

Read  
Every advertisement.  
They will interest you.

# The Chelsea Standard.

Save  
Dollars by trading with  
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 24.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 440

## SPECIALS...

### FOR THIS WEEK

We still have several pieces of **Table Linen** left from our lot of "wet goods" that we will close out as follows:

One piece of unbleached 40c linen at **29c.**

One piece of unbleached 50c linen at **39c.**

Three pieces of Red Damask, 89c quality at **29c.**

20 pieces dark colors cotton wash dress goods, our regular 12½c goods at special prices.

We have put in nearly all of our 10c gingham at **5c.**

Get all you can use of these at once as our quantity is limited.

35 pieces of lawn, organdies and dimities were 12½c and 10c now **8c.**

**All Shirt Waists one-fourth off.**

We have no old shirt waists left, so you are sure of getting the right styles of us.

#### Shoe Department.

We are offering \$2.50 tan, pointed toe, walking shoes at **\$1.75**

\$3.50 tan, coin toe walking shoe **\$2.00**

Special prices on men's shoes.

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's Patterns for August now on sale.

## The Chelsea Ice Co.

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

## Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake,

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

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

**STAFFAN & SON.**

## To Consumers of Illuminating Oil

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

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

**JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.**

## NEW WHEAT IS BETTER

THAN WAS THE CONDITION OF THE CROP ONE YEAR AGO.

Prices on all Lines Range Better Than at that Time—The New Mileage Books—A Short Talk About "Dog Days"—Other Items of Interest.

#### Market Report.

The market has been quite fitful and irregular the past week. It appears now that last year's western wheat crop was under estimated and that there is now more on hand than was expected, which has had a depressing effect upon prices. Wheat begins to come in slowly and old wheat brings 70c and new wheat 68 to 70c. Some new wheat has been delivered and is of better quality than last year's, but it is not seasoned so as to grind. It should not be brought to market until it has had time to sweat, either in the straw or the bin. Damp, wet and grown wheat should be carefully kept separate from the dry wheat and dried as far as possible before bringing it to town. The dealers in town have no facilities for handling that kind of grain. The new rice of better quality than last year. None has been delivered yet and should not be for some time as it is sure to heat in the dealer's bins now. The indications are that it will bring from 30 to 35c. Oats come in slowly and bring 18 to 20c. They will probably be lower next month. Potatoes bring 75c. Huckleberries come in freely at 4c per qt. Cherries are rather poor and bring \$1 per bu., butter 9c, eggs 7c, wool is being held back for higher prices. An occasional lot comes in and brings 15c for washed. The outlook for farmers is now in many respects better than it was one year ago. The crops are generally better and prices on the staples are better. Wheat a year ago brought 56c and wool 10c and rye 25c. There is no prospect of much advance on present prices soon but they are not likely to decline much.

#### The New Mileage Book Scheme.

The railroad operating in the Central Passenger Association have decided to adopt a new mileage book scheme, which will cut the ticket brokers out of a big business in this line—that is provided the new scheme is not too cumbersome and unpopular to last long. The books will contain 1,000 miles at present, but they will be interchangeable on the roads operating in the territory of the Central Association. Under the new plan the purchaser of a ticket will have to pay \$30 in cash for the book, \$20 going to the railroad on whose line he bought the ticket and \$10 going to the chairman of the Central Association. This \$10 will be refunded to the purchaser on certain conditions. When he buys the ticket he signs a contract which is forwarded to the aforesaid chairman. The purchaser's name does not appear on the ticket at all, but to obtain the \$10 rebate his signature must appear on the back of each piece of mileage as it is used. When the book is used up each piece of mileage will be examined and if the signatures correspond with that on the contract, the rebate will be allowed; otherwise the \$10 will go into the earnings of the roads as regular fares.

According to one gentleman prominent in railroad affairs, this new scheme will mean a falling off of about half the sale of mileage. The work of accounting for the tickets will require an army of clerks since the books are interchangeable and very largely used up little by little.

#### Hints on Canning and Preserving.

In the August Ladies' Home Journal, Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes on "Canning and Preserving." At the outset of her lesson she emphasizes the value of securing perfectly sound and fresh fruits, and the necessity of getting the cans and canning appurtenances in readiness in advance. "To prevent breakage when filling the jars," Mrs. Rorer advises that they be slipped "sidewise into a kettle of hot water, rolling them so that every part may be quickly and uniformly heated. Fold a damp towel, place it in the bottom of a pudding pan, then near the preserving kettle; stand a jar on the towel, and if the fruit is small adjust the funnel; fill quickly to overflowing. Run a heated silver knife around the inside of the jar, to break any air bubbles that may have been caught with the fruit, and adjust the rubber, then lift the lid from the hot water and place it at once. If large fruit fill with a wooden spoon, arranging the fruit so that the weight of one piece will not destroy the shape of another. Fill to overflowing with the liquid, water or syrup, and fasten tightly. After sealing stand the jars out of a draught over

night. The glass by that time will have contracted, and the lids will, in consequence, be loose. Wipe each jar carefully and give the top an extra turn. Put away in a cool, not cold, dark closet. At the end of a week examine each jar carefully, without shaking or disturbing more than necessary. If you find the lids slightly indented, the contents free from air bubbles or froth, and the liquid settled, you may rest assured they will keep. If you do not find it so, open the jars to prevent bursting. Reheat the fruit, being careful to bring it to a boiling point, and re-can."

#### "Dog Days."

"Dog days" are here, but who can tell us exactly what "dog days" are? Is there such a thing? Is not the phrase misleading and doesn't it work cruel in justice to man and beast? In discussing the subject, Our Animal Friend says: "By the 'dog days' people understand the period of great heat, occurring chiefly in July and August, in which they suppose that dogs are in peculiar danger of rabies, and that human beings are therefore in peculiar danger from the disease of hydrophobia, which is supposed to be communicated by the bite of a rabid dog. The consequence is that any dog which may happen to be suffering from any disease whatever, during the 'dog days' is at once set down as 'mad.' A frightened dog, cruelly pursued by thoughtless children with the cry 'mad dog!' is regarded with terror, and is often brutally killed. Any report of a case of rabies, however illfounded it may be, is at once communicated to the newspapers, and through them spreads consternation among hundreds of thousands of nervous people, causing them to experience the very symptoms which are supposed to accompany hydrophobia. When it actually happens that a human being is bitten by a dog, he is at once supposed to be in danger of hydrophobia, and he very often resorts to expedients of prevention or cure, which is more likely to induce a simulated hydrophobia than to prevent or cure the reality. Now, the very first observation we have to make on this subject is that there are no such days in the year's calendar as 'dog days.' There are no days on which, and there is no kind of weather during which a dog is peculiarly liable to rabies. Rabies is a rare disease at all seasons of the year, and there are no more cases of rabies in July or August than in December and January. It follows, therefore, that there is no more reason to dread our family friend, the dog, in hot weather than in cold, and no more reason to dread hydrophobia from his bite at one time of the year than at another. The phrase 'dog' is a false and misleading phrase which humane persons ought to avoid in the interest of the dog."

#### A Book of Untold Interest.

Rev. W. R. Northrup of Chelsea, having served many years as pastor missionary and evangelist, has been actively engaged for some time past circulating the "Great Cloud of Witnesses for Christ and the Bible," a work of untold value for all classes, compiled by Rev. S. A. Northrup, D. D., thirteen years pastor of the First Baptist church in the city of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and now of the First Baptist church of Kansas City, Mo., son of Rev. W. R. Northrup, who by years' pains-taking research in city, national and university libraries and by an extensive correspondence with distinguished men of two continents, secured the testimony of eight hundred master minds giving their firm belief in Christ as the true Messiah that was to come, his divinity, power to save a lost and perishing world, and their bold and unflinching defense of God's Word, the impregnable rock of defence upon which we may build our hopes for a glorious future and the only foundation upon which all earthly governments can build with security. Mr. Northrup has secured several hundred orders of his son's work, many from leading men of this state. While thus engaged, he supplied in various places, pulpits, preaching on Sabbath, thus giving his testimony of a lifelong experience for Christ and the Word.

#### The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, Merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and was cured by use of two bottles for past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds and consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

#### Indian Medicine Bag.

The medicine bags of Navajoes, Zonis and Apaches, all kindred tribes in New Mexico and Arizona, contain a curious powder, known as corn pollen or hoddentin. This powder, which is the pollen of a rush, and also of maize, appears to be used as a medicine, being eaten by the sick and put on the head of other parts to ease pain, but principally as a sacred offering to the sun and moon and as a sanctifier of everything. A pinch of it is thrown toward the sun and then toward the four winds for help in war or the chase, is put on the trail of a snake to prevent harm from it, placed on the tongue of the tired hunter as a restorative, hung in bags round the necks of infants as a preservative and sprinkled on the dead. In fact, every action of these Indians is sanctified by this powder, so that, as Captain Bourke writes in the ninth volume of "The Report of the Bureau of Ethnology" (Smithsonian), "plenty of hoddentin has come to mean that a particular performance or place is sacred."

Captain Bourke shows many analogies to the use of this sacred powder both in the east and among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and it is clear that similar practices with regard to "medicine"—that is, magic—have prevailed everywhere and in all ages, for superstition seems to be the universal heritage of man, so deeply ingrained in his very nature that all the efforts of philosophers and "thirteen" clubs will not avail to root it out. Medicine bags or amulets will continue to be worn openly or secretly not only by the wild Indian and the Kaffir, but by many among ourselves who cling to the beliefs handed down probably from remote prehistoric ages.—Chambers' Journal.

#### A Franchise For Sale.

"The biggest thing I ever had on tap," said a citizen of Alabama, "was when I first realized that it was necessary for me to go out and do something for myself. Before I came face to face with this emergency I had been abroad and was impressed with the way they must make money at Monte Carlo. It was mathematically a sure thing and plenty of it."

"After I had interested two friends we all went to Mexico, and by lavish promises succeeded in getting a franchise from the government and were to conduct a mammoth gambling institution under its protection. Not the least promising feature was a lottery, and there were to be all the other allurements that attract the devotees of chance."

"It was no trouble to interest all the capital we wanted. Men of the east advanced the money, with the one proviso that they should not appear in the transaction. We imported some of the wisest gamblers of the west, and of course they went through their paces just to show what they could do when the vast enterprise became active. One night we three proprietors took a hand to familiarize ourselves with the sports. By sunrise the gamblers had every dollar that was to go into our Monte Carlo, and we put in five years working in a silver mine to reimburse our backers. We have the franchise yet."—Detroit Free Press.

#### Excursion Rates.

Barnum and Ballye's show at Ann Arbor, Tuesday, August 17. The Michigan Central will sell excursion tickets for one fare for the round trip with 50 cents added for admission ticket to the show.

National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Buffalo. A rate of \$6.15 for the round trip from Chelsea has been made. Sale of tickets August 21, 22 and 23. Good to return not earlier than August 24, nor later than August 31, with privilege of extension. See bills.

The Michigan Central will run a grand excursion to Niagara Falls Thursday, August 5. The train will leave Chelsea at 6:45 a. m. and arrive at Niagara Falls 4:15 p. m. and the fare will be \$4.25. Tickets good going only on this special train, and to return on regular trains leaving Niagara Falls not later than August 9. They will also run an excursion to Alexandria Bay in the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and the rate is but \$5.50 higher than to the Falls. Tickets good to return until August 12.

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

Epworth League Training Assembly, Ludington, Mich., July 29 to August 16. One first class limit fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 20 to 29. Limit to return until Aug. 17, 1897. Camp-meeting, Island Lake, Mich., July 29 to Aug. 31. One and one-third first-class fare for round trip. Dates of sale July 27 and each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter until Aug. 31, 1897. Limit to return Sept. 4, 1897.

Why don't you pay the printer?

## Silverware and Jewelry

You can always find large assortments of these goods at the lowest prices at the

## Bank Drug Store

Ten sets, cake baskets, sugar spoons, etc. Watches, clocks, rings, chains, pins, etc.

Also remember us

when needing anything in the line of

## Spectacles,

## Eye Glasses,

Colored glasses, glasses to keep dust from the eyes, etc.

Cherry and Grape Phosphates are the

## Popular Drinks

just now and the popular place to get them is at the Bank Drug Store where they draw them right off the ice.

Choice Japan

## T T T

Ask for a sample of our grade at 30c.

Try our coffee at 22c per lb. We are selling coffee at 15c per lb that suits

19 People out of 20

Try it.

## Pure Spices and

## Pure Extracts

at the Bank Drug Store.

Try our

## Eldorado Castor Oil.

for

## Harvesting Machines

at 25c per gal.

Can rubbers 5c per doz.

8-lb pail family white fish for 38c.

25 lbs. brown sugar \$1.00.

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 gingersnaps 5c lb.

5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c.

Heavy lantern globes 5c.

Pint bottles catsup for 10c.

Choice honey 12 1-2c 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.



## RECONSIGNING GRAIN

## SOUTHWESTERN RAILROADS IGNORE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

Will Test the Orders of That Body—Gold Discoveries Said to Affect the Value of Bar Silver—Keene Again on His Feet.

**Muddle in Shipping Rates.**  
All the southwestern railroads are reconsigning grain from Kansas City to Texas local points at the balance of the through rates, despite the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which practically dealt a death blow to the reconsigning privilege at Kansas City. The full text of the decision has been received by shippers and railroad men of Kansas City, and they agree that it does not apply to grain shipments to Texas points. It affects the reconsigning of grain, they say, at the balance of through rate to Chicago and the Mississippi river, but this privilege was withdrawn by the railroads last November. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific roads agreed Thursday to handle grain to Texas at Kansas City in the old way. They consider that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is only an opinion and must be followed with an order to the railroads to abolish reconsigning privileges before it can become effective.

**Great Floods at Youngstown, Ohio.**  
At 7 o'clock Thursday night a terrific cloudburst struck Youngstown, Ohio, flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire country east and west for twenty miles was flooded and the damage will be enormous. The Erie Railroad west of Sharon for the same distance, was entirely washed out, and orders were issued to discontinue all trains. On every railroad leading into the city, came reports of extensive washouts and bridges swept away, and railroad officials say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever known.

**Standing of the Clubs.**  
Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Boston . . . 52-21	Philadelphia . . . 36-41
Cincinnati . . . 46-25	Louisville . . . 33-42
Baltimore . . . 46-25	Brooklyn . . . 32-41
New York . . . 43-29	Chicago . . . 33-43
Cleveland . . . 41-31	Washington . . . 28-44
Pittsburgh . . . 34-38	St. Louis . . . 15-50

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

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 51-24	Detroit . . . 39-41
Columbus . . . 51-25	Grand Rapids . . . 26-51
St. Paul . . . 52-31	Minneapolis . . . 25-56
Milwaukee . . . 50-31	Kansas City . . . 23-58

**Price of Bar Silver.**  
Bar silver declined at New York Wednesday to the lowest price in two years, and private dispatches from abroad received in Wall street were to the effect that the holders of the white metal had "weakened." Some of the bullion brokers assumed that this meant that the silver pool was liquidating its holdings. Other brokers were of the opinion that the lessened demand for silver in the East, through the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, among other reasons, was responsible for the decline. Outsiders generally called attention to the fact that the recession in price came simultaneously with the announcement of the great gold discoveries in the Klondike region.

**Work of a Famous Financier.**  
James R. Keene is in the saddle again, and Wall street has found it out. On the floor of the exchange and in every broker's office Wednesday this brilliant, daring man was credited with having so conducted the recent dashing campaign in sugar that he has increased his wealth by fully \$2,000,000. He reappears, therefore, in the front rank of American financiers, from which adversity temporarily crowded him. For years he fought with his back to the wall, but he paid his obligations, principal and interest.

## BREVITIES.

Gen. D. W. Caldwell, president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, died Wednesday at Cleveland. He was formerly general manager of the Pennsylvania lines, was president of the Nickel Plate, and succeeded John Newell as president of the Lake Shore.

A cloudburst near Carnegie, Pa., damaged property to the extent of \$25,000. At the Panhandle mines of M. A. Hanna & Co. the powder storehouse, railroad tracks and cars were washed away. The water rose so rapidly that the miners were forced to flee to the hills for safety.

**Obituary:** At Dorchester, Mass., James F. Babcock, inventor of the fire extinguisher, 63.—At Dayton, Ohio, Commodore James Applegate, 80; Levi B. Jones, 91.—At Chillicothe, Mo., Editor P. A. Leonard.—At Bloomington, Ill., Nelson M. Hurt.—At London, Sir John Charles Bucknill, 79; Sir John Skelton.

