dutiable list one of the three products—lumber, salt and wool—which the Wilson bill put on the free list. Mr. Clay of Georgia also spoke at length on the tariff bill, criticizing the sugar schedule and other features of the bill.

The Senate Monday defeated the motion to put white pine on the free list, and the entire lumber schedule was agreed to as reported. In the House the Senate bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge across the St. Louis river was passed. A Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl river, Mississippi, was passed. The House adjourned until Thursday.

By the decisive vote of 42 to 19 the Senate Tuesday adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton, the great product of the South, on the dutiable list at 20 per cent. ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that a duty on cotton has been incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Bacon (Dem.) of Georgia. He said the omission of this article from the dutiable list was a violation of the principle of the Democratic platform, that tariff taxation should be so adjusted as to discriminate against no section. The tariff as a whole fell like a dead weight on the producer of cotton, raising the prices of all articles essential to his use and yet on his article of production, raw cotton, he was "left in the lurch." Several other items were discussed, but nothing further was settled.

The Senate had a period of tariff speeches Wednesday, and as a result little progress was made on the bill. Mr. Rawlins of Utah and Mr. Mills of Texas discussed the Democratic attitude on the tariff from their respective standpoints. Later in the day Mr. Cannon of Utah proposed an amendment placing an export bounty on agricultural products. He spoke for two hours on the need of giving the farmer a share of the benefits of the tariff. Mr. Butler of North Carolina also spoke in favor of giving the farmer equal benefits with other classes under the bill. Only half a page of the bill, covering four brief and comparatively unimportant paragraphs, were disposed of during the day.

The long-deferred debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill came on Thursday, after the Senate had disposed of the cereals in the agricultural schedule. Nothing definite was accomplished. James T. Lloyd, who was recently elected to the First Missouri District, took the oath at the opening of the House. Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution for the payment of the salaries of certain consuls general and consuls, the names of whose posts were changed in the last consular and diplomatic bill. The resolution was passed. Mr. Payne then moved an adjournment, which was resisted by the minority. The rising vote resulted in a tie—57 to 57. Speaker Reed saved the motion by voting aye, and the House adjourned until Monday.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The next time Broker Chapman will try Mr. Havemeyer's receipt for defying Senatorial interrogation points.—Washington Post.

Mr. Bailey's aspersive remarks about full dress are somehow recalled by the Logan-McCook imbroglio.—Indianapolis News.

An earthquake shock has shaken Greece. All sorts of powers seem to be against the little kingdom.—Baltimore American.

It is to be hoped that Senator Tillman won't snap the lines of his pitchfork for a jab on the back of the sugar octopus.—New York Press.

The latest society item is to the effect that Broker Chapman is passing a few weeks as the guest of the nation, in jail.—Providence News.

Weyer should obtain from the Sultan his receipt for securing the aid of the powers. He may want it soon.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Spain is buying cannon from Krupp. The explosions of the big guns in the United States Senate evidently worry her.—Kansas City Journal.

As to talking being cheap, let us hope that the Senate will not make it too expensive for the United States.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Kentucky views with scorn the proposals that are being made to order in South Carolina and Illinois. In Kentucky colts are born and not made.—Chicago Record.

So the weather bureau is going to undertake to forecast the weather twenty days earlier than usual. That is certainly a case of hunting for trouble.—Baltimore News.

"Is this a circus?" asked Mr. Hoar in the Senate. In getting through with its program and folding its tents it is safe to say that the Senate is not a circus.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

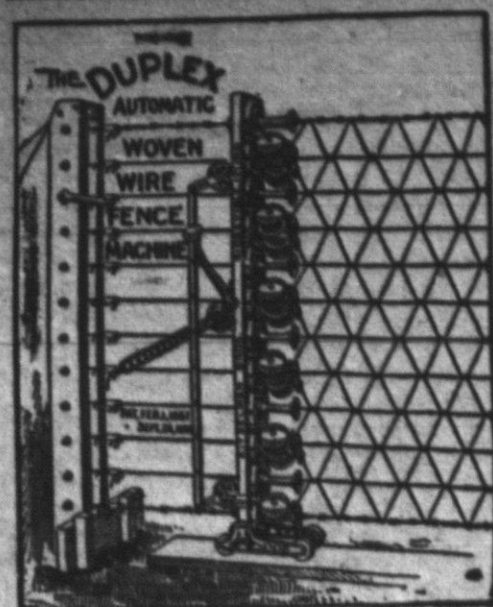
COST OF GOVERNMENT.

