

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

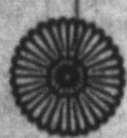
Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 26.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 442

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT



We were fortunate in securing quite a quantity of goods from the Peerless Manufacturing Co., of Detroit on July 28, which were sold at auction on account of their being "sprinkled" by accident, caused by the "Automatic Sprinkler" in their store, and we will offer on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7

and until all are sold

72 black and white stripe shirts, including necktie, worth 75c, for 50c
100 pairs boys' knee pants, worth 25c, for 19c
78 pairs boys' knee pants, worth 35c, for 25c
75 pairs boys' knee pants, worth 40c, for 29c
100 pairs boys' cordoroy, worth 90, for 49c
50 odd vests, men's sizes, worth \$1, for 50c
Great bargains in Men's pants at \$1.50 and \$2.50, worth double the money
50 pairs men's pants at 88c, worth \$1.25
Besides we offer from our regular stock all
Straw hats 1/2 price
Summer suits 1/2 off
Odd pants at reduced prices
50 pairs blue denim overalls for 38 cents
Our line of fancy shirts is complete
Our line of collars and cuffs is complete
New fall hats are now in

Visit us for bargains and complete lines of goods.
Our prices always the lowest.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's Patterns for August now on sale.

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.

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.

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

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

Glazier & Stimson.
F. Kautlehn.
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.

THEIR SALVATION

What Sugar Beet Cultivation Would Do for American Farmers.

THEY MUST PLOW MUCH DEEPER

Learn to be Business and Scientific Men.

"I think the American farmer will find his salvation in the raising of sugar beets," said Mr. Paul G. Sukey to a Journal representative at Ann Arbor yesterday.

Mr. Sukey is a German chemist well known in Southern Michigan, where he has lived for the past seven or eight years, and for months he has been giving his whole attention to an investigation of the sugar beet industry. The present year he has spent some time in Germany and Italy, where the culture is of long standing, and he returns to his home with much data of a scientific and practical interest.

"I am confident," said Mr. Sukey yesterday, "that in this immediate district the beet could be raised advantageously, but the farmer does not want to begin the cultivation of the vegetable until there are signs at least that a factory for the handling of it is to be erected in the vicinity. The great drawback to the cultivation of the beet is in its transportation to the mills. However, that is neither here nor there, for as soon as the capitalists are shown that the beet can be raised here they will not be long in putting up the factories necessary to the extraction of the sugar."

"Yet there is no branch of farming that requires so much intelligence as does the cultivation of sugar beets. The operator must be a business man, else he will make a great and glittering failure of his efforts to better himself by the raising of the German vegetable. I fear for the work of attempting to cultivate the beets in America for this very reason. I fear that hundreds of farmers will think the sugar beet a sort of Klondyke, and will rush into the business without practical knowledge of it. If they do, they will surely fail, and their failure will keep out practical men who otherwise might go into the cultivation of the beet. This is the great danger of the industry in this country, where it is a new and untried experiment. As for beet land, any good barley land is sufficient to produce a beet varying in percentage of sugar from 14 to 21, which latter is the almost average per cent in Germany, but there, you know, they are familiar with all branches of the business, and have been employed in it for years."

"Then, too," continued Mr. Sukey, "the American farmer who plows six inches thinks he is doing a great thing. He can't plow six inches and raise sugar beets. He will have to go down from 12 to 14 inches, and unless he does he might as well give up trying to raise the beets at all, for his efforts will be crowned with failure. There must be a good sub-soil to the sugar beet land, a porous loam such as it is in Iowa, where the fields may be sown with corn year after year without the land ever becoming worn out. Iowa is the sugar beet state of the union in my opinion, yet I do not doubt they could be raised advantageously here if means of transporting the beets from the winter cellars to the mills were provided."

"If many farmers in a section go into the sugar beet industry, the wise move for them to make would be to build their own factory and have it operated on the co-operative plan. If this were done, I would say the farmer of this country would before long find himself better off than he had ever even hoped to be. As an experiment only, I a few years ago, started the cultivation of sugar beets from the best German seeds, in this section of Washtenaw county, and I must say I was very successful. I analyzed my beets myself, and found them to contain a very large per cent of sugar, enough to make their general cultivation profitable. There was no mill, however, in this vicinity at that time, and the cost of transporting them to the only mill within reasonable distance would have knocked the profits completely out of the venture. I did it simply to satisfy myself that they could be raised here and I succeeded."

"The sugar beet industry is the most complete and logical branch of farming, for the reason that nothing is lost. The real sugar of the beet comes from the air through the leaves, being formed, of course, by the action of the chemicals of the earth on the combinations drawn from the atmosphere. Then the beet is pulled up and taken to the mill. There it is shaved and the process of getting at the sugar is gone through with. At the

conclusion the farmer receives back the beet shaving, which form the very best food for cattle. Then there is a lye formed in the process of manufacture that is a splendid fertilizer for beet fields. The shavings fed the animals employed in the cultivation are eventually thrown back on the fields as a fertilizer, and thus the complete circle of the sugar beet product is made.

"In Germany they understand this, and every bit of the refuse from the mills goes back to the fields. That is why the cultivation of the beet is so successful in that country. The German sugar beet raiser is a business man first and a farmer second, and he allows nothing to go to waste, as the American farmer has fallen into the habit of doing."—Detroit Journal.

BY A COMPROMISE.

Washtenaw School Commissioner Dispute Settled.

The much discussed and complicated question as to who is school commissioner of Washtenaw county was settled last Friday to the apparent satisfaction of all parties interested in the affair. A compromise to which both parties agreed after considerable discussion did the business. According to the terms of the agreement M. J. Cavanaugh gives up all claims which he has made to the office of school commissioner and will allow W. N. Lister, the commissioner-elect who failed to observe certain technicalities in qualifying, to perform the duties of the office, undisturbed by any doubt as to the legality of his incumbency. He also gives up his claim to the salary attached to the office for the month of July.

Lister, in his turn, has agreed to submit to Cavanaugh's choice for school examiner to fill the vacancy caused by his, Cavanaugh's, resignation from that office. The choice fell upon Miss Bertha Mills of Ann Arbor and she has been elected. There were already two men elected to this office, but C. M. Fuller, one of them, has given up his claim, while D. W. Springer, the other, has not been heard from in the matter. It is not expected that he will make any disturbance.

WASHTENAW COUNTY'S POOR.

How Many There Were and What It Cost to Keep Them Last Year.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of the Poor for Washtenaw county to the secretary of state is gleaned the following items of information:

The whole number of paupers cared for at the county house during the year ending June 30, 1897, was 78. Of these there were 56 males and 22 females, the average number cared for each day being 45. Of those were, insane 1, idiotic 4, blind 2, mute 3. Giving as American all whites born in this country, no matter of what descent, the nationality is given as American 37, English 8, Irish 15, African (mulatto) 4, Italian 1.

During the year there were 10 deaths and no burials, the corpses being taken to Ann Arbor. In one instance the son and daughter of an old man, who were notified of his death and that \$15 would give him a decent burial, neglected to furnish the means, and his remains shared the fate of the others.

Temporary relief was extended to 805 indigent persons, and were permanently maintained out of the county house.

The whole amount expended by the county for alms has been \$12,162.29.

The cost of maintaining the county house was \$3,007.81.

THE FISH LAWS.

A Few Points Which It Will Be Well to Bear in Mind.

A good deal of confusion exists regarding the new laws to regulate fishing. The most important of these laws are as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any person to take, catch, or kill, or attempt to take, catch, or kill, any fish in any of the inland lakes in this state with any kind of spear or grab hook, or by the use of jacks or artificial light of any kind, or by the use of set lines or night lines, or any kind of firearms or explosives, or other device except the hook and line."

"In all prosecutions under this act it shall be prima facie evidence, on the part of the people, of the violation of the provisions of this act, to show that the defendant was found upon the waters of said lake with spear, net, trap net, set lines, jack or artificial light of any kind, or with dynamite, giant powder, or any other explosive substance or combination of substances."

The penalty attached for violation is a fine not to exceed \$25 and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

The new law regulating the spearing of fish is as follows:

"It shall hereafter be lawful in the months of December, January, February and March in each year to take, catch, or kill through the ice by the use of a

spear any or all kinds of fish, except brook trout, in any or all of the inland lakes or streams of this state, including lake St. Clair and St. Clair river."

The penalty provided for violations of the act is a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, and in default of payment thereof confinement in the county jail until such fine and costs of prosecution are paid, but not exceeding ninety days.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

Report for August as Sent by Secretary of State.

The average yield of wheat per acre, as estimated by correspondents this month, is for the state 13.81 bushels; southern counties, 14.85 bushels; central counties, 11.18 bushels, and northern counties, 13.05 bushels. Compared with the estimate of July 1 there is an increase in the state and southern counties of about one and one-half bushels, in the central of 0.88, and in the northern 0.65 bushels.

Comparatively little threshing had been done when the reports were forwarded, but correspondents very generally report wheat turning out better than expected. A few exceptionally high yields are noted, but these at the most indicate no more than that a good crop has been harvested.

The crop has generally been secured in fine condition and is of good quality. The heavy rains in the central part of the state just at the close of harvest did some damage, but it is not extensive. In a few fields the grain sprouted. In answer to question as to quality 342 correspondents in the southern counties report it good, 70 average, and 3 bad; in the central counties 86 report it good, 44 average and 4 bad, and in the northern counties 43 report it good, 21 average and 1 bad.

The average condition of corn in the state is 87, comparison being with average years. In the southern counties it is 86, central 90, and northern 88. Corn made rapid growth in July. July 1 the figures for the state and southern and northern counties were 74. One year ago the average condition in the southern counties was 104.

Oats are estimated to yield about 26 bushels per acre. This crop is not yet all secured, and the work has been somewhat delayed by rain.

Potatoes promise about seven-tenths, and beans nine-tenths, of an average crop.

The yield per acre of clover and timothy hay is slightly more than in average years. Meadows and pastures are now in fine condition. The average condition of clover sowed this year is, in the State 91, southern counties 88, central 98 and northern 91.

Apples now promise in the state about one-third, in the southern counties two-fifths, of an average crop.

MORE THAN DOUBLE.

Births in Michigan in 1895 Outnumbered the Deaths.

The vital statistics report, containing statistics for the year 1895, has just been issued by the secretary of state. Under the old law the public was not permitted to know for nearly two years how many persons had been born or had died in the state during a certain year, and even then the information was imperfect. Under the new law enacted by the last legislature, the immediate registration of deaths is required, and after August 29, township, village and city clerks will act as local registrars. Cities having such registration at present conducted by local boards of health will retain the health officer as registrar in place of the city clerk. The blanks for use under the new law are now being sent out by the secretary of state, and hereafter fresher and more reliable data will be secured. Since the beginning of state registration, thirty years ago, nearly 2,000,000 vital records have been made, including about 420,000 marriages, 1,100,000 births and 460,000 deaths. During the year 1895 there were 18,952 marriages reported, 46,273 births and 22,757 deaths.

OF INTEREST TO BORROWERS.

Decision in a Mortgage Case by the Ionia Circuit Court.

A case which involves a principle of interest to every man who loans money on mortgage, or who borrows, has just been decided in the Ionia Circuit Court. The case was Burton Babcock vs. Joseph Young and others to recover on a foreclosure of mortgage. Young, in the first instance, mortgaged the land to John Townsend. Townsend assigned the mortgage to Babcock, who did not record the assignment. In the meantime, after many years, Young sold the land to Burke, subject to the mortgage. Before making the final payment Burke procured a discharge of the mortgage from Townsend, there being nothing in the records to show the assignment to Babcock. Judge Daboll ruled that Burke, as an innocent purchaser without notice of assignment, was protected by the recording act.

WE ARE STILL SELLING

at the

Bank Drug Store

5 1-2 lbs Crackers for 25c
Can rubbers 5c per doz.
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c.
Pure cider vinegar 15c gal.
Pickles 5c per doz.
Herring medium size 14c bx
8-lb pails white fish 38c.

Try Our Cheese

If you are partial to rich cream cheese those we are cutting will suit you.

You can depend upon getting

Pure Spices and Pure Extracts

at the Bank Drug Store.

Teas! Teas!

Try our tea dust at 25c per lb.
Try our uncolored Japan teas at 25c and 30c per lb.
If you want the highest grade of Japan tea that is imported try our 50c tea.

Our prices on silver plated knives and for, spoons of all description, etc., should

Attract the Attention

of everyone buying anything in this line. Don't fail to call on us.

Watches

Clocks.

We will pay you the highest market price for your eggs.

Read our prices on groceries every week.

8-lb pail family white fish for 38c,
23 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
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
Sugar corn 5c per can
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal.
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.

Glazier & Stimson.

THE CHLSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.
CHLSEA, MICHIGAN.

BIG GAME OF BULLS.

NET \$600,000 PROFIT IN TWO MONTHS.

How They Have Juggled the July Wheat Market—Lynn, Mass., Girl Throws Vitriol in Her Lover's Eyes—Tragedy at Cincinnati.

Profits of Speculators.
Narratives of fabulous wealth taken from Klondike soil are eclipsed by stories of recent manipulations in the July wheat market. For two months a bull clique of New York, St. Louis and Chicago brokers has been playing a fast and loose game with the wheat shorts, demanding tribute and creating fallacious hopes. George R. French, a brilliant young speculator, who was sent to Chicago from New York to guard the earthworks of the clique, affirms unhesitatingly the current statements that his backers have divided not less than \$600,000 net profit during the last month. "Thus it follows that the impression on 'Change that July wheat was being manipulated is bolstered up by facts," Joseph Letter, the Chicago dealer, is one of the men who have pocketed a part of the big "take off." According to Mr. French the combine with which he figures controlled not less than 4,500,000 bushels of July wheat. An effort was made by certain Chicago commission merchants in June to run a tight corner in the wheat market at that time when the visible supply revealed only 4,000,000 bushels available wheat. The same firms identified with this attempt, which did not succeed, transferred their holdings to September. The final day for fulfilling July wheat contracts for delivery saw the Gotham shorts desperately scrambling for the clique's offerings, pushing the price up 4 cents within two hours and showering \$400,000 worth of coin into the coffers of the bull combine. The manipulators again put their heads together, snatched 7,000,000 bushels of wheat at ebb-tide price and in three days sold out the line at a profit of \$200,000.

Wedding Frolic Ends in Death.
Three men and a woman were suffocated and thirteen others slightly hurt by a Cincinnati fire Thursday morning. The dead are: Ezra Rouse, Arthur Guth, Nellie Bennett, Roy Carr. Seventeen men and women were gathered in the second story of a building occupied on the first floor by Otto Adler's all-night saloon. It seems that it was a wedding frolic, in which Guth, one of the dead men, was the bridegroom and the daughter of Landlord Adler was the bride. None of the dead were burned. All were suffocated by smoke from the fire in adjacent rooms. The only exit for escape was blocked by a bathtub set up on end at the head of the stairway. The smoke came from an adjacent room, where the fire was soon extinguished. The celebrants of the wedding used beer and cigarettes very freely, and it is now supposed cigarettes started the fire and that beer caused the somnolence which, with the up-ended bathtub, were the indirect causes of so many fatalities.

Disfigured Her Lover.
Susie A. Denehy was arraigned in the Lynn, Mass., police court Thursday on a charge of assault on Thomas Kellher, her lover, by throwing sulphuric acid in his face Tuesday night. She was not represented by counsel and pleaded not guilty. She was held in \$1,000 for trial Aug. 14. On leaving the court room, where she had been hysterical, she fainted. Kellher was disfigured for life. One eye is destroyed, and the hospital physicians fear that the sight of the other also will be lost. The girl was jealous because Kellher had been to the beach Tuesday afternoon with another girl. Tuesday night they had a quarrel and she threw the acid upon his face. Now she is very repentant.

Athletes of the Diamond.
Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Boston 57	27 Chicago 40
Baltimore 54	27 Pittsburgh 38
Cincinnati 54	28 Louisville 40
New York 49	32 Brooklyn 35
Cleveland 45	40 Washington 31
Philadelphia 42	45 St. Louis 24

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

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis 50	27 Detroit 47
Columbus 50	30 Minneapolis 31
Milwaukee 40	35 G'd Rapids 29
St. Paul 55	37 Kansas City 26

Under Falling Walls.
Four Chicago firemen and an unknown man were killed, Chief Swenke and twenty other firemen were hurt, and \$500,000 worth of property destroyed by a fire in the Chicago Railway Terminal Company's grain elevator Thursday afternoon. The fatalities were caused by a dust explosion, which almost invariably accompanies elevator fires.

BREVITIES.
The Pickett extension table works at Warren, Pa., were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship China sailed from San Francisco Thursday night for the Hawaiian flag. It was decided by the officers of the company to place the big vessel, which is the crack ship of the Pacific Mail fleet, under the Hawaiian flag without loss of time, and it is said in maritime circles that this action indicates a belief among the officers of the company that annexation of the islands is likely to be accomplished in the very near future.