Thursday the statue to Gen. John A. Logan was unveiled at Chicago. The ceremony was accomplished in the presence of a multitude notable in its factors, and with a magnificence of detail quite unprecedented. The widow of the dead general, army officers who served with him, members of President McKinley's cabinet, and United States Senators sat in the shadow of St. Gauden's heroic statue and took part in the exercises.

On June 16 fire broke out in the royal palace at Bangkok, Siam, and for a time threatened to be a very serious conflagration. Fortunately there was little wind and the blaze was confined to the building in which it started. A quantity of medical stores, 500 rifles and much ammunition were destroyed. The latter exploded and several people were injured.

Four women and two men were killed by an explosion in the loading department at the armory of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn. Two men were fatally hurt and at least a dozen persons were seriously injured.

## EASTERN.

John Kelso, wanted in Pittsburgh, Pa., on a charge of murder, escaped from a Chicago and Alton train near Odell, Ill., Friday night, and is still at large. The crime for which Kelso is wanted was the killing of a companion during a saloon fight in Pittsburgh several months ago. Kelso, while handcuffed, leaped through the window while the train was running at full speed.

Never was Cuvier's assertion that the dog is the most useful creature ever made by man better exemplified than when two of those faithful animals rushed into the waters of the Hudson at Highland Falls, N. Y., and dragged to life and safety two human beings who, but for their assistance, might now be at the bottom of the river. The dogs belong to J. Pierpont Morgan, the millionaire.

The Connecticut river at Windsor Locks, Conn., is higher than at any time during the present year. The water stands at 15 feet above the normal height. Word comes from Suffield that the crops were greatly damaged by the heavy rains. Tobacco especially suffered greatly, and it is estimated that at least \$50,000 damage has been done. In Windsor, it is reported, acres of young tobacco are under water.

The Empire State express broke all records for a regular train run Friday. It traveled from Syracuse to Buffalo, 149 miles, in 143 minutes, making no allowance for a two-minute stop at Rochester and the slow ups incidental to the run for water and at crossings. This is the fastest run ever made by a regular train. Engineer Edgerton believes he made some record-breaking miles, but as he was not out for a record no one on the train timed the miles as they were run. The train carried its complement of coaches and the regular engine drew it.

The story of Saturday night's storm at Meadville, Pa., terminated in a terrific electrical disturbance. A dozen barns, Zion Lutheran Church and three residences were struck by lightning. The house of Henry Campfield was demolished, but, fortunately, the family was away. Holes were washed in some of the main streets six feet deep, and a water main burst, obliterating the foot of Spring street. The Erie Railway suffered several serious washouts between Meadville and Millers, fifteen miles—one of them ninety feet long by twenty-five deep. The water in Conneaut Lake rose nineteen inches in ten hours.

Tea importers in New York are confronted with the prospect of a heavy loss on their importation of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds which began arriving about July 1. It was ordered when the general impression was that Congress would put a duty on tea. It is of the first crop, the finest tea of the year, and to forestall the tariff the importers took all they could get. When the tariff on tea was abandoned it left the second crop and every other inferior grade of tea free to come in, and consequently there is a large stock of high grade tea to be sold at a sacrifice. Charles A. O'Donohue, of the well-known tea importing house, said: "When the rush for tea began, Chinese and Japanese merchants advanced their prices and reaped a harvest. To-day tea is fully 5 cents lower than it was before there was any tariff agitation." A member of the firm of Carter, Macey & Co. said the "first crop," upon which importers plunged so heavily, is arriving now. The promise that a duty would be placed upon tea had benefited the Chinese and Japanese alone.

## WESTERN.

Three inches of snow was reported Monday at Cripple Creek, Colo., and one inch at Leadville.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease has announced herself as a candidate for Governor of Kansas on the Populist ticket.

Two robbers who tried to hold up the cashier of the Bank of Odell, Ill., were captured by citizens after a running fight, during which many shots were exchanged. The men gave their names as Harry Howard and Frank Jackson and claimed to be from New York.

The Choctaw-Chickasaw union party proposes to treat with the Dawes commission, provided the United States Government will buy all of the Choctaw and Chickasaw land outright. They will then form a colony, go into Mexico, buy a lot of land from Mexico, and have their own laws. They said that a white man shall not move among them.

The famous Broadmoor Casino, the \$100,000 pleasure resort of Colorado Springs, Colo., was burned to the ground Monday morning. The loss will be \$100,000 to the Broadmoor Land and Improvement Company, and \$10,000 to Kappler & Miller, of Denver, lessees. There is scarcely any insurance. It is doubtful if the resort will be rebuilt.

The fruit crop of Missouri this year is roughly estimated to be worth \$20,000,000, and many who ought to know say these figures are too low. The importance of this crop may be better understood when it is stated that it is worth more than the wheat crops of Missouri and Illinois combined, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in for good measure.

Albert Boyd was arrested at Cleveland on a charge of being one of the robbers of the Blakesley family on April 16, at which time John Blakesley was beaten to death. Boyd, who is a wire nail worker, told his sweetheart a couple of days ago all about his connection with the affair, and the young woman divulged the information to the authorities. This is the first clew to one of the most sensational robberies that ever occurred in Northwestern Ohio.

General Manager Brown, of the Burlington, returned to Chicago from a five-days' trip to Iowa, Northern Missouri and Illinois. He says the crops in those sections are phenomenally large, and he does not see how the railroads will be able to furnish cars and engines for the handling of the freight that will be received. The report comes from other roads of enormous crops throughout the Western States. Santa Fe officials report there will be a yield of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas alone, and that within thirty days the railroads will have all they can do to handle it. Corn is being held to see whether this year's crop will be a failure or success. If the crop promises well, extraordinarily heavy shipments of corn are looked for, and the railroads are in a quandary as to where they will find sufficient equipment to handle all the grain that will be offered.

Charles Warren Spaulding, former president of the Globe Savings Bank, of Chicago, and former treasurer of the State University, has again been declared by a jury to be innocent of embezzlement. From the time that the Court gave the jury his instructions there was little

doubt in the mind of anyone as to the outcome. The State's Attorney and the attorneys for the defense agreed that there was nothing left for the jury to do except to return a verdict of not guilty. The Court had said that in the agreement between Spaulding and the university trustees of which interest was paid upon the funds of the university there had been established the relation of borrower and debtor, and it could make no difference what the treasurer did with the funds so entrusted to his care. The Court had also stated that if the jury believed that Spaulding used the money he raised upon the bonds to meet the obligations of the university then he was not guilty of embezzlement, and the jury had no recourse. It was a question of intent.

The Anchor Lineer Susquehanna and the Owen Lineer Ira H. Owen met in collision in the thick fog off Presque Isle Point, Lake Huron, early Tuesday morning. Both vessels were badly damaged. The Susquehanna made her way to Middle Island and is receiving temporary repairs; the Owen proceeded on her way to Alpena. The fog was very dense, and the two boats met head on. The crew of the Owen was entirely carried away, and her bows are also badly stove in. The Susquehanna is also badly stove in. The captain of the Susquehanna states that the cargo on his ship is uninjured, and that the pumps keep the water down. He will make no statement regarding the Owen, but claims that at the time of the accident he was running under check on account of the dense fog. The place where the Susquehanna and Owen collided is one of the most dangerous on the chain of lakes. It is at the entrance to the Straits of Mackinac from Lake Huron, and also right in the course of the Lake Superior traders bound for the Detroit passage into St. Mary's river, which is used almost entirely by big craft. The locality may be termed a veritable graveyard for lake vessels. More disastrous collisions have taken place between Middle Island and Thunder Bay than anywhere else on the chain of lakes. In foggy weather it is more like running the gauntlet to pass through there than sailing the wide lakes. The Peavick collision, the Norman-Jack disaster and many others have made this place bear an unenviable reputation among lake vesselmen.

## SOUTHERN.

Gor. Taylor of Tennessee has appointed Thomas B. Turley United States Senator to succeed Isham G. Harris.

Emanuel Bros., member of the firm of M. Rich & Bros., one of the largest dry goods and furniture houses in the South, committed suicide at Atlanta, Ga., by cutting his throat with a fruit knife.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky has pardoned George Dinning, the Simpson County negro who was recently given seven years for killing Jodie Cunn, a member of a party who surrounded his house and were attempting to lynch him. In a long indictment on the official pardon the Governor closes by saying: "Too long have mobs disregarded the fair name of Kentucky, and while I am Governor of the commonwealth no man, however obscure and friendless, shall be punished for killing the member of a mob who comes to take his life or drive him from his home."

A negro Thursday assaulted Mrs. Martin Thomas, a white woman, who lived in the country five miles from Elba, Ala. She was alone in the house with her 6-months-old baby. Terrell struck the woman on the head and threw her on the bed beside her sleeping infant. Fagots of pine wood were then placed upon her by the brute and set on fire. The flames attracted some passers-by and they rescued the woman in time to get her dying statement. The baby was roasted. Terrell was arrested and was being given a preliminary trial, when a mob broke up the court and took him out and hanged him.

As the result of Sunday's meeting at Willow Tree Grove, near Monongah, W. Va., 225 miners refused to go to work Monday morning. The drivers, being in sympathy with the miners, refused to haul, and consequently the rest of the miners who had gone to work were compelled to come out. The miners at Pritchard, about sixty in number, after hearing the news from Monongah, came out immediately in accordance with a report that if Monongah came out the rest would follow. Hutchinson, Luther and Palatine were the next to come, and all the men, with the exception of those at Hite and the Shaft mine, will soon be out. Eugene Debs, from Chicago, arrived at Fairmont Monday morning at 3:25 o'clock and held a meeting at Monongah in the afternoon, returning to Fairmont for a large meeting at night. Operators are surprised at the result and great excitement prevails.

## FOREIGN.

The Japanese official press says it is probable that the Japanese Government will agree to the proposal of Hawaii and submit the dispute between the two countries to arbitration.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the United States Minister to Spain, who is at present in San Sebastian, says the press report that the United States Legation authorized the story of the alliance between Spain and Japan against the United States is an absolute canard.

Frank Butler, who was arrested at San Francisco while seeking to escape justice, has been hanged at Sydney, N. S. W., for the murder of Capt. Lee Weller, whom he enticed into the bush on the pretense of going on a gold prospecting trip and then killed for a paltry amount of property in his possession. Shortly before his execution Butler confessed that he had not only killed Weller, but that he had murdered two other men named Preston and Burgess in a similar manner. He also confessed other crimes. The British Cabinet Council has recommended to the Indian Government the establishment of a strict censorship over the native press, owing to the development that the recent assassination of Lieut. Ayrer at Poona and the riots at Calcutta were due to publications in the native papers which are regarded as seditious. The censorship, it is understood, will be as rigid as that of Russia, and the native papers will be prohibited from making any comment on the administration of Indian affairs, upon the action of the home government or upon the conduct of British troops quartered in India.

Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, died in London Monday night. She was in her seventy-seventh year. Jean Ingelow was the daughter of William Ingelow, and was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1820. She was 33 years old before her first book appeared, and it made such an impression that she was hailed as one of the greatest poets of the century. "Poems of Jean Ingelow" appeared at an opportune time

to attract attention. Tennyson had been silent for a long time, and the novelty had been worn off Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Her poems even ranked next to Longfellow's and above Tennyson's at that time. The English-speaking world was especially captivated by "High Tide Off the Coast of Lincolnshire," a ballad cast in strange form, so musical that it sung itself, so quaint and tender and exquisite in its turn of phrase that there was never a word for its defects. The poet was not precocious as a child, but she had a retentive memory. She was timid and would retire to corners to write down her fancies and treasure them in a box. She spent many lonely hours on the beach watching the billows of the sea and the passing of the ships. There is a sad note in many of her songs, and it has been surmised she was disappointed in love in her youth, but the world has never learned whether she was ever in love. When her first book came out it was thought she was writing under a pen name. She was ranked as the peer of Mrs. Browning, and it is difficult for the present generation to realize that she created so great a furor in her early career.

## IN GENERAL.

**Obituary:** At Wabash, Ind., Daniel Sayre.—At Columbus, O., John Kane.—At Mount Clemens, Mich., William A. Rowley, 53.—At Stevens Point, Wis., E. B. Grant, 75.

Exports from the Vancouver consular district to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$2,501,489, the largest on record, being over \$300,000 more than last year.

El Mundo, a Mexican newspaper, comments unfavorably on the projected annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and intimates that Japan is able to make trouble for the United States.

The Vancouver, B. C., News-Advertiser says there is a report that negotiations are going on for the amalgamation of the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of British Columbia. The three banks would have a combined capital and reserve of \$15,406,000 and would rank next to the Bank of Montreal.

No wonder Seattle has gone stark, staring mad on gold. The North American Transportation Company's steamer Portland reached that port Saturday from St. Michaels with at least a million and a quarter in gold dust as freight and sixty-eight miners aboard. Some of the miners have with them \$75,000, and not one of them had less than \$5,000, every dollar of which has been taken from the Klondike within the year, and most of these men have claims in that fabulously rich region that almost beyond doubt will net them hundreds of thousands more. In the captain's cabin were three chests and a large safe filled with the precious nuggets, most of it taken out of the ground in less than three months of last winter. In size the nuggets range from that of a pea to a guinea hegg egg. One peculiar feature is that the big strikes were made by "tenderfoot," while the old miners of many years' experience, after suffering indescribable hardships and privations in Alaska and the Northwest Territory, have only a few thousand dollars to show for their labor. Fortune seemed to smile on the mining districts late last year, as nearly all of them were the most fortunate.

W. D. Robinson, of Meridian, Miss., has been in New York several days in consultation with officials of some of the principal life insurance companies. His object is to bring to light the facts in a conspiracy to defraud insurance companies by insuring invalids and decrepits, and, when disease failed, to hasten the death of the victims by means of poisons. The scene of the conspiracy is said to be laid in Kemper County, Mississippi. Mr. Robinson's estimates of the operations of the conspirators, given after conference with officers of the New York Mutual Reserve, the New York Life, the Equitable and the Mutual Benefit of New York, is as follows:

Policies in which the members appear as beneficiaries . . . . . 100  
Number who died by disease . . . . . 30  
Number who died by poison . . . . . 10  
Number whose lives were attempted . . . 15  
Policies cancelled . . . . . 60  
Amount cleared and divided by the plotters . . . . . \$75,000  
Still to be paid and divided . . . . . 15,000  
In this connection the Journal and Advertiser reviews the operations of Dr. W. H. Lipscomb, of Seaboard, Miss., now under sentence of death for the murder of C. T. Stewart; Guy Jack, a Mississippi merchant, indicted for murder by the Grand Jury and out on bail, and other Mississippi citizens.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, shipping to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, common grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 10c; new potatoes, 45c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 78c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, 30c to 38c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 37c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.40.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 38c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 35c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 78c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, Western, 11c to 13c.

## FIND LOADS OF GOLD

## MINERS RETURN FROM ALASKA WITH FORTUNES.

Wealth Awaits the Efforts of Daring and Hardy Diggers—Stories Are Not Overdrawn—Corroborative Accounts of the Richness of Clondyke Claims.

## Tales of Richness Told.

More stories of the golden wonders of the arctic mining camp in Alaska are being told by the returning miners. The stories of the great gold find are surrounded with the frozen breath of winter, for the new gold field is almost within reach of the arctic circle, and the miners are snow and ice bound for six months in the year. Fortunes await the daring and the hardy who have money enough to buy a season's provisions and strength enough to withstand the extreme cold. Those who were in the gold region of Alaska have been able to withstand everything, and are now returning with plenty of money. In the summer the miners find the climate delightful. Those who do not care to fight the rigors of the journey over the divide north of Juneau reach the gold fields by the steamer route along the Yukon river. But the fight for gold is one in which all the natural forces of winter are combined against those who seek some of the conveniences of cities.

The miners who have returned to San Francisco and Seattle have not exhausted their tales of the wonderful richness of the arctic mining camp in the Clondyke district. They are raising their voices, however, in solemn warning to those who would go to the gold region without sufficient means and plenty of supplies.

Later and more authentic news places the amount of treasure brought down from the Clondyke by the steamer Portland at \$1,500,000, and there is good reason to believe that the sum was nearer \$2,000,000.

