

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 19.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 435

LACE CURTAINS.



This week only we offer every
pair of lace curtains in our
stock at

ONE-THIRD OFF

regular prices. We do this to
close out what we have left of
our spring stock, and to be able
open up an entirely new line of
these goods for fall trade.

SPECIAL

10 dozen ladies' muslin Night Gowns, assorted patterns,

worth 75c to 85c for only 59c

We will show these on our main dry goods floor
and south window.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's Patterns for July 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 Illumi-
nating Oil manufactured.

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

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

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

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

Glazier & Stimson.
F. Kantlehner.
J. S. Cummings.

Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are
prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as
we have a full equipment for polishing.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES

OF GRADUATING CLASS OF CHELSEA
HIGH SCHOOL.

At Opera House Last Evening—Cum-
mings-Howe Wedding—Death of an
Old Pioneer—Vital Statistics for Wash-
taw County—Institute Bulletin.

Class Day Exercises

The Class of Ninety-seven, which is to
be graduated this evening, held their
Class Day exercises at the Opera House
Wednesday evening. The class, consist-
ing of eight young ladies, presented a very
pretty appearance in their bright and
dainty attire.

The hall was well filled with our citi-
zens who attentively listened as the pro-
gram was opened with a beautiful
selection by the orchestra. Miss Minnie
C. Schumacher rendered the Salutatory
in a pleasing manner, which was followed
by an essay, "Observation," by Miss Lillie
May Wood.

The piano duet by Miss A. Beatrice
Bacon and Miss Thirza G. Wallace was
much enjoyed, and the oration, "Great
Men in American Politics," by Miss
Elvira Clark was nicely given. Miss
Lillian Gertrude Gerard gave the Class
Prophecy, then a song by the quartette
was followed by the Class History by
Miss Marie H. Bacon.

An essay, "Two Keys to Success," by
Miss A. Beatrice Bacon, was also follow-
ed by music, Miss M. Blanche Cole
rendering a pretty violin solo.

Miss Linnæ Mae Lighthall then gave
the Class Poem.

The honor of giving the Valedictory
had been conferred upon Miss Thirza
Georgena Wallace, who rendered it very
nicely. This was followed by music.
Rev. J. I. Nickerson then dismissed the
audience with the benediction.

Cummings-Howe.

The marriage of Miss Della M. Howe,
daughter of William H. Howe of 901
Burdick street, north, to Orrin Delos
Cummings, was solemnized Tuesday
afternoon at 5 o'clock. Rev. John Gray,
D. D., officiated in the presence of about
thirty-five guests. The bride is a mem-
ber of the class of the Kalamazoo High
school, '98, and the bridegroom is night
ticket agent and telegraph operator at
the Michigan central station. Both have
many friends in this city.

Frank Flynn played Mendelssohn's wed-
ding march on the piano, and Miss
Pearl Brown, 3 years, dressed in white,
silk entered carrying the marriage ring
on a silver tray. Following came the
bride and bridegroom.

The bride wore a white organdie over
white taffeta. The bridal party took
their positions under a canopy of white
lace ivy and marguerites.

The house was filled with roses, pinks
and carnations, as well as a variety of
other flowers.

After the ceremony a supper was serv-
ed. The Misses Minnie Merrill, Maude
LaBar, Winnie Hutchins and Evelyn
Leonard of Grand Rapids assisting.

The bride gave a silver thimble to the
flower girl, a handsome fan to each of
the young ladies, who assisted and a
book of poems to Mr. Flynn.

The bride has been handsomely re-
membered with gifts of silver, china and
furniture. At 7:16 Mr. and Mrs. Cum-
mings left for Detroit. They will prob-
ably go to Cleveland. The bride's go-
ing away gown is a combination silk and
wool street costume. Mr. and Mrs. Cum-
mings will be at home after July 7 at 901
Burdick street, north.—Kalamazoo Tel-
egraph. Mr. Cummings is the son of
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cummings of this
place. The Standard will join his many
friends in wishing the happy couple a
long and happy life.

Oliver L. Cooper.

The remains of Oliver L. Cooper, one
of Washitaw county's pioneer settlers,
were brought to Jackson for burial, ac-
companied by his daughter, Mrs. W. H.
Haigh of Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Cooper
was born in Massachusetts in 1807, but
spent most of his earlier life in New York,
where he married Sarah Fitzgerald in
1831. They came to Michigan in 1832
with his youngest brother, Eldridge G.
Cooper, and settled in Lima on the farm,
now owned by G. Freer, nearly sixty
years ago. He afterwards moved to
Grass Lake, then to Jackson where he
made his home for thirty years. In 1887,
after the death of his wife, he moved to
Kansas with his daughter, Mrs. Haigh
where he resided up to the time of his
death in Topeka at the age of ninety.
Three children survive him. His daugh-
ter, Mrs. Haigh, and two sons, Clark

Cooper, of Kansas City and E. E. Cooper,
of Jackson. Mr. Cooper was an ardent
abolitionist all his life. He was a dele-
gate to the convention held "under the
oaks," when the republican party was or-
ganized in Jackson county, and for sev-
eral years was supervisor of the town-
ship of Grass Lake. Twenty years ago,
when reading a speech of William Mc-
Kinley he made the remark that he hoped
to live to see the day when McKinley
would be president of the United States.
This hope was fulfilled as he died on Mc-
Kinley's inauguration day, with the
words on his lips, "Three o'clock, March
4th, McKinley our president."—Jackson
Patriot.

Vital Statistics of Washitaw County for 1894 as per Registration Reports.

Ann Arbor Argus: The Argus has re-
ceived from the secretary of state at Lan-
sing the twenty-eighth registration report
of births, marriages and deaths in Michi-
gan for the year 1894. Some of the sta-
tistics contained therein relating to this
county will doubtless prove of interest to
our readers.

In 1894 Washitaw county had a popu-
lation of 43,509, of which 35,735 were
native born and 7,774 foreign born.
The nationality of the foreign was: Can-
adians, 1,508; English and Welsh, 1,018;
Scotch, 111; Irish, 765; German, 4,118;
Austrian, 7; Hollander, 1; Belgian, 3;
Swiss, 54; Norwegian, 4; Swedes, 11;
Russians, 30; Dane, 11; Bohemian, 39;
Poles, 4; French, 33; Italian, 16; all oth-
ers, 43.

The total number of marriages was
309. Of which in 201 cases both parties
were native born; in 32 cases both par-
ties were foreign born; in 37 cases the man
was foreign born; in 22 cases the woman
was foreign born; in 12 cases the male
was native born while the nativity of the
female was unknown, 4 foreign born
males also married females whose
nativity was unknown while only one
native born woman married a man whose
place of nativity was in doubt. Of the for-
eign born marriages, 17 males and 17 fe-
males were Canadians, 11 males and 8
females were English, 4 males and 6 fe-
males were Irish, and 41 males and 23 fe-
males were German.

The total number of births was 716; of
which 399 were males, 318 females, and
4 unknown. Of these 216 males and 169
females were of foreign born parents.

The total number of deaths was 894,
of which 206 were males, 185 females
and 3 unknown; the greatest number of
deaths during any one month was in
March when 55 died. Of these 394
births 23 were still born, 48 died under
1 year old, 15 from 1 to 3 years, 6 from 3
to 5 years, 2 from 5 to 10 years, 1 from 10
to 15 years, 5 from 15 to 20 years, 8 from 20
to 25 years, 14 from 25 to 30 years, 19 from
30 to 35 years, 17 from 35 to 40 years, 19
from 40 to 45 years, 15 from 45 to 50
years, 18 from 50 to 55 years, 16 from 55 to
60 years, 20 from 60 to 65 years, 19 from 65
to 70 years, 22 from 70 to 75 years, 31 were
80 years old and over, the age of 1 was un-
known. The total number of negroes in
this number of deaths was 13. The nat-
ionality of the foreign born people who
died was 4 males and 6 females Canadian,
6 males and 3 females English, 1 Scotch,
6 males and 3 females Irish, 23 males and
6 females German, 1 female Polish.

The total number of divorces granted
in 1894 was 31, and the total number of
divorce suits commenced was 39.

The excess of births over deaths for
the year 1894 was 823. The number of mar-
riages was 84 less than for the year pre-
vious, the number of births 216 more and
the number of deaths 89 more.

Institute Bulletin.

We are in receipt of Michigan Farm-
ers' Institute Bulletin No. 3, a book of
275 pages, giving a report of the work
done by Farmers' Institutes during the
past winter. A large portion of the book
is taken up with very interesting and
complete report of the large Round-up
Farmers' Institute held at St. Louis last
March. In addition to this is a series
of lectures on "The Soil," by Dr. R. G.
Kedzie of the Agricultural College, which
lectures alone are well worth the cost of
joining the Institute society. One of the
strong features of the book are the quo-
tations from many of the best local news-
papers read at the various Institutes.
Besides this, there is a complete report
of the Superintendent, Conductors' and
Secretaries' reports from each Institute
held last winter, together with attendance
at each meeting and officers of the differ-
ent Institute societies.

The Superintendent of Institutes in-
forms us that these books will soon be
shipped to the Secretaries of the various
county Institute Societies, by whom they
will be distributed. Each paid up mem-
ber of a county Institute is entitled to,
and should insist upon receiving from
the Secretary one of these books.

Such members can get their books by
calling on the Secretary of our county
Institute society, Mr. Henry Stump-
husen, at Rawsonville.

ANCIENT CORPORATIONS.

Trade Monopolies That Were Almost Sav-
age in Their Operation.

Apprentices became no better than
serfs and slaves. They were not merely
pitilessly fined and brutally punished,
they were often left in ignorance of the
craft that they had purchased the right
to learn. In that frightful social and
moral revulsion following the long and
devastating wars of the sixteenth and
seventeenth centuries the corporations
became more determined than ever to
maintain their industrial aristocracy
and monopoly. They refused to admit
any trade less ancient and honorable
than their own to the rights and priv-
ileges of the law; they soiled themselves
by contact with no person of illegiti-
mate birth; and in their savage and re-
lentless pursuit of persons engaged in
unauthorized traffic they invaded the
homes of contraband workmen, confiscat-
ing both their tools and the hidden
products of their toil, leaving them and
their families destitute and starving.

To such absurd lengths was the crea-
tion of corporations carried for the pro-
duction of new taxes and new places for
court favorites that occupations like the
teaching of dancing, the selling of flow-
ers and the catching of birds were or-
ganized, and homogeneous occupations
like the hatmakers' and carpenters' were
divided and subdivided beyond the com-
prehension of the modern mind. But
despite the ingenuity of lawyers and
the vigilance of armies of inspectors
the lines of demarcation could not be
drawn so sharply as to avoid con-
flicts of interests. The makers of felt
hats quarreled with the makers of cot-
ton hats. The spinners who had pur-
chased the right to use hump quarreled
with those that had purchased the right
to use flax. The shoemakers fought
with the cobblers that reproduced more
than two-thirds of an old shoe. The cut-
lers that made the handles of knives
fought with those that made the blades.
The relations of the makers of wooden
porringers and the makers of wooden
spoons were equally belligerent.—
Franklin Smith in Popular Science
Monthly.

The Struggling Young Author.

"I have always read, and always
with interest," said the struggling
young author, "what literary men had
to say concerning their habits of work.
In many cases productiveness appears
to depend upon mood—sometimes a
man can write and sometimes he can't.
A man feeling in condition can do any
sort of work, no doubt, better than
when he is out of condition, but a man
may be mistaken in himself. I find
that it is a good thing to make a begin-
ning."

"Often the mere effort of making a
beginning is enough to dispel clouds
that had seemed to be heavy, but which
are shown to be mere fumes, and one
touch of concentration is enough to
bring back fancies that you had thought
were wandering far from home, but
were really loafing about right near,
waiting only to be called."—New York
Sun.

A Coincidence.

"The man who brought this in," re-
marked the editor's assistant as he un-
rolled half a yard of manuscript, "told
me confidentially that he needed the
money for it."

"Yes," was the melancholy answer.
"It's a strange fact that the longest
poems seem almost invariably to be
written by the shortest poets."

Excursion Rates.

German Epworth League annual con-
vention, Cincinnati, O., July 22 to 25.
One fare for the round trip.

Photographers' Association of Ameri-
ca, at Lake Chautauqua, July 12 to 20.
One fare for the round trip.

National Republican League at De-
troit, July 13 to 15. One fare for the
round trip. Sale of tickets 12 and 13,
good to return not later than 16.

Epworth League convention at Toron-
to, July 15 to 18. One fare for round
trip.

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 Haslet Park, Mich.,
July 29 to August 31. One and one-
third fare for round trip. Sale of tick-
ets 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 re-
turn until July 14, 1897.

Epworth League Training Assembly,
Ludington, Mich., July 29 to August 16.

One first class limited fare for round trip
Dates of sale, July 20 to 29. Limit to re-
turn until Aug. 17, 1897.

Camp-meeting, Island Lake, Mich.,
July 29 to Aug. 31. One and one-third
first-class fare for round trip. Dates of
sale July 27 and each Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday thereafter until Aug
31, 1897. Limit to return Sept. 4, 1897.

PURE PARIS GREEN

London Purple and other insect
exterminators
at the

Bank Drug
Store

We are constantly making an effort
to sell the

Best Teas
and
Coffees

of any dealers in Chelsea.
Give us a trial and see if we are
succeeding,

Will
you celebrate
the 4th?

If you do, remember that
you can find all the material at
the Bank Drug Store
at the lowest prices. Fire
Crackers, Sky Rockets, Topdoes,
Roman Candles, etc.

Pure Extracts
and
Pure Spices

On every hot day

Stop for a glass of ice cream
soda and remember that this is the
best place in Chelsea to buy any-
thing you want in the line of drugs.

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.
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 ginger snaps 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
5 1-2 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 XXIV.

All that day and the next I was too ill to move. The faithful Mavis attended me, and Darby, like a tender sentinel, was ever by my side. From them I learned that the party had been roughly broken up and that Sir Ralph had gone to London on "urgent business." Mrs. March had left also that same evening, and an amiable departure in the servants' hall at her and her husband's.

"Where is he?" I asked Darby, faintly. "He left last night," she said. "But he said good-by to me, and begged me to give you this letter." I lay there weak and faint, and read that letter. It began without prelude or formal address.

"I hear you are ill. I am not surprised. I know, too, that this illness has been hastened by what occurred yesterday on account of that letter. Sir Ralph as good as told me to leave here, and I have done so, but I am not far off. I mean to see you again before I go back to London. I will see you. I have no intention of calling at the Hall while your husband is away, but I shall be in the plantation by the old summer house every afternoon from 4 to 6 till I see you. Joan, you must meet me, or it will be worse for you—for us both. I ask you from no idle motive or unworthy one, but I think you will regret it to the last hour you live if you refuse my request."

"Ever yours, YORKE." I read the mad, impulsive words with an ever-increasing sense of indignation. I tore the letter in half, and was just about to bid Darby throw it into the fire, when some strange, inexplicable fancy prompted me to preserve it. I put the two halves together, and replaced the letter in its envelope, then turned to the child's wistful face.

"Did Yorke say anything to you about his uncle?" I asked. "Do you think they have quarreled?"

"I don't know," she said thoughtfully. "But Yorke seemed very, very sad. He told me he would like to shoot himself!" I shivered.

"Poor Nettie!" I thought, with a passionate revulsion of feeling. "She is walking along blindfold on her path! At least, she is blind, black and dreary as it is." The day passed; the night came. Though weary and worn in mind and body, I slept but little. Towards morning I fell into a deep sleep. When I awoke it was ten o'clock—ten o'clock, and a chill, damp, misty day. As the hours passed a strange excitement took possession of me; a feverish flush burned in my cheeks; a new and vivid strength seemed to bear up my limbs, and inaction grew more and more irksome. After lunch, Darby lay down on the couch and presently fell asleep. I sat by the fire, and read again and again that strange, wild letter; and, as I read it, stronger grew the impulse to meet Yorke Ferrers.