Port Orino, the historic Van Rensselaer manor on the Hudson river in East Greenwich, N. Y., has been sold under the auctioneer's hammer for \$4,300. It is supposed to be the oldest building in the United States, having been erected in 1642 as a manor house and place of defense. It was at one time Gen. Abercrombie's headquarters.

The fertilizing works of Adam W. Louth, located at Greenwich Point, in the southern part of Philadelphia, were partially destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$45,000, with no insurance.

EASTERN.

Nelson Dingley, father of Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., died at his home in Lewiston, Me., Tuesday. He was 88 years of age. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis.

Two Lehigh freight trains collided at Depew Junction, N. Y., Friday, killing George Ellensbee, engineer, of Manchester, and Charles Eddy, fireman, of Sayre. James Ratcliffe, fireman, of Sayre, was slightly injured.

Ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, died at Providence, R. I., Tuesday forenoon at the home of his daughter, of Bright's disease. He was 82 years of age. Judge Doolittle was one of the founders of the Republican party.

Emma Goldman has succeeded in inducing the Central Labor Union of New York to endorse a petition for the pardon of Alexander Berkman, sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment for shooting H. C. Frick, manager of the Carnegie Steel Works, in the Homestead strike.

A sextuplex telegraph wire was successfully operated at Boston Monday night in the presence of representatives of New York and Boston newspapers. The circuit was to New Haven and return, a distance of 300 miles. Three messages were sent over the wire simultaneously, and were easily and accurately received on the receiving side.

At 8 o'clock Friday morning a dam forty feet wide, confining water from which the three Middletown, Conn., factories get power, burst, letting down a tremendous volume of water. The huge stones of which the dam was built crashed into William Wilcox's lockshop, and the lower floors of the factory were flooded. Forty workmen were compelled to flee for their lives. Much damage has been done and the water is still rushing down.

The battleship Maine was mixed up in a general collision in East river, at New York Thursday, and after it was all over it was discovered that, while the Maine had escaped unscathed, one heavily laden car float had plunged to the bottom of the river, another went down alongside a pier, and the pier itself showed that a wreck of a man-of-war's ram can make. Only the quickest of quick action on the part of the commander of the Maine saved a crowded excursion boat from disaster. That officer displayed his coolness when the battleship suddenly was confronted with the choice of clearing her way through the frail pleasure craft or hurling her great weight against the stout pier, perhaps to wreck herself and her commander's future career in that encounter. Quick and sharp were the orders given and a moment later the sinister looking ram of the battleship—to the excursionists threatening as a leveled rifle—was swerving sharply in-shore. Then came the spluttered shock of impact as the steel spur of the battleship crashed through the stout timbers of the pier. The pier was wrecked, but the Isabel and her people were saved.

WESTERN.

Mrs. Margaret Lelong has just arrived at San Francisco, having made the trip from Chicago on her wheel.

B. F. McKinley, uncle of President McKinley, was appointed assistant postmaster of San Francisco by Postmaster Montague.

James Gerah, a well-known sporting man from the Pacific coast, was shot and killed by Willis Day in a row over a game of cards at Chickasaw, I. T.

Prof. Edward McClure of the University of Oregon was killed Wednesday night by falling over a cliff on the way to the summit of Mount Tacoma.

Dr. E. F. McLean died on a Cincinnati race track of heart disease brought on by excitement caused by the winning of the Ohio stakes by his horse Taluca.

Iowa prohibitionists will have to nominate another man for Governor, as Rev. E. L. Eaton, who was named by Wednesday's convention, has not lived in the State long enough to be eligible.

A freight train was stalled in Lewis tunnel Thursday night on the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the crew was overcome by foul gas. Conductor Ed Bray is dead. Samuel Hamilton, Ed Womack and Tom Kenwood are in a precarious condition.

There are prospects of trouble in San Francisco Chinatown. The highlanders have posted a list of the names of Chinese who have been condemned to death by the hatchet men. The list includes men who stand high in business circles and who have always interested themselves in aiding the officials in their efforts to make Chinatown a law-abiding place.

James Rafferty was killed by the cars at Shelbyville, Ind., early Sunday morning, and it was thought he had fallen from the train. The fact developed at the inquest, however, that Rafferty was knocked from the train by a brakeman, Daniel Walters, who struck the man in the head with a coupling pin. Friday morning Walters was running along beside the cars to uncouple them when they should become slack. His foot caught in a frog and he was thrown lengthwise on the rail and crushed to death.

What was evidently a fiendish attempt to blow up the house of John O'Meara, superintendent of the Moonlight mine, near Butte, Mont., resulted in the death of three children. What appeared to be a Roman candle was found near O'Meara's residence by Mamie Benson and two other little girls. While playing with it one of the children struck it with a piece of iron. It exploded, and the O'Meara child was literally peppered with fragments of brass, lead and glass. The other two children were terribly cut. A hole torn in the ground showed that the bomb was charged with dynamite. Several attempts have been made on O'Meara's life heretofore.

A Redwood Falls (Minn.) special says that John O'Connell, a well-known farmer and prominent politician of Westline township, was murdered at his farmhouse. Seven gashes in his scalp were the immediate cause of death. After the blows had been inflicted O'Connell's clothing was saturated with kerosene and his home was set on fire. Statements of three of his children made to the county authorities are to the effect that Mrs. O'Connell, wife of the murdered man, was the sole author of the horrible tragedy. His wife's antipathy to drink was strong and his abuse of her and the children while under its influence may have driven her temporarily insane.

The labor strike at the great tannery of W. W. Mooney & Sons of Columbus, Ind., is at an end. At a meeting of the strikers Saturday last their organization was abandoned and the members released from their pledges not to return to work. More than half of those who went out returned Tuesday morning, and at least half

of the remainder have applied for reinstatement. The works are now running with a full force. The reduction and readjustment of wages by the Mooneys was made in order to put themselves in line with their principal competitors, who are located in Michigan, Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania, and was made necessary by the sharp competition of these places. The result is accepted with general satisfaction, as the tannery has always been one of the largest and best employers of labor in the city.

A cyclone of terrific force swept past San Jose, Ill., Thursday night. Those known now to have been killed are as follows: Mrs. Samuel Brownlee and three children; Miss Jessie Groves, visiting Mrs. Brownlee; A. C. McDowell and his grandson. The following people were seriously injured: Charles McDowell, Mary McDowell, Mrs. A. C. McDowell. San Jose escaped damage only because the storm rose north of the town and passed above it. Half an hour later a messenger galloped into town and reported terrible destruction on the farm of A. C. McDowell and summoned assistance. The house was demolished, the house being blown from its foundation and torn to fragments. The barn had shared the same fate. The cyclone also struck the farm of John McDowell and destroyed his barn and five walnut grove. The house escaped.

WASHINGTON.

Assistant Secretary Howell has rendered a decision in which he holds that calves should be classed as "hides of cattle," and therefore are dutiable under the new tariff bill at 15 per cent ad valorem.

A Washington dispatch to a St. Louis paper says that Justice Field of the Supreme bench will retire this month; that Attorney General McKenna will be appointed to the vacancy and that the latter will be succeeded by Attorney Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis.

The bureau of American republics has received information that the Government of the State of Peru, Brazil, is inviting tenders for the purchase of the present water works of the city of Lima and for extending the system. Bids will not be received after Nov. 18.

The Treasury Department has turned over to the State Department for delivery to Christopher Schmidt, through the German embassy, the sum of \$5,000 as full indemnity to him for injuries sustained in 1902 from a rifle shot fired by United States soldiers while the soldiers were firing over their rifle range.

The State Department at Washington has finally ended another international incident by paying over to Count Vini, the Italian charge there, the sum of \$6,000 as indemnity for the doing to death by a mob of three Italian subjects. The men were Lorenzo Saladino, Salvatore Arena and Giuseppe Ventrella, and they were taken out of jail at Hahnville, La., about a year ago and lynched.

A special to a New York paper from Washington says: Secretary Gage has formulated a definite plan for the revision of the banking and currency laws which he hopes, after modification, to see incorporated in a bill to be introduced in Congress in December. The plan is not intended to effect any sudden or unwarranted upheaval of the existing system. Secretary Gage favors a gradual retirement of the greenbacks and their proper replacement by other forms of issue. He also favors the complete separation of the issue and fiscal branches of the treasury, both in accounting and in operations.

FOREIGN.

The Egyptian Intelligence department has received word of heavy tribal fighting up the Nile between the dervishes and the Janissaries. The dervishes defeated the Janissaries in a pitched battle and occupied Metemeh on July 1. The losses on both sides were very large. The Janissaries are said to have lost 2,000 killed.

Advices received at Tacoma, Wash., say the great volcano Mayon, on the Philippine Islands, is again active. Eruptions commenced June 20. By July 1 five hundred natives were dead. Later advices from Hong Kong said the dead would number thousands, and that three cities and fifteen villages had been destroyed, together with vast areas of fertile plantations.

Official information received at Washington by telegraph from Tokyo by the Japanese legation in Washington says the Japanese Government had consented to arbitrate the existing differences between itself and the Government of Hawaii on the terms and conditions specified in a communication now on its way from Japan to Mr. Shimamura, its minister at Honolulu.

B. F. Hawkesley, counsel for Cecil Rhodes, in an interview at London declared that the reports circulated by the Morning Post to the effect that Mr. Rhodes and Alfred Beit, the former resident director at Cape Town of the British South Africa Company, had personally paid the Transvaal Government £250,000 as indemnity for the raid of Dr. L. S. Jameson and his followers into the Transvaal in December, 1895, is "all nonsense."

The fact that the British Government has notified Germany and Belgium that she no longer intends to abide by her commercial treaties with those countries after the expiration of one year, the time set for the renunciation of the treaties, is interpreted as a recognition of the commercial favors that Canada has granted to Great Britain, which could not be taken advantage of so long as the treaties with Germany and Belgium were in effect.

London dispatch: Two prospectors sent out on behalf of a Glasgow company have cabled home that British Columbia will be the principal gold field of the world. They say that not a single mine in that territory has been abandoned. Some of them are earning dividends before the actual mining has commenced, and working mines are declining. There is work in that locality for 6,000 miners. "It is probable, however," adds the Glasgow correspondent, "that no important exodus of English gold seekers will take place until spring."

The steamer Miowera, from Honolulu, brings the following Hawaiian advices: Honolulu harbor is dotted with British, Japanese, and United States war vessels, and more British and Japanese vessels are expected daily. In semi-official quarters everything is reported quiet, but the impression among citizens is that the condition of affairs is very threatening and a popular outbreak may occur at any time, when international interference from ships in the harbor would occasion complications. The stream of Asiatic laborers is still pouring in, each shipload causing a fresh outbreak of feeling among the different factions on the islands. An

immediate cause of alarm is the fact that the United States bluejackets are bitterly hostile to the Hawaiian police, who exercise almost military rule. British and Japanese sailors are not molested, but American bluejackets are constantly arrested as deserters without cause and annoyed in every conceivable way. The object of the authorities in this persecution cannot at present be fathomed. The bluejackets are writing numerous letters to the press, protesting against their treatment. Heavy rewards are offered to the police for arresting United States naval deserters, which has caused wholesale arrests of men of the American fleet. News of the annexation of several of the Solomon Islands by Great Britain has been received with excitement and again started a report that advices have been received from England that the United States will not be allowed to annex Hawaii, as Great Britain wants the islands herself.

IN GENERAL.

According to a letter received from Dawson City, dated June 26, thousands are flocking into that town, and as a consequence the price of labor has greatly decreased. The indications are, says the writer, that Dawson City will have a population of 10,000 this winter, and wages will be at about what it would cost to live. It does not look as if \$20 a day will ever be paid again.

Forty steamers were chartered Thursday to load cargoes of grain at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Newport News for ports in the United Kingdom and Europe, making a day's record which, it is claimed, has never been equaled. To fill these vessels will require over 4,000,000 bushels of grain. During the last two weeks fixtures for steam tonnage to carry over 20,000,000 bushels of cereals abroad have been effected.

Chicago packers are preparing to ask the Secretary of Agriculture for an emergency relief from a situation which the packers claim is injuring their business, especially the export trade, where Government inspection is required. At present Dr. DeVoe, chief inspector in charge of the Government force, has eighty inspectors at work, but some of the big packing houses say this number is insufficient. In the International Packing Company's and Nelson Morris' concerns there is complaint, and Secretary H. Bearse of the former company says that many contracts had to be refused and others canceled simply because they called for Government inspection and the concerns were unable to furnish meat with the stamp of inspection, although they had plenty of material of the required standard.

While the whole world is excited over the gold discoveries in the north, sight has been lost of another discovery that promises to be of great value in the development of that section. Some months ago a lake was discovered and samples were sent to Seattle for analysis. The report on these has just been made public, and the find is reported to be of most marvelous richness. A company has been formed in Seattle to handle the product, and travelers from there say that the company intends to put it on the Alaskan market at once. The lake is of unknown depth, several miles in length, and the quality of the petroleum is said to be of the finest. It is fed by springs, and the hills surrounding it are said to be rich in coal and asphalt. The lake is only two miles from the ocean, so that the difficulties of transportation are reduced to a minimum. It is the expectation of the owners of the lake to take its product into the mining camps of Northern Alaska wherever the waterways will permit.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Dispatches from almost every Northern city of importance report without exception improvement in business, and from ocean to ocean splendid crop prospects. The task of adjusting the business and industries of the country to conditions created by a new law has progressed with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even the increasing strength of striking coal miners probably forwards the adoption of the uniformity plan, which promises to remove most of the causes of such struggles. Some confusion is caused by events seemingly contradictory—by closing of large cotton mills when many other works are starting and by decline in some prices when others are advancing—but the balance is unmistakably on the right side. The most important event since the passage of the new tariff, which was generally anticipated a week ago, has been the marked increase in foreign demand and advance in price for wheat. With crop news still favorable producers may probably realize something like \$80,000,000 more than last year on wheat. Corn and cotton also advanced, though reports as to yield are good."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; new potatoes, 70c to 80c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 81c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 41c to 43c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c; clover seed, \$4.40 to \$4.45.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 3, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 1, 41c to 43c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 35c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, Western, 12c to 14c.

CHICAGO DEPARTMENTS SUFFERS FEARFUL LOSS.

Explosion of Dust in the Burning Elevator of Railway Terminal Company, Huron Brick Walls and Burning Timbers Upon the Firefighters.

Died at Posts of Duty.
Explosion in the midst of a terrific fire brought to a hero's death four of Chicago's firemen Thursday afternoon and stretched on beds of pain more than a score of officers and pipemen, who sought to keep in check a seething furnace of 300,000 bushels of grain in the Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company's elevator at Indiana and Jefferson streets.

Not since the cold storage disaster at the World's Fair have so many of the city's fire fighters been laid low, and only twice in the history of Chicago has the list of casualties in the department been more appalling. One unknown man dead and many spectators, railroad employes, elevator hands and others injured further mark the record of the disaster.

The dead:
John A. Coogan, pipeman of engine company 3.
William Hanley, of engine company 5.
Jacob Schnur, pipeman of engine company 3.
Jacob F. Stramen pipeman of engine company 3.

Unknown men, thrown into the river by the force of the explosion and drowned.
Thomas Monahan, a driver for Chief Swenke, is missing, and it is feared he is dead; drove the chief to the fire and has not been seen since.

Of the score hurt, three will die, and several will be disfigured for life and laid up for months.

Swenke's Life in Peril.
Chief Swenke's life nearly paid the penalty of years of peril. He was close to the elevator when an avalanche of red hot bricks, burning timbers and sizzling grain was pitched on the heads of the fire fighters and escaped with severe bruises and burns.

Not a single premonition of disaster warned the men of their impending doom. There was a brighter glow of the heavens for an instant, a rumbling as if the interior of the earth was lending its heat to the flames, and then the east wall was precipitated on the heads of the firemen and a few spectators who had escaped the fire lines hurriedly established by the police. The noise was different from the ear-piercing roar of dynamite or gunpowder, but its effects were as deadly. There was a muffled boom, a crash, and the firemen were buried.

Edward Westlake, a newspaper man, was standing with Chief Swenke when the wall collapsed. Both were covered with the fallen material and rushed blindly to the nearest shelter.

"My God! That was the nearest I have come to it," said the intrepid leader, and turned back, in the face of flying embers, to aid in the work of rescue.

Start Work of Rescue.
After the walls went toppling over, Chief Swenke, hurt, blinded and bleeding, staggered forward and shouted to his men to follow him. Lying on the ground were a score of injured men, crying for help. Beneath the mass of white-hot bricks and iron sheeting were two men, burned until nothing but the bones were left.

In an instant half a dozen streams of water were turned on the blazing mass. As the water struck the red hot debris a cloud of steam hid the ruins from view. The injured were first assisted to a place of safety. Three patrol wagons and two ambulances were soon in service. The men were put on stretchers, and Lieut. McDonald directed that the wagons be driven at once to the different hospitals.

As the last victim was hurried away from the scene of death and destruction the work of removing the charred bodies of the three firemen from the ruins was taken up. By this time the flood of water had cooled off the ruins sufficiently to allow the firemen and sixty policemen to start their search for the dead. Sergeant Decker was the first man to find a body. He used a long pole in lifting the iron sheeting to one side, when he discovered the remains of Coogan. The body was in a crouching position and showed that Coogan was running when the mass of bricks fell on him to the earth. He was identified by his helmet, which lay within a foot of his head.