Federal Expense Account for the Nine Months Ending March 31, 1897.
The following statement shows the cost of sustaining the various branches of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ending March 31:

Legislative:	Executive:	Judicial:
Senate . . . \$1,200,000.00	President . . . 1,000,000.00	Supreme Court . . . 1,000,000.00
House of Representatives . . . 1,200,000.00	Vice President . . . 1,000,000.00	Circuit Courts . . . 1,000,000.00
Legislative miscellaneous . . . 1,000,000.00	Public printer . . . 1,000,000.00	Library of Congress . . . 1,000,000.00
Public printer . . . 1,000,000.00	Library of Congress . . . 1,000,000.00	Botanic garden . . . 1,000,000.00
Library of Congress . . . 1,000,000.00	Botanic garden . . . 1,000,000.00	Court of Claims . . . 1,000,000.00
Botanic garden . . . 1,000,000.00	Court of Claims . . . 1,000,000.00	Executive property . . . 1,000,000.00
Court of Claims . . . 1,000,000.00	Executive property . . . 1,000,000.00	White House . . . 1,000,000.00
Executive property . . . 1,000,000.00	White House . . . 1,000,000.00	Civil Service Commission . . . 1,000,000.00
White House . . . 1,000,000.00	Civil Service Commission . . . 1,000,000.00	Executive departments . . . 1,000,000.00
Civil Service Commission . . . 1,000,000.00	Executive departments . . . 1,000,000.00	State . . . 1,000,000.00
Executive departments . . . 1,000,000.00	State . . . 1,000,000.00	Treasury . . . 1,000,000.00
State . . . 1,000,000.00	Treasury . . . 1,000,000.00	Navy . . . 1,000,000.00
Treasury . . . 1,000,000.00	Navy . . . 1,000,000.00	Interior . . . 1,000,000.00
Navy . . . 1,000,000.00	Interior . . . 1,000,000.00	Postoffice . . . 1,000,000.00
Interior . . . 1,000,000.00	Postoffice . . . 1,000,000.00	Agricultural . . . 1,000,000.00
Postoffice . . . 1,000,000.00	Agricultural . . . 1,000,000.00	Department of Justice . . . 1,000,000.00
Agricultural . . . 1,000,000.00	Department of Justice . . . 1,000,000.00	Judicial . . . 1,000,000.00
Department of Justice . . . 1,000,000.00	Judicial . . . 1,000,000.00	Total actual expenses . . . \$33,600,000.00

The following statement shows the estimate of expenses for the present fiscal year, as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury:
Legislative . . . \$7,500,000.00
Executive property . . . 1,000,000.00
State Department . . . 1,000,000.00
Treasury Department . . . 1,000,000.00
War Department . . . 1,000,000.00
Navy Department . . . 1,000,000.00
Interior Department . . . 1,000,000.00
Postoffice Department . . . 1,000,000.00
Agricultural Department . . . 1,000,000.00
Department of Labor . . . 1,000,000.00
Department of Justice . . . 1,000,000.00
Total . . . \$41,000,000.00

The following statement shows some of the most important and interesting items of expense in the management of the Government during recent years:
Fiscal year. Salaries of civil servants. Pension. Interest on public debt. Improvements. 1880 . . . \$44,862,000. \$5,630,163. \$7,424,778. 1881 . . . 44,707,890. 6,531,803. 100,000,000. 1882 . . . 46,721,901. 10,000,197. 121,416,061



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

For further particulars inquire of

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Lace Curtains

Look Like New

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

Chelsea Steam Laundry

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, May 30, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:

No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:00 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:

No. 3—Express and Mail 9:30 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.
O. W. ROGUES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

THAT CONTENTED FEELING

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

Drunser & Eisele

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The Coast Line to MACKINAC

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New Steel Passenger Steamers

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

Four Trips per Week Between

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PETOSKEY, "THE 500," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

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

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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

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E. J. PHELPS,

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FRANK SHAVER,

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FIRE AND TORNADO

INSURANCE.

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GEO. W. TURNBULL

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

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H. H. AVERY,

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

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Veterinary Surgeon

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

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1897.
Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April 13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7th.
J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

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

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have opened a

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

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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, Envelopes, Receipts, Wedding Stationery, Posters, Visiting Cards, Programs, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

RECKLESS NAT GOODWIN.

An Illustration of How the Comedian Has Money to Burn.

A story I have just heard about Nat Goodwin is but another instance of his reckless generosity and constant desire to burn money upon all possible occasions.

Nat had been in the habit of passing part of his time at a certain hotel—that is all the description necessary of the place—presided over by a fat, good natured German. They had known each other well and were on excellent terms. It came about one day, during the broaching of a bill, that Mr. Goodwin disputed an item of \$50. In doing so he was morally certain that the indebtedness was not his. Mine host was equally sure on his side of the contrary. The dispute waxed hot and heavy.