"He shall not persecute me any more," I said to myself passionately. "I will tell him the truth without disguise to-day—tell him that I hate him; that to his selfishness I owe all my misery; that I never, never wish to see his face again!" Desperation nerved me with its reckless courage, and I remember I went to my room and dressed myself in a thick fur-lined cloak, whose long straight folds fell to my feet, and fastened my hat with cold and trembling fingers, and, like a thief or culprit, crept out of the warm, bright room, past the sleeping child, and then out by the library door, on to the terrace and through the shrubberies, unseen by living soul.

In a quarter of an hour I was at the plantation. Outlined against the dreariness, and the darkness, and the mist, the old summer house stood in melancholy isolation; and close beside it, leaning on his gun, and with strained and eager eyes fixed on the path I trod, stood Yorke Ferrers.

He saw me. He came straight toward me, his eyes wild, his hand outstretched. I did not take it. I kept mine folded within my cloak. I read something in his face—a sort of shock.

"Have you been very ill?" he asked, huskily.

"Whatever I have been," I said, beginning to tremble with excitement, "I owe to you. First to last you have been the evil genius of my life. Now, with an effort at calmness, I have come here for the last time of my own free will. What have you to say to me?"

"Many things," he said; "but you put them all out of my head while you look at me like that."

"I will not look at you at all," I said, turning my eyes away; but I think it struck me with a strange pang of pity that the bright young face should have grown so lined and haggard. "Begin!"

"It is hard to dash into a subject in cold blood like that," he said; "but Sir Ralph has found out that I—that I love you."

"That you did love me, you mean," I corrected quickly.

"Do not deceive yourself," he said, with passion. "I have never changed to you in heart. I tried to play at it. I would not believe in myself. I engaged myself to Nettie Croft in one of those desperate moods when you had stung and tortured me with your coldness. I kept away from you; that was just as bad. I came, and was irritated to fresh agony. The very touch of your hand is like no other woman's. My life and days are haunted by you. Joan, let us recapture the old joys and live for each other—as once we vowed to do."

I had listened, rigid, dumb, mute from sheer amazement. My eyes were from the damp leaves piled about my feet. I could not lift them or meet his yet.

"What do you wish?" I asked at last.

"Wish?" he said. "Can you ask? I want you to live your life for me, as I will mine for you. I want the torture and the pain to end, and be no longer a foe to struggle with, but a friend that blesses every hour we know."

"And for this end," I said, my voice shaken and unsteady, "I am to leave my husband—you are to break faith with the girl who loves you? That is your program?"

"You put it harshly," he said. "I put it, I answered, 'as it is—as it will look to others—a life branded with undying dishonor.'"

"Words!" he said passionately. "What are words? Empty sounds—idle breath! Do you think they will quench this fire in my heart?"

"I think," I said icily, "that the woman who parted as did me a good service. I think that I never loved you, Yorke Ferrers, only my ideal of you—an ideal that every action of your life has falsified—that your words to-day have destroyed forever."

I raised my eyes, then I looked him fully, fearlessly in the face. The rage and shame that shook me to the core and center of my being robbed me of all softer feeling. I did not care that his face looked white as death, that an agony of appeal struggled with the diabolical in his eyes, that the words he had spoken might be like a knife thrust to his heart. In that moment I cared for nothing—nothing save the longing to repay the insult he had cast at me and the noble heart that once had been so surely mine.

"You don't mean it," he said at last, in a hoarse, stifled voice. "You—you can't mean it, Joan! You are acting again."

"Acting!" I cried furiously, scattering prudence to the winds—resolved that he should know the truth at last, even at the cost of my own self-respect. "You mistook the part I played. It was not that of a wife pining for the love of another man, but a wife who saw that day by day the husband she loved was drifting from her side for the sake of—that other man, who could not explain, and could not even be quite sure of the cause of this misery that had overtaken her life, and so, in desperation and in pain, set herself to hide it from all eyes—most of all the eyes of the man who would have gloated over her unhappiness, and misunderstood it. Now do you see—now do you understand, or have I not spoken plainly enough yet?"

He drew back a step. He half raised his hand as if to ward off a blow that would strike him down—down into depths I had not meant to reach.

"You have spoken—too plainly," he said. I heard the faint rustling through the leaves like a spectral whisper, and afar off through the still, damp air came the sound of a clock—the stable clock striking the hour.

Mechanically I counted them. One—two—three—four—five!

"I must go home now," I said. "This interview is useless, you see—only pain and shame to both of us. The best thing we can do is to forget it—to go back to duty, however hard it is. Perhaps," I added sorrowfully, "some time Sir Ralph will believe in me again."

Shivering, I drew the folds of my cloak more closely round me and hurried away in the direction of the hall. It was so dark that I could scarcely see a step before me. I groped along, feeling my way by the wet branches, till I reached the opening in the wood that led to the path-way. From there my way was easy. In fifteen minutes I knew I should be home once more. My limbs were trembling and unsteady, but the longing to be once more safe, and in the shelter and warmth of home, gave me strength. I staggered on. I passed the shrubberies, the terrace, I gained the window by which I had left the house. It was closed, and, as I tried it I found it had been locked on the inside. I must go round to the front door and ring.

I felt annoyed. The whole household would know of my absence now, and wonder, and discuss it. As I hesitated, I remembered that Sir Ralph's little study, where he saw his steward, received his accounts, and kept his guns, had a similar window opening on to the ground. It was just a chance that it might be unlocked, but I would try the chance before ringing. As I passed round the house, a sharp report rang out on the still air.

I started, listening to the echo dying away—slowly, strangely dying in the breathless silence of mist and darkness.

What seized my heart then in a spasm of terror? What chilled like death the pulses that had leaped and thrilled with fear? I remember that I staggered up against the wall, that with one last effort of failing strength I tried to utter the cry that seemed stifling in my throat—that, as I uttered it, the darkness seemed to swoop down upon me like a black-winged giant, and then—then I remember nothing more.

CHAPTER XXV.

I remember it was dark still when I awoke. A lamp burned low, a strange, faint odor of scents and aromatic essences filled the room. From out of the darkness shadowy forms stole and moved and passed back into obscurity. I tried to raise my head, but I could not lift it from the pillow. My hair as I touched it felt damp and moist, my hands even seemed to have grown feeble, and fell weakly back on the covert in defiance of my efforts.

I lay quite still, trying to recall events, memories, thoughts, but I could recall nothing. Then I heard voices, and tried to catch the meaning of the words they uttered—the voices of Mrs. Birket and Mavis.

"What has happened?" I cried. "Why am I here? Has there—faltering, as my eyes turned from one to another of the faces—'has there been an accident?'"

"Well, yes," said Mrs. Birket reluctantly; "there has. Mr. Yorke has hurt himself. We think his gun went off accidentally like. He was found in the plantation badly wounded. Now, my lady, that's all; and you really must think of yourself, and keep quiet, and try to sleep. Sir Ralph's been pretty well out of his mind about you."

She laid me gently back. The effort had been too much for me. I fainted again. Long—long hours of deep, dreamless sleep. Then I awoke again, weak, but with brain and thoughts clear once more.

I asked for Darby. She glided forward from behind the curtains—white, spiritual as a ghost.

"Darby," I said, "tell me, 'how is Yorke?'"

Involuntarily the slight arms quivered, betraying what could not be betrayed by the hidden face.

"Oh, do not ask me, Jo!" she cried plaintively. "I dare not speak of it; it has all been so terrible! Sir Ralph says I must not speak. He will tell you when you are strong."

I sighed and turned away. The great dread at my heart lay there still. When—oh, when would they tell the truth to me?

Presently I spoke again. "When did Sir Ralph return?"

"It was that—that evening," she said, and again I felt the tremor of fear run through her slight figure.

"Is that very long ago?" I asked. "Two days. Don't you remember, Jo?"

"No," I said; "it is all dark and confused. I—I went out, did I not?"

"Yes," she said. "I fell asleep, and when I woke Sir Ralph was in the room."

"Sir Ralph?" I gasped.

"Yes," she said faintly; "and he spoke so strangely and sternly. He asked where you were, and I said I did not know—perhaps in your room. Then he rose and went over to the fire, and I followed. As he reached the chair where you had been sitting, he stooped and picked up something. I heard a rustle of paper, then he said something—it sounded awful, and I rushed out of the room."

"Good heavens!" I faintly exclaimed. I remembered how I had been sitting in that chair reading Yorke's letter. Had I dropped it? Had my husband read it and followed me?

A deadly terror seized me. I put the child's arms aside and rose to a sitting position.

"Darby," I whispered passionately, "you have never told me a lie—never in your life. Tell me the truth now. I must know it—Sir Ralph Ferrers' death?"

She was silent. Her little face grew bloodless, her little hands went out to mine in faint appeal.

"Don't ask me, Jo—you mustn't ask me; they told me not to tell."

"You—you need not tell," I said; "I know."

I sank back on the pillow faint and spent. What tragedy of horror was that that had seized, red-handed, on my life, and turned it into shame, and treachery, and crime? What evil fate had delighted in making me its victim and its sport?

Behind the child's simple words I read a whole history of woe. The discovery of that letter, Sir Ralph's immediate departure, the shot I had heard, and then—last and most terrible of all—Yorke Ferrers' tragic end. My brain grew dizzy.

I laid my hand on the child's with a sudden nervous pressure.

"Darby," I whispered, "go to Sir Ralph; ask him to come to me at once. Do you hear? At once!"

(To be continued.)

Walking with Broken Legs. A new method of treating broken legs, described by the New York Sun, is of a nature to be of general interest. It is called the "ambulatory system," its peculiarity consisting in the fact that the patient is allowed, and even encouraged, to walk freely within a few days, sometimes within twenty-four hours, after the leg is broken. The Sun refers to the subject in connection with a meeting of doctors at which a man whose leg had been broken a fortnight before was introduced by one of the surgeons of Roosevelt Hospital, and proceeded to walk about the room without crutches, and with only the slightest perceptible limp.

The new treatment, which is said to have been in use in Berlin for some time, is applicable only in cases where the limb is broken below the knee.

Doctor Fiske, the Roosevelt Hospital physician referred to, gave the results of two hundred and fifty operations in which the ambulatory splint had been successfully applied. Wherever the treatment had been begun promptly, the recovery had been rapid, except in the case of alcoholic patients, in which the danger of delirium tremens setting in after the fracture was the obstacle.

In healthy persons, male or female, the method had secured admirable results. The method itself is described as follows:

The patient is placed in a recumbent position, and the injured bones are set in place and bound securely with an ordinary muslin roller bandage. No cotton whatever is used in the binding. Outside of this roller a plaster of Paris gauze bandage is wound. This hardens, and leaves the limb encased in a plaster which generally extends from the toe-plate to the knee-joint. It holds the broken parts of the limb immovable, and hardens rapidly.

The best quality of cast and bandage is employed, and the patient is encouraged to walk without crutches after twenty-four hours. Care is taken, of course, to avoid all possibility of inflammation setting in. The reason the patient can walk so soon is that the weight of the body is supported upon the upper part of the ambulatory cast, which acts as a crutch.

Dr. Fiske cited a case where a patient 72 years old had been able to walk within eight days after the application of the ambulatory splint. The healing of the bones goes on while the patient is walking about, just as if he were lying down, as the fractured limb is in no way disturbed by the exercise. In fact, the reuniting of the fractured parts is hastened, and the stiffness of joints resulting from the old method of keeping a patient in bed and quiet is greatly reduced.

Within six weeks, often sooner, the bones will have united, and then the limb is subjected to hot and cold douche baths and to brisk massage to restore it to its normal condition.

Want to Be Larger.

The Japanese Government is anxious to increase the stature of the people, and with that object in view has set about to encourage the use of meat as an article of diet.

The singular punishment for bigamy in Hungary is to compel the man to live with both wives in one house.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT FAURE.

Anarchist Hurled a Bomb Loaded with Powder and Swan Shot—No One Injured by the Explosion—Illinois Food Eggs in Death.

Meant to Kill Faure. An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French Republic while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix. While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thick net near La Cascade restaurant, in Paris, a bomb exploded. It was a piece of tubing six inches long and two inches in diameter, charged with powder, and swan shot.

No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet.

as Gallet and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police.

Gallet is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loudly as to attract general attention in the crowd. The police also arrested a youth, but it is thought probable that the actual culprit escaped.

Cheers for the President. The news spread like wildfire through the city, and when M. Faure returned to the Elysee the streets along the route where it was known he would drive were crowded with people, who cheered him vociferously.

The bomb was a clumsily made affair, to which a piece of fuse was attached, and the fuse was probably lighted by a paper fixed in the end of a stick. The presumption is that at the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm.

Scene of Previous Attempts. This attempt on the life of M. Faure was made on the very spot where Berzovsky tried to shoot the Czar while driving to the military review at Long Champs in 1897, and where Francois, a fanatic, fired his revolver at M. Faure July 14 last.

It is rumored that the prefect of police has information connecting the Paris anarchists with the outrage, but it is generally believed that the act was the act of a madman rather than a conspirator.

FATAL END OF A FEUD. Mayor Richards of Bunker Hill Shot by Editor Hedley of the Gazette.

Bunker Hill, Ill., is in mourning for Mayor John R. Richards, and Capt. Fenwick Y. Hedley, editor of the Bunker Hill Gazette, is accused of the murder.

A feud of many years' duration ended Saturday noon, when the two men met in the street. After a few angry words had been passed Hedley shot Richards. One bullet wounded his arm. The other passed through his liver and lodged in the spine. His wound caused his death six hours later.

Hedley's friends and witnesses of the shooting assert that it was done in self-defense. In extension of the act it is said, also, that several times in the past Richards had insulted the editor and twice knocked him down. Hedley had not retaliated.

Saturday the men met. Richards opened the conversation with these words: "Hedley, why don't you speak to me, according to our agreement?"

"I'll speak to you when you speak to me first," was the reply.

An Assault Alleged. Mayor Richards, it is said, then assaulted Hedley, knocking him down. As he rose, it is further asserted, Richards picked up a rake, when the editor drew a revolver.

"Shoot, you coward! I dare you to shoot," it is said was tauntingly remarked by Mayor Richards, as he moved forward, when Hedley shot twice in succession.

Hedley at once delivered himself to the authorities and was taken to Carville and placed under bond of \$2,000.

Causes of the Feud. The trouble between the men started with politics. Their differences during the last campaign were partly patched up through the intervention of friends, who induced them to sign an agreement containing certain stipulations, one of which was that they should speak to each other in public.

Behind all this there is a woman. Miss Ella Brown was Richards' stenographer. Richards wished to marry her. Hedley was organizer of the church choir in which Miss Brown was the soprano, and thus they were thrown much together. Richards forbade Hedley to have anything to do with the young woman, as he was a distant relative and aided in the financial support of the Brown family.

Miss Brown was one of the witnesses of the shooting and is prostrated.

In spite of a protest of constitutionality Mrs. Wilkie of Elwood was admitted to practice before the Indiana courts. This is the first time that State that the legality of such proceeding has been called in question.

The Government of Nicaragua, by decree, has provided for the free admission into Nicaragua of all materials necessary for mining.

The general council of the Reform Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada opened at New York City.

Excursions on the Lake. Macatawa to Have Hordes of Visitors from the West.