Every man was ordered to place his gold dust in the ship's safe, but this was not done. Many of the miners, perhaps half of them, secreted their dust in blankets and satchels, which were taken either to staterooms, or, as in some instances, were thrown carelessly about the ship. Others deposited small bags of gold in the ship's treasure box and carried far larger amounts in their valises tucked away in stateroom bunks. Clarence J. Berry, one of the Clondyke kings, brought down at least \$84,000, not a cent of which the Portland had on record. This statement is made on the authority of Capt. William Kidston.

## Story of a Fortunate Miner.

One of the most interesting of the many Clondyke stories is told by William Stanley. He is 50 years old and has a family of seven children. When he left Seattle for the Yukon a year ago last March he was poor. One of the sons cared for the family, while another and the father sought fortune in the Alaskan placers. Mr. Stanley made the statement that he would not take \$1,000,000 for his possession on the Clondyke. In less than three months he and his partner took out \$120,000 from claims Nos. 25 and 26, El Dorado creek. This great sum of money, incredible as it may seem, simply represents the yield of prospect holes—shafts sunk here and there in order to find bedrock to ascertain the actual value of the claim. They have actually in sight on these two properties over \$1,000,000. They are 500-foot claims, and every prospect hole gives up dirt running over \$1,000 to the lineal foot. Stanley and his partners, the Worden brothers, also own claims Nos. 53 and 54, El Dorado, known to contain equally high-paying dirt. They also purchased for \$45,000 spot cash a half-interest in claim No. 32, El Dorado, and they also own valuable claims on Bear gulch, Last Chance gulch and Indian creek. The pans on the claims run from \$300 to \$350. Five pans taken at random yielded \$750.

## Advice to Gold-Seekers.

Miners who have returned advise and urge those who contemplate going to the Yukon not to think of taking in less than one ton of food and plenty of clothing. While it is a poor man's country, yet the hardships and privations to be encountered by inexperienced persons unused to frontier life are certain to result in much suffering. They should go prepared with at least a year's supplies. There are at present about 3,500 people in the country, and that number is about all that can be accommodated this winter. Provisions are high, as it costs 10 to 15 cents a pound to land goods at Dawson City, and it is impossible to get more provisions in this year than will supply the present population. If miners rush up there this summer, unless they take with them their own supplies, they will suffer great hardships. The fare to Dawson City from San Francisco is \$150, and it will cost at least \$500 to transport supplies for one man.

The first discovery of gold on the Clondyke was in the middle of August, 1896, by George Carmack, on a creek emptying into the Clondyke on the south called by the Indians Bonanza. He found \$100 to the pan on a high rim, and after making the find known as Forty Miles, went back with two Indians and took out \$1,400 in three weeks with three sluice boxes. The creek was soon staked from one end to the other, and all the small gulches were also staked and recorded. This is probably the richest placer ever known in the world. The miners take out gold so fast, and there is so much of it, that they do not have time to weigh it with gold scales. They use steel yards.

## News of Minor Note.

Bellamy Storer, the new United States Minister to Belgium, arrived at his post Thursday.

There being no prospect of work in Chili several thousand Chilean laborers may emigrate to Brazil.

The Bradley-Martins are said to have purchased Barney Barnato's unfinished palace in London.

Robert Ainsworth of 527 North Francisco street, Chicago, was killed by thieves in New Orleans.

The German exports to the United States during the last few months show, with few exceptions, a large increase over those of last year.

A great strike of the engineering trades is on in England. Both masters and men have been preparing for the conflict and it promises to be lengthened.

Two Choctaw freedmen and one woman were shot and killed by Paul Elliott, a white man, near Hayden, I. T. Jealousy over the woman was the cause.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

## THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

## Lawmakers at Labor.

In the Senate Friday the Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific Railroad was further discussed. The conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Hale said the price of armor plate was not included in the report. Nothing had been done on that subject except that the Senate conference had stated positively that the Senate would not consider any sum over \$300 for armor. The report was agreed to and a further conference ordered. Mr. Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution requesting the President for information as to the arrest of Alfred O. H. Hager, a citizen of the United States, by the Spanish authorities at Havana Sept. 6, 1890. On motion of Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota the bill was passed to give the consent of Congress to a compact entered into between the States of South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between said States. The House agreed to the partial conference report on the general deficiency bill and then concurred in the Senate amendment fixing the limit of cost of armor plate for the three battle-ships now building at \$300 per ton.

The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the House shortly after midnight Monday by a vote of 185 to 118. This eclipses all previous records. The result was accomplished after twelve hours of continuous debate. But two speeches were made by the Republicans, one by Mr. Dingley in opening the debate and one by Mr. Payne of New York in closing it. In all ten Democratic and one Populist speeches were made. The sugar schedule was the main point of assault. Every Republican in the House who was present voted for the report. The Democrats, with five exceptions, voted against the report. The exceptions were Hayden of Texas, Broussard of Louisiana, Meyer of Louisiana, Davey of Louisiana and Kibbey of Texas. An analysis of the vote shows that 180 Republicans and 106 Democrats voted for the report, and 106 Democrats and twelve Populists against it.

The tariff conference report was presented to the Senate Tuesday, but little progress was made on it beyond the formal reading of about two-thirds of the report. Mr. Tillman openly threatened a filibuster until next December if cotton bugging and cotton ties were not restored to the free list, but the threat was regarded as somewhat facetious. The sugar amendments occasioned a long debate, and the lumber amendment also brought out animated criticism from Senators Teller and Pettigrew. Early in the day the Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to take all necessary steps for the release of the Competitor prisoners from prison at Havana. Representative Mitchell of New York has introduced a bill in the House to establish a currency reserve fund for the redemption of United States treasury notes of 1890. The fund shall aggregate at the start \$150,000,000, of which not over \$100,000,000 shall consist of gold and the remainder of United States treasury notes. The fund shall be added to from time to time as the treasury's cash balance exceeds \$75,000,000, but shall never aggregate more than \$200,000,000. The fund shall be used to redeem United States treasury notes, which shall not be reissued, except in exchange for gold, to be deposited in the reserve fund.

The Senate concluded the formal reading of the tariff conference report Wednesday. Mr. Jones made a contest against the conference committee on the ground that it had exceeded its authority in so amending the paragraph relating to printing paper as to place a retaliatory duty against the countries paying an export bounty on wood pulp. His point of order was debated at much length, and finally overruled by Vice President Hobart. This removed the only obstacle thus far encountered by the report. The reciprocity amendment and the abandonment of the stamp tax on bonds and stocks developed much criticism. When the House met Mr. Evans from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a joint resolution which finally passed, requesting the President to make such investigations as will elicit all the facts in reference to the restrictions put upon the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries under what is known as the "Reciprocity" or government contracts. It also authorizes the President to enter into negotiations with the governments of those countries with a view to obtaining a modification of these restrictions.

In the Senate Thursday the debate on the report was participated in by Senators Chilton of Texas, Jones of Arkansas and Pettigrew of South Dakota in opposition, while Mr. Aldrich took frequent





# AT LONDON COMMAND

## CHAPTER IV.

It was a brilliant morning. A rich amber light lay on the loch, a soft, golden haze had overspread the hills; the long line of distant sea shone white in the sun; the bees were humming over the purple heather and the golden gorse; the lovely water lilies glistened white in the sun; all the ambient air was filled with perfume, the first soft freshness of morning smiled over the land. A little boat was fastened to the trunk of a tree that grew close to the water's edge.

In the fragrant silence of the summer morning there came a faint sound of melody. It was a woman's voice, clear, full of music, with an undertone of passion, as though an imprisoned soul found its way to song. From the dark glade beyond the hills the voice came sweet and thrilling.

The singer emerged from the darkness of the mountain gorge into the full light of the sun. She looked like the queen of mountains and lake. It was "Princess Charlie's" daughter—the child who had been named after the Beatrix Lennox who had won a king's heart—Beatrix Lennox, a child no longer, but a girl in the full superb promise of magnificent womanhood—a girl of rare and dazzling loveliness.

The girl walked to the boat, and, unfettering it, jumped into it, then taking the oars in her hands, she rowed rapidly across the blue waters of the loch. She rowed swiftly across the lake, watching the light, feathered spray as it fell from the oars; then, when the other side of the loch was gained, she secured the boat, took from it a volume that she had brought with her and sat down on the edge of the heathery hill.

Finally she threw aside her book; with the sun shining on the waters of the lake, on the broad stretch of purple heather, on the golden gorse, on the distant hills, how could she read? "Princess Charlie's" daughter had a poet's soul. Keenly alive to all beauty, loving it with passionate love, she inherited the bright, quick fancy, the brilliant, vivid, poetic imagination of her dead father. She looked around her, and then with a sigh of perfect content sank back upon the heather.

"My mother talks of drawing rooms and bonneted ladies; I am sure that no room made by man could be one-half so beautiful as this spot made by heaven. Who would exchange the purple heather for a carpet, or this grand chain of hills for the walls of a room that shuts out the blue sky and the fresh air? Sometimes I wish that these hills would close up together, so that we could never cross them, nor leave their midst."

She turned her face to where the long line of distant sea lay white in the sun. Then the sound of a bell tinkling across the lake aroused her. She sprang up with a smile from the heather.

The bell rang again. Beatrix sculled herself across the lake, secured the boat, and hastened quickly through the dark hill-gorge. Before her lay the Grange. The very sight of the ruined house seemed to warm the girl's heart as she looked. The leaves of the scarlet creeper fell on her in a shower as she passed through the ruined gateway. In the courtyard lay a broken sundial, and a fountain, long dry, stood in the center. The ruin and desolation did not affect her; she murmured some words as she passed by the broken sundial, and turned to look at it, and then a low voice called "Beatrix."

A warm flush—evidently one of pleasure—came over the girl's face.

"Yes, mamma," she replied; but in the tone could be easily detected love, respect, obedience, devotion, sympathy. She passed quickly through the dark entrance hall and entered the only habitable room on that side of the house.

There sat Lady Lennox, who looked up as she entered.

"I grew lonely without you, Beatrix. It is not dinner time yet, but I rang the bell. The whole house seems to grow so dark while you are away."

"I wish you would come out with me, mamma; you would forget all about your sorrows before you had been one hour amongst the heather. Troubles fade in the light of the sun."

The sunshine does not affect granite rocks," sighed Lady Lennox; "and my sorrows are so durable that they might have been carved in granite. Beatrix, I wish, my darling, that I could be a brighter companion for you."

The girl looked up with bright, flashing eyes.

"When have you heard me complain, mamma?" she asked. "I am happy enough."

"It is such a dreary life for you," the mother said, looking at the magnificent face and figure.

"I never wish to leave here," was the reply. "It seems to me, mamma, that I have found the true philosopher's stone. I am content."

Lady Lennox sighed as she looked round her and thought of the recherche repasts, the grand banquets, the costly wines and rare fruits that she had been accustomed to. She was growing tired of salmon and wild duck. But Beatrix made no demur; the simple homely meal, cooked in homely fashion, was a banquet to her. She waited upon her mother, devoting herself to her and cheering her with her chatter. Lady Lennox forgot her troubles, and said to herself that after all in the love of her beautiful daughter she was happier than most people.

CHAPTER V.

A newspaper at the Grange was a novelty, a rarity, a treasure of great worth. Lady Lennox never purchased one; but, if by accident one came wrapped round a parcel, every word of it was read. It

## CHAPTER VI.

Lady Lennox was the first to break the silence that fell upon the little group. She raised her colorless face to his.

"Are you quite sure," she said, "that there is no mistake? My husband always told me his brother Peter was dead."

"I am alive enough," was the quick reply. When the Ormolia went down, most of those on board sank with her. I swam away from the vessel, and, being a capital swimmer, contrived to keep up until I was rescued by an English ship outward bound. I went with that ship to China, and—well, I never cared to return home. No one cared for me at Ercelean, and I knew my money would be useful to Charlie." His voice faltered for one half-minute, and then he went on. "I let them all believe that I was dead. What could it matter? I should never see home or any of them again. Now, Lady Lennox, look at me and tell me—do you believe that I am your husband's brother?"

"I believe it, mamma," said the clear voice of Beatrix. "I can trace the Lennox features in the gentleman's face."

"Thank you," returned Peter Lennox. "That is the first compliment I have ever received on the score of personal beauty. Still the Lennox features are good."

"You have a trace of them," said frank Beatrix, "without the beauty." Peter Lennox laughed, his sister-in-law looked alarmed. She held out her hands in greeting to him. He kissed them and seemed to be greatly pleased.

"Thank you. Those are the first words of welcome I have heard," he told her. "I am glad that they have come from my sister. Now let me make friends with my niece."

He held out his hands to Beatrix, who shyly gave him hers.

"And now," inquired Peter Lennox, "may I feel at home?" He looked up suddenly at Lady Lennox. "I have startled you," he said. "You tremble; you are quite pale. I am too abrupt—you must pardon me."

He led Lady Lennox to the little couch near the window and placed her on it.

"I can hardly believe my senses," she told him. "We have been so long separated, and now it seems as though we had found a friend."

"I am a true friend," said her brother-in-law, "but we will talk of that afterwards. Do you know that thousands of miles away from bonny Scotland I read of my brother's marriage to Ailsa Graeme, and that I have been longing to see you ever since? I have been a hard, stern, cold man all my life. I have devoted myself to one thing, and have cared for nothing else. Years ago I learned that money was power. In the new world, where I am better known than here, they call me Peter Lennox, the millionaire."

"I am glad that you have succeeded," said Lady Lennox gently.

"Yes, success is the very vine of life. I thought that I cared for nothing else but money; yet, of late, something has been pulling at my heart-strings—something has stirred up faint memories of home. Three years ago I met in New York some one who had known my brother Charlie. He gave me all his history, and told me how he had been courted by the noblest of the land—'Princess Charlie,' they called him. I heard the story of his ruin, of his sudden death, of the loss of the old home, Ercelean, and a new ambition entered my heart. I said that I would go back home, that I would seek out 'Princess Charlie's' wife and child, that I would purchase Ercelean, and restore the glory of the house of Lennox."

Lady Lennox clasped her hands, and words of unutterable thanksgiving went up from her heart. Beatrix stood pale and trembling, her dark eyes fixed on her uncle's face.

"You need not remain here another day," said Peter Lennox. "I have taken a house in London—a mansion, I should say. It is already fitted up and decorated, as the auctioneers say, in the most complete and charming fashion. Seriously, it is one of the finest houses in the metropolis—and it is quite ready for you."

"In London?" cried Lady Lennox. "I can hardly realize it! Heaven has heard my prayer at last!"

"London?" repeated Beatrix, with a look of dismay. "Oh, mamma, shall we leave mountain and loch for a city full of men?"

Neither of them noticed the dismay, the dread in her voice; they were engrossed in their own plans.

"I have lived for one object," said Peter Lennox, "and I shall accomplish it yet. I shall buy back Ercelean, and make it once more the home of our race. I am willing to give double the price that it was sold for. I want to restore it to more than its ancient grandeur; I want to live there with you, sister, and Beatrix shall once more be heiress of Ercelean. With the beauty heaven has given her, and the gold with which I shall endow her, she can marry any one; the greatest peer in England will be only too proud to make her his wife."

Lady Lennox looked anxious.

"Beatrix marry! I am afraid, Peter, we shall have trouble over that; she does not like men."

"Have no fear," Peter Lennox laughed; "the fire in those dark eyes of hers will light a flame that even she will not be able to extinguish. The only thing we shall have to do will be to exercise care, for it strikes me that when she does love there will be no half-heartedness about it."

Time proved that he was right.

(To be continued.)

Roast Beef.

The best pieces for roasting are the sirloin and rib pieces. These are expensive and have more or less waste. A rump roast is more economical, in that it has no bones or other waste.

Wipe the meat, rub over with salt, then with flour, and place in the pan with no water. If the meat is liked rare, have the oven very hot at first and gradually reduce the heat. If liked well done, have the oven moderate and cook a longer time. Allow twelve minutes to the pound, if liked rare. When sufficiently cooked, remove to the serving platter, and add two cups of hot water to the juice of the meat in the roasting pan, and thicken with two tablespoonsful of flour wet smooth in a little cold water, salt and pour in the gravy boat and send to the table as "gravy."

Australia has found it impossible to abate the rabbit plague. In New South Wales alone 7,000,000 acres of land have been abandoned and \$5,000,000 spent. The only plan that has any good effect is wire netting, and of this 15,000 miles have been used.