It was impossible to distinguish the burned bodies of Schnur and Stramen apart. They lay side by side, and a heavy beam had fallen across the neck of one of the bodies. Chief Swenke directed the men to continue their work, and not until the entire pile had been gone over was the chief satisfied that all the bodies had been found.

Origin of the Fire.
The origin of the fire is indefinite. Recently furnace driers were introduced into the structure and these may have been in an overheated condition. High in the bins are hung big lanterns to guide the workmen in their labors and the presence of these has given rise to the theory that a red hot chimney came in contact with the dry dust and set the place on fire. The age of the building and the amount of dust which had congregated in every crack and corner supports the latter opinion. Many of the firemen are of the belief that the blaze and subsequent explosion were due to spontaneous combustion.

Insurance Inspector Gillan gave the following statement as his opinion as to how the fire originated: "It was surely an explosion of dry dust. In the majority of cases in fires of this kind they all start from the same cause. The dust from the grain collects and when it is heated to the point at which it is like powder. It is just as dangerous as any explosive. If this elevator had been constructed as grain elevators should be, the chances are the fire would have been put out with a loss of less than \$1,000."

The loss will reach \$500,000, fully covered by insurance.

Told in a Few Lines.
The Metropolitan Electric Company of Chicago has failed. The liabilities amount to about \$35,000. Poor collections are said to have caused the assignment.

James Gerah, a well-known sporting man from the Pacific coast, was instantly killed at Chickasaw, I. T., by Willis Day, a stranger, in a quarrel over cards.

At Philadelphia, Daniel McAbel, aged 19 years, accidentally ran his bicycle against a low stone fence, plunged headlong over it into Wissahickon creek, and was drowned.

DESS IS ENJOINED.

Monongah Coal and Coal Company. Upon the application of James R. Desse, of Baltimore, a stockholder in the Monongah Coal and Coal Company, made by ex-Gov. Fleming, his counsel, Judge Jackson, in the United States Court at Parkersburg, W. Va., granted a sweeping injunction restraining Eugene V. Debs and his associates from in any way interfering with or molesting the management of the conducting of the property of the Monongah Coal and Coal Company of the employees, either by trespassing upon the property of the company or approaching



thereto or inciting its employees to strike or interfering in any manner whatever, either by word or deed, in the company's affairs. The text of the writ covers everything that can possibly be construed into an infringement of rights of corporations, and practically prevents all future agitation in the vicinity of the Monongah mines.

At Pittsburgh Wednesday, the interest in the miners' strike centered on the preliminary hearing before Justice Semmons of Turtle Creek of District President Patrick Dolan, District Secretary William Warner, former National Vice-President Cameron Miller and the other miners' officials who were charged by Superintendent Thomas B. De Armit with riot.

Attorney William Kaufman, representing the New York and Cleveland Coal Company, tried to bring as evidence the injunction issued by the Supreme Court against the miners' leaders during the De Armit strike of 1894. At that time Judge Stowe of Allegheny County refused the injunction, but on the company's appeal to the higher court the latter granted it on a technicality.

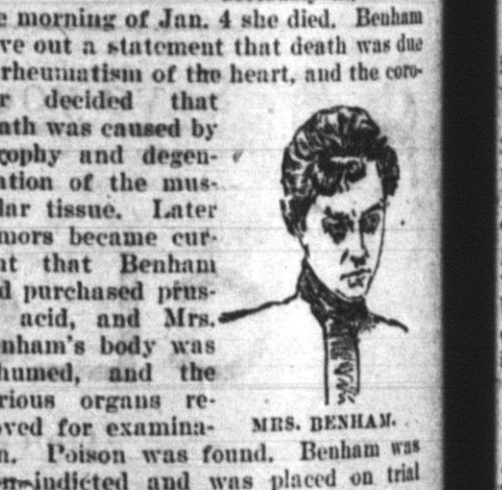
Attorney Kaufman argued that as the injunction denied the miners the right to congregate on the public highways the fact that they did congregate, there was unlawful. Attorney William Brennan, representing the striking miners, claimed that unlawful assembly was denied by the statutes, and no injunction, even by the Supreme Court, could nullify it.

Justice Semmons refused to allow the injunction to be used as evidence and Attorney Kaufman shook his fist under the judge's nose. For a few minutes there was great excitement. The testimony of Sheriff Lowery was favorable to the strikers. He said when he asked them to disperse at the center school house Saturday they did so. Superintendent De Armit's testimony was not damaging.

IS GUILTY OF WIFE-MURDER.

Banker of Batavia, N. Y., Is Convicted of Using Prussic Acid.

Howard C. Benham, a young banker of Batavia, N. Y., has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was charged that he poisoned his wife with prussic acid. Benham's trial lasted nearly three weeks. Benham in 1892 eloped with and married Miss Florence Toutsman, niece, 16 years of age. At that time he was 22 years of age. In December last Mrs. Benham was taken seriously ill, and on the morning of Jan. 4 she died. Benham gave out a statement that death was due to rheumatism of the heart, and the coroner decided that death was caused by atrophy and degeneration of the muscular tissue. Later rumors became current that Benham had purchased prussic acid, and Mrs. Benham's body was exhumed, and the various organs removed for examination. Poison was found. Benham was then indicted and was placed on trial June 21.



TERRIFIC HEAT IN THE SOUTH.

The temperature over 100 in many places causing great suffering. The South is sweltering in intense heat and there is much suffering on account of it. In Kentucky the thermometers register 90 degrees and upward. In Louisville there have been several prostrations, some of them serious. It was 100 degrees Wednesday morning, but a thunderstorm brought the mercury down to 80 at sundown.

Reports from points in the lower Mississippi valley show a continuance of the extreme heat, with one or two exceptions. Memphis broke the record for the year Wednesday with a maximum temperature of 100. In Arkansas the heat is terrible and there is no prospect of relief. Prescott, Texas and Warren each report a maximum temperature of 100. The heat wave now prevailing around Vicksburg is the hottest of the season. The temperature ranges in the neighborhood of 100. In St. Louis Thursday the temperature was slightly below the 90 mark. In southern Illinois the thermometer has registered 102 in the shade, and harvesting is greatly retarded.

President McKinley is going to Cleveland. After the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo, Aug. 24, he will spend three or four days at Windemere as the guest of Senator M. A. Hanna. Mrs. McKinley will accompany the President, and with Senator and Mrs. Hanna will attend the wedding of Miss Fannie Hayes, daughter of ex-President Hayes, at Fremont.

At Chicago, Mass., in a runaway, Mrs. Mary B. Knapp was killed and her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Tuttle, was badly bruised.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Maccabees Get Through Work at Port Huron—Comical Row at Flint Over Marauding Cows—No Money to Finish Blair's Statue.

Finished Its Work.

The seventh annual review of the supreme tent, Knights of the Maccabees, came to a close at Port Huron, after having been in session eight days and having disposed of an immense amount of business. The committee on appeals, grievances and petitions made its report on fourteen appeals from members, five disciplinary claims and nine life benefit claims, and the appeals from Michigan, L. O. T. M. and the Missouri State convention, K. O. T. M. The report was adopted. The committee on new business reported in favor of the establishment of a job printing department which is to do all the K. O. T. M. work. The matter was referred to the committee, with power to act. The matter of purchasing the Maccabee temple building and two adjoining structures was laid on the table. The supreme tent has a six years' lease yet of its quarters there and it was thought that the order may expiring the building by the time of the expiration of the lease. The property is said to have an annual income, under present leases, of \$4,293.83. A proposition was received from St. Louis, Mo., to make that place the permanent headquarters of the order, but a resolution to that effect was overwhelmingly defeated. The board of trustees was instructed to have the name of the Knights of the Maccabees copyrighted, to prevent its use without the sanction of the supreme tent or by any organization that might possibly hereafter be organized. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the annual review refused to raise the salaries of Supreme Commander D. P. Markey and Supreme Recorder Keeper N. S. Boynton, but these two officials emphatically stated that they were satisfied with the decision of the review and would not allow any judgment to be taken in their behalf. Their wishes were respected.

Gov. Blair's Statue.

The prospects for the unveiling of the statue to the late Austin Blair, Michigan's great war Governor, which event was expected to take place at Lansing this fall, seem to be very slim. In 1895 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for a statue of Governor Blair, to be set up on the lawn on Capitol square, and Gov. Rich appointed a commission consisting of Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Detroit; Gen. Withington, and Dwight C. Smith, of Jackson, to look after the details of the work. The commission took hold with a will and a model by Edward C. Potter, of Philadelphia, was selected. The bronze was cast and it is now lying at Philadelphia awaiting instructions. It was the intention to make the unveiling of the statue an occasion of a great celebration here, in which all of the old soldiers of the State would participate. Gen. Withington, however, is in Europe and Gen. Alger is engrossed with the affairs of the nation, and there is no one to move in the matter, a fact which is creating no little comment.

A \$22 Pleasure Trip.

Perhaps the angriest farmer in Genesee County is Patrick Dowdall, of Genesee township. Saturday seven head of his cattle broke out of their inclosure and wandered into the city limits, a distance of five or six miles. The travel made them hungry and they sought a cabbage garden to replenish their stomachs. Later they were placed in the city pound by the city gendarmes. Dowdall was notified of the whereabouts of his bovines and when he called at the pound for them he was confronted with a bill for \$22, expenses and damages. He paid the bill by check, but forgot to attach his name to the paper. The bank refused to cash the check until Dowdall had signed it. This Dowdall refused to do, as he claims the bill was exorbitant. A suit will be begun against Mr. Dowdall for the amount stated in the check.

The Fiftieth Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Holland immigration and colonization to this country will be celebrated on a fitting scale in Holland, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25. The celebration will cover at least two days and will be participated in by Hollanders from several adjoining States. On Wednesday morning there will be a parade typical of the past and representative of the present, which will be a brilliant affair. Historical addresses will occupy the afternoon. There will be an illumination in the evening.

Minor State Matters.

The body of a man was found in an old coal mine shaft at Woodville. The body bore the appearance of having been roughly used, and murder is hinted at.

The wife of Louis H. Fink, cigar manufacturer, and a prominent Elk, died at Muskegon of appendicitis, aged 30 years. An operation was performed several days before.

Charles Sherman of Streator, Ill., was fatally injured at Grand Rapids. He was employed as a line man and was burned by live wires and tumbled to the rocky river bottom fifty feet below.

Milton Cramer, three miles east of St. Louis, lost his left hand by getting tangled with a buzzsaw. He was shoved against the saw by his helper while they were trying to see which could hurry the other at work.

Connection was made between Detroit and Ypsilanti on the New State Telephone Co.'s lines, 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.

A veteran gardener near the depot at Lapeer got out his brood Monday and blazed away at the blackbirds that were pecking his crops. Soon after he was notified that some stray bullets had hit a hobo and also a M. C. train crew who happened to be in range. No one was killed.

Addison Cole, of Clayton, was found guilty in Justice Stevenson's court of assault and battery on Charles Sutherland. Cole seems to be fond of exercising his pugilistic prowess on his neighbors, this being his second conviction of assault and battery inside of a short time. He was fined \$50 for his run.

The Muskegon Consolidated Rail Joint Co., employing 125 men, announces that it will start up as soon as coal can be secured.

The grasshoppers have been so numerous near Muskegon that many farmers have had to rebuild numerous shocks of wheat, the twine bands having been eaten by the insects.

Preparations are already being made for the Arcane County fair, which will be held at Standish this fall. Crops are good and everything points to a fine exhibit. The association has a fine track.

The home of Mrs. Emily Coon at Muir was struck by lightning three times in succession. The house was set on fire, but the flames were discovered in time to save the building. None of the occupants were injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Martiny of Muskegon were aroused by cries from their front steps, and upon investigating they found two bundles, one containing a three-week-old girl baby and the other the infant's clothing.

At Waterford, Wallace Bump and his brother Charles were shooting blackbirds that were destroying his crop of blackberries, when the black pin of his gun blew out, striking him in the right eye and destroying the sight.

Brighton farmers have finished harvesting. The wheat crop is the heaviest in some years, as was Livingston County's hay crop. In many sections grasshoppers got in their work. Machines were used to catch the pest, 50c being the price paid per bushel.

Flora McKinnon, through her father, Angus McKinnon of Metropolitan, filed notice of a suit against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co. for damages in the sum of \$20,000. She was severely injured over a year ago by one of the company's trains.

Bay City's \$100,000 stone road refunding bonds were sold at public auction. Farson, Reach & Co. of Chicago were the successful bidders at a premium of \$1,332. Hayes & Son of Toledo, who refused to take the bonds after their bid was accepted, will be sued for damages.

A terrible double tragedy was enacted Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock at the farm house of Charles Gadd, about four miles northeast of Clinton. N. N. James, familiarly known as "Sam" Jones, shot and fatally wounded Martha Minor, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. A lovers' quarrel caused it.

More than twenty years ago Emory Roe, who then lived near Buchanan, engraved his name and the date in the back of a land turtle. Last week the turtle was found, not far from the same place, and was sent to Mr. Roe, in Chicago, where he is now practicing medicine. The doctor engraved a new date and his turtle's name was returned to his familiar haunts on the Roe homestead.

Roy Ford of Mooseville, Washtenaw County, has a curiosity in the shape of a winged animal. He opened a box of lemons bearing a mark from India. The body is about as large as a lead pencil and 2 1/2 or 3 inches long. Head flat with two long thread-like feelers and two other shorter ones and more like horns. Its wings are 1 1/2 or 2 inches wide and 2 inches long. It has six legs and is of a cinnamon color.

The sad fate which has overcome the distinguished Michigan jurist, Judge Cooley, is the result of overwork. What he accomplished in the way of literary work alone would have broken down even a more rugged man than he, and his labors in his profession have been long and arduous. It is said his recovery is hopeless and that it cannot be long before the country will mourn the death of one of its most distinguished men.

While Hatch & Baker, hardware merchants at Lyons, were making some improvements in their store, they found a shoe which had been made by Hendrick & Mattison forty-four years ago, when they were in the shoe business. The shoe is in a perfect state of preservation and is quite a curiosity. It is square-toed and has no eyelets, holes being punched in the leather for the shoe strings. Mr. Hendrick is now postmaster at Stanton, while his old-time partner, Mattison, is an inmate of the Masonic home at Grand Rapids.

Sunday some Cheboygan parties sailing accidentally came across a sunken tug down the shore twelve or fifteen miles. It cannot be the Minnie Sutton, as claimed by the Cheboygan News, which was lost twenty years ago next October at Spectacle Reef light, for her boiler was discovered not a great ways from the next Spectacle Reef and was recovered the next season. H. A. Blake says he thinks it is the little steamer J. W. Likins. He says the portions of her cabin and some of her furniture washed ashore in Grass bay, indicating she was sunk in that vicinity.

The last census report gives the population of Monroe at 100, but so rapidly has the village grown that good judges place the present number of its inhabitants at 250. Residence lots outside of the business section, along the main street are selling lively at a dollar a foot front, and it is confidently expected by its citizens that a population of 1,200 will be reached within five years. The second hotel has just been completed and opened to the public. Several brick houses have just been built, and one or two are now under construction. Several new residences are also being built, and the town may be said to be fairly booming.

A poplar log was lately hauled to a basket factory at Benton Harbor which was 14 feet long and large enough to turn out 84 feet of lumber. The log was out of 84 feet of lumber. The log was measured and sold at the rate of \$22 a thousand. A few years ago thousands of such trees stood in the vicinity of Benton Harbor and were slaughtered to make way for farms. If a few of the owners could have foreseen what has come, they could have made fortunes by holding their timber. One man who owned a patch of timber, forty acres north of Benton Harbor, which is now a fruit farm, says that if he had held it until now the timber on it would be worth \$20,000, judging from the way that 14-foot log sold.

Lightning struck the drill mast at the Muskegon Government life-saving station. The bolt jumped 200 feet and nearly killed Lookout Henry Bergman.

Tramps employed in hay field this year are more than usually lazy and independent, says the Lapeer Press. One was simply stirring up the hay instead of stacking it, and when the farmer protested he demanded his pay in advance. The farmer quietly gave him a sharp crack with a horse whip, and since then the fellow has been the best hired man on the farm.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

The Price of Hay Is Regulated by Its Color, Not Its Worth—Green Fodder Good for Stock—Keep the Fence Corners Clean.

Marketable Hay. There may be markets that will take the richest hay at a sufficient advance in price to repay the farmer for furnishing it, but I know of none, and am sure that there are not many. It sells by color, and there is more danger of having some of the hay blackened and dusty when the grass is cut in full bloom than when it is sufficiently mature to require only a short exposure to the weather in the swath. It is a big and risky job to cure a large amount of grass that is as full of sap as timothy in full bloom, and consumers in most local markets are not inclined to pay for all the extra labor, risk and loss in weight of the total product due to early cutting. Dead-ripe timothy is not wanted, of course, and its color condemns it, but there is a middle ground which should be taken. There may be glory in furnishing the market with timothy cut when in full bloom, but there is rarely any profit from the extra effort and risk. In the long run grass as attractive and a more profitable lot of hay may be put upon the market when the bloom is shed. The feeding value is less, but this is doing unto others as they would do unto us, which is the silver rule of commercial transactions.—National Stockman.