A ride across Lake Michigan from Chicago to beautiful Macatawa Park, ninety-eight miles and return, is a part of the program mapped out for this summer by hosts of people from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin. Thousands of visitors come to Chicago each season upon their vacation trips, and naturally the fame of Macatawa Park—the most popular, most pleasing and most easily accessible of all Michigan's famous west-shore resorts—has attracted them. The Holland-Chicago line boats, comprising the superb steamers, "Spo City" and "City of Holland," sail daily from the docks at No. 1 State street, and on Saturdays make an extra daylight trip at 9 a. m. These two boats are the queens of the Chicago cross-lake fleet; and Manager Owen says that the season of '97 promises more visitors to Macatawa from the west than ever before. Indeed, it is not strange; for the individual tourist or whole parties of pleasure seekers can make the trip at a less expense than it would cost to spend an equal time on land. And a sail on Lake Michigan is something that is so seldom enjoyed by the average person, from either city or country, that when the opportunity is afforded it is eagerly accepted.

Macatawa's pine-clad hills and shady dells will see more tenting parties this summer than any other resort on the shore. For those desiring an extended stay, roomy cottages or the services of three excellent hotels are offered, at minimum expense. The place has the gay aspect of the celebrated watering places of the East. Hundreds of regular patrons own their own cottages, and in the height of the season the Park's population will reach 6,000 or 7,000. A postal card request will secure a copy of the beautiful souvenir book issued by the boat company.

Well Known Physician. Dr. Sternberg New President of the American Medical Association.

Dr. George M. Sternberg, who has been elected president of the American Medical Association, is one of the most widely known physicians in the country. He is now approaching his sixty-first year, and it is not too much to say that every seasoned physician in the United States has either met him or heard of him. Dr. Sternberg has no lack of experience as a physician. He was graduated as an M. D. as long ago as 1860 from that ancient and honorable body, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and before he had time to see the world he found himself a surgeon in the United States army. His first experience was with the army of the Potomac, but he was captured by the Confederates at Bull Run. He escaped and went to Washington. Thence the authorities sent him to Florida, and the doctor made his first and most intimate acquaintance with yellow fever. Since that time he has been an authority on that disease. In 1879 he was sent to Havana by the United States as a member of the commission on yellow fever, and in 1885 he attended the international convention on sanitation, held at Rome, as the representative of the United States. Dr. Sternberg has rendered vast aid to science with the results of his researches in the matter of microscopic investigation, and his additions to the literature of bacteriology have been most welcome to his confreres in Europe and America. The doctor's present rank is that of surgeon-general of the United States army.

Telegraphic Brevities. Claude D. Farrington, superintendent of the National Academy of Design at New York, has been arrested on a charge of having embezzled over \$4,000 of the academy's funds.

James Williams, editor of the Ardmore, I. T., Daily Chronicle, was shot through the heart by Clarence Douglass, an Indian Territory politician. The shooting occurred in the presence of hundreds of citizens and was a most cold-blooded murder.

A cutting affray took place about six miles from Mountain City, Tenn., in which Bud Price, a North Carolina desperado, killed James Hampton and fatally injured his brother.

The decision of the Baltimore health officials to return Miss Mary Sanson, the leper, to Allegheny, Pa., will, if carried out, meet with strong resistance from the health board of the latter city.

While trying to arrest three burglars at Omaha, Police Officers Niedeman and Glover were shot, the former perhaps fatally. Glover's wounds are not thought to be serious. The burglars escaped.

Some insects hear and breathe with the same apparatus.

DEATH RAVAGES CUBA.

Mortality in the Island Is Now More than 1,000 Daily.

A New York Herald correspondent writes from Havana: "More than a thousand persons die every day in Cuba as a result of the famine and disease, due to Gen. Weyler's enforced reconcentration of the pacificos. Gen. Weyler is reaping his crop and the result will horrify the world. This fertile land is weary beyond measure of Weyler and war. Next month there cannot but be another jump in the death rate. In May it was more than twice as great as it was in March. Now come the rains, and with them an increase in yellow fever, typhus, which is already in the field, and the entire disaster to which concentrated are particularly liable. It was said weeks ago that the logical end of Gen. Weyler's policy was extermination, and now I send proof that it is true. Even were war stopped now there would be 50,000 or 75,000 deaths before a better condition of the stricken population could check the march of the destroyer. I say this without regard to Spanish or rebel. The proof that it is true is here."

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for June 27. Golden Text.—"Do this in remembrance of me."—Luke 22: 19.

The Lord's Supper is the subject of this lesson—1 Cor. 11: 23-29. The passage selected for the lesson on the Lord's Supper is from a chapter in which Paul aims to correct serious abuses which had grown up in the church at Corinth. It appears that there was a total lack of regard for the properties of worship. In particular, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was perverted into an ordinary and somewhat riotous meal. The early Christians celebrated this ordinance frequently, at some periods probably every day, and sometimes immediately preceding or following a regular meal. It was thus, in fact, for evil disposed persons, to introduce unbecomingly, even gluttony and drunkenness, into this sacred ordinance. Paul rebukes sharply those who permit such practices, and objects to the practice of combining the supper with an ordinary repast (1 Cor. 11: 20-22). He then gives to them in a few words the true significance and solemnity of the ceremony. In connection with this account, the narrative of the institution of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper should also be read (Matt. 26: 26-29; Mark 14: 22-25; Luke 22: 14-20).

Object of the Lesson. "He took the cup, when he had supped; there was singing some interval between the two parts of the ceremony. As they sat down for the evening meal, or perhaps after it had begun, Jesus blessed bread and gave it to the disciples. When the meal was completed, instead of the usual passing round of the cup of wine and water, he refused to drink it, and gave to them with the words recorded. 'The new testament in my blood'; many pupils get from these words a dim notion that the new testament is a book, in some way connected with the drinking of wine. With the twenty-sixth verse, probably, Paul's comments begin, though it is not impossible that he is still quoting the words of Christ, now in the third person instead of the first. 'Ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come'; revised version, 'ye proclaim the Lord's death till he come.' The supper is then a memorial and a symbol of the death of Christ. It is also, as we must infer from 1 Cor. 10: 16, 17, a 'communion,' or sharing of spiritual blessing, among the members of a church of Christ partaking of it. The passage cited indicates that the sharing of the single loaf and the single cup symbolizes the fellowship of those partaking in their common Lord. But it is quite true that this memorial significance of the ordinance, judging from the scripture references, exceeds the element of fellowship in importance.

These are solemn words, words to be pondered by every Christian with due humility and self-examination. But they have been often understood in a sense in which Paul never intended them. Fearful souls, mindful of past sins and present tendencies to sin, hesitate to approach the Lord's table lest they come under a curse. This is particularly true of some young Christians, to whom the celebration of the ordinance is a pain rather than a blessing, because the word 'unworthily' seems to warn them off the sacred ground. The privilege becomes a dreaded test of conscience, and to partake seems equally presumptuous. But a study of this passage in its connection with the verses that precede and follow it, ought to remove such scruples. No man comes to the Lord's supper 'unworthily' in the sense that his conduct is so perfect as to enable him to come with a clean record,

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

The past year was a fairly prosperous one for the Gloucester fishing interests, the value of the total catch being \$9,000,000, and the codfish receipts over forty-four million pounds.

A Good Appetite
Is essential for health and physical strength. When the blood is weak, thin and impure the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, gives strength to the nerves and health to the whole system. It is just the medicine needed now. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are fast, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

FUN MAKING
and health making are included in the making of HIRSES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRSES Rootbeer
is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some "Hirses" to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty. Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Radway's Ready Relief.
His life-long friend. It is the only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestion. Internally a teaspoonful in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. This is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 5 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., New York.

Special ORGAN Offer!
\$47.50.
This organ has 5 octaves, 2 full registers, 122 reeds, 11 stops, 2 couplers, 2 brass bells, handsome oak or walnut case. This special price can only be appreciated when you remember it is a high grade organ, and fully guaranteed by us. It exceeds many \$65 organs in every respect. Easy payments if desired. If your dealer can't supply you, address Dept. 77 LYON & HEALY, Chicago. Complete catalogue of Parlor and Church organs sent free on request.

Sweetness and Light.
Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physics, as they did their religion, by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physics—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Concerning the Temperature.
It was along toward the shank of the season when the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder is glad Whitcomb Riley wrote poetry about it, and there was a biting keenness in the early morning air which did not need the thin, clear ice on the little tumbling stream by the roadside to emphasize it.
I was riding down the mountain which drops into Tennessee from Kentucky near where those two States meet Virginia and was feeling pretty comfortable bundled up in a heavy coat and with thick gloves on, as I let my horse spin along, now knocking the frost crystals from an overhanging bough and again dashing out into



the open, where a grand view of mountain forest and stream spread far below, glistening in the crisp sunlight.
At one point where the road wound in to the west side of the mountain making it decidedly shady and cool, I saw a mountaineer coming toward me on a sorry mountain nag without other caparisoning than the bridle, the make-up of which was rope for head-stall and papaw bark for reins. As he came nearer I could not help noting his attire, which consisted of cottonade trousers six inches too short, a hickory shirt wide open at the neck and buttonless, a dilapidated straw hat, bare hands and feet, and every square inch of visible flesh, on him as rosy as a fever patient's, with an extra bloom on cheeks and nose.

He was a young fellow of 20, evidently careless and happy, for he was whistling, though no tune, for the mountaineer as a rule knows so few tunes that he must improvise. As we approached, I smiled out of my comfortable coverings and nodded.
"Good morning," I said.
"How'd'y do?" he responded, pulling over to give me all the room in the road.
"It's a cold morning, isn't it?"
He drew his shirt sleeve across his rosy nose with a short snuffle.
"Not so goshdarned, I reckon; and then ag'in," he hesitated, "come to think uv it, it ain't so rotten hot, neither."

That was the extent of our greeting and the ships that pass in the mountains went on their way, but I have never forgotten the greeting I received from that one.—New York Tribune.

Current Condemnations.
The Xile has a fall of only six inches in 1,000 miles.
Over 1,000,000 Germans live in large American cities.
One-seventh of the land owners in Great Britain are women.
In one summer the descendants of a fly will number 2,080,320.
The will-o'-the-wisp is caused by decay of the vegetable matter.

"A legal fence" has been defined in Kentucky as one that is "pig tight, horse high and bull strong."
Men attending the pans in salt works are never known to have cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever or influenza.
What is believed to be the largest shade ever taken in the waters near the head of Delaware Bay measured 27 inches in length, 4 inches in thickness and 10 inches at its greatest circumference. Its weight was ten pounds.
It is stated that the collection of postage stamps has brought into existence a professional stamp repaler, who for a small fee, "never exceeding 25 cents," will dexterously repair torn or mutilated stamps. His specialty is restoring the margin to envelope stamps that have been cut to shape and have thus lost much of their philatelic value.
One of those hard, practical New England women that occur in magazines oftener than in life, called on an artist, at his invitation. She looked faithfully over his pictures and studies, though there were many of them, betokening great industry, and after the inspection was finished she said, in a severe tone: "Yes, it's very pretty, but I should think you'd get dreadfully tired of doing such things. Don't you ever want to go out and work?"

Sweetness and Light.
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TREATY IS SIGNED.

HAWAIIAN DOCUMENT READY FOR APPROVAL.

Islands to Become an Integral Part of Territory of the United States—Secretary Sherman Signed for Uncle Sam, Minister Hatch for Hawaii.

Goes Now to Senators.
In the great diplomatic room of the State Department where four years and four months ago, in the closing hours of the Harrison administration, the first Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed, only to be withdrawn from the Senate and thrown into a pigeon-hole, the representatives of the governments of the United States and Hawaii gathered Wednesday morning and signed a treaty by the terms of which, if ratified, the Hawaiian Republic will become part of the territory of the United States. Of the persons who stood in the room three were present when the original treaty was signed, namely, Special Commissioner Lorin A. Thurston and Assistant Secretaries Adee and Cridder.

The Hawaiian representatives had brought with them a gold pen in a plain holder, and at their request this was used for all of the signatures. Secretary Sherman signed first, the copy intended to be held here, while Minister Hatch signed first the Hawaiian copy of the treaty, his fellow commissioners coming next in order. Mr. Thurston first, followed by Mr. Kinney. The treaties were sealed by Assistant Secretary Cridder with a private seal carried in his watch chain, the copies were handed to their respective custodians and the treaty was made so far as the executive branch of the government could be concerned. There was a general exchange of congratulations between the parties to the ceremony and after a photograph had been taken of the commissioners the ceremony was ended.

Provisions of the Treaty.
The treaty provides that the Government of the Hawaiian Islands cede to the United States, absolutely and forever, all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and that these islands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States. The Government of Hawaii also cedes to the United States all public lands, public buildings and public property of every description. Congress shall enact special laws to govern the disposition of the lands in the Hawaiian Islands. All revenue from these lands shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

The Hawaiian Islands shall be admitted into the Union as a territory of the United States, local laws to be passed by a local legislature, but subject to the approval of the President. Until Congress shall apply the laws of the United States to the islands the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands. The present treaties and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign nations shall remain in force until Congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited pending congressional action and the entry of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States likewise is prohibited. The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but with a stipulation that this liability shall not exceed \$4,000,000. The treaty before it becomes effective shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and of Hawaii. No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kauiulani.

Japan Enters a Protest.
Before the final signing of the treaty the Secretary of State was presented a formal protest by the Japanese Government, through its legation, against the consummation of the agreement. The protest is understood to be based on apprehension that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advantages, will be affected injuriously by complete annexation.

ENSIGN STONE NOT GUILTY.

The Naval Court of Inquiry Acquits the Young Lover.
Secretary Long has received the report of the court of inquiry before which Swits Conde accused Ensign Stone, attached to the United States monitor Puritan, and his friend, Ensign Osborne, of the Terror, with "obtaining entrance to a home-stead under false pretenses, knowingly, premeditatedly and with malice aforethought, then and there attempting to coax, cajole, entreat and by various other



devices induce one Marie Conde, daughter of Swits Conde, to leave her home for the purpose of becoming the wife of one George Loring Porter Stone." The verdict is "not guilty." The court of inquiry sat last week on board the Maine in the Brooklyn navy yard. The finding is that Ensign Stone has not, in any way, behaved himself in his love-making "in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." It is a broad verdict. But, to make it stronger, Admiral Bance sent an official telegram to Secretary Long, repeating the finding of the court and endorsing it.

Sparks from the Wires.
The New York Herald has started a fund for Mark Twain, opening the list with a subscription of \$1,000.

A lamp explosion in the residence of Stephen Welch near Sharpshooting, Pa., set fire to the house and badly burned the four occupants.

The Enkin Store Company at Washington, Ark., one of the largest plantation supply firms in Arkansas, has gone into the hands of a receiver on application of W. P. Enkin, president of the company.

SAVED FROM INSANITY.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Proved to Be the Right Kind of Medicine.

The horrors which accompany a shattered nervous system are known only to those who suffer. No one else can comprehend them. Weak nerves, insufficiently nourished owing to impure blood, lead to nervous prostration and insanity. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves and restores physical, mental, nervous and digestive strength. Just read this letter:

"Kalamazoo, Mich., April 6, 1897.
"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"I was sick for six months and in a terrible condition. When I was not confined to my bed I was hardly able to get around. I was all run down and lost flesh so that I weighed only 100 pounds. I could not sleep and I had very bad spells with my heart. My stomach was also in a bad condition, and my head felt so that at times I could not see across the room. I was told that I had nervous prostration and that my blood was bad. I tried medicines with only temporary relief. One day I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I got six bottles. I began taking it and soon commenced to improve. This encouraged me to continue. I had found the right kind of medicine. I am now completely cured. I have gained in flesh and weigh 158 pounds. I can eat and sleep well. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers and believe it saved me from the insane asylum." Mrs. F. F. Fierar, 1023 North Burdick street.

Literary Diplomats.