"See here," said Goodwin, "I don't care for a trifling amount like \$50. It's the principle of the thing, that's all. Just the principle of the thing."

"Der same way mit me," retorted the landlord. "I don't care me for \$100,000."

"Perhaps not," doubted the comedian. "But I'd sooner throw the money away or burn it than give it to you when I don't owe it to you."

"Ah," exclaimed the German sarcastically. "You haf money to burn, eh? Vell, I don't believe me dot."

"Is that so?" returned Nat. "Well, now, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll burn \$50 right here before your eyes if you'll receipt the bill."

"By Chiminy!" said the host. "I'll yeast go you vonce."

Without another word Nat Goodwin took his checkbook out of his pocket, filled out a check for \$50, tore it out, applied a lighted match to it, and held it until it was reduced to ashes.

The German, who had watched the process with bulging eyes, banged a rubber stamp on the disputed bill, scrawled his signature across it and said with a sigh:

"Chumping dividenda! You cand't get ahead! chf dose actor fellows no-how."—New York Journal.

SHAKING WITH 60,000.

The "God Bless You" of Honest Hearted People a Benediction.

In an article describing "The Social Life of the President" in The Ladies' Home Journal ex-President Harrison tells of the fatigues of handshaking and also of the benefits of being brought in contact with the good, honest hearted people of the country. "In the first two weeks of an administration," he says, "the president shakes hands with from 40,000 to 60,000 persons. The physical drain of this is very great, and if the president is not an instructed handshaker a lame arm and a swollen hand soon result. This may be largely or entirely avoided by using President Hayes' method—take the hand extended to you and grip it before your hand is gripped. It is the passive hand that gets hurt. It has been suggested that a nod or bow should be substituted for the handshake, but it would be quite as admissible to suggest a revision of the Declaration of Independence.

"The interest which multitudes attach to a handshake with the president is so great that people will endure the greatest discomfort and not a little peril to life or limb to attain it. These are not the office seekers, but the good, honest hearted, patriotic people whose 'God bless you' is a prayer and a benediction. They come to Washington for the inauguration, and later with excursions, but they are mostly to be found near their own homes. They come out to meet the president when he takes a journey, and his contact with them and their unselfish and even affectionate interest in him revive his courage and elevate his purposes. Mr. Lincoln is said to have called these popular receptions his 'public opinion baths.'"

Gladstone and the Queen.

Gladstone is the one living man whose political experience stretches beyond that of the queen. His is the one figure that for a longer period than that of the queen has filled the political stage. That is a remarkable position for any public man to hold. To all others the queen represents knowledge, experience and training which none of them can possibly possess. She knows more about politics, persons, movements, routine, than any man who may be one of her advisers. She began by learning from the least of them; she ends by instructing them all. No one knows so much of the private history of men and of families, and in all her life there has been, with the exception of the Lady Flora Hastings case, of which we yet know little or nothing, no example of any mistake or indiscretion on the part of the queen. She has hated some of her advisers, distrusted some, and merely disliked others, but every one of them has testified to her perfect faithfulness to them all.—"Yoke of the Empire," by R. B. Brett.

Dresden's Newspaper.

The city of Dresden owns a daily paper, the Dresden Anzeiger, which was given to it by its late proprietor on the condition that all profits arising therefrom should be spent upon the public parks. This year a large playground of nearly eight acres was purchased from Prince George, the king's brother and heir apparent, and it will be ready for use this summer. The paper continues to hold the respect of all citizens, for the trust has been carried out in its broadest spirit, and the power has never been employed to foster any school of opinions—social, political or religious.

A Gallery Indorsement.

"I always like to see that senator get up to make a speech," said the drowsy looking man.

"He isn't very interesting."

"No. When he is on his feet I'm always sure that my nap will not be disturbed by any outburst of applause."—Washington Star.

A MAN OF APPETITE.

AN AWFUL ORDEAL FOR A DYSPETIC LITTLE LAWYER.

Went Into the Restaurant Just to Have a Few Oysters—Met Mr. Grump, the Brewer, Who Was Lunching a Little Before Going Home to Supper.

"There used to be a famous place for these things down in Atlanta," remarked the portly gentleman as he cautiously eyed the Welsh rabbit and sipped his musty ale.

"Why, don't these suit you?" asked the man who had never traveled.

"Oh, yes, fine, but I was just thinking of a little incident that occurred there."

"A story, is it? Well, let's have it."

"It's not much of a story, but I will tell it the best I can. You see, the place I spoke of was kept by a man named Beirmister and was not only famous for its Welsh rabbits, but for its oysters and hard crabs as well. Delicious they were too."