Green Fodder for Cows. Early fodder-corn, when eaten by the cows, will make a satisfying feed, and it will also largely increase the quantity of milk. Fodder feed when half grown or immature is very poor feed, as it is mostly water. The cows will consume a large amount of such fodder, and give a very small quantity of milk. Give to each cow four quarts of milk feed, in the morning, when they are being milked; then turn to pasture. At noon give each cow an armful of the fodder, spread over the pasture, and the same quality of milk feed made into slop, and one armful of fodder, after the milk feed and fodder is eaten, turn out upon the night pasture. If the cows have to be kept in the stable yard, give them, in addition, a small forkful of oat hay, or well-cured clover hay. The cows must be given all they can eat. On such a ration, good cows will average from two and one-half to three gallons of milk per day all through the summer, and the milk will be of good flavor and rich in cream. As fast as the fodder-corn is cut off, the ground between the rows should be well worked up with the cultivator, and then run out with the one-horse plow, making the furrow about five inches in depth, and sowed to fodder-corn. Sow one large handful of bone phosphate to every three feet of row, and about twelve grains of corn to the foot. Cover the corn as fast as it is sown.

It will pay to keep the cows in good condition; if they are allowed to become thin, it will take a large quantity of grain to get them in order for the winter.—The American.

Clearing Fence Corners. Nothing more clearly shows the painstaking and careful farmer than to have fence corners between fields or along the roadside kept free from weeds, grass or shrubs. As a rule all the old-time fence corners were kept scrupulously clean. A good deal of valuable hay was made from what the scythe reached in and cut there. But when the horse mower and the self-binding reaper came into use, it every year became harder to find anybody who could be hired to clear out the fence corners. The result was that the scythe rather than the scythe was required, and the growth, instead of being restricted to fence corners, encroached each year more on the cultivated fields.

A Farmer's Outfit. The better machinist a farmer is, the more time and money will be saved. He should understand thoroughly every machine he uses, and be able to repair all but the most serious breaks for himself, and avoid being dependent upon paid service. It is wise forethought to keep on hand duplicates of such parts as are most liable to break, thus saving valuable time, especially in the haying season. A well-equipped tool chest, with screws and nails of all kinds, should be a part of every farmer's outfit. If one of the boys shows a taste for mechanics, give him a chance to develop it. He will be a valuable man to have in the neighborhood, and will probably be able to turn many an honest penny by helping out his less skillful neighbors.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

To Ward Off Fruit Rot. When fruit rot has attacked the peach crop, the best method is to remove and burn all dried or mummified fruit from the trees, in winter, and spray early in spring with bluestone. When the fruit buds begin to swell, spray with Bordeaux mixture, and again just before the blossoms open. Repeat the spraying when the blossoms are falling, adding a little paris green to keep off the curculio. Two weeks later, spray again. As the Bordeaux mixture coats the fruit with the lime mixture, use copper acetate, a colorless solution, for the last two sprayings. In Delaware, a ten-fold increase of sound fruit has been obtained by this process, at a cost of about 12 cents per tree.—The Agriculturist.

Eggs by the Pound. If eggs were sold by the pound it would revolutionize the breeds. As we have before shown, the hen that lays the largest number of eggs may

not really be performing as much service as one that lays fewer eggs, but which are of larger size. Suppose a hen lays 120 eggs in a year, the eggs averaging ten to the pound, her product would be twelve pounds of eggs in one year. Now, let us suppose that another hen in the flock laid 104 eggs, the eggs averaging eight to the pound. In the first case the hen that produced 120 eggs would be the most valuable, yet she has not performed as much service as the one which produced but 104 eggs, as the eggs of the latter are a pound heavier, and, if eggs were sold by weight, she would give a larger profit on fewer eggs. Selling eggs by weight gives both the producer and the consumer a fair sale and purchase, and farmers would begin to select the breeds that produced large eggs. They would then be compelled to improve their flocks in order to secure the best market prices for their eggs.—Poultry Keeper.

Ventilation of Horse Stables. It takes a good deal of care to keep the horse stable sweet and fit for healthy living during the summer season. Unless it is quickly covered with earth, gypsum or something equally efficient in absorbing odors, the decomposing manure will not only waste ammonia, but it will be worse than wasted because it will injure the health and especially the eyesight of animals. Many a horse has gone blind because of the ammonia affecting his eyes in poorly ventilated and dark stables. This is the chief advantage of underground stables in summer. They are cool, but it is very hard to keep them well ventilated and without offensive smell. But if the underground stable has, as it should, a cement floor, it may not be worse than the overground stable that has a plank floor filled with the urine and other secretions that have soaked into it.

Blue Grass Pasture. There is no better pasture grass than the blue grass, which in some parts of the country is known as June grass. Its roots run near the surface, and the pasture is therefore sweet and good so soon as the grass starts. In midsummer these shallow roots have another great advantage. They are benefited by the light rains which only penetrate one or two inches, and which will not reach down to the clovers, whose roots strike down into the subsoil in time of rain more deeply. The clover roots strike down into the subsoil in time of drought, and the clover grows then is best. With June grass the best pasture is in June, as later it will probably be dried out too much.

Remedy for Pear Blight. A remedy for pear blight, and one that is very important if it accomplishes what is claimed for it, is given by a fruit-grower of thirty years' experience. He states that he uses salt, according to the size of the tree, from one quart to one bushel, evenly spread on the ground, extending beyond the range of the roots. It should be done in the spring, just as the frost is leaving the ground, so that the salt will carry it to the sap. The salt destroys the germs of the disease. It should be done at least before the buds begin to swell, and the fruit-grower who gives the valuable information advises each grower to try the remedy with a single tree, and the cost of the experiment will not be over 10 cents. The remedy is so simple that any one can give it a test, and as the salt will destroy some of the insect enemies it will at least prove beneficial in that respect.

To Kill the Hornfly. The best way of fighting the troublesome horn fly is by the application to the cattle of an emulsion of some kind which will kill the insects already there, and keep others away. Fish oil, to which a little carbolic acid—about a tablespoonful of the acid to a pint of the oil—has been added, makes a very cheap and effective application. Kerosene emulsion used as a spray is also good, being especially adapted to large herds. The emulsion is made by adding a half pound of soap (dissolved in a gallon of boiling water) to two gallons of kerosene. This emulsion, when thoroughly mixed and allowed to cool, assumes the consistency of clabber milk; when used as a spray, it is diluted with water in which tobacco stems have been boiled.—Farm News.

Sweet Potatoes. Before the vines start to run, cultivate the ground between the rows, and, after a few days, throw a furrow to the plants on each side of every row. Take the hoe and draw the earth up close to the vines, and cut out all weeds. The after cultivation consists in stirring the ground between the rows with the cultivator set to run shallow, and of hoeing the ridges and preventing the vines from rooting at the joints. As soon as the vines commence to turn yellow the potatoes are ripe, and can be dug and sent to market. It is more profitable to dig and sell direct from the field.

Advantages of Well-Bred Stock. It is particularly in the time when all farming is least prosperous that those who have been careful to secure only the best bred animals have the advantage. The first effect of a decline in prices is to make the scrub animal unsalable at any price. All through the period of depression the scrub stock farmers are changing from poor or inferior stock to that which is better. By the time they have all secured the best stock the times will have improved so as to make farming profitable again. It is really a case of cause and effect, though not often recognized as such.

Soil for Radishes. To grow good radishes, one needs a sandy soil, thoroughly fertilized. It is practically impossible to grow a fine quality on a heavy soil. The roots grow very slowly, and they become tough, and, in many cases, wormy. A loamy soil will do very well, but a heavy clay is not suitable.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

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

Lesson for August 15. Golden Text.—"For none of us liveth to himself."—Rom. 14: 7.

Abstaining for the sake of others is the subject of this lesson—1 Cor. 8: 1-18. Two lessons are here selected from 1 Corinthians because we have just studied about Paul's ministry in Corinth. It should of course be remembered that the epistle was written about five years after the events narrated in lesson 7, while Paul was at Ephesus on his third missionary journey. Lessons 7 and 8 throw light on two important features of life in the Corinthian church—its difficulty as to food offered to idols and other ceremonial of the heathen religion and its tendency to internal rivalries and divisions.

The drift of Paul's thought in the first verses may not be apparent at first. "We know that we all have knowledge" refers to knowledge of the true absurdity and harmlessness of the idols referred to. The apostle, be it remembered, is addressing those in the Corinthian church who not only feel no compunctions in using such meat, but are inclined to ridicule the scruples of their weaker brethren. He says to such, "Do not boast of your superior knowledge just because you happen to hold the correct position about the worthlessness of the pagan gods." Such knowledge is no credit to them if they allow it to make them overbearing and scornful. It is love that buildeth up ("charity edifieth").

"If any man think that he knoweth anything," that is, that he knows anything perfectly and completely; this is an indication of ignorance. The wider and truer knowledge is the knowledge of a man who loves God and guides his life by divine principles of charity and forbearance.

"We know that an idol is nothing in the world"; so far Paul and his readers are agreed. But he sees this truth from a vastly higher point than they. He can afford, though perfectly aware of the fact stated, to defer to the scruples of others less fortunate, because it causes him only some slight inconvenience, no real injury, to abstain from the doubtful food.

It is interesting to note that many of the Christians of the early church believed that the Greek and Roman gods did have an actual existence, though as evil spirits with limited powers or wholly impotent. Even some of the "church fathers" of the first four centuries held this view. It was associated with agnosticism, but affected the speculations of the orthodox also. This was all contrary to the plain teachings of the Bible.

Paul was a very reverent man, and frequently the mere mention of the name of God or Christ led him to utter a sort of devout exclamation, as here. It occurs in various forms in many places in his writings. Now he begins to explain why those of his readers who felt no conscientious objection to the disputed practice should have regard to the opinions of others. The reason given is that the concession is so very small, while the advantage to the other man's conscience is so very great.

"Through thy knowledge"; that is, because thou, being aware of the intrinsic harmlessness of the food, willfully leadest thy brother to do an act which he feels to be wrong. Not only is Paul willing, for the weak brethren's sake, to use care in discriminating between meats, but even, if need be, to refrain altogether from animal food, to make assurance doubly sure and avoid leading any one astray.

Teaching Hints.

Before proceeding to teach this as a temperance lesson, the teacher should get a firm grasp on the situation which it was written to meet. The vast difference between that and the temperance situation is of course evident; it is universally alleged by advocates of total abstinence that alcoholic drinks are in themselves physically injurious, and that their injurious effects do not depend upon the conscientious scruples of the person who uses them, but upon their physiological properties. The meat offered to idols, on the contrary, was just as good as any other meat, not only in the opinion of Paul and many of his Corinthian readers, but in fact. The only reason Paul urges for abstaining from its use is that those Christians who regard the consumption of such food as wrong may not be tempted to act against their conscience in this respect, and thus open the way to other and graver transgressions.

Therefore the argument here used by Paul should be urged as a ground for abstinence from strong drink only when accompanied by the other argument based on the injury to self caused by alcohol. It is when one is arguing with a person who denies the latter claim that the position set forth in the lesson is most applicable. In teaching boys in an ordinary Sunday school, one would not find among them any one competent to question the scientific testimony on this point; and it would be very doubtful wisdom to concede, even for the sake of argument, that possibly "moderate drinking" may not be in itself always harmful.

A broader application of the lesson than to the one matter of beverages is therefore advised. A great moral principle, the interdependence of mankind, is here enforced. A still greater spiritual principle, the worth of a soul for whom Christ died, is added as the supreme motive, sufficient for any sacrifice. Give the words their own full swing, and let the application, for once, take care of itself.

Next Lesson—"The Excellence of Christian Love."—1 Cor. 13: 1-13.

During Queen Victoria's reign the taxes in Great Britain have doubled and trade has increased sevenfold.

One rainy afternoon a Sullivan Harbor (Me.) woman sought entertainment in pulling to pieces a pin cushion that was a wedding present twenty-five years ago. She found therein 507 needles of assorted sizes.

English autograph hunters did not lose their heads during the recent celebration. At a sale in London a four-page letter of the Queen to Prince Alfred was sold for \$17 and a three-page letter to Prince Arthur for \$4, while a short letter of George Washington's brought \$40.

WORK OF MACCABEES.

MAKE SEVERAL CHANGES IN THEIR LAWS.

New Plan of Assessment Adopted to More Evenly Distribute the Expense—High Compliment Paid to the Supreme Officers.

Big Order's Affairs.

The Supreme Tent, K. O. T. M., has been in session at Port Huron, and aside from election of officers and other routine business, has made several important changes in the laws of the order and the rates of assessment.

The strife for the offices was less intense than is usually witnessed at like gatherings and the predicted hot contests did not materialize, nearly every office being filled by unanimous choice. The supreme tent paid a deservedly high tribute to its executive officers by re-electing them unanimously, the action being greeted with unrestrained enthusiasm from the delegates. The honor of a unanimous reelection was accorded to Supreme Commander D. P. Markey of Port Huron, Supreme Recorder Keeper N. S. Boynton of Port Huron, Supreme Finance Keeper Charles D. Thompson of Port Huron, Supreme Medical Examiner R. E. Moss of New York, Supreme Sergeant H. E. Trent of Toronto, Ont., and members of the supreme board of trustees, D. D. Altlin of Flint and John W. Porter of Port Huron. J. B. McDonnell of Buffalo was elected supreme lieutenant commander by acclamation, vice James F. Downer of Chicago, and for supreme chaplain George H. Terpany of Indiana succeeds R. E. Brown of the same State. Other officers elected were as follows: Supreme Master-at-Arms, C. F. Hatfield of Missouri; supreme first master of the guard, F. W. Stevens of Minnesota; supreme second master of the guard, J. W. Sherwood of Oregon; supreme sentinel, J. B. Sawtell of Texas; supreme picket, M. F. Elkin of Kentucky. Supreme Recorder Keeper N. S. Boynton bears the distinction of having been re-elected to the position he holds at each succeeding review since the reorganization of the order sixteen years ago, while D. P. Markey is elected supreme commander for the fourth successive time.

By one change in law it will become possible for the Knights of the Maccabees and the L. O. T. M. to become amalgamated under the supreme tent jurisdiction, providing the L. O. T. M. desire to accept of the proposition.

The law as amended is particularly applicable to the province of Ontario, where the L. O. T. M. is not, according to the Ontario law, allowed to do business. By the provisions of the amendment the Knights of the Maccabees may accept ladies into their membership in this province, but by its terms the L. O. T. M. now organized may also get under direct control of the supreme tent. The supreme tent also decided to accept no membership in the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Members who attempt to commit suicide within five years of their admission to the order may be suspended by the supreme board of trustees.

It had been proposed to re-rate all the members who joined the order prior to July 1, 1895, and are paying a lower rate than those admitted since that time, but a compromise was adopted, which leaves it to the discretion of the policy holder whether he re-rates himself or not. If he does not desire to be assessed equally with the 44,000 members who have joined since July, 1895, he can continue at the old rate and pay a double assessment in the months of May and October each year.

The amendment to Sec. 127, under the heading of "Assessment Rates," as adopted, reads: "Commencing immediately after the words 'provided further' to read as follows: 'That all members who were admitted prior to July 1, 1895, who are now paying the old or former rates of assessment, be required to pay an assessment of double the amount of their present rate in the months of May and October each year.'

"First double assessment to become due May 1, 1898."

"Provided, further, that all members required to pay these double assessments as above provided, may, if they so desire, send their life benefit certificate to the supreme record keeper with the request that they be given a new certificate, the same to be rated at their age, at the date of admission or reinstatement, according to the above schedule of rates, and they shall be relieved thereafter from paying the double assessment as provided for members who are paying the old rate of assessment, and that such change of certificate be made free of cost to such members."

"Provided, further, the rates for members over 51 years of age shall be: Between the ages of 51 and 52, for \$500, \$0 cents; \$1,000, \$1.80; \$2,000, \$3.20; \$3,000, \$4.50. Between ages of 52 and 53, for \$500, 90 cents; \$1,000, \$1.80; \$2,000, \$3.00; \$3,000, \$5.40. Between 53 and 54, for \$500, \$1; \$1,000, \$2; \$2,000, \$4; \$3,000, \$6. Between 54 and 55, for \$500, \$1.10; \$1,000, \$2.20; \$2,000, \$4.40; \$3,000, \$6.60. The order does not take in members over 50 years old, but this rate is made for those who surrender their old policies and take out new."

The re-rating amendment will put old members practically on an equality with the others, and all will participate alike in the emergency fund of the order.

In this fund nearly \$300,000 was accumulated during the past two years, and it is estimated that, with the mortality rate the same as at present, this fund will hereafter increase slightly in excess of the ratio during the past term, owing to the additional assessments.