There is a formidable list of literary men of this country who have had places in its foreign service. The list was begun by Thomas Paine and Benjamin Franklin, and it might well have included Thomas Jefferson in the number. Among them were Washington Irving, who identified himself most of all with the country to which he was sent; Nathaniel Hawthorne in his English consular post; Bayard Taylor at St. Petersburg; Lew Wallace, at Constantinople; George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley, James Russell Lowell and John Hay, at Venice; Bret Harte, at Glasgow; John Bigelow, in France; and Charles DeKay, in Germany. These are the more eminent examples, and the list might be further extended by a closer study. There was Theodore S. Fay, who had a considerable reputation as a novelist in his day, long time serving as minister to Switzerland. At home Martin Van Buren had a novelist in his cabinet in James K. Paulding, and George Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy under President Polk. Andrew D. White, just appointed minister to Germany, is one of the most eminent of American scholars and authors.—Godey's Magazine.

The Finest Parlor Organs at Almost a Nominal Price.

On another page will be found a display advertisement offering the famous parlor organs of Lyon & Healy, Chicago, for \$47.50. These are very fine instruments in every respect. Not long ago such a price would have been considered impossible, and to-day it is a good \$20 less than the real value of the organs—but Lyon & Healy have unequalled opportunities for marketing their productions. Lyon & Healy instruments are known the world over and it is Lyon & Healy's policy to give their customers the benefits of their enormous facilities. Write to them today if you are at all interested in an organ—you will never regret the purchase. They also sell other styles of organs—from the cheapest to the finest pipe organs.

Laundress Took the Hint.

The private soldiers' washing at a home station is usually done by the married soldiers' wives, who are expected to sew on missing buttons and do general repairs. Patrick McGinnis had a good deal of trouble with his laundress. Sunday after Sunday his shirt came back with the collar button off or else hanging by a thread. He had spoken to her on the subject, and she had promised to see to it, but still the buttons were always missing. One Sunday he got out of patience when a missing button had made him late for church parade. "Bad luck to the woman!" he exclaimed. "Begorra, I'll give her a hint this time, anyhow!" He then took the lid of a tin blacking box about three inches in diameter, drilled two holes in it with a fork and sewed it on the shirt, which he sent to be washed. When his washing came back he found his laundress had taken the hint. She had made a button hole to fit it!

Two Bad Habits.

Taking strong coffee to cure a headache is like taking whisky to cure the shakiness which is one of the effects of whisky. It seems to do it, but the result is deceptive. The cure becomes a new cause and you are worse off than before. Better stop coffee altogether and use Grain-O, the new food-drink. Whereas coffee is not a food at all, but only a nerve-fooling toxic stimulant, Grain-O is a preparation of pure grains, palatable, nutritious and absolutely harmless. It is thoroughly satisfying, four times cheaper than coffee, acceptable to the most sensitive stomach and free from the constituents which make coffee a damaging beverage. Drinkers of Grain-O are never kept awake of nights—not by that anyway. Ask your grocer for a 15c. or 25c. package.

Throwing the Lasso.

The Mexican vaquero beats the world as a thrower of the lasso. One of his tricks is to stick a lot of long-handled knives in the ground close together within the limits of a narrow circle, and bet with outsiders that he can ride past at race-horse speed and pick up with a rope any one of the knives designated.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

In tropical forests so large a proportion of the plants are of the sensitive variety that sometimes the path of a traveler may be traced by the wilted foliage.

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

Washing Blankets.

Blankets which have been used all winter, no matter how white they may look, are never clean, and should not be put away for the summer without being washed. Many housekeepers satisfy themselves by shaking and airing their blankets, rather than risk spoiling them in washing. But this is an error, for if the work is properly done no shrinking will take place, and the softness and color may be retained for years. The most necessary thing in washing blankets is to have plenty of soft water and good soap. Inferior soap is the real cause of the damage done woolen goods in washing.

When ready to begin the work shake the blankets free of dust, fill a tub nearly full of soft hot water. Dissolve a third of a cake of Ivory soap in it. Put in one blanket at a time. Dip up and down and wash gently, with the hands. Never rub soap on the blankets, or wash them on the washboard. After the blankets are clean rinse them in warm water until free of suds. Add a little bluing to the last water. Shake and sponge them, and hang on the line until dry; then take down, fold and pack in a box and set away in a cool room. Blankets thus washed will retain their original freshness, as well as wear three times as long as if put away soiled year after year.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

From Mouth to Mouth.

The Eskimo traditions are told over and over again. Everyone knows them word for word, and should the relation omit or add a single syllable, he would be corrected instantly by some one of his audience. The narrator of the story sits at one side of the room, and, covering his head, turns his face towards the wall away from the audience before he begins.

Would Arm the World.

If all guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., could be collected, there would be more than enough to equip the standing armies of the world. There are over 2,000,000 Winchester guns in use to-day and the number is rapidly increasing. The popularity of Winchester rifles and repeating shot guns is deserved, for they always give entire satisfaction, and for strong and accurate shooting they are unsurpassed. These guns are made in all desirable calibers and styles. Every gun has to pass the most severe tests before it leaves the works, which insures its being perfect. When buying a gun the Winchester is the make to take, for it can always be relied upon. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Mrs. Newrocks—I like our new butter very much. Mr. Newrocks—So do I; but sometimes I'm afraid he has a poor opinion of us.—Philadelphia Press.



my sister, when you can get help for asking? Don't fear to tell her everything. The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief—at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham—received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.
"I was troubled with such an aching in my back and hips, and I felt so tired all the time, and had for four years. For the last year it was all I could do to drag around. I would have such a ringing in my head by spells that it seemed as though I would grow crazy. I ached from my shoulders to my feet and was very nervous. I was also troubled with a white discharge. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., received a prompt reply and followed her advice, and now I have no backache and begin to feel as one ought; in fact, I never felt better in ten years than I do now. I thank God that I went doctoring with Mrs. Pinkham when I did, for if I had not I know I would have been in my grave."
—MRS. NELLIE E. COLONY, Nahma, Mich.

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er Be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO



DRUNK
Akins can be saved without their knowing it. ANTI-ZAG, the marvelous cure for the drunk habit. Write Mrs. N. A. CHURCH COMPANY, 20 Broadway, New York. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

"A Bundle of Nerves."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that bitter tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep and digest well, the three media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves. In common with the rest of the system, the mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

"Hullo" and "Hurrah."

Phylology teaches us that names were not born outright, but were the outcome of more or less slow growth. Among exclamations in common use, "Hullo!" and "Hurrah!" have curious origins attributed to them. It is said that the people of Camwood Forest, in Leicestershire, when they desire to hail a person in the distance, still call out not "hullo!" but "halloap!" a survival of the times when one cried to another, "A loup! a loup!" or as we should now say, "Wolf! wolf!" "Hurrah!" again, according to one authority, is derived from the Slavonic huraj, "to Paradise," which signifies that all soldiers who fell fighting valiantly went straight to heaven.

There is a 'Class' of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Overcome Difficulties.

Accustom yourself to master and overcome things of difficulty; for, if you observe, the left hand, for want of practice, is insignificant, and not adapted to general business; yet it holds the bridle better than the right from constant use.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

You needn't pack up any worries. You can get them anywhere as you go along.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, 1905.

Reflection is a key that unlocks the treasures of the memory.

SILENT SUFFERERS.

Women do not Like to Tell a Doctor the Details of Their Private Ills.

The reason why so many women suffer in silence from the multiple disorders connected with their sexual system is that they cannot bear to broach the subject to a man, even if he is a physician.
No one can blame a modest, sensitive woman for this reticence. It is unnecessary in these times, however, for a woman makes to all afflicted women a most generous offer. Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., bids every woman who suffers to write to her and confide every symptom that annoys her, and she will give her advice without charge, and that advice is based upon the greatest experience ever possessed by man or woman in this country; and extends over a period of twenty-three years, and thousands upon thousands of cases. Why suffer in silence any longer, when you can get help for asking? Don't fear to tell her everything.
The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief—at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham—received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.
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—MRS. NELLIE E. COLONY, Nahma, Mich.

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er Be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO

EARN A BICYCLE
600 Second Hand Bicycles. All Make. Good as New. \$5 to \$15. New High Grade Bicycles. \$15 to \$25. Special Clearing Sale. Shipped anywhere on approval. We will give a respectable set of each ten new one of sample wheel to introduce them. Our reputation is well known throughout the country. Write at once for our special offer.
L. S. MEAD CYCLE CO., Walsh Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

\$75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE
Western Wheel Works
CHICAGO
CATALOGUE FREE

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 6 for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes, venereal sores, gonorrhea, etc. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express. 75c. per bottle, \$2.00 for 3 bottles. Circular sent on request.

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.
Examination and advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for INVENTOR'S GUIDE, or HOW TO GET A PATENT. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D.C.

PENSIONS. PATENTS. CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Patent Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Bureau.
3 yrs. in last war, 15 patents, 100 claims, 2000 cases.

SORE EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER
C. N. U. No. 16-97

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
please say you saw the advertisement in this paper

Local Brevities

Box—On Saturday, June 19, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. James Sharp, a son.

The waterworks case is still in full blast in the circuit court at Ann Arbor.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A number of Maecabees from this place attended the memorial exercises at Dexter Sunday.

Mrs. Warren Guerlin has our thanks for a basket of the finest strawberries that we have seen this year.

Chester's young people who are attending the various colleges have returned home for their vacations.

The new telephone line between Chelsea and Stockbridge is now ready for business. Office in the Standard office.

Don't fail to attend the presentation of "The Stolen Will" at the opera house Friday evening, July 2, by the Juniors.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt in Lima, Friday, June 25. All are invited.

The final stage of the bicycle mania is when women take their worn-out bicycles, paint and decorate them and hang them in their rooms for ornaments.

The show windows of the various stores about town now claim the attention of the boys, the displays of fireworks being the attraction.

Pickney intends to celebrate the Fourth. There will be plenty of sports, among which will be a ball game between Stockbridge and Chelsea.

Mr. Farmer, have you some blooded cattle, sheep or hogs that you want to sell? Try a reading notice in The Standard. Three lines three weeks for 25 cents.

The South Lake and Waterloo ball teams crossed bats at the latter place last Sunday, and the score stood at 21 to 15 in favor of the South Lake boys at the end of the game.

We are in receipt of a copy of a march two-step entitled "Belle of Detroit," with the compliments of the author, William H. Freer. Copies can be procured at the Bank Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Yost wish to extend their thanks to the Glazier Stove Co. for the present of a No. 103 blue flame cook stove and a No. 8 B. & B. oven, also to the employees of the Glazier Stove Co. for the present of \$23 in cash.

Last Saturday Mrs. H. Mahrie was at work in her house when she felt a pain in her face, and on examination found that she had been struck by a shot from an air gun. It missed her eyes by about a quarter of an inch. — Manchester Enterprise.

One or two important bills—important to taxpayers, at least—have become laws, among them being an act providing for the publication of the proceedings of annual school meetings and an annual financial statement in graded school districts. Also for the printing or writing of financial statements of townships for distribution at the annual town meeting.

About three years ago one of our valued exchanges came out with a long editorial attempting to prove that the long extended drought was caused by the system of drainage that was being carried out in this country. It must be that the advice given by that paper—that the drains be stopped up—was taken, as the amount of rain that we have enjoyed this year has been larger than that of any year in the new memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Archie W. Wilkinson has been receiving the congratulations of his friends for the past few days over his appointment as deputy oil inspector for this district from T. R. Smith, oil inspector. This appointment is a deserved recognition of the hard work done in the past by Mr. Wilkinson for the republican party and his nominees, to whom he has always been faithful. If Arch makes as good an inspector as James L. Gilbert, who has occupied the position for the past four years, he will need to keep moving.

By the lighting of a can of gasoline in the Van dressmaking parlors over the big dry goods store of Holmes, Dancer & Co., at Northville Thursday afternoon a lively fire occurred. The dressmaking shop and furnishings together with several finished and unfinished dresses, were entirely ruined. Miss Van was somewhat burned and partially suffocated by smoke, narrowly escaping fatal injuries by being carried from the rooms and down the stairs by some of the business men after her clothing had caught fire. The stock of Holmes, Dancer & Co., underneath was damaged by water in the neighborhood of \$2000 by the time the fire department had subdued the flames.

Personal Mention

J. G. Webster spent Friday at Ann Arbor.

R. J. Beckwith spent Sunday at Napoleon.

Mrs. Ed. Vogel spent Wednesday at Jackson.

Max Moon of Albion spent Monday at this place.

Mrs. Allen Stephens is visiting relatives in Detroit.

Mrs. Geo. Thorndike is visiting friends at Detroit.

S. A. and F. G. Mapes spent Sunday at Plainfield.

Mrs. W. G. Kempf spent Tuesday at Kalamazoo.

T. S. James of Dexter spent Tuesday at this place.

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

Henry Miles of Grass Lake spent Tuesday at this place.

A. W. and Tommie Wilkinson spent Friday at Detroit.

Mrs. Amelia Glover is spending this week at Ypsilanti.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Vogel spent Sunday at Ann Arbor.

J. S. Cummings spent the first of the week at Kalamazoo.

Frank McNamara of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

Howard Brooks of Manchester spent Sunday at this place.

Miss Grace Billings of Toledo is the guest of relatives here.

Miss Alice McGuire is visiting relatives at Jackson and Adrian.

Harry Moon of Albion is spending this week with friends here.

Miss Mabel Stephens of Toledo is the guest of Miss Ione Wood.

Miss Viola Wallace of Ann Arbor is the guest of friends here.

Mrs. J. A. Eisenman and daughter were Dexter visitors this week.

Frank Mellenkamp of Grass Lake was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

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

Misses Matie Simson and Pearl Davis spent Sunday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. A. H. Stedman and children are visiting relatives in Toledo.

Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit spent Sunday with her parents here.

Mrs. F. D. Cummings visited friends at Kalamazoo the first of the week.

Miss Sophia Schatz spent last week with Jackson and Grass Lake friends.

Rev. Thomas Holmes preached at North Leoni and Michigan Center Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R'char's are spending a few days with relatives at Belleville.

Will Clark of River Rouge is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Clark.

Mrs. E. P. Crittenden of Adrian was the guest of H. Speer and family this week.

Chas. Eisele left Tuesday afternoon for Cleveland where he has accepted a position.

Henry Schwellkerath has returned to Cleveland after spending several weeks at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Cummings of Kalamazoo are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cummings.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Wild and Mrs. S. Braun of Ann Arbor were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Walte and daughter, Mrs. Irving of Watertown, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gates.

Mrs. Sarah Ayers of Milburn, N. J., and Mrs. D. D. Altkin of Flint have been the guests of D. B. Tichenor this week.

Mrs. W. H. Haight of Topeka, Kan., has been spending the past week at this place, the guest of her cousins Frank Cooper, Mrs. E. D. Chipman and Mrs. H. M. Conk.

Misses Edith Boyd and Helen Hepfer are attending commencement exercises at Fowlerville this week. Miss Francis Streeter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Streeter, formerly of this place, was one of the graduates.

Notice. Until July, I will be in Saline Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week. Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays I may be found in my office over the Bank Drug Store, where I will be pleased to meet any and all who may be in need of dental work which will be done in a careful and thorough manner. All work guaranteed satisfactory. I have come to Chelsea with the intention of making it my permanent residence. G. E. HATHAWAY, D. D. S.

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.

Modern Medicine.
The great improvement in the present as compared with the past methods of administering medicines deserves a passing comment. Scarcely a generation ago the threat of a dose of the nauseous drugs of the day was sufficient to suppress the worst of evil propensities in the most wicked boy. When actually in need of medication, he was held in the chair and gagged to exhaustion in the parental anxiety to measure the capacity of his unwilling stomach with the bulky contents of the justly hated bottle. Frequently the struggle had more to do with the perspiration than the medicine. Very often, for obvious reasons, the bottle broke before the fever. Castor oil was a punishment, rhubarb was a terror and senna an abomination.
The nauseous mixtures of our grandparents are now replaced by the elegant and almost tasty compounds of modern pharmacy. The essentials of the former medicines are now given in the forms of condensed extracts and alkaloids, in proportionately reduced bulk and in consistently concentrated form. Single remedies with special indications take the place of the old fashioned shotgun mixtures. Tablets, pellets and pills no longer offend the palate, and even quinine, the bitterest enemy of taste, now comes for favor in sugar coated armor. The irritable stomach which denies the usual approach to the internal economy is now diplomatically checked by an injection under the skin, which, although a longer way round, is a surer way home.—Dr. George F. Shradley in Forum.