## MAD RUSH OF WATER.

### CLOUDBURST DOES AWFUL DAMAGE IN OHIO.

Crab Creek, Near Youngstown, Becomes a Torrent and Rushes Upon the Residents of the City—Many May Have Perished.

Swept by a Flood.

Thursday night a terrific cloudburst struck Youngstown, O., flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire country east and west for twenty miles was flooded and the damage was enormous, the railroads being the heaviest losers. The Erie Railroad west of Warren fourteen miles, and north of Sharon for the same distance, was entirely washed out, and orders were issued to discontinue all trains.

Many residences in Youngstown were flooded out and the occupants were taken away by the police and fire departments. The Mahoning Valley electric lines were flooded out and all the bridges washed away. The Catholic church at Niles was struck by lightning at the same hour and nearly destroyed by fire, while business houses and manufacturing concerns were flooded.

Henry Myers, a tailor, while standing at his residence on Mill street, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. Every railroad leading into the city reports extensive washouts and bridges swept away, and the officials say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever known.

About 10 o'clock the water came down the Crab Creek valley into the city and formed into a flood, sweeping everything that was not fastened down before it. The bed of the creek was not more than twenty feet wide, and the flood spread out to a width of about 2,000 feet. It rose quickly, and in less than thirty minutes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded districts and was still rising. The whole district was covered with darkness except one small place where a lonely light shone.

Firemen, police and others were on hand quickly, but were powerless to rescue anybody, as not a boat of any kind was to be had in that portion of the city. The cries of the people in the houses were heartrending to those who stood at the water's edge and were forced to retreat slowly on account of the gradually rising water.

Many People Drowned.

It is almost a certainty that many people were drowned. One whole family was heard crying for help from an upstairs window, when suddenly there was a grinding noise, as if the house was being moved from its foundation, and soon the cries from that place ceased. The intense darkness made it impossible to see what was going on, but it is supposed that the house and its occupants went down in the flood.

People at the water's edge heard a man crying for help who was apparently being carried down in the flood. The voice grew fainter and it is supposed the unfortunate man perished. Pitiful cries for help were heard continually, but the crowd on the shore could do nothing in the way of giving aid.

Police and firemen went at once to another part of the city after boats. It was midnight before boats were gotten to the flooded Crab Creek district, and the work of rescue could be started. The boats were manned by firemen, who went to work with a will, but could not make rapid progress on account of the swift and dangerous current. Nine families were taken out of second story windows within a half hour, and many people were picked up, clinging to debris.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for August 1.

Golden Text.—"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."—1 Cor. 3: 11.

Paul's Ministry in Corinth is the subject of this lesson—Acts 18: 1-11. The main work of Paul's second journey was done at Corinth, yet comparatively little space is given to it in the book of Acts. But in the epistle to the Thessalonians, written during this period, and the epistle to the Corinthian Church written at a later time there is much material for learning what was Paul's occupation there. In studying this lesson a careful reading of the epistles to the Corinthians, marking such passages as throw light on the condition of the church and Paul's stay there, will be very interesting. Among the important passages are: 1 Cor. 1: 11-17; 2: 1-5; 3: 1-6; 4: 14-21; 5: 1-6; 11: 9-12; 10: 16-22; 11: 2; 14: 26-33; 10: 1-24; 2 Cor. 1: 23; 2: 4; 7: 5-10; 9: 1-5; 10: 7-18; 13: 1, 2. From these passages we learn that the Corinthian Christians were subject to the temptations of licentiousness and quarrelsomeness. They were prone to divide into factions based on personal liking for one or another leader. They tolerated gross disorders such as were found in no other church of that time of which we know—due to their recent emergence from an incredibly debasing form of heathenism and license. Yet they had generous impulses, which showed themselves in a hearty reception of the apostle by many and in liberal contributions to the needs of the saints at Jerusalem (2 Cor. 9: 2). Paul, however, took especial pains in Corinth to depend as little as possible on the hospitality of those for whom he labored, and supported himself almost entirely, though receiving some contributions from Philippi, at an earlier period in his journey. After Paul left Corinth this first time the disorderly tendencies already referred to broke forth openly, and produced the difficulties which led him to write the two epistles. These were written on the third journey, probably about 57.

Explanatory.

Corinth seems to have been actually, if not intentionally, the goal of the whole journey. There the longest time was spent, and some of the most important work accomplished. The homely thrift of the apostle in first making arrangements for carrying his board and lodging is worthy of imitation. He claimed the right to adequate support for his Christian work, and yet preferred not to exercise that right when the least misunderstanding or friction was likely to arise therefrom. Besides, the knowledge and practice of a trade brought him into contact with many Jews and others in a sort of friendly comradeship that must have given fine opportunities for his more important work of spreading the gospel. One might call him, in this phase of his career, an industrial missionary. One of the great needs of foreign missions at the present time is the need for Christian mechanics, farmers and manufacturers to go to mission countries and support themselves, while giving some of their time and all their influence to the cause of Christianity. A great army of such men helped to accomplish the marvelous spread of the gospel through the Roman empire in the first century.

Paul had rules in his Christian work, and followed them with very few exceptions. One of them was to use at first the opportunities presented by the Jewish synagogues and Jewish communities, who had a common faith with his so far as the doctrine of God was concerned. But it is not unnatural that this custom led to the mistake made by so many heathen, that the Christians were merely a branch of the Jewish church.

Silas and Timothy, left behind at Philippi, now rejoined Paul. It appears from 1 Thes. 3: 6 that Timothy had previously been sent by Paul with a message to the church in Thessalonica, and had brought his report to Paul at Athens. If the epistle and the Acts are to be harmonized—and there is no reason for assuming disagreement—Timothy had returned from Athens to Macedonia, and now came back to Corinth with Silas. The two helpers brought from Macedonia news that caused Paul to be "pressed in the spirit" (revised version, "constrained by the word") and he was stimulated to redoubled energy in his own work. Great men are often the most sensitive to such fluctuations of zeal, growing more earnest when fired by the report of great victories or great defeats.

Teaching Hints.

The leading of God is sometimes not plain at first, but becomes all the more wonderful when its meaning is realized. When Paul found the work that was waiting for him in Corinth, he knew that he had not wasted the time spent in waiting for the guidance of the Spirit.

There is a difference between perseverance and obstinacy. Paul persevered in working for the Jews until it was clear to him that his efforts could be more profitably spent in other work. Then he very sensibly washed his hands of his countrymen for the time being and threw his energy into other directions.

The Lord has many people in every city that serve him unknown to the world at large. We are perhaps wrong in always making church membership the test of personal religion. There are communities in which there are many truly devout people who are not prominent in the churches. This may be due to wrong conditions, but it is true. If we want to know how many people truly serve the Lord, the only way to find out is to ask him.

Next Lesson.—"Working and Waiting for Christ."—1 Thes. 4: 9-18; 5: 1, 2.

Calling Upon God.

Mercy must be asked for; it will not be given, unsolicited. God must be called upon for it. This calling is praying, seeking for mercy, knocking at the door of mercy. It must be the call of conscious need, the call of pressing want. The plague of sin must be felt, the evil of sin deplored, deliverance from sin desired. As the drowning man calls for help, as the starving man calls for food, so must the sinner call upon God for salvation.

## IT PASSES THE HOUSE.

### THE NEW TARIFF MEASURE IS PUSHED ALONG.

Labor of Republican Conference Upheld by a Decisive Vote—Democrats Make a Vigorous Attack on Sugar Schedule—Vote Stands 185 to 118.

Report Is Adopted.

The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the House shortly after midnight Monday by a vote of 185 to 118. The result was accomplished after twelve hours of continuous debate.

Only two speeches were made by the Republicans—one by Mr. Dingley in opening the debate and one by Mr. Payne of New York in closing it. In all ten Democratic and one Populist speeches were made—Messrs. Wheeler of Alabama, Swanson of Virginia, Ball of Texas, Lauman of Texas, Kelly of North Dakota, Fleming of Georgia, Handy of Delaware, McDowell of Ohio, Berry of Kentucky, Bailey of Texas and McMillin of Tennessee being the speakers.

The sugar schedule was the main point of assault, but the most interesting feature of the debate occurred when Mr. Bailey and Mr. McMillin, the two rival Democratic leaders, crossed swords on the question of orthodoxy of the free raw material doctrine, the former opposing and the latter championing it.

The galleries were crowded up to the time the vote was taken, many distinguished people being present. Among them were a number of Senators, several members of the cabinet and a few members of the diplomatic corps.

An analysis of the vote shows that 180 Republicans and 5 Democrats voted for the report and 106 Democrats and 12 Populists against it.

Expected to Raise \$225,000,000.

As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,000,000 more than the present law. Over \$400,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000.

The Treasury Department, taking 107.47 pounds of raw sugar testing 96 degrees as required to make 100 pounds of hard refined, made public a statement estimating the sugar differential, as follows: Act of 1894, 19.82 cents; House schedule, 12.33 cents; Senate schedule, 10.83 cents; conference schedule, 13.92 cents per 100 pounds.

The following is a summary of the changes made by the conference in other schedules. The conference reduced the Senate ad valorem of 20 per cent on hides to 15 per cent, and added a proviso as follows: "That upon all leather exported made from imported hides there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

The act was made operative immediately upon its passage.

The changes in the wool schedule, made in conference, leave the duties on disputed items as follows:

"Paragraph 354. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed."

The conference restored the House rates on first and second class wool.

"Paragraph 367. On blankets and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents a pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem."

"Paragraph 370. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per cent ad valorem."

The duties on carpets range from 18 cents a square yard to 60 cents a square yard, plus 40 per cent ad valorem.

The Reciprocity Clause.

The reciprocity provision as agreed to by the conference contains some of the features of both the Senate and the House bills on this subject. What may be termed the retaliatory clause of the provision is that which empowers the President to suspend by proclamation the provisions of this act providing for the free introduction of coffee, tea, Tonquin or tonka beans and vanilla beans coming from any country which imposes duties upon products of the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. The rates which he is thus empowered to fix are: On coffee, 3 cents a pound; on tea, 10 cents a pound; on tonka beans, 50 cents a pound; on vanilla beans, \$2 a pound; on cuts, \$1. The President is required to act within two years in securing these reciprocal trade treaties, and they are to be submitted to the Senate for its ratification. Articles are to be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent in these treaties, and the President is specifically authorized to enter into negotiations which will place certain articles upon the free list for a specified period of five years. The President is empowered to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

Fire broke out in a large building on the Hausvogt-Platz, the center of the dress and mantle trade in Berlin, causing a loss of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 marks. The firms of Frankel & Backer and Leon were the chief sufferers. The goods destroyed represented large American orders.

Probate Judge Frank Randolph, who two years ago became a defaulter at Montgomery, Ala., and fled to South America, has been sentenced to death at Bogota, Colombia, for the murder of a German merchant.

## CURRENT COMMENT

Our advice is—stay at home and save what little you have.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

It's quite easy to get the gold fever, but unfortunately that doesn't lessen the hard work of getting the gold.—Binghamton News.

When Constantinople was captured by the Turks its walls were not battered down with "collective" notes.—New York Press.

Don't start for the Klondyke gold fields without about \$500 and a year's supplies, omitting ice cream from the menu.—Fargo Argus.

Pearcy can very easily reimburse those who subscribe for his polar expedition by towing a few icebergs home.—Chicago Times-Herald.

It costs money to go to the Klondyke, but you can get all the advice you want about staying at home for nothing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Turkey has anticipated the powers with an ultimatum. It now remains to be seen which ultimatum will be ultimate.—Baltimore American.

Unless a man has the capital to invest in an outfit and a large commissary he is taking more chances on death than fortune.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It Russia had known that portions of Alaska were principally composed of gold she wouldn't have sold it to William H. Seward for \$7,000,000.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The powers are treating the sultan with great mildness. They evidently believe that moral suasion is much more efficacious than brick-bats.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Uncle Sam has never made a mistake in annexations, and he is not likely to go wrong in the next one—after having thought it over for sixty years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In view of the enormous amount of metal some of the pans in that Klondyke district are said to wash, it's very probable that lots of these stories won't wash.—Philadelphia Times.

And now the Hawaiian volcano of Kilauea is in a state of active eruption. Maybe the poor thing is trying to voice the native opinion of the annexation scheme.—St. Louis Republic.

With his abundant opportunities for associating with colossal intellectual war correspondents the Turk is so shockingly ignorant that he does not know the war is really over.—Kansas City Times.



## THE CHSELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHSELSEA, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

We have frequently heard of making coal from wood, but the first case of making Wood from Coal that we have ever heard of happened last week.

The edit has gone forth from the man who was elected governor of this great state chiefly on the strength of his cry that the "machine" must be "busted" that Julius C. Burrows cannot be senator any more after his present term expires. The governor should stop and take a reef in his tongue, lest some of the breaks that he has been making lately be construed to mean that he has a "machine" that needs "busting."

A Kentucky man found his wife being kissed by another man and he promptly shot the intruder. The jury in the case acquitted the murderer after hearing Judge Falconer's charge that an unwritten law warrants a husband in killing a man under such circumstances. W. C. P. Breckenridge, Miss Pollard's friend, denounces Judge Falconer's charge as "bad law and bad morals." Breckenridge is a fine fellow to be talking of "bad morals."

And now the groups of men standing on the street corners are talking of nothing but the Dingley Tariff Bill. The growling tales some tell of the imminent danger in which the country will find itself in consequence of the passing of this bill, of the barefooted children and the shabbily clad women who will soon be seen on our thoroughfares are quite disheartening, were it not the usual pleasing style of politicians to rave over a new tariff bill.

## Suburban Rumors

### UNADILLA.

Mrs. James Gibney is entertaining her daughter of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burkhardt of Fowlerville are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Minnie Mills and Miss Gertrude Mills spent Sunday with friends in Munth.

The L. A. S. will hold a lawn social at the residence of Homer Ives, Wednesday evening, August 4th. All are invited.

### LIMA.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hammond of Jackson called on friends here Monday. Misses Nettie Storms and Estella Guerin spent a few days of last week in Jackson.

Miss Bertha Spencer returned home Wednesday after a prolonged visit in Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whittington entertained Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Gage and Mrs. Whittington of Sylvan Sunday.

### NORTH LAKE.

The campers gave an amusing entertainment at the home of A. F. Glenn Wednesday evening.

The grass hoppers were too late for grass so they have to eat the binding twine around bundles.

Wm. Stevenson's rye was seven and one-half feet high instead of four and one-half as mentioned in last week's issue.

O. P. Noah lost a two-years-old heifer for which he would not have taken fifty dollars, last week from eating ten-years-old paris green stored away in an old log house.

Wm. Wood, sr., while topping out a wheat stack twenty-three feet, fell, evidently from dizziness, striking on his head, breaking the breast bone, also bruising his head. He was unconscious for some time. Fortunately, Dr. Nancrede of Ann Arbor and Dr. Bruse of Albion were at the lake camping, and were quickly summoned.

### WATERLOO.

Orville Gorton was a Jackson visitor Tuesday.

Miss Edna Foster of Nettle Lake, Ohio, is spending a few weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howlett of Gregory visited relatives here over Sunday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. David Collins of Detroit was brought here for interment on Tuesday last.

Work on the school house is progressing rapidly. It promises to be a fine structure.

Mrs. Milworth of Jackson and Mrs. Maynard May of Danville are guests of Mrs. Sarah Beaman.

Many of the people in this vicinity attended the Masonic picnic at Cavanaugh Lake on Wednesday.

Mrs. O. Gorton spent last Saturday with her sister Mrs. Geo. Croman of Grass Lake. Miss Etta spent the day in Jackson.

Dr. Bennet has returned from an extended trip in the Eastern states. While absent he visited New York city and other places of interest.

### SYLVAN.

Frederick Gilbert is building an addition to his house.

There will be only a morning service at our church next Sunday.

C. T. Conklin's house has been greatly improved by a coat of paint.

Rev. J. Miers of Waterloo took part in the evening service at our church last Sunday.

Mrs. L. J. Lester of Port Tampa, Fla., who has been visiting at the home of C. T. Conklin left for Allegan to visit friends.

Rev. August Overmire, the new pastor of the Sylvan Christian Union was a visitor at the home of Burton Kellogg last Wednesday.