Another amendment adopted was that creating a court of appeals, to which body appeals from the board of trustees may be taken and whose decision upon matters of discipline shall be final. This court will be composed of the commanders of the five largest camps within the supreme tent jurisdiction.

Another change provides that hereafter a State must have at least 3,000 members and 100 tents before being entitled to form a great camp organization, and that at least one-half of the delegates from the State vote in favor thereof.

A man and woman have been the perpetrators of an extensive swindle upon Grand Rapids sewing women. They operated for a week on the old plan of advertising guaranteed work to pupils taking instruction. They received a fee from fifty or more women and have since left for parts unknown.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY C. T. HOOVER.

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1897.

Market Report.

The market has been unsettled and unexpected changes have come the past week. Wheat and rye have advanced. Wheat now brings 75c for the best, but that which is mixed with smut and rye or much foul stuff goes for lower prices. Rye 85c, oats 17c, barley does not move yet and no price is reported. Beans have advanced and some have been bought at 60c, but they are generally being held for higher prices which they may get. Huckleberries 5c, blackberries 5c, potatoes 75c, butter 10c, eggs 7c. Wool moves slowly at 15c for washed and 13c for unwashed. It is being held for higher prices and sheep are being sold at \$2.50 a head which could not be sold for \$1 a head two years ago. The receipts are large, and will be the rest of this month as the contracts are made which will be filled. It is likely that 75c will have a favorable sale for this fall, but there is no telling what the winter will bring forth. The outlook is quite encouraging for farmers for the first time in years.

Suburban Rumors

LIMA.

Mrs. Eugene Freer is on the sick list. Jacob Streiter and family spent Sunday. Arian Selic of Detroit is the guest of George Perry. Miss Nettie Storms spent last week at Cavanaugh Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niehaus were Fredonia visitors Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Walker called at J. Wheelock's Monday. Mrs. J. Hammond visited her mother, Mrs. Rockwell, a part of last week. Misses Estella Guerin and Bertha Spencer were Ann Arbor visitors Friday. Charles Morse and sister, Mary, took advantage of the excursion to Niagara Falls.

SYLVAN.

Harry Beckwith spent Sunday at Napoleon. Miss Bessie Young of Jackson spent Sunday at this place. W. B. Ludlow is running his bus at the German Day celebration at Dexter today. Burleigh Whitaker and John Cushman are each nursing a good case of sunac poisoning. Four young people from Ann Arbor attended the evening service at the Union church Sunday evening. The German M. E. and the Sylvan Union Sunday-schools will hold their annual picnic, August 26 at Cavanaugh Lake. Rev. C. G. Zeidler and E. Burton Kellogg left for Detroit last week, where Mr. Zeidler takes up his duties as pastor of the Mizpah church. Mrs. Mary St. Clair, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Knoll, returned to her home in Detroit Tuesday.

WATERLOO.

Miss Amanda Hudenlocher of Ann Arbor is visiting relatives here. Mr. and Mrs. Orson Beeman were in Danville several days this week. Miss Hattie Rones of Jackson spent last week with friends in Waterloo. Miss Emma Schumacher of Ann Arbor is the guest of her parents here. Mrs. George Archenbronn is spending this week with her daughter at Sylvan. Ralph Armstrong returned to Stockbridge Wednesday, after spending a week with his brother, Judson. Miss Kittie Bevier, who has just returned from Cornig, N. Y., spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Henry Gorton. One day last week Orson Beeman started for Chelsea with a load of flour. When nearly half way, the neckyoke broke, letting the wagon stick into the ground quickly turning the wagon, threw Mr. Beeman out and bruising him quite severely. The horses ran about 20 rods and stopped. The wagon was badly broken.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Armstrong and Miss Anna Rommel spent Saturday and Sunday in Manchester.

Waterloo was very quiet Sunday, as there were no services in the morning on account of its being quarterly meeting at the other appointments.

NORTH LAKE.

Ben Isham is running a threshing machine in this vicinity.

Wheat is shelling out from the machines plump and very fast.

The farmers are glorying in the fact that their produce is on the rise.

Mary and Homer Benton of Dexter have been visiting relatives here.

Albert Remnant was one of the participants in a runaway last week.

S. A. Mapee of Chelsea was the guest of William Glenn last week.

Fred Riggs of Stockbridge was the guest of E. C. Sly a few days past.

Vernie Webb of Stockbridge was the guest of R. C. Glenn last week.

Miss Florence Stowe of Unadilla has been the guest of Mrs. H. Watts.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walz of Pickford are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Wood.

Miss Lena Steinbach of Chelsea was the guest of Miss Anna Stevenson the first of the week.

The Unadilla M. E. and the Gregory Baptist Sunday-schools will hold a picnic at R. C. Glenn's grove Friday.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

A sharp street fakir exchanged some of his shrewdness for about \$45 in cold cash here Tuesday. Talk about times being so "dumb hard?"—Milan Leader.

Ypallanti feels all puffed up over the fact that its police force did not make an arrest during the month of July. What a mighty slow force they must have in that city.

Talk about the coupon business not being worked for all it is worth. One of the undertakers of the city reports that he was obliged to give out coupons on the sale of a coffin the other day. Nothing neglected these hard times.—Washtenaw Times.

Jack Jibb finds that turtles are fond of ducks. His duck pond is fenced in with a picket fence but the turtles swim close to the pickets and when a duck thrusts its head into the water near the fence the turtle grabs it, and a number have been drowned. Jack has built himself a good boat and is going spearing for turtles.—Manchester Enterprise.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has made public the amount allowed for clerk hire in the larger post offices in Michigan. The amount apportioned in Ann Arbor is \$4,700, divided as follows: Assistant postmaster, \$1,100; money order clerk, \$800; distributing and registering clerk, \$800; mailing clerk, \$800; three stamping clerks, \$400 each.—Ann Arbor Argus.

The board of directors of the Students' Lecture Association has just concluded a long and bitter dispute on the question of paying \$2,000 to secure Dr. Nansen as one of the attractions for next year's course. The matter was settled last week, and Nansen will lecture here some time in November. This is said to be the highest price ever paid to a lecturer on the University course.—Washtenaw Times.

Someone in the village evidently "has it in" for the bicyclists in great shape, for a quantity of powdered glass was found strewn in the road at the corner of Beaufort and Duncan streets, turning around N. Stringham's lot, where many wheels pass. We have not heard of a tire being punctured, but whoever is mean and cowardly enough to do such an act ought to be detected and punished.—Manchester Enterprise.

We are told that the streams, ponds and lakes are full of fish. Different ones have told about seeing great quantities of fish in the waters, but we have not heard of any remarkable catches being made lately. A real good fish story would be a prize we would like to capture, and from what we learn, a real good string of fish is what most of our fishermen would like to capture. The fish seem to remain in the water.—Manchester Enterprise.

Mrs. Mary Lee died at the county house Tuesday, and was buried in the Sandstone cemetery. Mrs. Lee's daughter of Boston was arrested two years ago for abandoning her mother in this county with intent of forcing the county to care for her. The daughter settled the matter by giving County Superintendent of the Poor Hawley \$500 to care for the old lady. She was taken to the county house a few weeks ago, the money having been used up in supporting her in a private family.—Jackson Patriot.

Landlord Lepper administered a humiliating, although inadequate, punishment to a fellow who disgraces the title of commercial traveler, at the Hawkins House, Ypallanti, Saturday. The wretch asked a chambermaid for a towel and upon receiving it dragged her into his room with evident felonious intent. Her screams frightened him, and he quickly left the hotel. Mr. Lepper, upon learning of the assault, followed the man, compelled him to return to the hotel, and made him drop to his knees and tender the girl an abject apology.

The residents of Jackson will have an opportunity of listening to an unusual concert on August 31, when 100 bands, it is expected, will play several pieces in unison. The occasion will be the annual reunion of the Tri-State Band Association, composed of bands, principally amateur, in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Bands will come from all parts of the three states to take part in the reunion, and as they have been practicing for some time on three pieces sent out to all by Prof. Boos, the musical director of the association, is expected that the unison playing will be a grand affair. Charles E. Townsend is president of the association and Col. John E. Tyrrell of Jackson, secretary.

Rudolph Ruppert was, until last Saturday, a firm believer in the old law, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Hereafter, however, he will practice Godliness first, as a preventive of the immoral words which followed his last ablutions. He took a bath in the river Rouge Saturday, and while he was thus engaged Jack Lapham's cow came along and proceeded to store Rudolph's shirt away in one of its four stomachs—for future digestion. Rudolph appeared on dry land just as the edge of the cuff was disappearing down the bovine's throat. With a yell which would have surprised a Comanche chief, he grabbed hold of the little white cloth he could see with one hand and the horns of the animal with the other, and pulled until the entire shirt was once more in his possession. He took the shirt to the river and washed it, but did not wait until it was thoroughly dry before he took his departure. At last accounts the cow was still alive.—Plymouth Mail.

The United States Supreme Court, recently handed down an opinion to the effect that poultry running at large is wild game and that the party upon whom they trespass has a perfect right to kill the fowl. So when your neighbor's old hen comes scratching around your garden sabbath you can get out the blunderbuss without fear and trembling. But be careful not to shoot your neighbor's dog. That is such a useful thing on earth that the law protects him to the bitter end.—Jackson Citizen.

It was the last day, in the afternoon, when the Michigan Central Railroad Co. paid to State Treasurer Steel its taxes for last year, this being the last day upon which such taxes could be paid without the payment of the 7 per cent penalty required by law. The Michigan Central Co. paid \$228,587.25 on its main and leased lines. The Cincinnati, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Co. paid \$6,401.61. The taxes of the companies are paid up closer than for several years past. The total amount of railroad taxes assessed was \$740,998.75, and of this sum \$107,148.36 remains unpaid. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads owe the state \$75,000 of the amount now delinquent.

How They Wash.

"The hardest worked washerwomen in the world are the Koreans. They have to wash about a dozen dresses for their husbands, and inasmuch as every man wears pantaloons or drawers so baggy that they come up to his neck like those of a clown they have plenty to do. The washing is usually done in cold water and often in running streams. The clothes are pounded with paddles until they shine like a shirt front fresh from a Chinese laundry. The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing, and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes, and some of them have quite a luster. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her washtub is not more than six inches high and is about as big around as the average dishpan. She gets the dirt out of the clothes by rubbing them between her hands. She sometimes uses Japanese soap, which is full of grease, and works away with her bare feet. The Chinese girls do their washing in much the same way. The washing in Egypt is usually done by the men. The Egyptian washerman stands naked on the banks of the Nile and slaps the wet clothes, with a noise like the shot of a pistol, on the smooth stones at the edge of the running water, and such fellow women as wash pound the dirt out of their clothes in the same way. Frenchwomen pound the dirt out with paddles, often slamming the clothes upon stones, as the Egyptians do.—Exchange.

A \$20,000,000 FRAUD.

That is What the Bridal Package Is the Government Treasury Is Declared to Be.

"I hate to shatter a pet delusion by giving the facts in the case," said a former clerk in the treasury department at Washington, "but fraud ought to be exposed regardless of consequences, and the greatest fraud I know of is the famous 'bridal package' of the treasury vaults. 'I say famous, but it isn't famous in a general sense. It is famous only among bridal couples. I don't know how it is, but every bridal couple that goes to Washington on their wedding tour—and it seems to me that about nine-tenths of the bridal couples of the country go to Washington—know all about that package, and the bride can't rest until she goes through the regular routine connected with it. No visit to Washington by a stranger is complete without an inspection of the treasury vaults, but if his or her visit is a non-bridal one the fraud of the package isn't played. 'I don't know who it was in the department that first imposed it on a bridal pair, but it went, and it grows in popularity every year. When the couple enter the vault, the man in charge, after a few preliminary and perfunctory remarks, reaches up on a shelf, takes down a package of notes, and tells the bride to take it in her hand, if she hasn't asked for it the very first thing. He then tells her that the package contains \$20,000,000 in treasury notes, all in denomination of \$10,000 each. The bride is delighted, of course, and when she goes back home she talks for weeks about having held \$20,000,000 in her hand all at one time. The bridegroom can't resist enjoying that same pleasure, and he fondles the package awhile, and the pair go away blissful over the experience, while the treasury vault man tosses the package back on the shelf and chuckles. 'Now this is all simply a gigantic fraud on the young people. The treasury at Washington does not hold that amount of money. The bulk of the government money is at the subtreasury in this city. That 'bridal package' is a gay deceiver. It does contain notes to the amount of \$20,000,000, of the denomination of \$10,000 each, but they're not money, because they're not signed. So instead of having held in their hands \$20,000,000 the happy couple have fondled simply a package that represented no more value than the price of the paper and the printing on it. It may be cruel to shatter this pretty delusion, but my conscience forbids me to carry the burden of its concealment any longer; hence these facts.'—New York Sun.

Ancient Tombstones.

The custom of inscribing upon tombstones was in vogue among the Greeks and Romans. The Greeks only did this, however, in the case of their illustrious men, but when a Roman died he was duly buried near a highway, and on his tombstone was carved a suitable inscription, which in the majority of cases began with "Sta, viator" (stop, traveler).

"Honors of war" is the privilege allowed to the enemy, on capitulation, of being permitted to retain their arms. This is the highest honor a victor can pay a vanquished foe.

Did You Ever

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

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations.

The regular examinations for all grades will be held at Ann Arbor the third Thursday and Friday of August, 1897, and the last Thursday and Friday of March, 1898. Examinations for second and third grade at Ypallanti the third Thursday and Friday of October, 1897, and at Ann Arbor the third Thursday and Friday of June, 1898. Special examinations for third grade only at Nallie the third Friday of September, 1897.

W. N. LISTER, Commissioner.

FOR SALE—One set of Chambers' Encyclopedia. Inquire at Standard office.

FOR SALE—Baby carriage in good condition. Inquire at Standard office.

There is Nothing So Good.

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

Biliousness
Hood's Pills

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrefy in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, indigestion, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, cleanse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. Sold by all druggists.

The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Excursion Rates.

Central Michigan Band Association Tournament at Grand Lodge, August 25. One fare for the round trip. Good to return August 26.

Barnum and Bailey'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 at 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 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.

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

Notice.

S. B. Tichnor will be in Chelsea this week, and any one wishing to get their pianos tuned will do well to employ him. Leave orders at Standard office.

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

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.

By Its Record of remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has become the one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. 25c.

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.

Your health, comfort and protection, Chelsea Water works Company.

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 uric stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

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

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

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, July 31, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$96,052.50
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	98,452.40
Banking house	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,841.94
Due from banks in reserve cities	15,304.71
Due from other banks and bankers	5,000.00
Exchanges for clearing houses	338.80
Cheques and cash items	4,654.96
Nickels and cents	178.87
Gold coin	2,332.50
Silver coin	1,037.75
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,587.90
Total	\$235,969.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$60,000.00
Surplus fund	5,671.10
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,368.90
Dividends unpaid	191.50
Commercial deposits subject to check	20,728.92
Commercial certificates of deposit	62,057.53
Savings deposits	21,484.43
Savings certificates of deposits	63,537.53
Total	\$235,969.91

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, Geo. P. Glazier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1897.

THOMAS E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Wm. J. KNAFF

H. S. HOLMES

W. P. SCHERK, Director.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1887, made and executed by Joseph B. Steere and Helen Steere, his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, to William Wagner, a citizen of the State of Michigan, and the said city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, on March 27th, A. D. 1888, in favor of assignments of mortgages on page 122; and which said mortgage was on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1888, duly assigned by assignment thereof by said William Wagner to Joseph B. Flak, by assignment thereof, dated March 27th, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the said register of deeds office for said Washtenaw county, on March 27th, A. D. 1888, in favor of assignments of mortgages on page 122; and which said mortgage was on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1888, duly assigned by assignment thereof by said Joseph B. Flak to said William Wagner, said last assignment recorded in the said register of deeds office for said Washtenaw county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1887, in favor of assignments of mortgages on page 124; by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative, and whereas there is now claimed to be due said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$1237.67) for principal and interest and twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee as provided by law and whereas no suit or proceeding in law or equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, nor wherein notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the laws of this state on Monday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1897, at twelve o'clock noon at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, there being the place where the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw is held, I will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder in law and in equity all the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said mortgage due, interest, and all expenses of said sale, and the proceeds of said sale, and the laws of this state on Monday, the 23rd day of August, A. 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Local Brevities

Born, on Thursday, August 5, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. William Barr, of Saline, a son.

The 31st national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Buffalo Aug. 21 to 25.

The M. E. Sunday school is making arrangements to hold a picnic at North Lake Friday, August 20.

The Epworth League will give an ice cream social at the Hatch Block Saturday evening, August 14.

J. P. Wood & Co. opened their bean picking establishment Monday morning with a force of over sixty people at work.

And now a small parasite is after the grasshopper in many parts of the state and are killing them off by the million.

Moore Bros., who have been running a machine repair shop at this place for some months, have moved their outfit to Marion.

Matthew Sweickrath has purchased two building lots in Glazier-Wilkinson subdivision, and will erect two residences for rental.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Beckwith are enjoying the breezes of Cedar Lake this week. Now look out for some big fish stories when George returns.