The Battle of Redonda.
Not far from St. Thomas, a matter of perhaps 100 miles, was fought the most wonderful naval battle in all history. The Dutch admiral detected the enemy in the early morning, when the sea was covered with a thick mist, and his guns opened fire at once without warning. The fire was returned with interest, the ocean fairly quivering with spasms caused by the shock of frequent discharges. Somehow or other the enemy's shots, which sounded like a bombardment, seemed to fall short or go wide of the mark, for not even a splash of a ball was heard, and the Dutch ships remained unscathed. On the other hand, the Dutch could not see the terrible execution their guns were doing until nearly the middle of the forenoon, when the fog lifted, revealing to their astonished gaze not the vessels of the enemy, but a great rock standing out of the sea. They had been firing at it for five hours, and the sound of the return shots they heard was the echo from the solid wall of granite. They named the place Redonda, which means sent, rolled or driven back, and Redonda it is to this day.—New York Press.

American Life Insurance.
In no country is the business of life insurance on a sounder or more conservative basis than in the United States. There were some attempts made in the early years of the century to start life insurance companies, but life insurance was not popular in those days, it being regarded by many, as the quaint remark of a writer of the period puts it, as "wicked to insure their lives, or to travel in steamboats against wind and tide." The three largest companies at present doing business began in 1841, 1843 and 1859.

The remarkable development in the business began after the civil war, and it has grown with an unexampled progress. The great conservative life insurance companies stood the shock of the financial convulsions of 1873 and 1893 better than other financial institutions, and the words of the famous mathematician, De Morgan, still remain true, "There is nothing in the commercial world which approaches, even remotely, the security of a well established life office." The three large companies receive annually in premiums and other income about \$100,000,000, their assets aggregate about \$600,000,000, and they have outstanding insurance to the amount of about \$2,400,000,000. The natural presumption arising from a study of the development of such an enterprise is that to have maintained its place in the great field of competition it must have subserved a purpose of great benefit to society.—Catholic World.

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

Best Kerosene Oil FOR Blue Flame Stoves 9 cents per Gal.

FREE AT HANDS

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

Chelsea Mills Prices.
Spring Wheat Pat., 25 lbs.....75c
Full Patent, 25 lbs.....75c
Half Patent, 25 lbs.....70c
Daily Bread or O. K., 25 lbs.....65c
Fancy Roller, 25 lbs.....55c
Graham, 10 lbs.....30c
Something of great value given in every 50 lb. sack of O. K. Special prices on large quantities.

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

Sheriff's Sale.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, THE CIRCUIT Court for the County of Washtenaw S. S. Andrew J. Warren vs. George B. Mason. By virtue of an execution in the above entitled Cause issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 15th day of February A. D. 1897, levy upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendant George B. Mason in to the following described real estate situated in the township of Pittsfield and Saline in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to wit: Lots No. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight of Sec. 5 of Atlas H. Rison's addition to the Village of Saline according to the recorded plat thereof. Which said real estate I shall sell at public vendue at the South front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid (That being the place where the Circuit Courts for said County are held) on the 9th day of August A. D. 1897 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Dated June 19th A. D. 1897. WILLIAM JUDSON, Sheriff. Frank E. Jones, Attorney for Plaintiff.



Hay Tedders

and Tiger Rakes at lowest prices. Also a few cultivators at prices to close. We are making right prices on Hammocks and Baby Carriages. Also Lumber Wagons, Buggies and Road Wagons.

W. J. KNAPP.

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.

New Telephone Line

Between Chelsea and Stockbridge, via Waterloo.

Now Open for Business.

Rate 20 cents, and can talk as long as you please.

Messenger Service 10c.

No charge, except messenger fee, if person sent for is not found.

Office in the Standard Office.

ADAM EPPLER

"THE BUTCHER"

keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

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

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

ADAM EPPLER.

Farmers, Attention!

If you are looking for

Cultivators

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

Hoag & Holmes.

Hay Tedders and Horse Rakes.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

BIG CARGOES OF TEA.

IMPORTERS WILL FORESTALL THE NEW TARIFF.

Vast Quantities En Route from China and Japan—Row Again Breaks Out Among Wyoming Sheepmen—Sheriff's posse kills a Train Robber.

Heavy Shipments of Tea.

More tea is now afloat on the Pacific ocean than ever before at one time. The importers of New York and other Eastern cities have made large purchases in China and Japan for immediate delivery, and are having it hurried across the Pacific in order to enter it before the Dingley bill goes into effect. A thousand tons of new crop tea has been landed at Tacoma, Wash., and 12,000,000 pounds are on the ocean between Yokohama and that port. This comprises the cargoes of the steamers Braemar, Mogul, Tacoma and Victoria. The Canadian Line is also bringing heavy shipments.

Train Robber Wounded.

An attempt was made late Wednesday night to hold up a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern passenger train near Salem, Ill., sixty-five miles east of St. Louis. The attempt failed through the weakening of one of the robbers, who informed the sheriff of the gang's plans. With a posse the sheriff went to the scene of the hold-up before train time. He found the track piled high with timbers. At the appearance of the posse the gang scattered, and most of them escaped, though fired upon by the sheriff and his officers. One of the robbers was shot and captured, and he is now dying in jail at Salem, where he was taken.

Cattlemen Invite Trouble.

Serious trouble is expected between cattlemen and sheepmen in the Henry's Fork section, in the southern part of Uinta County, Wyo. Lately Sheepman Dave Crawford has been ranging his sheep on Cottonwood Creek, to which the cattlemen object. A few days ago unknown parties went to Crawford's camp, took his rifle and shot a number of his sheep. Crawford tried to prevent them, but they threatened to kill him and he was forced to allow them to do all the damage they pleased. The sheepmen are uniting and threatening to make war on the cattlemen to avenge Crawford's treatment.

Standing of the Clubs.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore ... 32	9 Brooklyn ... 22
Boston ... 32	12 Pittsburgh ... 29
Cincinnati ... 27	16 Louisville ... 17
New York ... 23	17 Chicago ... 17
Philadelphia ... 24	22 Washington ... 15
Cleveland ... 22	21 St. Louis ... 8

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

W. L.	W. L.
Columbus ... 31	15 Detroit ... 25
Indianapolis ... 30	15 Minneapolis ... 19
St. Paul ... 33	17 Grand Rapids ... 20
Milwaukee ... 27	24 Kansas City ... 14

War in the East Ended.

The Athens correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: "It is reported that the peace conference and the Porte have accepted a settlement giving Turkey either the town of Ligarja, southeast of Miloua, or Neseor, north of Larissa." The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the Porte has abandoned the policy of delay and decided to accept the advice of the powers.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Marion Manola, the opera singer, and her husband, Jack Mason, have separated. Obituary: At New York, John W. Shawe—At Laporte, Ind., John R. Whitaker—At Elvira, Ohio, Mrs. Dr. Goodwin, 87.

President McKinley has declined an invitation of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to visit California this summer, owing to a press of official duties.

A. R. Milne, collector of customs at Victoria, B. C., is in receipt of a letter from Hakodate in which it is stated that the Japanese diet has passed a bill to subsidize sealers. This is expected to cause the transfer of many British sealers to the Japanese flag.

William Brockway is a charity patient at the St. Louis city hospital, suffering from the effects of dissipation. Brockway was once famous as a composer and musical director. For several years he was orchestra leader for Mattie Vickers, George S. Knight and William J. Scanlan. While with the latter he composed the famous "Lullaby," "True as the Stars," "Little Sweetheart," and other familiar songs.

While Superintendent O'Brien of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was returning to Portland, Oregon, from an inspection tour of the road, his private car ahead of the engine ran into a hand car near Rooster Rock and killed Charles A. Rathbone, brother of Port Captain Rathbone, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and a 6-year-old son of R. Dunn, section foreman.

The new tunnel in the Tombay mine, near Telluride, Colo., has cut the great ore chute in that property at a depth of 450 feet below the old workings. The upper workings have shown a continuous body of free milling ore over 2,000 feet long and nine to fourteen feet wide. A controlling interest in the mine was recently sold to the Rothschilds, Gov. Adams, one of the owners, says the new development makes it not only the greatest mine in Colorado, but the greatest in North America.

Sidney J. Sanford, county treasurer, has disappeared from Barrie, Ont. He went away June 9, leaving a letter, which was not delivered until Wednesday, saying there was a shortage in his accounts which he could not meet. A partial investigation shows a loss to the county of about \$100,000, which will probably be increased by further investigation.

Mrs. B. M. Lampert, living near Angoli, Ind., was fatally injured by lightning Wednesday evening. She was taking clothes from a wire clothes line when a bolt struck a tree near her and sent a current through the wire.

EASTERN.

The directors of the Dover, Del., National Bank, have adopted a resolution favoring the reduction of the capital stock of the bank from \$100,000 to \$50,000, as a result of the recent defalcation of Paying Teller Boggs.

The entire force of employees of the Apsey Rubber Company at Hudson, Mass., returned to work Monday and the trouble at the factory appears to be ended. They accepted the prices offered by Mr. Apsey, which are considerably lower than prices formerly paid.

A woman who committed suicide in the vestibule of Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, Saturday afternoon has been positively identified as Mrs. Josephine Doriat. She was a native of Bordeaux, France, about 45 years of age, and was a divorced woman.

A lamp explosion in the residence of Stephen Welsh, near Sharpsburg, Pa., early Monday morning set fire to the house and badly burned the four occupants. The injured are: Stephen Welsh, Mrs. Welsh, two children. Welsh and one of the children are in a critical condition and may die. The house was entirely destroyed. The loss was \$10,000.

The commercial tourists from Mexico and the republics of South America reached Fall River, Mass., Monday. They were escorted from New York by a committee of business men from Fall River and Boston. The day's program included visits to the American Printing Company, the Fall River Iron Works, the Globe Yarn Mills and other extensive industrial plants. Later there was a reception by the citizens and members of the city government at the Casino. The party was joined at New York by a belated delegate, Louis A. Dillon of Guayaquil.

After a period of real June weather the reports from the northern, eastern and central sections of New England show flooded rivers and lakes. All danger from increased height of water is, of course, over, but drowned crops and rivers full of wreckage tell the story of heavy loss by fearfully copious rains. The Maine and New Hampshire rivers are doing the greatest damage, especially to manufacturing industries along their banks. The loss record will include nearly a dozen lives lost and damage to railroad and mill property aggregating at least \$500,000, distributed over a small territory. Its equal in June has not been known for a great many years.

James M. Scaak of Philadelphia, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, has issued his annual report for 1896. The report says that in 1896 the United States made 8,623,127 tons of pig iron, 3,919,096 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, 1,298,700 tons of open-hearth steel and 5,281,689 tons of steel of all kinds, and rolled in all 5,515,841 tons of finished iron and steel, including rails. There were also shipped in the same year 9,916,035 tons of Lake Superior iron ore and 5,411,002 net tons of Cannelville coke. These figures all show material decreases as compared with the corresponding items of production in 1895. The foreign value of all the iron and steel manufactures imported into the United States in 1896 was \$19,506,587, a decrease of \$6,265,549. The exports of iron and steel from the United States for the same period amounted to \$48,700,218, an increase of \$13,598,655.

The members of the general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church wrestled at New York with the question of clerical robes and wound up by forbidding the white surplice, save in the parishes where it is now used. Immediately thereafter Bishop Charles E. Cheney of Chicago, the leader of the whites, resigned all his posts in the gift of the council. R. W. Hare, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. William Fairley, Philadelphia; the Rev. T. J. Walton, Chicago, and J. S. Van Epps, Cleveland, did likewise. C. M. Morton of Philadelphia announced that Miss Harriet S. Benson had delegated him and William Treacy to state that on account of the action of the council in regard to the vestments she would withdraw until further notice the income from her contribution to the special church extension trust and the special synod trust. These trusts provide an income to the church of \$15,000 a year. Bishop Cheney, after adjournment, was asked if he would leave the church. "Certainly not," he answered. "I merely resigned the position given me by the council. The council did not make me a bishop."

The torpedo boat Cushing is now tied up to the wharf at the Newport, R. I., torpedo station. The deck over the engine has been removed, and mechanics are at work on her. It would be impossible to find an angrier body of men. Last fall the Cushing was sent to the Norfolk navy yard to be fitted with new steam pipes. Everything must have been taken apart, and in putting things together a wreck was made of the boat. At that time she was in first-class condition, except that new steam pipes were needed. Her engines worked finely. It is now found that the cylinder head, which was screwed on tight, had been taken off and an asbestos packing put in between it and the cylinder. On the run up the sound a week ago it was found the blowers did not work properly and an examination showed that they had also been tampered with, and in order to get a pressure of forty pounds of steam it was necessary to use a rope packing in the blowers. The heads of the screws in the machinery have been filed off and the only way to get the screws out is to drill them out. The officers of the boat are indignant at the botch work at the navy yard, which has spoiled a boat that, until the building of the Porter, was the fastest boat in the navy.

WESTERN.

Philip Reilly, president of the John Martin Lumber Company, committed suicide at St. Paul.

Berewanger Bros., Logansport, Ind., retail clothiers, assigned. Liabilities, \$16,000; assets, \$12,000.

J. C. Emerson, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Metz, Ind., committed suicide by taking poison. No cause is given.

The farmers of Hamilton, Ind., made a shipment of five cars of corn to go to the sufferers in India, and Edon farmers will make a shipment of four or five cars.

At Liberty, Mo., the jury in the case of William S. Foley, charged with the murder of his mother and sister, reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Fire Thursday night destroyed the fire-story grain elevator at Chicago owned by the Marshall Elevator Company. The loss on building and contents is placed at \$120,000; insurance, \$50,000. This was the third time in seven years that fire had destroyed this building.

Dr. Samuel Marsh Martin, aged 55, for the last twenty-five years one of the most prominent physicians of eastern Indiana,

committed suicide at Greenfield by hanging. Dr. Martin left no note or word as to the cause of his act. He had been in ill health for some time and was somewhat despondent.

Thursday two strangers called on J. K. Long, a farmer living near Blakeley, Ind., and tried to swindle him with the old "card trick." Long, who reads the newspapers, excused himself, saying he would go to the house and get some money. When he returned he had a revolver, with which he opened fire. It is thought one shot took effect.

Great sizzling balls of hot weather ricocheted the burning pavements and streets of Chicago Tuesday and frightened a perplexing populace into all the shady retreats in town. One man was driven to suicide and another was prostrated. The temperature reached 98 degrees in the shade. It was a red-hot day throughout the Northwest.

Harry Whallen, the "human ostrich," who was operated upon at the Kansas City, Mo., German hospital Saturday and from whose stomach the surgeons took two pocket knives, three knife blades, three ounces of fine glass and tacks, nails, screws and staples to the number of seventy, died Monday morning as a result of the operation. He had been unable to take any nourishment after the operation.

The Supreme Court of Indiana decided that the 3-cent car fare law is constitutional. It relates to Indianapolis only. In the Federal court recently the same law, passed by the last Legislature, was declared unconstitutional and injunctions were granted by Judge Shawalter against its enforcement. The State will insist on 3-cent fares unless the street car company secures an injunction pending an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court.