These are the last items the present Sylvan correspondent will write. In leaving Sylvan we have nothing but good wishes for the future prosperity of our village, and trust that our successor will more ably represent the village in the columns of the Standard. [We wish to extend our thanks to Mr. Zeidler for the efficient manner in which he has filled his position as correspondent, and will join with the many friends he has made during the several years that he has been stationed at Sylvan, in wishing him the largest measure of success in his new field of labor. Ed.]

### COUNTY AND VICINITY.

The New State Telephone Co. has 125 subscribers in Ypsilanti.

Black bass fishing in the river has been excellent the past week. Will, Henry and Art Collins captured 18 beauties last Thursday.—Dexter Leader.

Grasshoppers are doing lots of damage in the wheat fields. In some places they eat the twice off of bundles so that the wheat has to be rebound.—Waterloo Cor. Grass Lake News.

The commercial traveler is pretty sure to inform you when the price of an article is to advance, but when it is to take a slump, he says nary a word. Manchester Enterprise Philosopher.

According to Express Agent Keith's books, there were 320 bushels and 1 peck of strawberries shipped from this station this year, a considerable less amount than last season.—Dexter Leader.

It is not a mark of prosperity that street corner fakirs can reap a harvest else we would declare Ypsilanti to be booming. Every night last week a Detroit firm received good returns from the sale of medicines and "sich truck."—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Two girls solemnly alleges that the campus is haunted. One night recently they saw a girl dressed in white sitting near the library. She got up and wrung her hands, flitting slowly towards the Tappan Oak, where she disappeared. Others say they have seen the same thing.—Ann Arbor Argus.

City Clerk Mills says he will not receive any more sparrows while this hot weather lasts. The smell from the decomposing bodies is too much of a strain on the nerves of those who have to count them. Isn't this sparrow bounty business considerable of a humbug and expense anyway.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Thomas Speechly was sitting in a hammock, Sunday, when a post to which one of the hooks was fastened fell, striking him on the forehead and making a deep cut. Mr. Speechly was taken to the hospital and several stitches were taken in his scalp. He was at work on Monday.—Ann Arbor Register.

Sort o' knocked speechless, as it were.

A short time ago a man from Ypsilanti was riding along the river road on a bicycle and when in front of L. R. Lee's residence, he alleges that Mr. Lee's dog ran out and bit him. He now wants Mr. Lee to come down heavily with the "long green" and has begun action for \$100 damages.—Dexter Leader. Mr. Lee settled the matter this week by paying the bicyclist \$75 and costs.

The county line between Washtenaw and Monroe counties runs through the residence of Charles Blackmer of Millau, consequently he sleeps in one county and eats in the other. He claims a residence and votes in Washtenaw, on the ground that his washing is done in that county, his laundry being on the Washtenaw side of the house.

An accident occurred at the Ann Arbor gas works Friday which for a time was thought to be very serious. Ferdinand Hoffrein was tarring some gas pipes with melted tar when for some reason the pipe exploded, the hot tar burning the man about the face and eyes. He was cared for by Dr. Breaker, who thinks that his eyesight will be saved all right.

Martin Smith of Bridgewater has been a busy man since the berry season commenced. Since June 9 he has missed but three days in coming here a distance of 8 miles each day with berries. He has sold here this season 3,326 quarts of strawberries, 865 quarts of raspberries and has a very large crop of blackberries that are just beginning to ripen.—Saline Observer.

A terrible double tragedy was enacted about four miles north of Clinton in the township of Bridgewater, Tuesday morning about 5 o'clock, at the farm house of Charles Gadd. N. N. James shot and fatally wounded Martha Minor, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The motive for the murder and suicide is not known, unless it was the result of a lover's quarrel.

Connection was made Monday between Detroit and Ypsilanti on the New State Telephone Co's line, and a 10-cent toll established between the two cities. The Michigan Bell Telephone Co. charges 15 cents for a three-minute talk and 25 cents for a five-minute conversation between Detroit and Ypsilanti. Ypsilanti now has connection with Detroit, Mt. Clemens and Monroe, over the New State line.

"I just think it's shameful the way that girl spits slang," said one Grand Lodge girl to another. "My! If I twirled my talker as she does my blooming old dad would tan my feds until the dust was thicker than feds in fly time." "You betcher brass, and serve you right," replied the other young lady. "My parents are sunflowers of the same hue, and if I should make a raw crack in my conversation they'd thrash the cussedness out of my angelic anatomy quicker than chain lightning." And then they proceeded to suck the juice of a lemon through a stick of candy.—Grand Lodge Republican.

A strange sight was witnessed by the News Reporter Tuesday evening on Francis street. A young woman had been enticed into a block by a man who claimed his wife wanted a seamstress, but when once in the room it was plain to see that his intentions were bad. Not being able to escape through the door she came out of a second story window onto the cornice; then on a street sign, which extends from a cornice to a telephone pole she crept slowly but determinedly until she almost desperately grasped the telephone pole and slid to the pavement striking square on her feet in safety. The man escaped but the police are looking for the fiend.—Industrial News, Jackson.

### Edison's First Invention.

In early life Edison secured a position as a night operator at a little way station near by. There was practically nothing to be done during the night, as no trains ever stopped at the little siding, but it was necessary to keep an operator on duty there in case of emergency.

Edison soon chafed under this inactivity. Night after night he watched through the weary hours until daylight without having sent or received a single message except the perfunctory signal—the letter "B"—which all operators were required to send over the wire every half hour as a proof that they were on duty and at their posts. Finally the future "wizard" began some electrical experiments to while away the time. Within a few days he had arranged a switchboard contrivance on the clock which every 30 minutes released an automatic attachment that telegraphed the signal "B" and the number of the station over the railway wire.

After that life was too easy for the young operator. He would go on duty early in the evening, and after having several conversations over the wire with the train dispatcher would turn on the switch and go to sleep on a cot in the rear of the office. Throughout the night the clock would report the station "on duty" regularly every half hour.

This device worked like a charm. No one knows how long it might have remained in use were it not for the fact that in an evil moment the young inventor took another operator into his confidence. The latter attempted to construct an automatic machine and failed. It succeeded, however, in tangling matters so badly that an investigation was set on foot, which resulted in retiring young Edison to private life for several years.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## STRIVING TO PLEASE.

THE ADVANCE AGENT TELLS HOW HIS FRIENDS OBSERVED THIS RULE.

A Manager of a Pyrotechnic Show Who Didn't Want to Disappoint His Audience—A Monument Which Proves That His Efforts Were Appreciated.

"I always strive to please," remarked the dramatic editor, as he scratched the words "big thing" out of the advance notice he was writing and substituted "megatherian aggregation."

"Thanks, I am sure," said the advance agent, as he read over the ten lines the dramatic critic was giving to him, and carefully put back into his pocket the half column notice he had first drawn on the d. c.

"I presume," smiled the d. c., "that you always strive to please, too, don't you?"

"Not always"—in a semidappointed tone—"but I used to have a friend who did. He really was the most self denying chap I ever saw, and what he wouldn't do to please an audience wasn't worth doing."

"Where is he now?"

"Dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes, it killed him. It was this way: He was in the pyrotechnic branch of the dramatic art and used to give shows at one of those imitation Coney Islands to be found on nearly every sand bar in nearly every river tributary to the Mississippi. He had been the originator of the fireworks feature at this place, and his phenomenal success had made him so proud that he would sooner have died than had a failure. One Fourth of July he was going to give the grandest display of his life, and the feature in the biggest letters on the bill was a set piece, 100 feet high, with an enormous balloon loaded with fireworks to go up from the top as a grand finale. There were ten times as many people there that night as there had ever been, and my friend was feeling so good you could see it in his walk.

"Everybody was on edge, too, for the grand blaze of glory the management had been advertising for weeks, and when, promptly at the hour of 10 o'clock, my friend stepped forth like a peacock to set off the great display with his own hand there was a round of applause, followed by a dead silence as the audience sat breathless watching for the burst of blazing glory. But somehow it didn't burst. The professor fired the train and retreated to a safe place, but the powder wouldn't burn. It fizzled and went out. Instead, once, twice, thrice, it fizzled, sputtered and went out, and then the crowd began to growl and growl, as crowds always will, and the professor began to get wild.

"Several other attempts to set the piece off were no more successful, and at last, with a smothered scream of crazy rage, he shot up the ladder of the tower to its very top, where he had a platform stored with all sorts of inflammable and explosive things arranged to go off at the proper time. He stood there a moment silhouetted against the sky, the crowd indulging in gibes and jeers, with now and then a threat as to what he might expect if he would only come down to the ground. This was his time to show what he could do to please his audience, and in a minute, and before anybody had any idea what he would do next, he caught up an armful of the explosives about him, fastened them to his clothes and hung wreaths and rings over his neck and shoulders, and, setting the whole thing afire, he swung out into the air in the balloon, which was already tugging at its anchor.

"As the balloon shot up it was a terrific sight, and the poor devil's shrieks added to the intensity of the scene, already lurid with red and blue lights, while the air was filled with all manner of bursting bombs and crashing explosives. Women fainted, men ran helplessly about shouting, and still the balloon swept upward with its fiery freight and passenger, until, when it had reached a point 1,000 feet above the earth, it caught fire and the whole burning mass shot like a blazing ball straight to the ground.

"You will be safe in betting those people never saw such an exhibition as that before, nor will ever again in all probability, and when it was over," concluded the agent, "the audience seemed to realize what the professor had done to please them, and they cheered and built him a monument where he fell, having on it, besides his name and the proper dates, no other inscription except 'He strived to please.'"

The dramatic critic was at least half a minute in recovering his speech after the recital of this remarkable tale, and before he could ask any questions the advance agent had folded his tent like a circus and stolen away to the office of the next dramatic critic he had to call upon.—Washington Star.

In a home for sandwich men in London there are said to be several university graduates and medical men and a Scotchman who ran through £50,000 in three years.

Preserved fruits in a state fit to be eaten have been taken from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Easy to Take

Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over."—J. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

The only pills to take with Hood's Pills.

Why don't you pay the printer?

## A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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

## FRUITS A SPECIALTY

Goods delivered promptly. Highest market price for butter and eggs.

GEO. M. FULLER,

1st door north of post office.

Save your tickets

Given with every cash purchase and get a fancy shelf

CLOCK

Call and see at

J. S. CUMMINGS.

They Liked Victoria.

As an indication of the popularity attained very early in her life by Princess Victoria it is interesting to hear that great indignation was expressed all over England when it was known that the child had not been present at her uncle's coronation in 1831. Some said that the Duchess of Kent was in fault, others blamed the prime minister, and some asserted that Queen Adelaide was responsible for the omission. Letters and articles were published in all the newspapers, and the sensation did not subside until the Duchess of Kent explained that, owing to a weakness of the ankles from which the little Victoria was then suffering, it had been thought wiser not to expose her to the long standing which attendance at the ceremony would have necessitated.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Women May Yet Have Beards.

A. Brandt, in his writings on the human beard, professes an opinion directly opposing that of Darwin, that the beard is a hereditary remnant of animal growth. According to Brandt, it is an acquisition, so that even the occasional beard of women has a prophetic significance, for as man has overtaken woman in his whole organization, so it is the case also with reference to the beard. But slowly women are following, and now 10 per cent of them show a stronger growth. The woman of the distant future would then likewise be adorned with a beard.—Die Umeiauer.

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.

How to Find Out.

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

What To Do.

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

BETTER than cure is prevention.

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good APPETITE.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

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

Chelsea Mills Prices.

Spring Wheat Pat., 25 lbs. 75c

Full Patent, 25 lbs. 75c

Half Patent, 25 lbs. 75c

Daily Bread or O. K., 25 lbs. 85c

Fancy Roller, 25 lbs. 85c

Graham, 10 lbs. 20c

Something of great value given in every 50 lb. sack of O. K. Special prices on large quantities.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

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

## Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, made and executed by Joseph H. Storer and Helen Storer, his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to William Wagoner, of said city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 570, and the said mortgage was duly assigned by the said William Wagoner to Joseph H. Plink by assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 570, and the said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Joseph H. Plink to the said William Wagoner, of said city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 570, and the said mortgage was duly assigned by the said William Wagoner to the said Joseph H. Plink, of said city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 570, and the said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Joseph H. Plink to the said William Wagoner, of said city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 570, and the said mortgage was duly assigned by the said William Wagoner to the said Joseph H. Plink, of said city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 570, and the said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Joseph H. Plink to the said William Wagoner, of said city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 21st day of June, A. 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## Local Brevities

Work has been begun on the cycle track to Cavanaugh Lake.

The rain this week has been most opportune and the good that it has done to growing crops is almost incalculable.

Miss Minnie Allyn, who has been very ill the past few weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to be out once more.

The valuation of the real and personal property of the village of Chelsea as approved by the board of review is: Real, \$175,175; personal, \$429,925; total, \$605,100.

Adam Eppler has been taking an enforced vacation this week, caused by the slipping of a quarter of beef which he was carrying, thus badly injuring him internally.

A telephone line to Cavanaugh Lake is being put in and will be in operation the last of the week. This will connect with the Chelsea, Waterloo and Stockbridge line.

Some of our men who have plenty of time at their disposal are occupying themselves with a new industry, that of furnishing wooden lawn swings to a tired populace.

Probate Judge Newkirk wishes us to state that he will not be in Ann Arbor from August 14 to 19. Persons having business at the probate office will do well to bear this in mind.

Messrs. Belser, Dengler and Turnbull are bragging over the catch of perch which they made at Cedar Lake Monday afternoon. The number was 106, and they were all beauties.

Fred Stone is again in the egg trade, buying for M. K. Chandler, of Chelsea, the M. K. Chandler being the wife of C. J. Chandler, who lately made an assignment.—Stockbridge Sun.

The Epworth League is making arrangements to entertain the people of the M. E. church and society who have passed the age of fifty years, Friday afternoon on the lawn at the church.

It is said that steam from a wash tub is the finest thing for the complexion yet discovered. A two-hour application once a week will keep the complexion clear and rosy.—Beauty column in Adrian Press.

The B. Y. P. U. will hold a business meeting at the Baptist church Monday evening. This will be followed by an entertainment, and refreshments will be served. Everybody is invited. Admission free.

Many of our citizens who are noted for their cleanliness of person, have been walking about with beautiful spots of blot on their faces, caused by looking through the wrong side of a piece of smoked glass while watching the eclipse of the sun.

Hicks, the weather prophet, says that the general outlook for August is that it will be warm and dry, especially to the west and north, above the average. He advises people to prepare for such a state of things in August and through September.

We would like to impress upon those of our readers who are in arrears for subscription to the Standard that we are in need of the money that is our due. The amount that is due from each one is not large, but in the aggregate it amounts to considerable.

A Ludington Dispatch says: The Michigan cabinet of the Epworth league met Friday night and made arrangements for the annual state meeting at Jackson next April. It will last three days, from Friday over Sunday. A reception was held after the meeting.

Tommy McNamara, the Chelsea horseman, drove along Main street last night offering to sell horses at ten cents a pound. Students at the various boarding houses about the city had better reflect themselves to a vegetable diet for time at least.—Washtenaw Times.

It is said that the castor oil plant is a valuable protection against mosquitoes—planting about the house it will drive them away, and that young plants in the rooms or leaves placed about will completely rid the house of these pests. This is very important, if true, and is fully tested.

The South Lake and Waterloo ball teams played a game at South Lake, Sunday, and despite the fact that the Waterloo's brought along a Jackson pitcher, the South Lake boys mopped the arena with them to the tune of 21 to 15. They will play a return game at Waterloo Sunday, August 8.

H. M. Crill of Pontiac, formerly of Waterloo, backed by several Pontiac and Detroit capitalists, will leave soon for the Alaska gold region. He has had more than 20 years' experience at mining in the gold fields of California, Peru, Nicaragua and other countries. He will have salary and work on shares.

Word has been received here of the appointment of Rev. W. H. Sheir of Detroit as presiding elder of Adrian District of the M. E. church, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. L. P. Davis. The appointment gives satisfaction here as Mr. Sheir has occupied this position for four years, and is well acquainted with the work.

Why does not the village marshal enforce section 5 of ordinance No. 11, in regard to the discharge of fire arms in the village? Small boys wander about with guns, shooting birds, and pretty soon they will shoot something besides birds. Ordinances do not seem to be passed to be enforced, but merely to make a showing on the ordinance book.