It is stated on good authority that Chelsea will soon have a new millinery store. The rooms over the hotel block probably will be occupied for the enterprise.

Deputy State Game and Fish Warden Ernst H. Scott asks us to inform hunters that it is unlawful to shoot squirrels except from October to January.—Washtenaw Times.

It has now been more than two weeks since his excellency has appointed a Chelsea man to office. Is Billy Judson sick or away on his vacation?—Ann Arbor Democrat.

The Michigan Central is testing various kinds of bicycle-holding devices for the purpose of deciding which one is best adapted for use as required by the recent law making bicycles baggage.

It is reported that Chelsea will have five more physicians in a short time. Dr. W. W. Williams and his wife, Dr. Mary Williams, both of whom are well known in this vicinity, will soon settle here.

The Washtenaw County Fair Association will open an office at Ann Arbor, 48 S. Main street over Wahr & Miller's store, where the secretary can be found ready to attend to the business of the coming fair.

A careless postal clerk threw a mail sack off a moving train at Sylvan one day last week in such a way as to strike Mrs. Chas. Kellogg, who was standing near the track to pick up the pouch, and knock her insensible.

The Michigan Central will run a popular week-end excursion to Detroit on Saturday, August 10, at 5:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Pierce, 847 Garland street, Flint. Miss Field taught English in the Chelsea High School last year and is well known and kindly remembered here. The Standard extends hearty congratulations.

The new state law requiring horse-owners to undergo an examination as a prerequisite to continuing the business, went into effect last Wednesday morning. The examinations are to be conducted by a state board of horse-owners, who will have certificates to those passing the required tests. The board is empowered by law to perform for horses much the same function that the board of health does for human beings. It will exercise general control and regulation of horse-owners all over the state. All apprentices will hereafter be required to attend a special course of lectures on the anatomy of horses' feet before presenting themselves for examination.

The B. Y. P. U. will hold a box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Chase, Monday evening, August 16.

Married, at Ann Arbor, Wednesday, August 11, 1897, Mr. Julius Zeiss and Miss Edna Grenney, both of Chelsea.

A new sidewalk is being laid around the school house and other extensive repairs are being made about the premises.

A number of her old friends and school-mates helped Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson celebrate her birthday Wednesday afternoon.

A number of the members of R. P. Carpenter Post are talking of attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Buffalo next week.

The remains of William Cushman, who died last week at Indianapolis, Ind., were brought to Chelsea and interred in Oak Grove Cemetery, Saturday.

Mrs. A. R. Welch entertained a few friends at her home on Middle street Monday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Irene Gilbert of Ann Arbor.

A large number of our citizens are at Dexter to-day, attending the German Day celebration. They took the K. O. T. M. band along to make music for them.

Irwin Shepard, a former resident of Chelsea, now president of the Minnesota State Normal School, has been awarded a medal by recent action of congress, for personal gallantry at the siege of Knoxville.

A number of items were dropped into our box this week to which no names were attached. It is absolutely impossible for us to publish such items, as we must know the source from which they come.

Please look at the address on the first page of your paper, or on the wrapper if you are an out of town subscriber, and if the date to which your subscription was paid has passed, please call in or write and settle.

The Lady Maccabees right royally entertained their husbands and escorts at Maccabees hall Tuesday evening. Readings, recitations, music, games, social chat, and ice cream and cake all contributed to the pleasures of the occasion.

An interesting study in oil of a creole girl's head, painted by Miss Alice Gorman of Chelsea, is on exhibition at O'Leary's art rooms on Woodward avenue. Miss Gorman has been an art student in New York for five years and this is her first picture to be shown in Detroit. It has been very highly complimented.—Detroit Evening News.

The South Lake and Waterloo ball teams have been keeping things lurid up in the "northwest." The last game was played by them Sunday at Waterloo, and South Lake simply annihilated their opponents, the score being 15 to 24. This makes three games that South Lake has won from the Waterloos, and now the pennant floats proudly over Lyndon.

A number of the piano pupils of Miss Maude Wortley will give a recital at the opera house, Chelsea, Friday evening, August 20. They will be assisted by Miss Nellie Lowry and the Arion Quartette, composed of Messrs. Ward, Burk, Pierce and Klein. Mr. Burk will also render a fine tenor solo. Every effort is being put forth to make this a pleasing entertainment. Admission 10 cents.

Some of the farmers who do their trading in Chelsea complain that on busy days there are not hitching posts enough along our streets. This seems to be a fact, and while it speaks well for the popularity of Chelsea as a business place, it does not speak well for those who should be interested in retaining this trade, and measures should be taken at once to provide more hitching places.

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.

Sliced ham 20c per lb
Fancy honey bacon 10c
Fancy honey hams 12c
Picnic hams 9c
Finest chipped beef 20c
Roast beef 25c per can
Corned beef 25c per can
Potted ham, potted tongue
Potted chicken, the best brands on the market.

FLOUR.

We sell the best, the one that has stood the test for fifteen years in Chelsea. It is the famous JACKSON GEM, it costs no more than the poorer grades. Use Jackson Gem and be sure of good bread.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Fresh every day.
Watermelons
Tomatoes

Cucumbers
Cabbages
Oranges
Bananas
Berries of all kinds sold at lowest prices.

Gasoline and oil that will burn right.
Baled hay
Flour and feed at reduced prices.

BAKED GOODS.

We offer a choice assortment of excellent quality at reasonable prices.
Vanilla and Lemon
Wafers
Java Coffee Cakes
Ginger Vanilla Sultana
Wafers
Salted Sprays
and good bread.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Finest Dairy butter 10c
Michigan full cream cheese.

Fresh Limberg cheese
Fancy brick cheese
Home made cottage cheese.

For good wholesome butter, eggs and cheese, you will find it to your advantage to buy of us.

The finest stock of Candles, Cigars and Tobacco.

Lowest prices on corn meal, rolled oats rice, tapioca, etc.

CROCKERY.

If you want crockery, remember we have a large assortment and we sell cheap.
Fruit Jars,
Jelly Glasses,
Drinking Glasses
at lower prices than ever before.

Personal Mention

Frank Forner has gone to Menango, N. D.

Miss Mabel Hasler went to Detroit Monday.

Allen Rockwell visited Niagara Falls last week.

Miss Clara Snyder is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Miss Florence Martin is visiting friends at Jackson.

Leo Weiss of Detroit spent Friday with friends here.

Adolph Eisen of Detroit is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Prudden spent Sunday at Ann Arbor.

W. H. Dancer of Stockbridge spent Friday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mast are visiting relatives in Lansing.

W. Smith of Detroit has been spending the week at this place.

Arthur Judson of Ann Arbor visited friends here this week.

Mrs. H. L. Wood took in the excursion to Niagara Falls last week.

George Steger of Toledo is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Steger.

Miss Clara Hemans is spending some time with Mrs. J. C. Winans.

H. S. Holmes met with the prison board at Jackson last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Leach spent Sunday last with Waterloo friends.

Reginald Gilbert of Howell was a Chelsea visitor the first of the week.

Miss Lucy Leach has returned from a visit among friends at Danville.

Mrs. Emma Gillam is spending some time with her son at Harrisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Walker of Detroit are visiting at Jas. Hudler's.

Geo. Taylor of Detroit spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. J. C. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Foster of Mt. Pleasant spent Sunday at this place.

Miss Grace Gilbert of Howell was the guest of friends here the past week.

Wilbur Bowen of Ypsilanti spent Sunday at the home of Horace Baldwin.

Mrs. Mary Winans is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. Brown of Lansing.

Misses Myra Clark and Mary Wunder are visiting friends at Clearville, Ont.

Miss Mary Welch of Grand Rapids is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Cassidy.

Miss Grace Gates of Gregory has been visiting her sister, Mrs. George Blach.

Mrs. Cora Baldwin of Stockbridge spent last week with friends in Chelsea.

Miss Jessie Everett of Stockbridge is spending the week with her parents here.

Mrs. N. E. Freer entertained her aunt, Mrs. John Fuller, of Ann Arbor, last week.

Miss Nellie McLaren of Saginaw visited her parents here the first of the week.

W. W. Wedemeyer of Lansing spent several days of the past week with relatives here.

Messrs. B. Glenn, Jas. Gilbert and S. Schultz of North Lake were Chelsea visitors Sunday.

Miss Anna Buchanan spent several days of this week with Miss Lina Notten of Francisco.

Miss Jennie Tuttle has returned from Grass Lake where she has been spending some time.

Henry Fenn left for Texas Saturday last, where he will travel in the interests of a drug firm.

Miss Anna Tichnor and Miss Mabel Fletcher went to Ypsilanti on their wheels Wednesday.

M. L. Burkhart spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Harry Osborne of Chicago spent Sunday at this place.

Miss Lena Williams is visiting friends in Three Rivers.

Mrs. C. E. Clark of Ypsilanti is spending this week here.

Mrs. H. S. Enos was the guest of Mrs. Frances Beach of Lima.

Miss Clara Everett of Ypsilanti is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Max and Harry Moon of South Lyon spent Tuesday with friends here.

Miss Nettie Storms is spending this week with relatives at Ann Arbor.

Wirt and Roy Ives of Unadilla spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker.

Miss Katherine Hirth of Toledo is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chandler.

Miss Pearl Jenney of Ann Arbor is visiting Miss Edie Armstrong at Cavanaugh.

Mrs. George Irwin has been visiting friends in Mason, Lansing and Grand Ledge.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Beckwith and children of Jackson, are the guests of Mrs. R. B. Gates.

Miss Edith Bacon has returned from Detroit after spending several weeks with relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Twamley spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. F. Glenn at North Lake.

Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Heyn of Adrian were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steinbach this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lovejoy and daughter of Jackson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Freimuth.

Miss Annie Elsie has returned from Jackson where she has been visiting friends for some time.

Miss Edith Congdon rode over to Saline on her wheel Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Wm. Barr.

Miss Maggie Nickerson leaves soon for a trip around the lakes with her aunt, Mrs. Hanna, of Cleveland.

Mrs. J. Staffan, Misses Anna Miller and Anna Buchanan leave Sunday for a two weeks' visit at Cleveland.

Miss Johnson of Detroit and Mrs. Wm. Martin of Webster visited Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Wurster Saturday.

Guy Lighthall has returned this week from Portage Lake, where he has been camping with Dexter friends.

Misses Carrie and Millie Rockwell, who have been spending several weeks at Ithaca, have returned home.

Henry Harrington and John Murphy of Jackson visited at Mrs. Alice Gorman's, Summit street, last week.

Miss Belle Hook, who has been spending the summer at Cavanaugh, returned to her home in Detroit this week.

Miss Hattie Spiegelberg has taken her old position in W. P. Schenk & Co.'s after enjoying a month's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schumacher entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Schumacher of Ann Arbor several days this week.

The Misses Mary Whallan and Bernice Allyn of North Lake spent a few days of last week among friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. George Fish of Rochester, Ind., and Miss Nettie Treadwell of Ann Arbor are the guests of their sister, Mrs. N. E. Freer.

Miss Nellie Copeland and Miss Blanche Cushman of Dexter have been spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holmes.

Mrs. Frank Ives of Unadilla and Mrs. Albert Dunning of Harvey, Ill., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker, Monday.

Charles M. Davis was taken suddenly ill while spending the day at Cavanaugh Lake, Saturday. He has been quite ill ever since.

Theodore Feldkamp and daughters, Hulda and Clara, of Rogers' Corners spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Burkhart.

Master Stewart Preston Osborne of Chicago, will spend several weeks with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Noyes, of this place.

Mrs. C. H. Kempf and Miss Haarer came home from California the first of the week, making the return trip via the Canadian Pacific railroad, viewing the glaciers of British Columbia and stopping at various points of interest along the route.

Prof. Gifford and family left the first of the week for their new home in Chelsea, amid the regrets of the entire community. We trust they will find a warm welcome in their new quarters and what is Rochester's loss may be Chelsea's gain.—Rochester Era.

At the District Convention of the Epworth League held at Tecumseh Tuesday the following delegates were sent from Chelsea: Rev. Nickerson, Mrs. N. F. Prudden, Mrs. H. H. Avery, Mrs. Andrew Congdon, Miss Flora Kempf, Miss Ella Matague, Miss Eva Cross, Miss Cora Nickerson and Mr. J. S. Cummings.

Rev. W. R. Northrop, accompanied by Mrs. Northrop, will leave Monday for Long Lake, near Fenton, to visit their sons, Revs. S. A. and C. V. Northrop and their families, who are spending their vacation at that summer resort. Mr. and Mrs. Northrop will also be in attendance at the B. Y. P. U. Assembly, which convenes on the 17th of August at Fenton.

Shirt Waist Sale!

Bargains not duplicated anywhere.

All new, nobbly 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 made wealthy through patents. Why not you? Simple, useful articles pay largely. Write for book and list of inventions wanted; sent free. ARCHER, ALTON & ANCHER, 271 Broadway, N. Y.



AT LOVE'S COMMAND
By *Constance M. Allen*

CHAPTER IX.

"It is flattering, Alisa. At the same time I hope the child will not consent."

Peter Lennox held a most impassioned letter—a letter asking permission for his highest the Prince de Ferros to make the offer of his hand to his niece, Miss Lennox. He spoke in rapturous terms of this love—there had never been any love since the world began like his; as for settlements, for one so beautiful and so fair he would offer all that he had if she would but take it.

Peter Lennox was touched as he read the prince's letter—the millionaire, the great unbeliever in the love of women or the friendship of men, was touched. In some vague way it seemed to him that he held a living human heart in his hand. It was a noble offer. To be Princess de Ferros, to be queen of a large Italian domain, meant much. But if Beatrice became Princess de Ferros, farewell to all his dreams of Erceldouan!

"Do you care for him, Beatrice?" was the first question that Lady Lennox asked. There was an expression of unwelcome weariness in the proud, dark eyes of the girl as she replied:

"No, mamma—in fact, I care for no man."

"If you do not love him, Beatrice, and are not ambitious of shining as Princess de Ferros," said Peter Lennox, "say, 'No' to him, my dear. You could not look after the interests of Erceldouan in Italy."

The young beauty bent down and kissed her uncle's gray, grim face.

"I am glad to please you, uncle," she cried—"I am glad to do something that will show that I am grateful for your goodness, that I share your interests, that the honor and glory of Erceldouan are dearer to me than any earthly honor that could befall myself. I am pleased to renounce my princely lover, with his ancient title, his handsome face, his chivalrous manner and his vast possessions, for the welfare of Erceldouan." And Peter Lennox, in his gratitude, kissed his niece more fervently than he had kissed anyone yet.

So the prince received the kindest letter that could be written under the circumstances. Kind as it was, it almost drove him mad. He could not bear the thought of losing the stately young beauty on whom he had fixed his whole heart. He met her that same evening at a soiree given by one of the leaders of fashion. She was about to pass him with a bow and a smile, when something in the expression of his face, so wistful, so full of longing pain, seemed to strike her. She stopped and spoke to him; and then, encouraged by her kindness, he asked her to walk with him through the brilliantly lighted rooms.

"There is a piece of sculpture here, Miss Lennox," he said, as they found themselves in a deserted room leading out of the picture gallery, "that I should like to show you. It was the result of years of long study and hard labor, and is the only work the young sculptor ever produced. Can you sympathize with a life that seems to empty itself, to pour itself out in one grand effort, and then ceases to exist?"

"I think not," she replied slowly. "I would rather husband my resources than exhaust my life in a single effort."

"Still there is something very grand in it. If Leonardo da Vinci had died after painting only 'The Last Supper,' if Haydn had succumbed after writing nothing but the 'Creation,' if Canova's artistic career had ended with the production of his 'Venus,' we should have loved such men perhaps better for seeming to have given their lives in one grand effort. You would find it still more difficult, Miss Lennox, to believe in any man's expending his life in one great love," he concluded, as they stood in an alcove embowered with exotics.

"I do not believe in love at all, prince. All that I have seen of it since I have lived in a world that never ceases talking of it has been a caricature."

"You never speak untruthfully," he said—"of that I am quite sure. And you tell me that you do not believe in love?"

"I have seen none that I believe in yet," she replied. "I have heard the word applied to every kind of meanness, to every caprice, to whims of all kinds, even to sin; but of real love I have seen nothing."

"Great heavens!" he cried. "I stand before you, ready to die for you; praying you to accept my life, my love, my fortune, my name, to take all that I am or have, and you tell me you do not believe in love?"

"I will hope it is a fancy, prince; I should not like to think that you had thrown all the strength and energy of your life into a pursuit which can never be successful."

"Why should it not be successful?" he asked, gently, bending his face so that he could look into hers—few women could have resisted the musical voice or the handsome face. "Miss Lennox, you are beautiful as a dream. I can make you queen of a splendid dominion. Ferros is one of the loveliest parts of Italy. I love you so well that I would devote every moment of my life to you—I would forestall your every wish—every desire of your heart should be fulfilled. Will you give me your love to test?"

"I cannot, prince," replied Beatrice. "I believe there are some exceptions. I will judge less harshly. There may—there may—be a few cases where love is indeed genuine. I will admit that yours is so. Even then I cannot accept it."