Perry, O. T., dispatch: The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were wrought up over the new law relating to polygamy. After July each of the forty Cheyenne Indians who have more than one wife will have to choose one of the two, three or five wives that he has, and the cast-off wives must go back to their relatives. The interest of the squaws, who have become enlightened to their situation, has become intense. Every squaw who wants to remain with her husband is doing her best to persuade him so that she will be the lucky wife. There are forty of these polygamists, and in all they have over 100 squaws.

The lives of three young ladies were blotted out Sunday evening by lightning while they were on their way home from church at Jacobsburg, Ohio. The victims are: Minnie McGuire, daughter of Rev. Thomas McGuire; Alpha Taylor, daughter of William Taylor; and Emma White, daughter of Simon White. All were aged about 19 years. Sarah Bohring was badly stunned and may die. They were walking together in the road about one hundred yards from the church when they were struck. It is believed that the steel cores worn by the three that were killed were the chief cause of their death, as Miss Bohring, who was only stunned, wore none.

James French, the Rockford, Ill., wife murderer, paid the death penalty on the scaffold Friday morning. Sheriff Oliver was sick in bed all the morning from nervous prostration, and the execution was delayed half an hour that he might perform it. French walked on the scaffold with a firm step, but as the white cap was placed over his head he fainted and fell into the arms of the deputies, who straightened him up and the trap was sprung. Two hundred people witnessed the execution from within the high stockade. Thousands stood around outside, including many women, who could not see or hear anything. French killed his wife July 19, 1896.

Rev. Amos Whitehead, the preacher whose child sent up from Madison County, Ind., two years ago, completed his sentence Monday, and when he stepped from prison he found six deputies from as many different sections of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, waiting for him. Deputy Sheriff Welker of Darke County, Ohio, got him and took him home. Whitehead is about 55 years of age, is a pious looking fellow and passed as an evangelist. He would go to different farm communities to preach and spot the finest horses of his congregation. His accomplices would follow his instructions and get them. They could be bleached and bobbed and sold in Chicago. This was worked for ten years before he was caught. His second wife was a St. Louis woman, and he spent her fortune.

An attempt was made upon the life of Gov. Andrew J. Smith of the National Soldiers' Home near Leavenworth, Kan., and his wife and daughter, between 4 and 5 o'clock Friday morning. Dynamite was employed. Mrs. Smith had a miraculous escape from death, the explosion being directly beneath her bedchamber. Gov. Smith and his daughter, Miss Daisy, occupied rooms on the second floor, and escaped the serious consequences. The residence is a wreck. Veterans in the barracks were thrown from their cots and a panic was with difficulty prevented. Gov. Smith regards the attempt as a direct result of the persecution that has been waged against him during the last five or six years. The veterans at the home are standing by him manfully and swear they will lynche the wretch if he be caught. Joseph W. Oliver, a dishonorably discharged veteran, has been arrested. Evidence against him is strong. He had just come to his room after being out all night. His clothes were bedraggled, and he said he was sorry the explosion had not killed the governor, as he deserved such a fate. Oliver bears a bad reputation.

The manufacture of butterine as an industry will virtually cease in Illinois July 1, now that Gov. Tanner has signed the bill preventing the coloring of that article. Uncle Sam will lose \$800,000 a year in internal revenue taxes, restaurant and boarding house keepers will have to buy genuine butter for their patrons, and the farmers all over the Prairie State will shout for joy as soon as the bill becomes operative. Thirty million pounds of butterine is made in Chicago a year, on every pound of which the manufacturer pays a 2-cent tax to the Government. He can afford to do it, too, for the modern producer so closely resembles dairy butter in color and taste that it easily brings as good a price as the best butter that ever came out of a churn. But now that the farmers have secured the passage of a law prohibiting the coloring of butterine, thereby leaving it the shade of mutton tallow, the palmy days of the stock yards product are over. Butterine no longer can compete with dairy butter, and in consequence the manufacturers will shut down their works where the farmers are more meek and long-suffering. There are four firms engaged in the manufacture of butterine in Chicago—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Braun & Fitts and G. H. Hammond & Co. The last named firm has an extensive plant at Hammond, Ind., and will suffer only the loss of the Illinois trade. The

other three houses will be obliged to move to other States. Armour and Swift have plants at Kansas City and will probably transfer the machinery used in Chicago to that city.

SOUTHERN.

W. S. Robson of LaGrange, Texas, has been elected supreme master workman of the A. O. U. W.

Early Tuesday morning, at New Orleans, throughs poured into St. Mary's Church, where the remains of Archbishop Janssens were lying in state. At 8 o'clock a solemn high mass was held in honor of the dead prelate, with Bishop Van de Viver of Richmond officiating. Nine bishops participated in the pageant and the funeral services. They were: McQuaid of Rochester, Gallagher of Galveston, Dunn of Dallas, Forest, San Antonio; Veraguera, Laredo; Fitzgerald, Little Rock; Herelin, Natchez; McCloskey, Louisville, and Van de Viver, Richmond. The mortuary procession embraced religious, civic and military features. Gov. Foster and staff, detachments of the State National Guard, court and municipal officers took part.

FOREIGN.

President Barrios has declared himself dictator of Guatemala.

There was a serious landslide near Brig, Canton of Valais, Switzerland. Part of the forest there and a number of buildings were buried. There was no loss of life.

According to a New York Herald correspondent more than a thousand persons die every day in Cuba as a result of famine and disease, due to Weyler's "reconcentration" of pacifics.

More than a hundred persons perished at Tien-Tsin, China, in the burning of a temple dedicated to the "Queen of Heaven." A festival was in progress and the edifice was crowded, mostly with women and children.

The Government of Argentina has been officially informed that the gunboat Suarez of the Uruguayan navy landed a force of Uruguayan troops on the Argentine coast and afterward sunk a vessel flying the flag of Argentina.

Advices from Newfoundland say that the schooner Concord of Gloucester, Mass., and about twenty-five other Gloucester vessels, including halibut catchers and cod fishers, are imprisoned in the ice on the Newfoundland coast.

Barney Barnato is dead. The famous Kaffir king committed suicide by jumping into the ocean. The startling news was received at London late Monday night from Funchal, Madeira Island, that Barnato had plunged from the steamship Scot into the Atlantic. A half mile was blowing at the time, and though a boat was at once launched in an attempt to rescue the suicide the effort proved futile. The body, however, was recovered after a prolonged search. Barnato was supposed to be the richest man in the world; but of late years he had suffered tremendous losses, and the Transvaal raid made a huge hole in his estate.

An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, while he was en route to Longchamps to witness the Grand Prix. While Mr. Faure's carriage was passing a thick near La Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan shot, exploded. No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet, and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police.

IN GENERAL.

Obituary: At Milwaukee, Andrew Lanigan, 60.—At Syracuse, N. Y., Artemus H. Manwaring of Cleveland.

Obituary: At Peoria, Ill., Dr. Karl Esch, 37.—At Hutchinson, Kan., E. J. Cole, 76.—At Greenville, O., James E. Bredan.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations, and at the best moderate yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, although in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders, and the amount of work done, are slowly increasing. Prospect of good crop and demand from dealers whose stocks are gradually gaining consumption deplete also helps; and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 25c to 35c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hull, \$25 to \$70 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 33c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 34c to 36c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 1, 34c to 36c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 86c to 88c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 11c to 16c; eggs, Western, 10c to 12c.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Hills Placed on Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grid.

The first test vote of the sugar schedule was taken in the Senate late Friday, resulting in the adoption of the Republican caucus amendment changing the House rate of 1.575-1.000 to 1.05 per pound by the close vote of yeas 32, nays 30. The affirmative vote was made up of twenty-nine Republicans, one Democrat (McEnery of Louisiana), one silver Republican (Jones of Nevada) and one Populist (Stewart of Nevada). The negative vote was made up of twenty-five Democrats, three Populists and two silver Republicans. It was the closest vote thus far taken on an issue of importance, and was accepted as showing that amendments having the sanction of the caucus were assured of adoption. The vote was taken after a day spent in speeches on the effect of the sugar schedule.

The sugar schedule was again the subject of debate Saturday in the Senate. Practically no progress was made. Only one amendment was voted upon and that was defeated. When the Senate adjourned the amendment of Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky to strike out the differential on refined sugar was pending. The most sensational feature of the day was the speech of Senator McEnery of Louisiana. It was his maiden speech in the Senate. He openly avowed himself in favor of a tariff upon sugar. He moreover defended the sugar trust, whose interests, he argued, went hand in hand with the sugar planters. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky and Mr. Caffery were the other Senators who addressed the Senate at length.

The Senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded Monday with only one diverging incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, representing the two extremes of Senatorial procedure. The House adjourned until Thursday after a session that lasted forty-five minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Mr. Lacey of Iowa for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of residents of Greer County, Oklahoma. Mr. Hoar of Mass. promptly objected, and the House decided to adjourn. Before the session began the bill of a wheel wound upon a monster petition, said to contain 4,000,000 signatures, appealing to Congress to recognize Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the Senate chamber in front of the Speaker's rostrum. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was presented to Congress by Representative Sulzer of New York.

The Senate made a great stride forward Tuesday by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii, which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill. Senator Tillman gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants to the United States. The amendment also makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen.

The Senate made rapid work on the tariff bill Wednesday. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the Senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat products, and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The Finance Committee proposed many changes in the main advancing every vote, although a counter was made on almost every paragraph. Mr. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected—yeas 24, nays 31. The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, who expressed hope that this duty on tea might be dispensed with. The Senate met at 11 a. m. and will continue to meet at that hour until the bill is disposed of. The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself were read to the Senate.

The Senate made greater progress Thursday on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed—namely, schedules H, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. The portion of the bill passed is substantially the same as that reported, all committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Vest were systematically rejected by majorities ranging from five to ten. Mr. Allison secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule, with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the Senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list. The House was in session an hour and a half, most of the time being taken up with roll calls. The bill for the relief of the residents of Greer County, Oklahoma, was passed.

There is talk in Madrid of sacrificing Weyler in order to enable the conservatives to keep in power. If the Cuban boss has pocketed half a million dollars of Spanish money, as reported, he must be about ready to be sacrificed.—Hartford Times.

It is said that by using kites the signal service will be able to issue weather predictions sixteen hours earlier than usual. This makes little difference; what is really wanted is a forecast which shall be about sixteen miles nearer the truth.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Notes of Current Events.

The alien labor law passed the Canadian House of Commons. It is almost a fac simile of the American law.

Prentice Teller, the notorious express robber and forger, escaped from the United States marshal at Kansas City.

Heavy rains are falling in Cuba, and already many of the rivers are out of their banks. Military operations are practically suspended.

Congressman Paul J. Sorg formally announces his candidacy for United States Senator from Ohio in the event that the Democrats secure a majority in the Legislature.

The trial of the indicted officers and directors of the American Tobacco Company for conspiracy to restrain trade is on trial in the New York court of general sessions.

The Wilcox & White Company of Meriden, Conn., among the largest manufacturers of organs in the United States, has made an assignment. No statement has yet been made.

"Jake" Gaudaur, champion oarsman of the world, has issued a challenge to any man in the world for the single scull championship and a purse of from \$1,000 to any amount desired.

The Kansas Supreme Court rendered a decision affirming the legality of Garfield County bonds, which will settle the status of over a million dollars' worth of western Kansas county securities.

PULSE OF THE PRESS.

The next time the month of May goes out after a temperature record we want ample notice.—Chicago Post.

Perhaps in the course of time that Teo-Grecoan armistice will just materialize into real peace.—Chicago Post.

Lieut. Peary may never reach the north pole, but he will prove that his ambition is never checked by failure.—Baltimore American.

Senators are now engaged in showing statistics may be made to work, propose either side of a case.—Baltimore American.

The Sultan now realizes that he is not the whole thing, but he doubts that he is all of it except the Caar.—Chicago Evening Post.

There is a suspicion that Russia has "cold deck" concealed somewhere. Every time the Caar shows his hand he wins the trick.—Chicago Tribune.

If Tillman can succeed in pitching the sugar speculators of the Senate the extra session will not have been in vain.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Greek army appears to be gathering again at the pass of Thermopylae. This is probably the starting point for the march home.—Chicago Tribune.

Emperor William is uncertain and vacillating about most things, but he may be relied upon for consistent hatred of England.—Terre Haute Express.

Weyler says that he is "about to pacify Cuba." He is like the individuals spoken of by Pope who "never are, but always to be."—New York Sun.

Meanwhile the six great powers of the rope are still talking. In the matter of procrastination and lung power they are simply sublime.—Chicago Post.

Utah opens fire upon Spain at long range with her field piece. The boom of her cannon ought to waken the echoes in her canyons.—Louisville Times.

If "the original McKinley man" was boiled down so as to make fewer of him the President might be able to do something for him.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

American heiresses need not feel downcast. There will be a lot of such dukes and earls created during the English jubilee.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Greek campaign in the present war has so far consisted of 80 per cent politics, 10 per cent treachery and 1 per cent fighting.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

In spite of anonymous skull-and-crossbones communications, it may be assumed that Mr. Reed is safe from any except oratorical bombardments.—Washington Star.

Knowledge is power, and from the number of college graduates now being turned out there ought to be a power of knowledge available just at present.—St. Louis Republic.

The Cheyennes are reported on the war path.

BLUE AND THE GRAY
WAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE
FIELD OF BATTLE.

Bellevue, Mo., June 10.—The following is a list of the names of the men who met on the field of battle, as given by the officers of the company who was placed in school, and after the war became one of the most influential women in her circle in a Southern city.

Guerrillas Feared by Mules.
"The worst fright I ever had was caused by a drove of young mules," said Frank James, who was one of Quantrell's most daring night riders. "A detachment of Quantrell's command was suddenly and unexpectedly unhorsed in Western Kentucky about the middle of the war. I was one of them. There were ten of us in the party. We hustled around in lively fashion for new horses, and could not afford to be very squeamish about the style of the animal or the means employed in acquiring them, for the enemy was close upon us and pursuing us hotly. Along toward night we came upon a pasture filled with a motley array of horses and we helped ourselves to them. In the bunch was an old mare with a big bell tied around her neck. Of course, we knew that this meant she was the leader of the drove. But we pressed her into service, anyway, and away we struck down a rocky branch road. You don't know what a rocky branch road is unless you have had to travel over one in Western Kentucky. It is no road at all, but simply a level bank along a branch, or small creek, that flows through a valley between the high hills, which in most any other country would be called mountains.

"Well, we were going lickity-split down this rocky branch road toward our command. It was soon after dark, but it was as black as night down in that ravine as the innermost recesses of the infernal regions are supposed to be. Though we were riding fast and making a good deal of noise, we could hear a tremendous commotion in our rear. We halted to determine the nature and cause of it. The uproar sounded like a cavalry charge, and we concluded that a whole division of Federal cavalry was pursuing us. We resumed our course under whip and spur, and louder grew the noise in our rear. It sounded exactly as if the enemy was gaining on us at every lap, and I suggested that we should get off into the bushes and wait for the Yanks to come up. Then we could surprise and rout them. On the mad rush came with a mighty clatter of hoofs on that rocky branch road. As the uproar grew louder and more distinct, we knew the enemy was near, and we threw ourselves into line of battle.

"Pretty soon we heard the clatter just over the brow of a hill from our position and we cocked our guns, ready to throw a broadside into the onrushing Yanks as soon as they showed themselves on the hill's crest. In another instant a black mass could be seen sweeping over the knoll. Then we thought probably it might be some of our own men, and that before sending our deadly fire into the mass it would be best to find out what composed it. We shouted 'Halt!' at the top of our voices, but still the mass continued to sweep toward us. Then we fired a volley into it. The flash of our guns made a brilliant red streak in the inky blackness, and through it we saw a lot of young mules. They had broken out of the pasture when they discovered the absence of the bell mare, and their instinct had guided them in our direction in search of her.