To the first person who will bring the correct arrangement of the following line of printer's "pl," we will give six months' subscription to the Chelsea Standard; to the second solution reaching us we will give a three months' subscription. This is a bona fide offer, so brush up your "thinker" and earn the reward. "Oyu hwy ripern het? apy todn?"

A conference of men and women interested in the great social, hygienic, and philanthropic questions pertaining to the welfare of human society will be held at Battle Creek, October 12-17, 1897, when papers and addresses will be held by prominent philanthropists and educators with the hope of evolving some practical methods of reform.

The supervisors of some of the townships up in Midland county have discovered some diseases new to the medical profession, and in their health reports the following are some of the causes of death last year: "Callary infantum," "decline after measles," "hooping cough," "new monia," "tubercular consumption," "cholera phantem," and "spinel."—Ex.

The W. R. C. will run an excursion to Detroit, the Flats and Port Huron, Tuesday, August 3. The train will leave Chelsea at 6:36 a. m. Fare to Detroit and return \$1.15, or to Port Huron and return \$1.65. Returning train leaves Detroit at 8:45 p. m. The train will leave Francisco at 6:26 a. m., and the fare will be ten cents more than the rate from Chelsea.

Married, on Wednesday, July 21, 1897, by the Rev. Lemster, Mr. Henry Wood and Miss Blanche Cole, both well known and estimable young people of this place, the groom being the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wood, and the bride the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cole. The Standard will join with the many friends of the young couple in wishing them a long and happy life.

The recent hot weather that the country enjoyed played hob with the huckleberry crop in this vicinity. Early in this season it was announced that the crop would be a large one, but the reverse seems to be the case. Last year's crop was large and many berries were allowed to go to waste in the swamp. This year the entire crop will not be as large as the amount wasted last year.

Editor Robinson, who has charge of the display of weather signals in Union City, has grown tired of explaining the meaning of the ordinary signals, and has invented a code of his own. It is simple and practicable. An overcoat on the flagstaff indicates a cold wave; a fan means that it will be warmer; an open umbrella, general rain; closed umbrella, local showers; a rubber boot is a sign of snow.

A number of the friends of Dr. G. W. Palmer surprised him Saturday evening by gathering at his residence and proceeding to enjoy themselves. It was to celebrate some anniversary of his birth—but which one the Doctor is as delicate about telling, as is a maiden lady when questioned as to her age, but our readers can place the number at any point above twenty-five at which they wish. But suffice it to say that the evening's entertainment was an enjoyable one.

To show how nearly perfect is the work of the railway mail clerks, the following figures will prove interesting: Number of examinations during the year ending June 30, 1897, 1,228; number of cards handled 1,992,002; number correct 1,974,156; average per cent correct, 99.10. In the year 1890 the average per cent was 95.12, and it has improved each year since. In 1890 there were 764,234,770 pieces of mail distributed, and the number of pieces to each error was 1,923. In 1897 there were 1,038,482,810 pieces distributed and the number of pieces to each error was 9,267.

The new telephone line between Waterloo and Stockbridge, has been named by its owners the Rural Telephone Line of Waterloo, and the officers of the same are, Delancey Cooper, president; Lynn L. Gorton, secretary; Orville Gorton, treasurer. There are four different lines terminating at the store of Henry Gorton & Son, in the village, connected by a switchboard. These lines not only connect Waterloo with Stockbridge and Chelsea, but with the following farmers along the route, who have telephones in their houses: Sidney A. Collins, Horace Leek, William E. Wessels, Geo. Gorton, Henry Gorton, Celia Dean, Orson Beema, Orville Gorton, Hugh McCall, Geo. Runeman and John W. Howlett. The office at the Stockbridge end of the line will be in the Brownell store, under the charge of Chas. Brooks, the undertaker.

## Personal Mention

J. F. Zeiss was a Detroit visitor Saturday.

H. S. Holmes spent Sunday in Northville.

Miss Cella Foster is visiting relatives in Jackson.

Mrs. J. Staffan spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

Miss Mabel Gillam was an Ann Arbor visitor Monday.

Wm. Davis is the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. B. Gates.

O. C. Sweetland is spending some time in Wexford.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Burton are visiting friends in Mayville.

Bert Sutton of Chicago is visiting his mother at this place.

F. C. Mapes and Howard Brooks spent Sunday in Plainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Staffan spent Sunday last in Grass Lake.

Mrs. J. W. Babbitt of Ypsilanti is the guest of Mrs. M. Boyd.

W. B. Warner of Detroit spent Sunday with his parents at this.

Herbert Dancer of Ann Arbor is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Avery spent Sunday with friends in Detroit.

L. Babcock has been entertaining his sister, Mrs. Barton of Unadilla.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith of Ypsilanti are visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. Etie Wright of Detroit is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wood.

Master Arthur Avery has been visiting Miss Kittie Livermore at Unadilla.

Miss Ella Barber has returned home after spending two weeks in Howell.

E. L. Schumacher of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Storms have been entertaining Misses Kingley of Detroit.

Miss Sadie Larzelere of Grass Lake has been the guest of Miss Louella Townsend.

Mrs. C. E. Stimson has returned home after spending several weeks in Colorado.

Miss Belle Hook of Detroit is the guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacon.

Mrs. J. C. Neufang and son, Fred, of Reading are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Boyd.

Mrs. C. E. Watson of Grass Lake spent several days of last week with Mrs. A. J. Congdon.

Miss Dora Harrington has returned home after attending summer school at Ypsilanti.

Mrs. G. H. Purchase and son of Detroit have been the guests of relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bird of Detroit have been the guests of Wm. R. Purchase this week.

Mrs. O. J. Walworth and family of Detroit are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cole.

G. Schleicher of Sandusky, Ohio, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Schumacher Sunday last.

Mrs. S. A. Wolcott, a former resident of Chelsea, is now making her home in Fullerton, N. D.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brown of Arkansas City, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Glazier.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lane and family left on Tuesday for their new home at Fultonham, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dengler of Ann Arbor have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Turnbull.

Miss Margaret and Ella Nickerson have returned home after visiting relatives in Cleveland, O.

Miss Mable Lounsbury of Ypsilanti has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. H. I. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hopkins of Jackson have been spending this week with friends in this vicinity.

Miss Tillie Girbach has been entertaining Misses Emma Weitbrecht and Eliza Armbruster of Ann Arbor.

Misses Pearl and Hattie White of Ann Arbor have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gates this week.

Miss Ruth Cushman of Ann Arbor and Miss Louise Allen of Ypsilanti are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holmes.

Eugene Burkhardt and family of Fowlerville have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt this week.

Mrs. John Schramm and Mrs. Rudolph Nicolay of Jackson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Zulk the past week.

Miss Florence Bachman who is attending the University summer school at Ann Arbor, spent Sunday at her home here.

A special dispatch from Lansing to the Detroit Journal Tuesday says: S. L. Kilbourne filed a petition in the circuit court Monday morning in which Reuben Kempf of the Citizens' bank of Chelsea asks that Receiver Stone of the Central Michigan savings bank be required to pay him dividends on rediscounted notes which he holds, made by Breisch & Osband and by the Hart milling company and amounting to \$11,000.

Take a drive through the country and carry a three-foot pine stick with you. Cut a notch every time you see a piece of farm machinery standing out of doors unprotected, wind cracked, paint washed off and iron rusting. We will wager your pine stick gives out before your team gets tired. Implement dealers and manufacturers are not making any fuss about this. It suits them all right if it suits the farmer. This is the grossest kind of carelessness, and if every farmer would build a cheap, straw-covered shed for tools or implements, to shed rain, wind and sunlight, and use it, they would save hundreds of dollars annually.—Ex.

Village Taxes for 1897.

Are now due. Time expires August 10, 1897. Pay before that date and save the extra per cent. Geo. A. BeGole, Treas.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

Blood and Nerves are very closely related. Keep the blood rich, pure and healthy, with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have no nervousness.

Hood's Pills are best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, prevent constipation.

Notice.

To the Patrons of the Chelsea Water Works Company:

We are now prepared to obtain for our patrons, fire insurance in thoroughly reliable companies on dwellings, barns and contents, at a little less than half the ruling rates in Chelsea for the past five years.

Chelsea is now listed as one of the very best protected towns, by water works, as far as extended, in Michigan.

Yours for health, comfort and protection, Chelsea Water works Company.

Wanted—An Idea

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

Your Picnic Lunch and Hot Weather Eatables.

Will please your palate, satisfy your appetite and give you general all round satisfaction if you are one of our customers. If you will bring us your orders this fact will be pleasingly and plainly demonstrated to you; if you have brought your orders to us in the past, you have experienced the satisfaction of getting the Best for the Least Money.

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Hood's Pills are best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, prevent constipation.

Notice.

To the Patrons of the Chelsea Water Works Company:

We are now prepared to obtain for our patrons, fire insurance in thoroughly reliable companies on dwellings, barns and contents, at a little less than half the ruling rates in Chelsea for the past five years.

Chelsea is now listed as one of the very best protected towns, by water works, as far as extended, in Michigan.

Yours for health, comfort and protection, Chelsea Water works Company.

Wanted—An Idea

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

## Your Picnic Lunch and Hot Weather Eatables.

Will please your palate, satisfy your appetite and give you general all round satisfaction if you are one of our customers. If you will bring us your orders this fact will be pleasingly and plainly demonstrated to you; if you have brought your orders to us in the past, you have experienced the satisfaction of getting the Best for the Least Money.

We offer

MEATS.		Cucumbers		Fresh Limberg cheese	
Sliced ham	20c per lb	Cabbages		Fancy brick cheese	
Fancy honey bacon	10c	Oranges		Home made cottage cheese	
Fancy honey hams	12c	Bananas			
Picnic hams	9c	Berries of all kinds sold at lowest prices.		For good wholesome butter, eggs and cheese, you will find it to your advantage to buy of us.	
Finest chipped beef	20c	Gasoline and oil that will burn right.			
Roast beef	25c per can	Baled hay		The finest stock of Candles, Cigars and Tobacco.	
Corned beef	25c per can	Flour and feed at reduced prices.			
Potted ham, potted tongue		BAKED GOODS.		Lowest prices on corn meal, rolled oats rice tapioca, etc.	
Potted chicken, the best brands on the market.		We offer a choice assortment of excellent quality at reasonable prices.		CROCKERY.	
		Vanilla and Lemon Wafers.		If you want crockery, remember we have a large assortment and we sell cheap.	
		Java Coffee Cakes		Fruit Jars.	
		Ginger Vanilla Sultana Wafers		Jelly Glasses.	
		Salted Spray, and good bread.		Drinking Glasses at lower prices than ever before.	
FRUIT AND		BUTTER AND CHEESE.			
Fresh every day.		Finest Dairy butter 10c			
Watermelons		Michigan full cream cheese.			
Tomatoes					

WEATHERS.

## Shirt Waist Sale!

Bargains not duplicated anywhere.

All new, nobby stylish waists made up by a large manufacturer for late summer trade. The demand was simply over estimated, consequently the goods have been shipped on consignment to many retail merchants with instructions to make prices that will sell them. We have 35 dozen and every one must be sold. Come early while assortment is complete.

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.

From This Time On

# CASH

Will have to be paid for all meat purchased at my market. I sell the choicest cuts. Try some of my hamburger steak.

ADAM EPPLER.

## We Are Headquarters

If you are in need of a Buggy, Road Wagon, Surrey or Lumber Wagon, we have them, and at the right price. We are also making low prices on Lawn Chairs, Hammocks, Window Screens, Screen Doors, Velosipedes, Gasoline Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers, Etc., Etc.

HOAG & HOLMES.

See our 10c Window.



Try a new steel beam

## Gale Plow

Best in the market, also Spring Tooth Harrows at special low prices. Four genuine Gale Points for \$1.00.

W. J. KNAPP.

Buggies and lumber wagons a specialty for August.

## Real Estate!

If you want a really desirable building lot, or if you want a house that is already built, I can furnish you with it. If you have any property that you want to sell, place it on my list.

B. PARKER

Geo. H. Foster,

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

WEALTH FOR BRAINS. Many have been through patents. Why not you? Simple, useful articles pay largely. Write for book and list of inventions wanted; sent free. ARCHER, AITON & ARCHER, 271 Broadway, N. Y.



## HONOR TO BLACK JACK

### MAGNIFICENT LOGAN STATUE UNVEILED IN CHICAGO.

Grand Demonstration in Honor of America's Greatest Volunteer Soldier—Ceremonies Marked by a Great Parade of Veterans.

Logan in Bronze.  
Chicago correspondence.

Illinois has paid tribute to the last of the great triumvirate she gave to the nation when the nation's life was at stake. A shaft at Springfield marks the grave of Lincoln, the martyred President. A magnificent monument at Galena tells that from that city went forth Grant, the silent tanner, who became the great military chieftain. Now, in enduring bronze, the figure of Logan, the greatest of American volunteer soldiers, stands on the lake front in Chicago. With a great demonstration which, like the recent Grant commemoration in New York, was one not of sorrow and mourning, but of glory and joy, the monument to Logan was unveiled Thursday. This was the anniversary of the battle of Atlanta, fought in 1864, at which Logan reached the summit of his military fame.

The ceremony was accomplished in the presence of a multitude notable in its factors, and with a magnificence of detail quite unprecedented. On the platform at the foot of the statue was grouped a company that no event of less importance could have called together. The widow of the dead general, army officers who served with him through the war, Governors of States, members of President McKinley's cabinet and United States Senators sat in the shadow of St. Gaudens' heroic statue and took part in the exercises. In the throng that listened to Mr. Peck's oration were many of the leading citizens of the nation and in those greater multitudes along the line of march were thousands of Chicago residents together with other thousands from every quarter of the country.

The city has rarely been so profusely decorated. It was not alone from public buildings that bunting had been hung to the breeze, but business houses and private residences in every section of the city shared in the general display. President McKinley could not attend in person; his duties in Washington during the closing hours of Congress rendered such a step impracticable.

It was well on to 2 o'clock when a boyish figure arose out of a forest of serried row on row of people. The sun was tangled in his hair and on his face, almost girlish in its youthful beauty, there rested such an expression as might be expected upon the countenance of a lad of 5



THE LOGAN MONUMENT AT CHICAGO.

ous attitude before Atlanta on another July day, thirty-three years ago, when, with tears in his eyes, he saw his men moved down by desperate Southerners like ripe wheat before the reapers, and, a hundred times at death's portals, a hundred times eluded on his black charger the pale equestrian of the fates. Or they may have been reminded of that other day at bloody Belmont, when his horse shot beneath him, he carved his way through a seemingly impenetrable wall of bone and sinew to a decisive victory, but at a fearful cost to his own boys, not less brave than their fierce antagonists. Be these things as they may, tears stood in the eyes

per of the day; and not an incident in speech or song or action proved a discord. Thousands of heads bent low while Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards prayed. When he had finished the band played martial music that stirred the old soldiers present to the depths of their souls. The selection was "Battle Scenes of the War," in which the patter of musketry, the screaming of shells, the cooing of bullets and the grumbling of cannon all were imitated.

Judge Henry W. Blodgett, president of the board of monument commissioners, presented the statue to the State of Illinois in well-chosen phrases, and the unveiling followed. Gov. Tanner accepted the statue on behalf of the people of the State in a brief address, and George R. Peck delivered an oration which quite outran his already splendid reputation.

Years hence, when the clustering curls of the youngest John A. Logan shall have become whitened by the rime of many winters, he, no longer least in age of the namesakes of the cyclonic general, will gather other John A. Logans about him and tell them of that wonderful July day in Chicago when by a movement of his tiny hand he bared the greatest triumph of the greatest sculptor to the eager gaze of a patriotic multitude.

In warlike bronze the man of battle, anointed with fire and smoke, and the shadow of impending death, has been anointed with libations of praise and given to unborn generations, who are bidden to cherish and honor the name of John A. Logan. With military and civic pomp the people of the nation united to do honor to the hero of Atlanta. The son of Illinois, who seized the fallen standard and rode through the hail of bullets, rallying the broken troops and turning defeat to victory has been praised by statesmen and honored by the presence of a fourth of the nation's standing army.