"Miss Lennox," he said, "I shall not ask you 'nay.' I will not give up the idea of winning you; to lose the hope of that would be to lose my life. Mine may

and tell me when the Botanical sets in to be held?"

Beatrice gladly took up the newspaper, while the three ladies resumed their discussion. The duchess continued:

"I have always told her so. I have warned her a hundred times, even Lady Otho—"

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"Oh, those terrible, lower orders!" exclaimed the duchess.

"Wait," said Beatrice; "you have not heard all." Miss Lennox resumed:

"The girl listened to the verdict of guilty, and then, raising a loud, scared face to the judge, said: 'My lord, I bought the poison—my mistress told me to do so. I never gave it to my master—I swear that I never gave it to my master—I swear that I am as innocent as a child, and that if I am hanged it will be murder.' There was a great sensation, and a conviction of the girl's innocence. She appeared very unlike a murderer; she was a pretty, innocent-looking country girl of eighteen. As she was leaving the dock she cried, 'I pray heaven to help me, for man cannot.' But man did. Sitting in the court was a young lawyer already favorably known, Mr. Beltran Carew. He heard the girl's cry, and from that moment devoted his time to the case. It is the more worthy of praise, as Mr. Carew had no hope of any reward; the poor girl was penniless and friendless. He spared neither time, labor nor expense. He met with and overcame great difficulties; he sifted the evidence, and gathered more; the result clearly proved that the poison had been administered by the wife herself, and that she was mad—had been mad for some years—she had had a mania for killing—birds, fowls, cats, dogs, everything living that she could kill without observation. The widow was ordered to be kept in prison at her Majesty's pleasure, and Mary Hanson was released. The joy of the poor girl was pitiful to witness. It seems to us that the thanks of the whole community are due to Mr. Carew."

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"My dear Beatrice," said the duchess, "the incident does not deserve so much consideration. The young lawyer did right, of course; but there is really not so much to be excited about."

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Dr. Marion A. Cheek, "the teak king," defaulted in the interest on the loan he had obtained from Siam. The government seized his property and at once set to work to make it valueless. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of logs were left to rot in the streams and when it came to a settlement the proceeds from the sale were not enough to meet the claims of the government. Then Siam seized the herd of elephants which were used in getting the logs to the water ways. In the meantime Dr. Cheek died in Siam and his widow returned to California.

The Siam Government will not allow the herd to be sold, rented, mortgaged or any use made of them. Their feed and care are charged up against the estate. So successful has been the course of the King of Siam that there is not enough money in the estate to pay for counsel when the case is submitted to the arbitrator, Sir Richard J. Hannen, chief justice and consul general of England at Hong Kong.

It is proposed now to get the United States to hire expert counsel and take a lien on any judgment to cover the expense.—New York Press.

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On this morning the conversation amazed her more than it generally did. There had been a great scandal, and the duchess appeared to delight in discussing it. Then she had many anecdotes of Lady Scates to relate. Lady Scates was one of her pet subjects. Beatrice turned away tired at last. How shallow all this seemed to the high soul and noble nature formed amid the glorious solitudes of Loch Narn!

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"I mean it, mamma. He is a hero, the man who deliberately and willingly sacrificed his time to save the life of a poor servant girl. In all England who remembered that innocent girl in her cell, except the judge who condemned her and the one noble, chivalrous man who saved her?"

"My dear Beatrice," said the duchess, "the incident does not deserve so much consideration. The young lawyer did right, of course; but there is really not so much to be excited about."

"If you had read such a story in Grecian or Roman history, if you had read it in the second volume of a novel, you would think it very affecting; but, being a story of real life, with a living hero, it is hardly worth notice. To me it seems that in all England, in all this wide world, there can be no nobler man than this young lawyer, Beltran Carew."

(To be continued.)

WRITTEN BY A WOMAN

SHE DESCRIBES THE GREAT KLONDYKE GOLD REGION.

A Teacher of the Indians Draws a Discouraging Picture of the New Eldorado and Advises the Tender-foot to Stay Away Till Next Spring.

No Dream of Ease.

Among those in Klondyke, the newly discovered gold field in Canada, just over the Alaska boundary, who write back wailing letters to their friends in civilization is Miss Anna Fulcomer, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who has been in Alaska a year as a teacher among the Indians under Government auspices. She has been located at Circle City, Alaska, and went to Klondyke in the first rush, hoping to "strike it rich."

She writes as follows:

"Those now leaving the United States for Klondyke are almost as certainly coming to hardship, privation and suffering. They cannot possibly get here before the closing of the mining season, and they will find every foot of ground known to be rich in gold staked off and held by miners of experience. They will find food and lodging so high and scarce that it will take



JUNEAU, ALASKA, WHERE THE TRIP ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS BEGINS.

a small fortune to survive until an opportunity to return offers itself. There is gold in Klondyke—gold in abundance, dirt rich enough on some claims to yield from \$100 to \$500 per pan; but it is mined with difficulty, mined in a small way, mined slowly, so that for the average experienced digger the profits are swallowed up in the expenses. Men who had been mining in other points in Alaska and the



SUMMIT AT CHILKOOT PASS.

British Dominion virtually abandoned their own claims, owing to the craze over Klondyke, hurried there and staked off their claims, and are holding or working them. This was early in the movement, and consequently newcomers have to be content with the leavings of the old men in the work.

"There are only four mining months—May, June, July and August—and even then the ground never thaws out more than two or two and one-half inches. The rest of the year the soil is like a solid rock. It is no unusual thing for the mercury to fall 90 or 95 degrees below zero. To go prospecting before May or after August is out of the question, and in the four months I have named it is a matter of about three hours a day. The coldest we had it last winter was 95 degrees below zero, but mild as the weather was for Alaska—it was quite cold enough to make one feel the need of good, solid food. Apropos of the living here, it is well enough for them to say that there is no lack of provisions. Actually the natives and miners haven't the necessities of life, to say nothing of the comforts. It is impossible to get fresh meat. It is simply a matter of canned goods, and these have to be bought from the trading posts of the Alaska Commercial Company or the American Transportation Company, at the companies' prices, and they charge what they please. One dollar a pound for flour, salaratus and potatoes is the usual rate.

"Game has been utterly driven from the mountains. Fish are frozen eight months in the year. Once in a while you can get fresh meat at 50 cents a pound. The fresh meat used at our Christmas dinner, however, cost \$19.50 a pound. There was gold enough in the taste even to make it a dead weight on the stomach. You can hardly get a successful miner here has had to be successful in order to live. What would become of a 'tender-foot' it is easy to imagine. I can see little in store for the man who gets here after or late in August but hardship and privation. Those stricken with the gold fever keep flocking here and the influx of would-be miners will doubtless continue till everything is frozen up so tight that it will be impossible to do anything but hunger, look at the moon and wait till next May. It is to the interest of the transportation companies to encourage this migration of the people north since they get the transportation money—it costs about \$150 to go from Seattle to Klondyke—and besides have a corner on supplies. All who go to

the gold fields will have to buy from them. The transportation companies will thus of necessity reap a rich harvest.

"A dog, a dog, a dog, a dog, a dog," is the general cry here. Horses have practically proved a failure here as a means of transportation. They have to be housed in tents in which a fire is kept. The dogs, however, live on next to nothing and often make astonishing time. The relative value placed on men and dogs is shown by the fact that I could get an experienced man for my trip to Klondyke for nothing, but had to pay \$300 rental for a dog and had to make a contract to pay \$75 if anything happened to the animal."

Miss Fulcomer gives a good report of the manners and morals of the camps. During her residence of a year at Circle City she knew of no murder being committed and little lawlessness. The miners make a law unto themselves, and all tacitly accept its unwritten mandates.

SWITCH PRIED OPEN.

The Chicago Express on Big Four Wrecked by Microbes.

The Chicago express on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway was wrecked at Thorntown, Ind., Friday morning. Four were killed outright and several slightly injured. The dead are: Engineer Seth Winalow of Greensburg, Ind.; Fireman B. Crickmore of Indianapolis, and two unidentified tramps.



There was a deliberate plot to wreck the train, as a coupling pin had been driven into the switch so as to hold it open and throw the fast train off the track as it passed that point.

The engine and tender and the mail, express and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The coaches and Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track and none of the passengers was seriously hurt, although they had a lively shaking up.

A relief train was sent from Indianapolis to Thorntown and as soon as the track was cleared a new train was made up for Cincinnati and the other points. The train was unusually crowded with passengers.

The officials of the railroad have instituted a thorough investigation as to the perpetrators of the wreck. No attempt was made to rob the express or other cars after the wreck, and no understanding of the plot can be ascertained.

YACHT RACE OFF CHICAGO.

Most Interesting Contest Ever Seen on Lake Michigan.

The Buffalo yacht Enquirer defeated the Pathfinder of Chicago in Thursday's big race on Lake Michigan. The latter abandoned the contest near Waukegan, and, reversing her engines, steamed back to Chicago.

The start was made at 9:30 o'clock in the morning opposite the lighthouse in the outer harbor at Chicago and amid the tooting of whistles, waving of flags and the cheering of crowds on board the miscellaneous craft present, the Enquirer, owned by W. J. Connors of Buffalo, and the Pathfinder, owned by F. W. Morgan of Chicago, leaped forward and began the most exciting race ever witnessed on Lake Michigan.

No yacht race ever excited such interest in Chicago. It is the first race of the kind ever to take place on Lake Michigan. It had a flavor of sport about it that suggests the contests that made the Mississippi river a famous course in the old days when the Natchez and the Lee filled their fire boxes with bacon and tied down their safety valves.

The race was arranged after a long debate as to course. It was agreed that the owner of the losing yacht was to present the winner with a \$200 silver cup. Aside



Exciting race between the yachts Enquirer and Pathfinder.

from this, it is estimated that more than \$5,000 had been wagered on the result by the admirers of the competing yachts.

Both of the yachts were built last year. The Enquirer was constructed in Buffalo and cost \$65,000. The Pathfinder was built in Racine and cost \$75,000. Each is 133 feet long. The Pathfinder is 18 feet at the beam and the Enquirer one foot less. The Pathfinder has a ram bow on the lines of that of a battleship, while the Enquirer has a clipper bow and an overhanging stern.

The new fast train over the Santa Fe has reached Kansas City on its initial trip Wednesday. It carries passengers, mail and express and reduces the time between Chicago and Kansas City from fourteen and one-half hours to eleven hours and thirty minutes. The train overtakes the regular passenger train for California at Kansas City, and will work a material improvement in mail and express service.

MILLIONS IN SAVINGS.

Building and Loan Association League Meets at Detroit.

The United States League of Building Associations held its annual convention in Detroit. President Michael F. Brown read the annual address and Secretary H. T. Edwards of Cincinnati reported on the condition of building associations in the United States generally.

President Brown alluded to the organization of the league a year previous to the World's Congress of Building and Loan Associations at Chicago in 1903 and recalled the motto then suggested by President Dexter, viz.: "The American Home; the Safeguard of American Liberties," which motto had been adopted by all the leagues of the United States. The president quoted a statement of William George Jordan that Uncle Sam's people have 11,363,318 dwelling houses, which would make a double avenue reaching round the globe.

President Brown gave a lengthy review of the more salient features connected with the progress of building and loan associations from their inception and of the mutual benefits derived from their operations. He said the past year had not been a home-building one, but rather a mortgage-creating period, in which nearly all the people had had a hard struggle. Wage earners of the land had sacrificed during the last few years \$5,000,000,000, or ten times as much as the assets of all the building societies of the United States.

The executive committee presented an important table of associations, membership and assets for 1906-07, covering those States whose laws require returns to be made by building and loan associations:

States.	Associa- tions.	Mem- bership.	Assets.
Pennsylvania.....	1,190	290,000	\$105,000,000
Ohio.....	755	287,000	96,000,000
Illinois.....	718	196,732	80,100,000
New Jersey.....	304	111,575	40,967,000
Indiana.....	505	187,394	58,600,147
New York.....	288	85,024	22,002,064
Missouri.....	313	94,064	30,432,917
Massachusetts.....	122	63,105	22,002,064
California.....	130	19,937	17,972,510
Minnesota.....	72	10,800	4,830,319
Tennessee.....	41	7,128	4,445,749
Nebraska.....	70	12,145	5,771,000
Connecticut.....	18	10,415	2,707,026
Maine.....	34	8,225	2,001,446
Other States.....	302,245	115,215,080	
Totals.....	4,770	1,610,300	\$508,338,006

GHASTLY TALES OF DEATH.

Starvation Awaits Many Gold Seekers to the Klondyke Region.

Serious news has come from Port Townsend relative to the Klondyke excitement and it forecasts a horrible situation that in the near future will confront many gold seekers en route to the arctic El Dorado. As is known Dyea, which is a short distance from Juneau, is the starting point for the overland journey to the Klondyke region, and there, according to the report, is more freight piled up than the available force of Indian carriers can transport over Chilkoot pass in eight months. In the twenty-seven miles between Dyea and the head of Lake Lin-

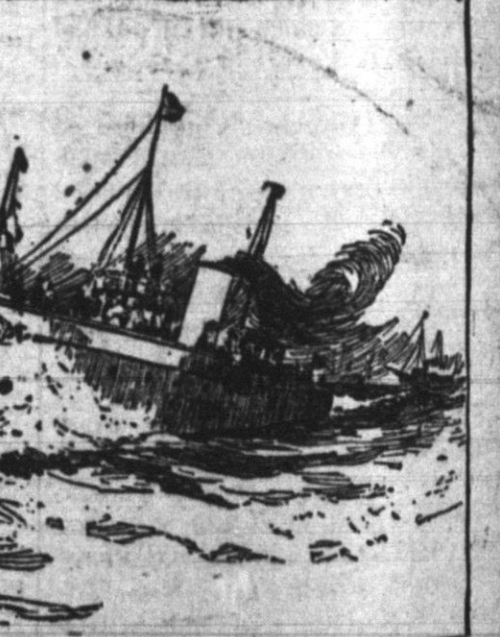


THE KLONDYKE.

man there will probably be many a tragedy this winter.

The Alaska Commercial Company, which has already ten times as much business offered by the Yukon route as its river boats can handle, is doing all in its power to check the rush by the Juneau route. Many persons have already started by land route, lacking experience, sufficient provisions and proper clothing. Even when parties were small and infrequent it was necessary for them to wait days and weeks to get out lumber at Lake Bennett for boats or for violent snow storms to cease. With this sudden influx of Klondykers it will be utterly impossible for a fraction of the travelers to get dogs, Indians or boats.

The delays will exhaust their supplies, and they cannot secure provisions of any



Strews with skeletons.

The widow of Lieut. Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, being interviewed at Benton Harbor, Mich., concerning the Klondyke gold regions, which country she has repeatedly visited with her husband, says the Government should stop the tide of immigrants pouring into the gold fields in Alaska. She says the mountain passes are strewn with the skeletons of unfortunate miners who perished from either cold, heat, malaria or starvation while trying to reach the golden region.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at San Francisco Monday.

Electrical Plants in United States.
Few people realize the magnitude to which the electrical industry has grown in the United States. In electric lighting alone there are more than 10,000 plants in operation, and the combined capital employed is more than half a billion dollars. At least \$100,000,000 is invested in electrical appliances used in mining, and about \$15,000,000 in electric elevators. One of the most important developments in this branch of science has been in the direction of electric railways, in which nearly a billion dollars capital is employed. Altogether the combined capital invested in all electrical enterprises in the United States is \$1,000,000,000, exclusive of that employed in the manufacture of electrical machinery, which is at least half a billion more.

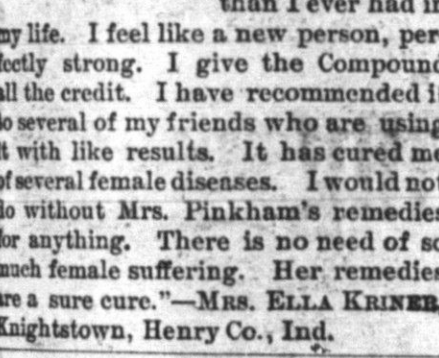
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A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Germany's Big Rate of Increase.
The German people, who in 1810 numbered only 25,000,000, are now more than 45,000,000, and their present rate of increase is greater than that of any other European nation. They add yearly 115 to every 10,000 of their population, while the United Kingdom adds 101 to the same number, and France only 26.

MRS. KRINER'S LETTER

About Change of Life.

"I suffered for eight years and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say I have never had anything help so much, I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—Mrs. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.



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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, put on the Fish Brand Slicker. It is for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.



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St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 13 years, is open in completeness of its equipment. The 1917 Term will open September 7, 1917. Catalogues sent free on application to

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STRIKE IS SOON WON.

QUARRYMEN AT JOLIET AND LEMONT GAIN A FIGHT.

Demands Conceded by Employers a Few Hours Later—Wages Are Raised from \$1.25 to the Old Figure of \$1.50 a Day.