"I have no idea how many of them we killed, but I do know that I was mad enough when I got over my fright to shoot them all down, and would probably have done so if it had not been for the fear that the cannonading we had already indulged in had aroused the enemy and put him on the direction we had taken."—St. Louis Republic.

Meade and His Men.
General Horace Porter relates the following anecdote of General Meade in his "Campaigning with Grant" in the Century:

General Meade was a most accomplished officer. He had been thoroughly educated in his profession, and had a complete knowledge of both the science and the art of war in all its branches. He was well read, possessed of a vast amount of interesting information, had cultivated his mind as a linguist, and spoke French with fluency. When foreign officers visited the front they were invariably charmed by their interviews with the commander of the Army of the Potomac. He was a disciplinarian to the point of severity, and no one was more prompt than he to obey orders to the letter. In his intercourse with his officers the bluntness of the soldier was always conspicuous, and he never took pains to smooth any one's ruffled feelings.

There was an officer serving in the Army of the Potomac who had formerly been a surgeon. One day he appeared at Meade's headquarters in a high state of indignation, and said: General, as I was riding over here some of the men in the adjoining camp shouted after me and called me 'Old Pills,' and I would like to have it stopped." Meade just at that moment was not in the best possible frame of mind to be approached with such a complaint. He seized hold of the man's glasses, conspicuously large in size, which he always wore, clapped them astride of his nose with both hands, glared through them at the officer, and exclaimed: "Well, what of that? How can I prevent it? Why, I hear that, when I rode out the other day, some of them called me a 'd—d day, some of them snapping turtle,' and I can't even stop that!" The officer, daunted to content himself with this explosive expression of a sympathetic fellow-feeling, and to take his chances thereafter as to obnoxious epithets.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS
A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR
OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Vegetables Should Be Worked When the Leaves Are Dry—Directions for Dressing Root Crops—See that Your Hens Are Insured.

Hints for the Garden.
Work the vegetables when the leaves are dry. This is especially necessary for beans and peas. If worked when the leaves are wet, it will produce rust and injure the crop at least one-third its yield.

Root Crops.—Beets, parsnips and carrots should be dressed out with the wheel of hand hoe as soon as the plants have made the fourth leaf. The ground should not be dug up, but only scraped up—just enough to cut all the weeds away from the plants. The hoe should be ground sharp. With a good steel hoe the young weeds can be cut close up to the plants very rapidly. This work should be done before the weeds have become deeply rooted.

Onions.—When the onion bulbs commence to swell take a scythe and cut the tops off about one-third. The cutting of the tops will throw the strength into the roots. After the third working, draw the earth away from the bulbs, leaving the onions fully exposed.

Bunch Beans and Late Peas.—These should be sown every two weeks. Plow the ground deeply and harrow it finely; run the rows out at least six inches deep and scatter about half an inch of fine hotbed manure or barnyard scrapings in the bottom of the furrow. If the ground should be dry, water the furrow well; then sow the seed and cover in at once.

Asparagus.—The asparagus shoots should be allowed to grow after the month of May. If the bed is cut over too often it weakens the roots materially, and if the season should be a dry one these weakened roots will die out.

Rhubarb.—The young rhubarb roots require clean and frequent cultivation. If the leaves turn yellow it is a sign that the soil is poor. Spread around each root a peck of fine manure, and with the maddock dig it in.

Rhubarb Plants.
About almost every farmhouse can be found an old, neglected row of rhubarb plants from which a few cuttings are made in spring for sauce or pie. The sourness and oftentimes rank flavor of these old rows of pieplant, as it is otherwise called, make a little go a good way in most households, for after two or three cuttings the plants are usually abandoned and allowed to go to seed. This is all wrong. A good variety of rhubarb is worthy of being eaten the year around. Instead of keeping on with the poor kind, send for a package of rhubarb seed of one of the improved sorts, such as Myatt's Victoria, and sow it in a garden row. The plants will come from seed as readily as carrots or beets and mostly true to their kind, and the second season cuttings can be made freely. Cut off seed stalks as they appear and keep the ground free from weeds and well cultivated. If the rhubarb is given a garden row, this cultivation will come in with the regular garden cultivation and will give no trouble. Many farmers' families do not appear to realize that rhubarb can be had in winter as well as summer. Cooked, as for sauce, either sweetened or unsweetened, and sealed in glass jars, it will keep perfectly, and will be greatly relished in the middle of winter.—Agriculturist.

Insure Your Barns.
Before the harvest is gathered, see that you have placed a reasonable insurance on the barn, out-buildings connected with the barn and on the hay barns in the fields. Have the amount of insurance specified and written out in the policy on each building insured; then have the stock insured, the wagons, carriages and farm tools; and then the hay, grain and provender. The rate of insurance is 45 cents per \$100 in a good stock company, and in a mutual company much lower. There should be no delay in this matter, nor should there be any mistake made in placing the insurance upon the right buildings. With the best of care the barn may be burnt down by accident, and without an insurance the labor of years is lost in a few hours. A yearly insurance should be had.—The American.

Directing Hired Help.
Laborers earn more when they are kept at one kind of business throughout the day. If they are directed or permitted to go from field to field, or from one kind of business to another, they will not always give a good account of their day's work. It is a good practice to let our work by the job when it can be done. Then the man feels that he is at work for himself, and, of course, he will do more work than he would for another man.

Ditching, wood cutting and other business may be jobbed out. And this when the employer is not at home to direct the work. But the business of plowing, harrowing and tilling among the corn and potatoes should be done in the presence of the owner. When the ground has been well prepared, no weeds interfere, a good man, who is used to handling a hoe, will dress an acre in a day.

It is fortunate that men of large capital cannot invest in farms, and realize as much as in bank and railroad stocks. If they could they would soon own most of the farms in the country. And farmers would become tenants, instead of owners, of the soil.—Farm and Home.

Potatoes For Export.
A correspondent writes from Paris that potato culture is liable to receive

a new impetus since the plan of selling them peeled, sliced and dried, like certain fruits, seems to be the taste of the export market. The drying of the potatoes can follow the period of the desiccation of fruits. The method obviates decay and germination of the tuber, and, occupying a less volume, transport will be cheaper and less difficult. The potatoes are peeled by machinery, next carefully washed, sliced in rounds, and left for twenty minutes in a strong solution of kitchen salt. The brine produces firmness in the slices, and prevents their changing color, thus securing what is due for fruits. Later the potatoes are left to drain, placed in the drying apparatus on hurdle shelves, and submitted to a temperature varying from 104 degrees Fahrenheit. They must remain longer in this hot bath than fruit. Before using, the slices have to be steeped from twelve to fifteen hours in water when they will become as fresh and as savory as new potatoes.—Exchange.

Leghorns For Eggs.
For eggs nothing will equal a Leghorn, so it would be best to select a White Leghorn cockerel for the yearlings and a White Leghorn cock for the pullets. When the chicks are two days old, take a pair of scissors and snip off their wing on one side at the first joint, so as to remove all flight feathers, and they will never bother you by flying and can be kept within a two and a-half foot fence. This must be done at night by lamplight, so that the other chicks will not pick at the single drop of blood that forms. By morning these are healed and the chicks as lively as crickets. No bad effect is noticeable, and in the future the Leghorns are no more trouble than any Brahmas. Leghorns can be put in pens of fifteen to twenty hens to one cock, according to the vigor of the cock. The best capons are made from any of the heavy breeds. None of the smaller breeds is worth bothering with.—German Town Telegraph.

Soaking Parsnip Seed.
It is very hard to get parsnip seed to grow, probably because the dry, woody covering over the germ absorbs water very slowly. The seed needs so long a time to germinate that weed seeds which have been soaking in the ground all winter get the start and make it a difficult crop to care for. We have always found it an advantage to soak the seed until it was beginning to sprout. At first it should be put in water as hot as the hand can bear, and so kept fifteen minutes. This will be enough to wet through the outside covering, and will thus hasten germination. When the seed is planted special care should be taken to compact the soil closely around it.—Exchange.

Feeding Clover in Knolls.
It is often hard work to get a clover seedling on the dry, elevated knolls in grain fields. Lack of moisture is usually the cause. But the evil may be remedied by drawing a few yards of stable manure and spreading over the knolls. The manure not only protects the young clover plants, but it also holds the moisture in the soil by checking evaporation. This will soon make them as rich as any part of the field. It is usually the lack of clover seedling on such places that keeps them poor.

Thin the Fruit Early.
Where thinning of fruit is known to be necessary, the earlier the work is done the better. It is very important to have the sap all turned to the fruit that is intended to be left to make a crop. Fruits that are likely to fall early, and thus thin themselves, may be left till this self thinning has been partly accomplished. But when three and sometimes four buds for clusters of grapes are seen on a young shoot, it is always safe to thin them to two. The fruit will be finer and better.

Asches For Peas.
If you have a pear tree that bears cracked fruit, scatter wood ashes all over the surface of the ground under the tree out about two feet beyond the outer limbs. Then, at fruit-time, note the result. If the ashes can be stirred two or three inches into the soil, all the better.—American Gardening.

Dairy Dots.
Milk with dry hands.
Put the milk into cans as soon as possible.
Remove the cream before the milk is sour.
Always strain milk as soon as possible after milking.
Harsh treatment of the cow lessens the quantity of milk.
Keep no more cows than can be fed and handled profitably.
Good blood lies at the bottom, for a good foundation is not all.
A cow in a poor condition is sure to give poor, thin, inferior milk.
The deeper the milk is set, the less astringent the cream gets while arising.
The market calls for a fresh-made, sweet-flavored butter, and will have it.
When butter is gathered in the cream in granular form it is never overworked.
A large udder does not always indicate the amount of milk a cow will give.
When the cows have been long in milk, the churning becomes more difficult.
Working out buttermilk and working in salt is where the overworking is done.
A really fat heifer is apt to divert its flesh food intended for the production of milk.
The whole of the cream should be well stirred every time that fresh cream is added.
A temperature between 60 and 70 degrees is best in churning, and the cream should be skimmed off.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN.
LIFE INSURANCE HAS PROSPERED IN MICHIGAN.

Assets Increased \$86,396,452; Liabilities \$78,907,857—Need of Revision of Laws Governing the Business—Commissioner Giddings' Report.

Insurance in Michigan Last Year.
Insurance Commissioner Theodor Giddings, who retired from office to make room for Major M. D. Campbell, submitted to the consideration of Gov. Pinckney the second part of his annual report for the year 1896. It deals with the business of life, fidelity, casualty and fraternal insurance, and the figures are taken from the reports of the companies for the calendar year.

The whole number of level premium life companies transacting business in the State during the year was forty-one, being one in excess of the previous year. Compared with the year 1895 the total business transacted was as follows:

	1895.	1896.
Policies issued.....	\$ 24,502,848	\$ 23,391,130
Policies in force.....	127,850,395	129,925,280
Premiums received.....	4,354,715	4,351,979
Losses incurred.....	1,584,765	1,583,128

The admitted assets of the forty-one companies was \$1,250,491,231, an increase of \$86,396,452 over the showing of the previous year. The total liabilities of these companies were \$1,081,792,280, an increase of \$78,907,857. The increase in the insurance reserve was \$75,881,882 and the increase in the net surplus as to policy holders, \$7,488,594. The increase in the total receipts was \$12,271,151, and in disbursements, \$12,465,257. The total premium receipts increased \$8,519,232. The increase in the amount paid for losses and matured endowments was \$6,056,470. There is an increase in the number of policies in force of 102,530 and in the amount of risk of \$149,007,061.

Six fidelity and guarantee companies, eighteen stock casualty insurance companies and thirty-five co-operative or assessment companies are doing business in the State. Of this latter class five were added to the list during the year and two ceased to do business.

Co-operative assessment accident companies have flourished. At the beginning of the year 1896 there were fifteen doing business in the State. Five new ones were licensed and one ceased doing business. Since Jan. 1 of the present year, however, six companies of this class have obtained authority to do business.

Fifteen fraternal associations have been authorized to do business since Jan. 1, 1897, and during the year four companies of this class ceased to do business. They were the American National Benefit Association of Detroit, the Fraternal Union of Detroit, the Equitable Aid Union of Columbus and the Michigan Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of Detroit.

The following insurance companies have deposits with the State Treasurer for the security of policy holders: Michigan Mutual Life, Detroit, \$104,400; Standard Life and Accident Co., Detroit, \$198,150; Imperial Life Insurance Co., Detroit, \$24,700; Canada Life Assurance Co., Hamilton, Ont., \$100,000; Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal, Quebec, \$100,000; The Imperial Life Insurance Co. of Detroit, which is in process of liquidation, is said to have settled all death claims in full up to date, which has had the effect of depositing its deposit. The commissioner says that it is pleasing to note that, notwithstanding the depressing conditions of general business last year, the Michigan companies are able to make a good showing. The commissioner also assures the public that all companies doing business in the State at the present time are reliable and worthy of the confidence of the people.

Discussing the prospects of co-operative and fraternal assessment associations which are doing an enormous business in Michigan, the commissioner says: "It is only by close examination of the applications and articles of associations of this class of insurance companies and applying to them the strict rule of law governing the admission of the same, that this department has found any satisfaction relative to associations coming under the statute regulating assessment insurance. While it is true that among the many associations that are doing business in the State there are a large number that are of a substantial and reliable nature and promptly paying all legitimate claims, it is still a deplorable fact that the same law that allows them to do business also permits another class to obtain a foothold in this State who lack any desire of responsibility or honorable dealing, and prey on the credulity of the public for a meager existence. They become fairly seated in our midst before it becomes possible for the department to discern the good from the bad, and have done their damage before they can be rooted out. As I have stated in former reports, this is entirely due to the inefficiency of our laws governing assessment insurance. While our last Legislature made no improvement in the present law, the public are to be congratulated that they passed no measures to make it worse.

"The interests of the State demand that there should be a complete revision of all of the insurance laws. Until that is done frauds will continually be perpetrated on our people, no matter how strict or thorough be the supervision of the insurance department."

Fell in His First Battle.
Word was received at Haverhill yesterday of the death of John Prouslang, of that city, in one of the recent battles in Greece. Prouslang, with his brother, enlisted just before the war broke out, but the latter was struck blind while in New York and could not go. He is now with friends in Lovell, John Prouslang, however, kept on, and landed in Greece about a week after the war was declared. He fell in his first battle.—Springfield Republican.

The birth of a daughter to the Duke and Duchess of York makes the number of Queen Victoria's living descendants seventy. There are seven living sons and daughters, thirty-three grandchildren, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren.

A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were set afloat. Three millions of them are still outstanding. Three million three-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen.

DEATH IN THE HEAT.
Suffering Humanity Succumbs to Sun's Fierce Rays.

The excessively hot weather of the past week, following an unusual cold spring period, has brought on considerable suffering. Many places report the hottest June weather ever known. Wednesday the South was a furnace. In Kansas the earth sizzled under shade trees, which could not keep the mercury from reaching 100 degrees. Only Duluth escaped the hot wave, the thermometer registering a minimum of 46 degrees there, 31 degrees lower than at not far distant St. Paul. The extreme East had a few degrees less warmth. This is an indication of how the country sweltered.

Concordia, Kan., 100. Des Moines, 90. Omaha, 90. Davenport, 90. Dodge City, 90. St. Louis, 90. Jacksonville, Fla., 90. Springfield, Ill., 90. Abilene, Texas, 94. Nashville, 90. Kansas City, 94. Washington, 93. Charlotte, N. C., 94. Chicago, 90. Amarillo, Texas, 92. New York, 90. Parkersburg, 92. Boston, 79. North Platte, 90. Albany, 78.