**A Heroic Figure.**  
The statue, which is the tribute of the State, cost \$50,000. The contract for it was made with Augustus St. Gaudens ten years ago and he was told to take his time and make the statue his masterpiece. He selected as the scene to be depicted that moment during the battle of Atlanta, when Logan took command of the Army of the Tennessee. Readers of history know that this engagement, on the banks of Peach Tree creek, was one of the bloodiest of the war. Brave Gen. McPherson was in command when the battle opened. Within an hour he had fallen. The Union lines had been split, the flank had been turned and Hood's eager legions were rolling up the Army of the Tennessee like a scotch. Then a wild figure burst on the vision of the disheartened men in blue. "Black Jack" Logan dashed along the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag snatched from the hand of a color bearer, with head uncovered, his long black hair streaming in the wind, with eagle-like features illumined by the fire of resolve, and driving spurs into his horse, he looked the very personification of victorious war. At his word the lines were reformed. Hood was beaten back. Seven thousand men fell on either side, but the victory was with the Union. That is the scene

of some whose lids had for years remained unwetted, and on the faces of others a faraway expression, glorifying and illuminating them, rested.

The parade was reviewed by Mrs. Logan, Captain John A. Logan and wife, John A. Logan III, whose tiny hand loosed the drapery and unveiled the figure in bronze; by Major and Mrs. William F. Tucker, the latter a daughter of the hero of Atlanta; by members of President McKinley's cabinet, and other distinguished guests of the city. Besides these the reviewers included: Gov. Tanner of Illinois, Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska, Gov. Drake of Iowa, Gov. James A. Mount of Indiana, Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin, Secretary of War R. A. Alger and Mrs. Alger, ex-Senator D. M. Sabin of Minnesota, Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Lord Broadbent of England, Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma. The two brothers of Gen. Logan—Thomas M. Logan of Murphysboro, Ill., John A. Logan's birthplace, and James V. Logan of Olney, Ill., occupied places of honor. There were besides hundreds of men and women who had known the general in life and who had come to pay their tribute of honor to his memory.

**Twenty Thousand Soldiers.**  
In the column which swept away from Twelfth street and Michigan avenue at 3 o'clock were more than twenty thousand soldiers under arms, the whole commanded by Gen. John R. Brooke. The regular service, the National Guard and various uniformed semi-military organizations were generously represented. And no body of marchers has ever presented in Chicago a more inspiring sight. In dress, in arms, in bearing and in the masterful methods of control they were one of the most interesting features of the entire event.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the interest and enthusiasm which from first to last marked the proceedings. The bugle call of "assembly" with which the formal exercises were opened struck a keynote that expressed the military tem-

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## LOGAN THE SOLDIER.

### HIS VALOR AND RESOLUTION IN DESPERATE CRISES.

When "Black Eagle" Charged the Battle Line Knew Not Fear—Chivalrous with Women, and the Unruffled Friend of the Nation's Veterans.

Black Jack's Career.

John Alexander Logan, one of nature's captains, was born in Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826. In a mighty drama he played a commanding role. When he had hung up his sword he was raised to a select group of his nation's statesmen, and there he continued to sustain the respect that his blameless valor had won him on the bloody field. Named to sit beside the head man of his countrymen, he led gallant charges in that civil campaign that shook the eventful summer of 1854, and, though unwarded with victory, he forfeited not the love and admiration of his followers, who afterward saw with satisfaction their worthy chieftain continued in his statesman's chair. With powers unabated for future high service he was suddenly called on the 20th of December, 1856, to exchange his toga for his armor.

These are the influential facts in John A. Logan's distinguished career:

He was of Irish stock, his father emigrating from Ireland to Maryland, to Kentucky, to Missouri, to Illinois.

He was educated at a common school, and by a tutor and at Shiloh College.

He served in the Mexican war and served well.

After the Mexican war he studied law. In 1851 he was graduated at Louisville University, admitted to the bar, and became partner of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins.

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the woods. The captain commanded McPherson three times to halt. McPherson, supposing it to be a detachment of his own troops, with his usual courteous manner, lifted his hat. Immediately after perceiving his mistake, he wheeled his horse, was fired upon and killed.

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Care for His Men.

Dr. Roler was with Gen. Logan during the entire war. He declares that one of Logan's marked characteristics was his care for his men. During battle he expected them to fight, to dare anything which promised victory. At other times no commander could have been more attentive to questions of food, shelter and hospital care. Dr. Roler relates an example of this which occurred at Huntsville, Ala. The army spent two or three months there in winter quarters. Logan was popular even with the Southerners there because of his fairness and geniality. One of the Union generals, now dead, was known to sympathize strongly with the enemy, although in Federal uniform. This general and his staff had been quarreled in a large mansion in the outskirts of the town. It belonged to a Southern gentleman to whom that particular general was much attached. He promised that when he and his staff retired the house should not be occupied further by the army. When the time came to move, however, there were many sick and wounded to be left behind. The only available house suitable for a hospital was the old gentleman's mansion. Dr. Roler called on Logan and related the circumstances. Logan at once said: "When it comes to a conflict between our friends and our wounded soldiers, I'll take the part of the wounded," and immediately ordered the house to be used for hospital purposes.

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Dr. Roler was with Gen. Logan during the entire war. He declares that one of Logan's marked characteristics was his care for his men. During battle he expected them to fight, to dare anything which promised victory. At other times no commander could have been more attentive to questions of food, shelter and hospital care. Dr. Roler relates an example of this which occurred at Huntsville, Ala. The army spent two or three months there in winter quarters. Logan was popular even with the Southerners there because of his fairness and geniality. One of the Union generals, now dead, was known to sympathize strongly with the enemy, although in Federal uniform. This general and his staff had been quarreled in a large mansion in the outskirts of the town. It belonged to a Southern gentleman to whom that particular general was much attached. He promised that when he and his staff retired the house should not be occupied further by the army. When the time came to move, however, there were many sick and wounded to be left behind. The only available house suitable for a hospital was the old gentleman's mansion. Dr. Roler called on Logan and related the circumstances. Logan at once said: "When it comes to a conflict between our friends and our wounded soldiers, I'll take the part of the wounded," and immediately ordered the house to be used for hospital purposes.

Logan at Atlanta.

The moment in Gen. Logan's career which the sculptor has chosen to depict in the monument unveiled at Chicago is

When "Black Eagle" Charged the Battle Line Knew Not Fear—Chivalrous with Women, and the Unruffled Friend of the Nation's Veterans.

Black Jack's Career.

John Alexander Logan, one of nature's captains, was born in Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826. In a mighty drama he played a commanding role. When he had hung up his sword he was raised to a select group of his nation's statesmen, and there he continued to sustain the respect that his blameless valor had won him on the bloody field. Named to sit beside the head man of his countrymen, he led gallant charges in that civil campaign that shook the eventful summer of 1854, and, though unwarded with victory, he forfeited not the love and admiration of his followers, who afterward saw with satisfaction their worthy chieftain continued in his statesman's chair. With powers unabated for future high service he was suddenly called on the 20th of December, 1856, to exchange his toga for his armor.

These are the influential facts in John A. Logan's distinguished career:

He was of Irish stock, his father emigrating from Ireland to Maryland, to Kentucky, to Missouri, to Illinois.

He was educated at a common school, and by a tutor and at Shiloh College.

He served in the Mexican war and served well.

After the Mexican war he studied law. In 1851 he was graduated at Louisville University, admitted to the bar, and became partner of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins.

He was now developing the gifts that made him a man to be chosen to lead. Therefore in 1852 and in 1856 he sat in the Illinois Legislature. He was also elected prosecuting attorney.

In 1852 he removed to Benton, Franklin County.

When he took Gen. McPherson's command at the battle of Atlanta. This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war. It was July 22, 1864. Hood had succeeded Johnston in command of the Confederate forces, and these were entrenched in Atlanta. Gen. Sherman, however, believing that the enemy had evacuated the city, ordered McPherson to move forward in the direction of East Point and overtake the Confederates. Major Gen. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth army corps, was ordered to press the enemy on the left flank, while Gens. Schofield and Thomas were to attack his right and rear. McPherson soon discovered that Sherman had been completely misled, and ordered Logan's troops to go into position for battle. About noon, the firing having become general all along the line by that time, McPherson rode out almost alone to observe the carrying out of his orders. In passing through a narrow bridge path he came upon a stray company of Confederates from Hardee's corps, lying down in

the woods. The captain commanded McPherson three times to halt. McPherson, supposing it to be a detachment of his own troops, with his usual courteous manner, lifted his hat. Immediately after perceiving his mistake, he wheeled his horse, was fired upon and killed.

Gen. Sherman at once ordered Logan, the next in rank, to take command. Never did a general on either side in the four years' war display more superb qualities of courage. He brought order out of chaos and victory from defeat. The news of McPherson's death having spread, Logan rallied the troops with the cry: "McPherson and revenge!" Logan took command on that famous black stallion of his, and became a flame of fire and fury. He was everywhere; his horse covered with dust; perfectly comprehending the position; giving sharp orders to officers as he met them, and planting himself firmly in front of fleeing columns, with revolver in hand, threatening, in tones not to be mistaken, to fire into the advance did they not instantly halt and form in order of battle. The battle was resumed in order

and with fury—a tempest of thunder and fire—a hailstorm of shot and shell. And ended and the Federal troops were masters of the field. Some of the regiments that went into that sanguinary conflict which went in in the morning with one—the Twentieth Illinois—came out with but fifteen!

As Logan appeared at the battle of Atlanta so he appeared in all the conflicts in which he participated during the war. He was the idol of the common soldier; when ever he was seen galloping recklessly in floating in the wind, the men set up a cry of "Logan, Logan; we'll follow where the Black Eagle leads!"

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## KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Also Backache.

I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble, pains in my back, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhoea. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured. Mrs. MARGIE POTTS, 394 Kaufman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Backache.

My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine. Mrs. E. F. MORRIS, 1048 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kidney Trouble.

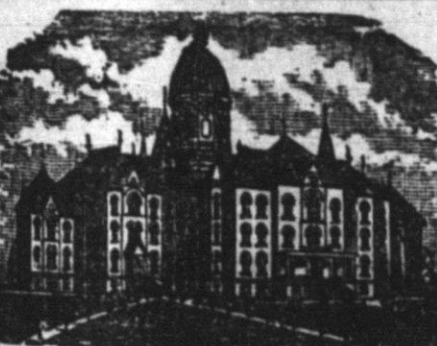
Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhoea. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but received no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease. Mrs. LILLIAN CHAPPEL, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

## HIRES Rootbeer

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package weighs 5 gallons. Sold every where.



[MAIN BUILDING.]

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

FULL COURSES in Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses.

Rooms Free to all Students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year, or any of the Collegiate Courses.

A limited number of Candidates for the Ecclesiastical studies will be received at special rates.

St. Edward's Hall, for 1095 under 19 years, is open in compliance of its equipment.

The 107th Term will open September 7, 1897. Catalogues sent free on application to

REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

## TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

## Harvest Excursions!

AUG. 3 AND 17, To the Farm regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Round trip tickets will be sold on dates named at all C. B. & Q. stations and at many East.

60 WEST AND L'OK FOR HOME. A handsome illustrated pamphlet describing the NEBRASKA sent free on application to P. S. RUMBLE, Gen'l Pass. Agt. C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

J. H. OSTRANDER, OPTICIAN.

Spaulding & Co., Jewelers and Silversmiths.

107th STATE STREET AND JACKSON BLD. CHICAGO.

## GROWS IN GRAVITY.

### COAL MINERS' STRIKE IS FAR FROM SETTLEMENT.

Pittsburg District Miners March to Open Shafts and Compel Men to Quit—Railroad Trains in the Coal Districts May Be Abandoned.

Trouble Is Widespread.

The coal strike is extending and bids fair to involve all the miners in the soft coal mines from West Virginia to the Mississippi. In the Panhandle district in Pennsylvania sensational developments are expected. The men are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger and want and are in a condition bordering on desperation. A Pittsburg dispatch says: Organizers have been secretly at work among miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company for several days. One of them was served with an injunction to remain off the company's property and leave the men alone. He said he had been at work among the miners of Plum Creek and expressed great hopes of being able to have them join the general suspension. As near as can be learned a concerted effort will be made in the near future to bring out the men at Turtle Creek, Sandy Creek and Plum Creek.

The officials feel that in order to make the strike a success these miners must be brought out. They admit they have a difficult job on their hands, as De Armit's men seem determined to remain at work. The mines are running to their fullest capacity and are supplying a large quantity of coal to the trade. Much coal was offered at \$1.25 a ton. Slack took a big jump and sold for 85 cents a ton. Before the strike it was sold at 40 cents a ton. There are hundreds of tons of slack coal at the mines in the Pittsburgh district, but the miners' officials will not permit any of it to be loaded.

A number of strikers interfered with men who were loading from barges into cars coal that had been purchased by W. H. Simmons, a dealer from C. Jutte & Co. The men were compelled to quit work. Miners' Secretary Ward dis-

thorized solicitors for relief funds. Nearly everywhere the regular committee goes it finds that someone has been ahead of it. Complaints of distress from the mining camps are increasing.

Mascontah, Ill.—At a meeting an official report was made that sixty-seven out of the seventy-eight mines in the Belleville district were closed, and that the balance will be compelled to remain idle, by force if necessary, for the miners are in an ugly mood and trouble is expected to result should any attempt at resistance be made.

REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE.

United States Naval Officer Who Will Keep an Eye on Hawaii.



REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE.

The United States navy. He is now 61 years old, and is a thorough sailor. He has been in the navy ever since 1850, when he was appointed acting midshipman. In 1855 he was attached to the sloop Plymouth for service in the East Indies, and in that year he participated in some of the actions and in at least one



A COAL TIPPLE AND A MINER'S HOME IN THE PANHANDLE DISTRICT

proved of the action and issued orders to the strikers to molest no men who are handling coal that was mined before the strike was inaugurated.

Reports come from Bridgeville that the strikers are massing at that point with the intention of making a raid on the mines at Canonsburg, where the men returned to work. A determined siege will be the result. A mass meeting of the miners in the coke regions will be held at Scottsdale to consider grievances peculiar to their own district, which include the loading of "humpback" wagons, company stores, etc. Mr. Miller says it needs but a spark to inflame the miners in the coke region and secure their co-operation in the great strike. There are 2,000 men now at work in that region.

May Involve Railroad Men.

Some new features will likely be introduced into the struggle within the next few days. It is believed the miners' organization calling upon the railway organization for assistance. A meeting of railway employees was held in Pittsburgh and the situation of the miners' strike was thoroughly discussed. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the strikers, and each member was assessed \$2 for the strike fund. It was claimed the action taken was at the suggestion of the national officials of the Railway Trainmen's Union.

News of the Strike.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The miners employed in the works of the Glendale Coal Company, eight miles below Wheeling, have gone out.

Pana, Ill.—All slack loading has been discontinued and the miners remaining in Pana are patiently awaiting the end of the industrial battle, hoping for better wages for their work.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Notwithstanding the break among the miners in the Fairmont district large quantities of West Virginia coal are passing through Wheeling for the West and lakes.

Steuensville, O.—The Dillonvale and Long Run miners held a monster meeting in the school house yard at Long Run and voted unanimously not to work a stroke until they got their price.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The coal miners' strike in the East has increased the business of the Missouri mines. The labor commissioner's office reports a general demand for men in the coal mines of the State.

Rock Island, Ill.—The miners in the employ of the Coal Valley Mining Company at Cable and Sherrard villages have joined in the general strike. There are 225 of them in all, and the company's shafts at both places are now idle.

Spring Valley, Ill.—The first supplies in aid of the Spring Valley miners were shipped in here this morning, consisting of flour, coffee, sugar and tobacco. They came from some of the big Chicago merchants. Money was also sent for the same purpose.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The miners are learning every day of the action of unau-

battle with the Chinese army at Shanghai. In 1856 he was made passed midshipman and detailed for service on the Merrimack. In 1863 he was attached to the Nantucket, and he participated in the attack on the ironclad fleet in Charleston harbor on April 7, 1863. After the war Lieut. Beardslee, for that was now his title, commanded the gunboat Aroostook. Subsequently he was transferred to the command of the steamer Saginaw of the Pacific squadron, and later to the command of the steam sloop Lackawanna of the same station. In 1869 he was commissioned a commander. He has been a rear admiral since June 27, 1895.

MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER GONE

Miss Grace Stevenson, of Boston, Who Has Dropped Out of Sight. On Monday night, April 26, Miss Stevenson, who is 25 years old, left her mother's home, No. 1478 Beacon street, Brookline, saying she was going on an



MISS GRACE STEVENSON.

errand. Since that time nothing has been heard from her. Her parents live apart. Mr. Stevenson occupying rooms at a Boston hotel. He has said he would give \$5,000 for her recovery. The police think she left home on account of the family troubles.