"There was a dyspeptic little lawyer around town, sharp and shrewd, but a martyr to the stomach. He used to go around with the boys until some one would suggest going over to Beirmister's and getting some crabs and beer; then you could count the lawyer out. The boys would try to persuade him by telling him how delightful were the crabs, how succulent the oysters, but the lawyer would flee from them in terror at the thought."

"About 5 o'clock one fine afternoon in the early spring a friend and myself were journeying toward Beirmister's when we met the dyspeptic lawyer. As usual, he stopped us for a little chat, and we walked down the street together."

In a few moments we were in front of Beirmister's, and my friend, taking a different tack, persuaded the little lawyer to enter with us on the plea that we would find no one in at this time of day and that we were only going to eat a few oysters."

"Once inside, we found the place crowded. The seats at the tables were all occupied, except at one table, over in a far corner of the room, at which there were three vacant chairs, the fourth being occupied by a fat German brewer named Grump. We knew Grump, and so went to this table. I introduced the lawyer—Blakely, I believe his name was—to the brewer and ordered beer for the crowd. The lawyer protested, so we left him out."

"Mr. Grump," I remarked, "we are about to have a few oysters. Won't you join us?"

"Vell, you see, I have alretty something ordered."

"Oh, that's all right," I insisted. "A few oysters will give you an appetite."

"Is dot so? Yuh, I take me a few—chust von leetle dozen."

"My friend had been engaged in an earnest conversation with the lawyer while I was talking to the jolly old German, and when the waiter came with the beers he told him to bring some crabs, 2½ dozen oysters on the shell and a glass of hot water. He had persuaded Blakely to try some oysters."

"At Beirmister's when an order was given for crabs they invariably brought a dozen, and you paid for as many as you consumed out of that number. The waiter soon returned with oysters, crabs and hot water. In the meantime Grump, who was a great talker, had struck up a conversation with the lawyer, and they were cracking jokes at a great rate."

"Blakely's courage fell when the oysters were placed before him. He manfully drank the hot water and commenced to imitate Grump's heroic style of eating oysters. He managed to down two and then laid his fork gently by his plate and fastened his eyes on Grump. With the aid of a few glassfuls of beer the brewer's oysters had vanished. My friend had managed to get away with two crabs and insisted that Grump help him dispose of the remainder. I was still busy with my dozen oysters."

"Vell, I help you some," said Grump, and picking up a knife he went at those crabs like a dandy shucking oysters. The dyspeptic watched him as if fascinated and remarked in a sneering tone that came straight from the stomach:

"You have a good appetite, Mr. Grump."

"Yuh, I t'ink pretty good," and he actively went for another crab. The dish was cleared in a few moments, and I made a mental note that Grump had eaten nine crabs, a dozen large oysters, and drank ten glasses of beer. When the crabs were no more, Grump called to a waiter:

"Here, Franz, I am waiting."

"Franz disappeared, and in a few moments brought in a large Welsh rabbit and deposited it before Grump. I could see the little lawyer shrink from the odor wafted across the table, but he was game and would have staid at that table until he died. Grump insisted that we share the dish with him, but all hands refused."

"With apparent relish and a fresh glass of beer he attacked the rabbit, and in an incredibly short time the dish was clear of the least particle. Grump wiped his mouth, folded his napkin, and called for another round of beers. If I had not had a reputation to sustain, I would have refused, but as it was we drained the glasses."

"Now, I must home be going," remarked Grump, rising.

"What's your hurry?" asked the dyspeptic lawyer in his most sarcastic tones. "Do stay and have something else."

"Nein, I must to mein supper go," answered the German.

"The dyspeptic smiled. Now, if you are looking for a fight, just tell that little lawyer that Grump wants him to eat supper with him. You'll get it quick and strong."—Washington Post.

De Quincey, who devoted his life to the reading of books, said that the greatest number of books any one man could hope to get through within man's allotted time was 8,500.

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 "KINGPISHER THERAPY," Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 18, '96.

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

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

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '96.

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

Miss JENNIE BAKER, Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

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

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

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HULLIS, Manager, Office Commercial Printing Co., 126 South Clark St., Chicago, Nov. 24, '96.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four-C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four-C" is convincing that at least one remedy made ready to use. My children all take it readily out the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that it gives almost immediate relief. A single dose will break up a cold at night. In my family "Four-C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it to all who are afflicted with it. I am, Sir, very truly, Yours, J. B. HULLIS.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 24, '96.

For years back each winter I have suffered with acute laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks and above a whisper. I tried every known remedy, but in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four-C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as salt from vinegar or sugar from sand. Miss JOSEPH E. GUNN, 5313 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

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

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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