Chicago and vicinity Wednesday afternoon and night was visited by a terrific thunderstorm. Strange visitant with the rain was hail which fell heavily in the south end of the city. Terrifying lightning flashed and played queer freaks, and thunder roared. Fatalities were supplemented by damage to property and by broken and surcharged overhead wires. Persons were shocked and injured by the electric fluid. The rain fell in sheets and choked up sewers and flooded basements over the city.

The electrical display, due to the long drought and the overcharged condition of the air, was something marvellous. It had another side than the spectacular. At the Harrison street bridge the lightning became enamored of the iron girders of the structure, and completing a circuit with the ground wires of the trolley line, turned the bridge into a mighty magnet. George Brown, a driver, urged his horse out upon the bridge in spite of the blue flames that were playing along the iron rods. The animal was hardly upon the structure before the electric fluid leaped through the iron calks of its shoes and it went down in a heap, stone dead. The draw was finally swung open and the circuit broken.

Lightning struck several electric street cars, one of which was thrown from the track by the shock. Lightning ran along the cable in the power house of the Metropolitan elevated electric road and caused a blaze in the repair shop. The rainfall lasted almost incessantly from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight.

CROPS IN GOOD SHAPE.
Favoring Weather Conditions and Everything Growing Rapidly.

The following bulletin, based on the reports of the directors of the several climate and crop sections, is furnished for the information of the public:

The weather conditions of the week have been generally favorable to agricultural interests; over the greater portion of the country. There has been too much rain, however, in New England and the northern portions of the Middle Atlantic States, where it has also been rather cool, while over portions of the lower Ohio valley, western Tennessee and northeastern Missouri rain is much needed. Except over limited areas rain would also prove generally beneficial to growing crops in the central valleys and Central Gulf States. The latter part of the week was particularly favorable in the States of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. In Nebraska the week was the most favorable of the season. Corn, which generally backward, has made good progress in the principal corn States under the favorable weather conditions of the past week. A marked improvement in the condition of the crop is reported from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and generally throughout the central valleys improvement is reported. Cold, wet weather and frosty nights have caused serious injury in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, and the unseasonable cool weather of the past week in New England and the northern portions of the middle Atlantic States and upper Ohio valley has retarded the progress of corn. In these last named districts, however, the crop is backward and the plants look yellow, while considerable rotting in the hill is reported from New England. There has been a general improvement in the condition of cotton throughout the cotton belt, the improvement being most marked in South Carolina and Georgia. The crop is generally clean and insects less numerous. In Texas the crop needs warm, dry weather over the northern portions of the State, where growth has been slow and some replanting continues, while showers would prove beneficial in other sections of the State. Winter wheat has, except on the Pacific coast, continued to improve. Harvest is now in progress in the southern portion of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, and is nearing completion in some of the more southerly States.

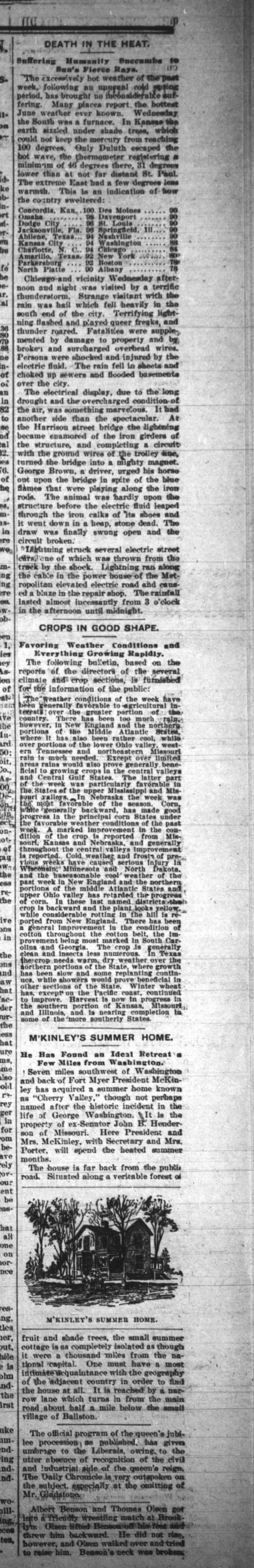
M'KINLEY'S SUMMER HOME.
He Has Found an Ideal Retreat a Few Miles from Washington.

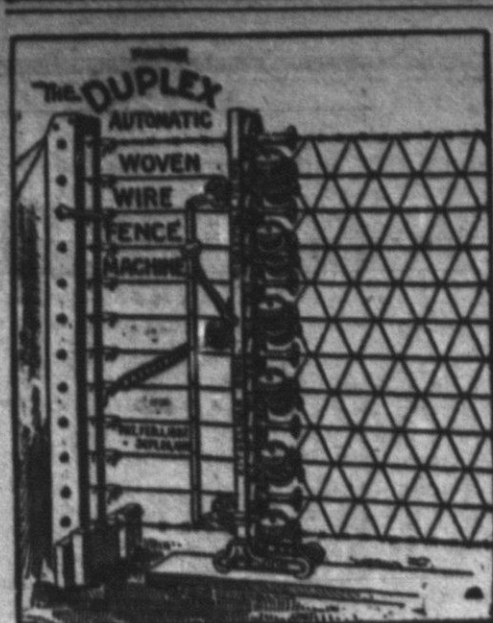
Seven miles southwest of Washington and back of Fort Myer President McKinley has acquired a summer home known as "Cherry Valley," though not perhaps named after the historic incident in the life of George Washington. It is the property of ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri. Here President and Mrs. McKinley, with Secretary and Mrs. Porter, will spend the heated summer months.

The house is far back from the public road. Situated along a veritable forest of fruit and shade trees, the small summer cottage is as completely isolated as though it were a thousand miles from the national capital. One must have a most intimate acquaintance with the geography of the adjacent country in order to find the house at all. It is reached by a narrow lane which turns in from the main road about half a mile below the small village of Ballston.

The official program of the queen's jubilee procession as published, has given umbrage to the Liberals, owing to the utter absence of recognition of the civil and industrial side of the queen's reign. The Daily Chronicle is very outspoken on the subject, especially at the omitting of Mr. Gladstone.

Albert Benson and Thomas Olsen got into a friendly wrestling match at Brooklyn. Olsen lifted Benson off his feet and threw him backward. He did not rise, however, and Olsen walked over and tried to raise him. Benson's neck was broken.





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But we do please 95 per cent of the people who give us their laundry work to do. You might be one of the 5 per cent who don't get pleased.

We use only soap, water, starch, muscle and brains.

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No. 3—Express and Mail 9:30 a. m.
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Sunday Trips June, July, August and Sept. Only

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Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Hatch & Durand Block.

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

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Treats all diseases of domestic 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. SCHWARTZMAN, Sec.

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

JOHN B. PRINTING

THE OLD TREE.

Wave not so sadly in the wind,
Thou old and leafless tree,
Nor sob that summer nevermore
Can beauty bring to thee,
That but a desolation thou
Must stand upon the sea.

The inspirations of the spring
Long years were at thy heart.
Thou hast passed through many a summer
And grand images to art.
Old tree, thou hast died gloriously
Within the world thy part.

Then sigh not such a mournful dirge,
Yet if thy voice must be
Like anthems let the undertone
Be breathed exultingly.
For thine was not a wasted life,
Magnificent old tree!

Man, white haired man, if thou hast done
Bravely in life thy part,
If true humanity has made
Its music in thy heart,
Say why shouldst thou at death's cold
wind
In grief and terror start?

Oh, stand beside the grand old tree,
And, gazing on its part,
Scarred trunk, lift bravely up
Thy last but fearless hymn.
For thou hast nobly done thy part.
What more can cherubim?

—W. R. Wallace in New York Ledger.

THE FIRST LIGHTHOUSES.

They Were an Outgrowth of the Beacon Fires on Headlands.

Lieutenant John M. Elliott, U. S. N., writes for St. Nicholas a paper on lighthouses, entitled, "The Lights That Guide In the Night." Lieutenant Elliott says:

When ships are sailing upon the ocean the lights of heaven are their guides. Even in the dark ages, when the compass and sextant were unknown instruments, the seemingly motionless pole star hung like a beacon light in the northern heavens, and the rising and setting of the sun and stars distinguished the east from the west. When, however, ships came near the land, the lights of heaven are not sufficiently safe to guide them. Rocks lie in their paths, unseen in the night, reefs and shoals spread under the water, while unsuspected currents sweep the frail craft all blindly upon these dangers.

Nevertheless, ships were sailed along dangerous coasts for centuries before a plain system of marking dangerous places was invented. The early mariners were bold and reckless rovers, more than half pirates, who seldom owned a rod of the coasts along which they sailed, and could not have established lights and landmarks on them had they cared to do so. The rude beginning, then, of a system of lighthouses was when the merchants with whom the reckless mariners traded in those dark ages built beacons near the harbor mouths to guide the ships into port by day and lighted fires for their guidance at night. As such a harbor guide had to be a sure landmark in the daytime and a light by night, it soon took on a settled shape—a tower on which could be built a fire, and such a tower was usually built of stone.

This method of guiding ships into the ports which they sought was scarcely established before human wickedness used it as a means for their destruction. Bands of robbers, or, as they came to be called, "wreckers," would hide themselves somewhere near the haven sought by a richly laden vessel, and, after overpowering the fire keepers, would extinguish the beacon fire on the night on which the ship was expected. Then they would light another fire near some treacherous reef. The mariner, sailing boldly toward the false light, would dash his vessel to destruction on the reef, whereupon the robber band would plunder the wreck and make off with the booty.

Lioness and Puppy.

Here is a tale of a strange animal friendship told by a writer in a recent issue of The Westminster Gazette. The story is unique. According to the writer, a lioness that was kept in captivity in Somaliland adopted a bull terrier. There were several bull terrier puppies near the place where she was confined, and once in awhile the little fellows would come close to the cage. Then she would snarl, and the puppies would scamper back, but there was one that seemed to have the good will of the lioness, for one day when he approached the cage, instead of growling, she showed signs of pleasure.

The puppy was encouraged, and after blinking at the lioness he walked boldly in. To the surprise of the keeper, who was expecting to see the puppy quickly killed, the lioness stretched out her huge paw and gently drew the dog in. The little fellow was delighted with his reception, and he snuggled into her warm fur and has remained with her ever since. The curious thing is that the lioness will have nothing to do with the other puppies. If they come to the cage to see how their little brother is getting along, she growls at them in tones so loud and menacing that they are frightened off. Meanwhile the adopted puppy is treated by the lioness just as if he were a cub of her own.

A Weathercock Made by Paul Revere. In taking down the steeple of the old Methodist church in Watertown, which the Young Men's Catholic association is remodeling for its use, the historic old weathercock on top of the steeple had to be removed. He is 2½ feet high, with a pewter body and copper tail, and is said to have been made by Paul Revere when about 20 years old. It is said that the weathercock was originally placed, in 1755, on the old church building that was demolished in 1837. There is some dispute about his ownership, the Unitarians claiming that he was simply loaned to the Methodists when the latter built their church in 1847, while the Methodists claim that they bought him from the town. He will probably be presented to the Watertown Historical society.—Boston Transcript.

To Rid the House of Black Ants.

You may exterminate black ants by first keeping out of their reach all sweets. Stand your cake and sugar boxes in a pan of water, then around the shelves put either lavender, ground cloves, or, better, camphor.—Ladies' Home Journal.

TIMING BIG PROJECTILES.

How Their Initial Velocity Is Calculated in Tests at Sandy Hook.

To the layman one of the interesting features in a big gun test is the method by which the initial velocity of the projectile is calculated. When he hears that the modern high power guns often expel a shot at an initial velocity of 2,000 feet a second, a rate that if sustained would mean a mile in three seconds, he realizes the difficulty of calculating the speed. An ordnance officer must have accurate knowledge of the velocity of a projectile, that he may predict its range and penetration and determine the accuracy of the gun. It is a comparatively easy matter, however, with the new instruments to calculate accurately the initial velocity of a projectile, and any one who is fortunate enough to visit Sandy Hook when big guns are being tested may see how it is done.

Two open frames are set up 150 feet apart in front of the gun. Wires are stretched back and forth across these frames, making a screen through which the shot must pass. The wires in each screen form a complete electric circuit, which includes also an electric battery and an electro magnet. The projectile, after leaving the gun, flies through the wire in the first screen, interrupting the circuit and releasing the armature of the magnet. In a space of time so small as to be hardly conceivable the projectile has covered the distance between the two frames and placed the wire in the second, interrupting its electric current and releasing the armature of its magnet, as in the first case. The interval between the drop of these two armatures represents the time spent by the projectile in traveling 150 feet. This time is indicated by the chronograph in the laboratory near by. Wires run from each screen to the laboratory, which is fitted up with batteries and switchboards.

The armature of the first electro magnet is an iron rod about 3 feet long, which is suspended vertically. This rod falls when the second electro magnet is placed a little below the first, and when it is released it acts as a knife, and, striking the side of the falling rod, makes a slight mark. The distance of this cut or mark from the end of the rod indicates the distance through which the rod has dropped while the projectile is passing from one screen to another. This forms the unit for the calculation of the projectile's velocity in feet per second. New explosives and high power guns have increased the initial velocity of projectiles wonderfully in the last few years. Projectiles may be expelled now with a force that will make them effective at a range far beyond ordinary eyesight.—New York Sun.

Naming a Burmese Baby.

A Burmese baby when a fortnight old is named. On the auspicious day, which the astrologer has selected, there is a feast to which relatives and friends have been invited. The baby's head is washed for the first time, and his name is chosen. An English lady residing in Burma describes the process of selecting the name:

The limits of the choice are determined by the day of the week upon which he was born. Burmese custom divides the letters of the alphabet among the days of the week, and a child born on Monday must receive a name initiated by one of the letters belonging to that day.

Es, kha, ga, gha, nga, Taninla
Sa, hsa, za, sha, nya, Ainga
Ta, tha, da, dha, na, Banay.

is the beginning of a jingle which every Burmese child learns, as you and I learned, "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November."

A child born on Taninla (Monday) must have a name beginning with "k," "g" or "n," and when he is old enough to go to the pagoda the nature of the offering he carries, or rather its shape, is determined by the day of his birth.

Each day of the week is under the protection or subject to the fury of some animal. The tiger rules Monday, and a Burman born on Monday will offer to Gautama a candle shaped like a tiger and fashioned of scarlet or of yellow wax. Tuesday belongs to the king of beasts, Wednesday is the tasked elephant's, Thursday is sacred to the rat and Friday to the guinea pig. The dragon dominates Saturday, and Sunday is dedicated to another fabulous creature, half bird, half beast.—Youth's Companion.

Wanted a Meal.

"Several days ago," says the Ohio State Journal, "Congressman Watson sent several large sacks of flower and garden seeds home for distribution among his constituents. The papers announced this fact, and for three days past there has been a constant stream of persons coming to the congressman's law office in Columbus. On Saturday a man came up and asked for beans. He was given two packages. He demurred to this and reached over into the sack and began to fill his pockets. When called down by the attendant, the lover of beans said: 'I haven't got enough for a meal yet. It takes more than a quart of beans to make a meal for my family.'"

From the Postoffice.

The Visitor—My man, what are you in the penitentiary for?
The Gentleman in Stripes—Collecting stamps.

The Visitor—Collecting stamps? Why, what is wrong in that?

The Gentleman in Stripes—Nothing; but dey said I ought to have took the canceled ones only.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Wine bottles are best cleaned with charcoal, broken in small pieces, and a little powdered charcoal left in bottles for a day or two will effectually remove any unpleasant odor.

Honesty is a warrant of far more safety than fame.—Owen Feltham.

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 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 "Knapfstein Times,"
Knapfstein, Ohio, Dec. 12, '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 unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

Very Truly Yours,

C. J. NASH, 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 BLASSETT,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

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

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

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Commissioner of the St. Louis & Kansas Pacific, has had 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 of Bronchial or Lung trouble, not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.

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