There appears to be no foundation in fact for the disquieting reports sent out from Baltimore by special correspondents regarding the health of United States Senators Gorman and Wellington, by which it is made to appear that both are seriously ill.

The ill and wounded Spanish soldiers in Cuba are being sent home as rapidly as possible to make room in the hospitals for fresh victims of the deadly climate.

Strong earthquake shocks have been felt in the vicinity of Rome.

## Use Gentleness.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, very stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this action of such stimulants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

## It Follows Vessels.

The pilot fish is so-called because it was held sacred by the ancients, who believed that it led vessels in their proper course, and through dangerous passages. It is found in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of America. It is about a foot in length. It is noted for following vessels long distances for the sake of the food thrown overboard.

## 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.

## Pooled Her.

"Jeremiah," she said to her husband, who dislikes pets, "you know that you think a great deal more of that dog than you used to." "That's true." "I'm glad to hear you say so." "Every night now he refuses to let me think of anything else."—Washington Star.

## Man's Two Best Friends.

Man's two best friends are said to be a gun and a dog. It is easy to get a good dog, but hard to get a good gun. The guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are not only always good, but they are acknowledged the best made in the world. For years the Winchester has been the standard of the world, and to any one who has studied or examined its many points of superiority its popularity is not hard to understand. The repeating rifles and shot guns made by the Winchester are in demand all over the world. Although they cost comparatively little, they are better than the highest priced hand-made guns in every way. Winchester ammunition is of the same high grade as Winchester guns and can always be relied upon. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

## Baby Names.

Names for babies are thus chosen in Egypt. The parents of the child select three candles, and to each candle the name of some dignified personage is given. The three are lighted, and the candle that burns the longest denotes the favored name.

## Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

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

## A Possibility.

"How is it that your son's head seems to be drawn to one side? Only a year ago he was straight as an Indian." "I can only account for it through the fact that he did his courting on a tandem."—Detroit Free Press.

## Shake Into Your Shoes

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

There is a growing fashion of covering the walls with textile fabrics, instead of with paper. This is certainly more permanent and cannot be so easily scuffed off; besides, the kinds used form a beautiful background for new and handsome effects in decoration or for pictures.

To Colorado Springs and Pueblo—Burlington Route via Denver.

A through sleeping car to Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Denver, is attached to Burlington Route daily train leaving Chicago 10:30 p. m. Office, 211 Clark street.

What a woman should demand of a man is courtship, or after it is, first, respect for her, as she is a woman; and next to that to be respected by him above all other women.—Charles Lamb.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out and premature baldness is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

Conventional sets for bed-room or parlor are no longer the thing. Odd pieces upholstered and finished differently, harmoniously, yet so as to produce a contrast, are universally used.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

The true office of our legislators is to declare and enforce only our natural rights and duties, and to take none of them from us.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

The man who tries to drown his troubles, always seems to think that they are located in his stomach.

A complete feminine toilet service always includes Green's Sulphur Soap.

Even the Joy of kings, without kindness, is a rank counterfeit.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Tonic. Dr. R. H. KLINE, L.D., 291 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Settles the Stomach, Relieves Inflammation, Always Cures Whooping Cough, 25c a bottle.

## To Clean Wall Paper.

(1) To remove stains or marks where people have rested their heads on wall papers, mix pipe-clay with water to the consistency of cream, lay it on the spot, and allow it to remain till the following day, when it may be easily removed with a penknife or brush. (2) Cut off the crust of a loaf of bread and rub the wall with a lump of the bread; this will remove a great deal of the dirt.

A man is a good deal more apt to take his wife to a French ball than to take the woman he intends to marry.

## Scrofula

In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of to-day that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every bottle of the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897:

Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

## Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## BAD BLOOD

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, SCALDS, ULCERS, SORES, ECZEMA, and CHRONIC SWELLINGS.

Cascarets

ARE WONDER WORKERS in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue.

PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT HEALTH, and if you will use CASCARETS and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from

they will give you GOOD HEALTH and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches.

To TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has there been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use them regularly for a little while means

Pure Blood and Perfect Health.



## "If a woman reads

Pearline ads, and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

## 1897 COLUMBIAS \$75 TO ALL ALIKE.

Standard of the World.

Have made themselves the leading bicycles on account of their quality—not on account of their price.

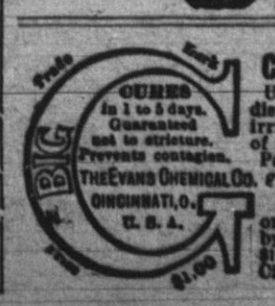
1896 COLUMBIAS, . . . . .	\$60
1897 HARTFORDS, . . . . .	50
HARTFORDS Pattern 2, . . . . .	45
HARTFORDS Pattern 1, . . . . .	40
HARTFORDS Patterns 5 and 6, . . . . .	30

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail from us for a 2-cent stamp. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With

## SAPOLIO



## CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big S for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Pains, and not satisfactory or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or a bottle, 50c. Circular sent on request.

C. N. U. No. 31-97

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

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gout Cure. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.



**We Cannot Please Everyone,**

But we do please 95 per cent of the people who give us their laundry work to do. You might be one who can't get pleased elsewhere. Let us serve you. Our process is not a secret one. We use only soap, water, starch, muscle and brains.

## Chelsea Steam Laundry

**FINE JOB PRINTING**

If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Laundry, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, etc. **JOE PRINTING** Visiting Cards, Programs, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, etc.

## MOORE BROS.

have opened a

## REPAIR SHOP

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

## Saw Gumming a Specialty

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

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, May 30, 1897.

### TRAINS EAST:

No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.  
No. 86—Atlantic Express 7:00 a. m.  
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.  
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

### TRAINS WEST:

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

**THAT  
CONTENTED  
FEELING**

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

## Albert Eisele.

McKune Block.

## The Coast Line to MACKINAC



## TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO

### New Steel Passenger Steamers

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

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

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## PATENTS

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**A Toad as a Talisman.** The Western Morning News reports a remarkable case of superstition. A young woman in Penzance had suffered from fits, and she adopted a remedy which would be to most people almost as repulsive as the disease itself. She procured a live toad, placed it in a bag, hung it around her neck and carried it next her body. The woman was cured of her fits, but she was being medically attended at the Penzance infirmary at the same time. The woman believes, however, that this was a coincidence and that her strange talisman was the instrument of her cure.—South Wales News.

**A Different Matter.** The Man (expectantly)—Then you will be my wife? The Girl—No, indeed. I simply said I loved you.—New York Ledger.

**To Live.** To live is to have justice, truth, reason, devotion, probity, sincerity, common sense, right and duty welded into the heart.—Victor Hugo.

**A RECOLLECTION.**

It was indeed a perfect day. I scarce recall the weather, but autumn calm and bloom of May seem mingled there together. Then melody made sweet the hours. Each sentence was a lullaby. The rocks were jewels, weeds were flowers, when Mary dressed the salad.

No verbal scene whose blandishment will welcome boast us. Can have the fascination left by that small sprig of lettuce, and vainly must musicians toil from stage or festal wagon for tones like those with which the old came lulling from the flagon.

Strange how these merchant chemists may each once alluring savor! How tasteless is the vinegar! How dull the pepper's flavor! Ofttimes when dourer moods are placated Those memories come pressing— That salad day, the sunshine and The girl who made the dressing. —Washington Star.

## THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

A Meeting With a Gentle Hearted Woman Backed by a Fierce Dog.

"At the foot of the stairs in the front hall of a farmhouse one night," said the retired burglar, "I stumbled over something soft that turned out to be a feather bed. If I had had a grain of sense at all, I should have suspected something from that, but I didn't. It looked as though it had been just tumbled down stairs and left there to be carried off in the morning, and I let it go at that and stepped into it and over it to the first step of the stairs and on up.

"Stepping up on the fourth step, I kicked against a string stretched across the stairs and broke it. That made me suspicious, but I never connected the feather bed at the foot of the stairs with it. I looked up. I expected it to be connected with something there. And it was, and it was coming down the stairs at me and filling up the whole stairway. It was a big feather bed. Even then I didn't see that the one coming down had anything to do with the one down on the floor, and at the same time I couldn't understand why anybody should roll anything like a feather bed down on anybody—bulky, to be sure, but so light that it was an easy thing to stop.

"I put up my hands to stop this one, but might just as well have tried to stop a mountain. It was soft and squishy on the outside, but it weighed a ton. It just bowled me right over backward, and I fell on the other feather bed at the foot of the stairs. Then I began to understand what that one was for. It was to save the bones of the man that was tumbled over by the avalanche bed.

"I lay there nearly smothered by the bed on top and working out from under it gradually.

"I hope you are not hurt? I heard somebody say from over the railing along the hall up stairs, and I said, 'No, ma'am,' because it was a female voice, and I am always polite to the ladies, 'but would you mind telling me what's inside the one that came down?' 'Oh,' she said, 'it's the summer range, with the flatirons inside. Can you lift it off, or shall I let the dog come down and help you?' 'And with that I heard a dog scratching up stairs, I said, 'No, I won't.' And I didn't. The lady appeared to be gentle hearted enough, but I knew you couldn't trust the dog."—New York Sun.

**Energy From Volcanic Heat.** The energy stored in the coal beds has rightly been referred back to the sun, and it is no doubt to the same source that we should ultimately attribute the heat developed at great depths below the surface of the earth. While it is believed that no practical attempts to utilize this subterranean heat have yet been carried into effect, there appears to be no good reason why the attempt should not be made, especially in volcanic regions, where quite high temperatures should be revealed at moderate depths.

In a Colorado mining town an interesting combination was recently observed which a little ingenuity might have converted into a considerable source of power. Within 20 feet of each other were two springs, one of a temperature of nearly 300 degrees F. and the other not over 60, the flow of each being very uniform and the temperature quite constant. The theoretical efficiency might readily be determined from the well known law of thermodynamics, and the use of one stream to vaporize and the other to condense some volatile liquid, such as ammonia or bisulphide of carbon, might enable a fair percentage of the energy to be utilized which is now running to waste.—Cassier's Magazine.

**She Had a Reason.**

"I don't believe Sallie can know that rich old Brown or she'd never marry him in spite of all his money."

"Why not?"

"He has such a violent temper."

"Oh, that's all right. That's why she has been giving so much time to gymnasium work lately."—Chicago Post.

**Strikes occurred centuries ago,** and their outcome was just as disastrous as is that of the present day work struggles. In the year 1829, says an old paper, a strike of brassworkers was initiated in Breslau, Silesia, which lasted a year.

**St. Moritz, Switzerland,** has the champion toboggan slide of the world. It is three-quarters of a mile long and has been descended in a whiz of 71 seconds.

## HAD NO FAITH IN PHYSIC.

Queen Elizabeth Might Have Lived Longer Had She Taken Medicine.

Of the efficacy of physio Queen Elizabeth had always been skeptical. Now, 10 or 12 physicians came to the palace, each promising, "with all manner of assurance," "her perfect and easy recovery" if she would follow a simple course of treatment. But they spoke in vain. Nor could the protests of counselors, divines and waiting women induce her to accept medical assistance. Her melancholy was "settled and irremovable," and she had no wish to prolong it by lengthening out her life. She only broke silence to murmur, "I am not sick, I feel no pain and yet I pine away." She was asked whether she had any secret cause of grief. She replied that she knew of nothing in the world worthy of troubling her. At length by force (it is said) she was lifted from the cushions and put to bed. Her condition underwent no change. Gradually those about her realized that "she might live if she would use means," but that she would not be persuaded, and princes, as they tearfully acknowledged, cannot be coerced. Nevertheless, until the third week they looked forward to a renewal of her old vivacity and the dispersal of her lethargy. But during the week it was perceived that the ground she had lost could only be recovered by miracle.

On Wednesday, March 23, her counselors entered her bedchamber to receive her last instructions. She had none to give. The archbishop and bishops offered up prayer at her bedside and she derived some comfort from their ministrations.

In the evening she sank into a quiet sleep, such as she had sought without avail for nearly a month. She never woke again. "About 8 o'clock in the morning of March 24 she departed this life, mildly like a lamb, easily like a ripe apple from the tree." When she was examined after death, her physicians reported that "she had a body of firm and perfect constitution, likely to have lived many years." Death was, in fact, prepared to the last to bargain with her for a few more years of life, but his terms implied an enfeeblement of those faculties on whose unrestricted exercise her queenly fame seemed to her to depend. By refusing to be party to the truce she invited her overthrow, but she never acknowledged herself vanquished. She made no will, she bestowed no gift on any of the faithful attendants who wept beside her deathbed, and she declined to guide her council in the choice of a successor.—Cornhill Magazine.

## A PLACE FOR FIFTY.

A Statesman Who Found a Use for the Earnings of His Pen.

"I recall a pleasant incident in the life of the late Representative Harter of Ohio," said an Ohio man the other day. "I was at his apartments one evening at the hotel where he lived during his first term in congress and was in the reception room with several friends while he was working in his office at the far end of the suite of rooms. Presently he came out among us laughing and holding in his hand a check.

"'Oh,' he said to us, 'I am literary, as well as you are, and here's a check for \$50 I have just got from a magazine for an article that I wasn't expecting to get anything for.'

"I told him I was not that literary, for I couldn't sell one article for \$50, and we laughed and chatted awhile about it, Mr. Harter insisting that he wasn't a writer for money, but for the sake of presenting his views to the world.

"I don't know what to do with the check," he said and turned to his wife. 'Do you need it?' he asked her.

"She told him she did not, though most women would have had use for it quick enough, and he stood irresolute for a moment with the check in his hand, then he smiled radiantly.

"I know somebody who does want it," he said, nodding at his wife as if she never would see it again. 'I received a letter from the pastor of a little Lutheran church—away out in Missouri, who is having a very hard time to get along and keep body and soul together, asking me if I couldn't do something. I can send him this check.' And he danced away with it as joyously as a schoolboy with a plaything, and in a minute or two the check, duly indorsed and accompanied by a letter, was waiting for the postman to start it on its mission of charity, and I have often wondered what the business manager of that magazine thought when he found that check to the order of M. D. Harter coming back to New York from a little country bank in Missouri."—Washington Star.

## Gay Wall Papers.

The shops of the decorators show a decided return to gay effects in wall papers and seem to indicate that the reign of negative backgrounds for rooms is seriously interfered with if not finished. A yellow figured paper that is almost an orange tint, hangs next to one of deep red, which, in its turn, gives place to a rich and vivifying green. These are, any of them, to be used fashionably with white woodwork.

## Worked Both Ways.

"It must have cost you a great deal to provide all these comforts for your employees," said the friend who had been looking through the reading rooms and gymnasium attached to the factory.

"It does cost a little," admitted the manager, "but, you see, we pay 'em such low wages that the factory is really a better place than home. That makes 'em contented to stay."—Exchange.

A miner in Staffordshire recently discovered a petrified arm imbedded in the solid stone or ore. The peculiarity of the arm lies in the fact that the elbow joint can be made to move to and fro as though it consisted of flesh and blood.

The national flower of England is the rose, of France the lily, of Scotland the thistle and of Ireland the shamrock.

## THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY FOR LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.



## What if Not Miracles?

The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly miraculously as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)

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

### BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGSMAN TIMES," Kingsfisher, Okla., Dec. 23, '96.

**GENTLEMEN:**—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took a teaspoonful and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle, Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unalloyed 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, J. J. NASSERT, Editor.

### A MIRACLE.

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

Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he would 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 HANNEY, Washington Ave. and Summit St.

### GROUP CURED.

One dose of Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure, gave my child instant relief when attacked with the group. W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers, Arkansas City, Kansas.

### UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HILLMAN, Office Commercial Printing Co., 136 South Clark St., Chicago, Nov. 24, '96.

**R. R. Phelps, Esq., City,** DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is worthy of me. My children all take it with out the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that it is almost immediate. A single dose will clear most coughs in their beginning; it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it unqualifiedly. Yours, J. B. HILLMAN.

### ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 25, '96.

For years back each winter I was afflicted with acute laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never known of this wonderful remedy since. It is so different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand. MRS. JOSEPH E. GIBBS, 5313 Madison Ave.

### IT IS A MIRACLE.

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

## NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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

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