This Strike a Success.
Workmen in all the stone quarries at Joliet and Lemont, Ill., went on strike Monday morning for an increase in wages of 25 cents a day. They won before the sun went down. Twelve hundred men who have been hewing limestone ten hours a day for \$1.25 will hereafter receive \$1.50.

So well had the secret plans for the joint uprising been laid that within half an hour from the time the first intimation of the projected movement was given the quarry operations in Lemont and Joliet were complete. The demands of the men by one the quarries were emptied of the men who had been working for two hours as if they were well content.

A hundred men quit work at quarry No. 1 of the Western Stone Company at Lemont and inaugurated the strike. They marched to the five other quarries of the company and their arrival at each was a signal for the workmen to join them. When the augmented army reached the quarry of the Illinois Stone Company it numbered 400 men, and here it was joined by the seventy-five employees. It paraded through the village with little demonstration and disbanded, the majority going home to await the result of what it was expected would be a long conflict.

In Joliet this method was duplicated. The employees of the Western Stone Company, against which the men were most bitter, started the movement and gathered

RELIEF STATION OPENED.

Appeal from Starving Miners Is Heeded by Chicago People.

Headquarters for the reception of subscriptions of money, provisions and clothing for the starving coal miners of Illinois have been opened at 36 North Dearborn street, Chicago, by the committee appointed by the Federation of Labor. All contributions will be received and distributed through that point.

Trades unions throughout the city have accorded liberal response to the appeals made by the relief committee. Meetings of the various organizations were visited and the needs of the miners were laid before the members. Many of the unions gave substantial sums. Others appointed committees to enlist sympathy and assistance. The majority of the contributions so far received have been in cash, but the headquarters has been opened in order to give those a chance to demonstrate their sympathy for the struggling miners who are in a position to give provisions but not money. The citizens of Chicago are manifesting a disposition to be liberal.

In Illinois the mine operators have practically conceded the victory of the miners in the great suspension. Of the 39,000 miners and mine laborers employed in the State fully 30,000 have already laid down their tools. Only two mines are reported to be at work north of Duquoin. One of these is at Decatur and the other at Lincoln. The only mine of importance in the southern district now being operated is in Williamson County. In every case where the miners continued at work the owners or operators have materially increased the wages of their employees.

The plan of campaign of the coal strikers in the Pittsburgh district has resulted in partial victory, for the De Armit company practically admit that the Turtle Creek miners cannot be operated at present, and have decided to close down.

Thus far the striking miners have broken all records, both as to numbers attending their mass meetings and the excellent

DIE IN MOLTEN LAVA.

THE GREAT CRATER AT MAYON BELCHES DEATH.

Thousands of Philippine Natives Are Victims to the Volcano's Fury—Cities and Villages Overwhelmed, and Fertile Plantations Laid Waste.

Nature's Awful Power.
Advices received at Tacoma, Wash., by steamer say that five hundred reported killed up to July 1 is the record of the terrible outbreak of the great volcano of Mayon, on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group. The night of June 26 this volcano began throwing up ashes and lava in incense quantities and flames were thrown upward considerably over 100 feet above the crater. The next day fifty-six bodies were recovered at a considerable distance and the most recent dispatches to Hong Kong up to July 8 stated that not less than 500 were known to be killed.

It was probable, said the dispatches, that the loss of life would reach into the thousands, depending on the length of eruption. On that date lava streams and ashes had reached the cities of Bacacay, Malipot and Liboy, and their destruction was certain. Fifteen smaller towns between these and the volcano had been destroyed and scores of the agricultural population had been overwhelmed while attempting to escape.

The population about the mountains is stated to be very large, because of the fine hemp plantations in the valleys radiating from it, where hemp of the best quality known to commerce is produced. The natives live in deadly fear of an eruption, and hastened away as soon as the flames began to appear. In case of hundreds it was then too late, for the lava streams overflowed into the valley below like a rushing river. Many villages and fine plantations have been completely buried in lava and ashes.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Report for July Shows an Increase of Over \$6,000,000.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued Monday shows that the debt less cash in the treasury at the close of business on July 31 was \$993,446,046, an increase during the month of \$6,790,500, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash in the treasury. This decrease is in consequence of exceptionally heavy disbursements. The debt, independent of the cash, was decreased by \$330,610.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$847,305,320; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,336,340; debt bearing no interest, \$377,761,442. Total, \$1,225,403,102. This, however, does not include \$558,513,953 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which is offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash is classified as follows: Gold, \$178,024,777; silver, \$521,734,139; paper, \$140,420,392; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$18,733,822. Total, \$858,913,932. Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$34,945,476, which leaves the net cash balance in the treasury \$233,016,456.

The monthly statement issued by the director of the mint shows that during July, 1897, the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to \$670,850, as follows: Gold \$377,000; silver, \$200,000; minor coins, \$33,850. During the month of August the large accumulation of gold bullion at San Francisco, which now amounts to \$4,500,000, will be worked off as rapidly as the capacity of the mint will permit. The coinage of standard silver dollars probably will be resumed about Sept. 1. The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for the month of July show the total receipts to have been \$39,027,364 and the disbursements \$50,100,908, leaving the excess of expenditures over receipts \$11,073,544. This deficit is accounted for by abnormally heavy expenditures incident to the beginning of the new fiscal year. As compared with June the receipts were increased \$2,442,656, and the disbursements were increased by \$27,106,214. During last month the receipts from customs amounted to \$16,906,801, an increase as compared with July, 1896, of about \$5,000,000. The internal revenue during July last yielded \$19,767,831, as compared with \$14,302,532 for July, 1896.

BOXING

Billy Duke of Baltimore wants to try his skill against any 135-pound man. Tommy Ryan has already begun active training for his coming fight with "Kid" McCoy.

If any of the 110-pounders want an engagement, Joe Bateman of Jersey City is willing to fight them.

The announcement made about a month ago that Peter Maher and Tom Sharkey would fight under the auspices of Dan Stuart has been verified.

Casper Leon says that if "Spike" Sullivan will post a forfeit for his "unknown," he will fight him or anybody else for the 105 pound championship of the world.

Owing to the fact that Solly Smith has been matched to box "Pedlar" Palmer in London, the proposed encounter between himself and Johnny Griffin, which was to have been decided at San Francisco, has been declared off.

The latest information which has been received from Peter Jackson was brought by a sporting man who arrived here from London the other day. He said that Jackson is in fine health, and doing very well with a school for boxing, which is located in London.

Homer Selby ("Kid" McCoy's brother) aspires to become the welter-weight champion of the world, and as a starter has challenged Con Doyle of Chicago.

Once more there is talk of a fight between Jack McAuliffe and Lavigne. This talk is just about as important as the talk about a finish between John L. Sullivan and Fitzsimmons was.

Jack Madden, the Brooklyn bantam-weight, wants to meet Jimmy Anthony before one of the clubs in San Francisco. Madden is ready to put a forfeit for a side bet of \$500 to \$1,000. The contest is to take place within the next six weeks.



STONE STRIKERS HOLDING AN OUTDOOR MEETING.

ed the workmen in the other quarries, who quit work without argument, as if they were executing the call to battle. The unity of the strike was a surprise to the employers. Following is the statistical story:

Western Stone Company, Lemont.....	400
Illinois Stone Company, Lemont.....	75
Western Stone Company, Joliet.....	300
Joliet Stone Quarry Company.....	300
Globe Stone Company.....	100
Smaller quarries.....	50

Total number of men on strike.....1,225
The rebellion at the Joliet quarries was the second of the summer, and the success this time was due to the co-operation of the Lemont workmen. The blow was aimed at the Western Stone Company, which has steadfastly refused to pay \$1.50 a day. Other companies have been paying this amount, but announced that after Aug. 1 they would have to cut wages to \$1.25, in order to be on an equal footing with the Western Stone Company. The Joliet Stone Company granted an increase of 25 cents a day at the time of the June strike, but last week notified its men that it could no longer afford to pay more than its big competitor. The willingness of the other companies to treat their men fairly induced the quarry workers to unite in forcing an issue with the big corporation.

Public sympathy was all with the strikers. The citizens of Joliet and Lemont have noted that the wages paid the quarry laborers have been cut from year to year until they are insufficient to live on. In 1892 the workmen were receiving \$1.75 a day. Next year this was cut to \$1.50. This year the further reduction to \$1.25 was made and the Western Stone Company was reluctant to comply with the wishes of the other firms and re-establish the 1892 scale.

The pressure brought from all sides on the Western Stone Company impelled its officers, after a short consultation, to grant the demands of the strikers. As soon as the other stone companies learned of the action they announced that they would grant the new scale.

The orderly conduct of the strike was gratifying to the men who projected it. The quarry population is peaceable. Most of the men are Poles and the remainder are Irish and Irish. They rear families and maintain homes on a maximum wage of \$1.50 a day—which has been for some time \$1.25—and which means an average for the year of between 70 and 90 cents a day.

The first copies of the tariff act in law form for circulation have been received at the document rooms of the Senate and House. The law makes a pamphlet of the seventy pages. The members of the House will have 25,000, the Senators 10,000 and the Senate Committee on Finance 15,000 copies for distribution, making 50,000 in all to be circulated by Congress.

One of the largest manufacturers yielded to the striking knee pants makers of New York and the strikers seem likely to win. Twenty-three hundred hands went out.

RELIEF HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO.

were gathered for an all-day session, and labor leaders harangued them in various tongues, while bands of music served to stir up the enthusiasm to the highest pitch.



RELIEF HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO.

Still, it must be admitted that Herr Andree is quite up to date.

It is extremely doubtful whether the frost this year will kill off the yellow fever in Klondyke.

John Jones, a New York insurance broker, has changed his name to Arthur Seymour, to avoid confusion owing to the great number of John Joneses in the city.

Two thousand three hundred garment workers went on strike Monday in New York. One hundred and twenty-five shops in that city and Brooklyn are affected.

In view of the universal unrest among classes and political parties in Spain, the Carlist leaders have decided to begin an active political program throughout the whole country.

Frank H. Stockton, the author, and Mrs. Stockton are at Berryville, Va., to examine Annefield, the old Carter estate, with a view to purchasing. Annefield is a fine old colonial mansion.

"Brilliant" Surgery.

It is not how much one does in the world, but how well one does it that is of real account. An amusing story is told of Sir Astley Cooper when on a visit to Paris. He was in the company of a great French surgeon, who was curious to know how many times his English contemporary had performed a certain wonderful feat of surgery. Sir Astley Cooper replied that he had performed the operation thirteen times.

"Ah, but, monsieur, I have done him 100 times," was the astonishing answer of the Frenchman.

He triumphantly noted the blank amazement on Sir Astley's face, and when his statement had had time to be thoroughly appreciated, allowed his curiosity to lead him to another question.

"How many times did you save life?" he asked.

"I saved eleven cases out of thirteen," was Sir Astley's reply. "How many did you save out of the 100?"

"Ah, monsieur, I lose them all," said the Frenchman; "but the operation was very brilliant."

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.

Bank Notes for Fuel.

The novel feature of a steamer being stoked with bank notes was recently witnessed at a Mediterranean port. Forty-five sacks of the apparently valuable paper were tossed into the furnace of the vessel's boiler. The notes were canceled documents of the Bank of Algiers.

The tail of the fish is his sculling oar. He moves it first on one side and then the other, using his fins as balances to guide his motion. If the fish moves fast, and wants to stop, he straightens out his fins just as the rower of a boat does his oars.

A box of Allen's Sulphur Soap is equivalent to many sulphur baths. Don't forget it. LITTLE'S Hair and Wavener Dye, black or brown, 50c.

It is impossible to discourage the man who has learned in whatsoever condition he finds himself, wherewith to be content.

FIT'S Permanently Cured. No more nervousness, sleep first try, use of Dr. Allen's Great Nerve Tonic. Send for FREE \$5.00 trial bottle and literature. Dr. H. H. KLINE, Ltd., 681 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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* 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 on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* 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.

ALL AGES

Hail with delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simple, because in

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

You find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy), and of never-failing remedial action. Although made of the most costly ingredients, they are sold at a price within the reach of all.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

10c., 25c., 50c.

From Baby to Dear Old Grandpa.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED, TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

TRY

Sparrow's Gratitude to a Boy.

It is a rare occurrence for animals in a wild state to select man for a companion and friend, yet well-authenticated instances when this has been done are a matter of record. The following incident is vouched for by a young woman who is a close and accurate observer:

"Last week my brother, a lad of 12, killed a snake which was just in the act of robbing a song sparrow's nest. Ever since then the male sparrow has shown his gratitude to George in a truly wonderful manner. When he goes into the garden the sparrow will fly to him, sometimes alighting on his head, at other times on his shoulder, all the while pouring out a tumultuous song of praise and gratitude. It will accompany him about the garden, never leaving him until he reaches the garden gate. George, as you know, is a quiet boy, who loves animals, and this may account in a degree for the sparrow's extraordinary actions."—*Courier Journal.*

Next to an Approving Conscience.

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of man's blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appetite and a regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, one of the most effective laxatives and blood purifiers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

American Boxes in Brazil.

Rio Janeiro reports lay much stress upon the advantage of the United States mode of packing many articles in small paper boxes, which make much neater and more convenient shelf packages than the brown paper parcels affected by Europeans, and the excellence of these manilla and cardboard boxes is said to have been a considerable factor in advancing the American export trade in Brazil.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

It is better to have little talent and a noble purpose, than much talent and no purpose.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Malligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

Every temptation resisted is a trouble escaped.

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

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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 Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Stationery, Posters, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

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

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

THAT CONTENTED FEELING

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

Albert Eisele.

McKune Block.

PATENTS

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

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and LAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
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TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO

New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY
FOUR TIMES PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac
PETOSKEY, "THE BOY" MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES TO PICTURED MACKINAC
Return, including meals and Berths, from Cleveland, \$10; from Toledo, \$15; from Detroit, \$22.50.

BETWEEN DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Connecting at Cleveland with Harriet trains for all points East, South and Northwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

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

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay, Toledo
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address
A. A. SCHWARTZ, A. A. SCHWARTZ, DETROIT, MICH.
The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

THE QUALITY

Is the first thing in

CLOTHING.

PRICE

comes next. We have

them both right.

Get a

warm weather suit,

and

keep cool.

Geo. Webster,

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R. McCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.
CHELSEA, MICH.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of The "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.

Bathroom in connection.

CHELSEA, MICH.

FIRE AND TORNADO

INSURANCE.

TurnBull & Hatch.

GEO. W. TURNBULL

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

FIRE INSURANCE

H. H. AVERY,

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

W. S. HAMILTON

Veterinary Surgeon

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

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

The Passing of the Canyons.

Fossil collections gathered in old lake beds of eastern Oregon demonstrate that the broad plains between the Rocky and Cascade mountains were the original habitat of the prehistoric horse, a fleet little animal no larger than a fox which in the long ago scamped over the lonely land. After the lapse of ages the modern horse is now to degenerate upon the stamping ground of his ancestors. The canyons has become so valueless by the invasion of the electric car and the bicycle and the disappearance of the stagecoach and the wagon train that the halter has been taken from his neck and he has been turned loose to struggle with nature for his own subsistence. Over this section many thousand head of wild horses now roam as untrammelled as in prehistoric days, and during the past winter these perished in large numbers.

It is a case of the survival of the fittest. The canyons, like the red man, may read his doom in the setting sun, but the well bred horse can still look civilization in the face and demand shelter and oats in abundance. —Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Two Definitions of Poetry.

An Alabama editor, being asked to give a definition of "poetry," replied: "Poetry is nothing more than words thrown together with a jingle at the end of each line like the music of a tin can at the end of a dog's tail."

Not to be outdone by the above, a Georgia editor adds this opinion: "Poetry is the foolish thing in the world, but it has return stamps on one end that help an editor to get his mail off." —Atlanta Constitution.

Addition to a Well Known Proverb.

I remember to have been told by a late brother officer, who was a well read man, that this proverb was of Portuguese origin and that it ran, "Hell is paved with good intentions and roofed with lost opportunities."

MY LADY'S SECRET.

My lady always smiled—not much to do, but when the hours and days increase in care, And dreariness and weariness pursue, When youth and love grow dim in backward view, And life is but to bear and still forbear, Ah, then, her gentle sweetest, undimmed By years of bitterness, shines forth. She smiled.

My lady always smiled, in life and death. Some envied her a life that seemed all smiles, And some cried out or caught a sobbing breath, Self pitying, and God and man reviled, But some, to sorrow's burden reconciled, Were glad the gladness of her face to see Through toll and care and heartless apathy.

But when they laid my lady with the flowers To sleep, where wake a thousand smiling springs, A solitary father, praying hours, Beside a grand arch and grave cathedral towers, Thanked, for my lady's rest, the King of kings.

He knew her soul had yearned a weary while To sleep and rest the burden of a smile! Pearson's Weekly.

"MC'S" IN PAST CABINETS

McKinley the First "Mc" in the Presidential Chair.

Major McKinley was the first "Mc" to be president, but "Mc's" in the cabinet are no novelty. Washington had one in his second cabinet, he being James McHenry of Maryland, who was appointed secretary of war Jan. 27, 1796. McHenry was also secretary of war under President John Adams.

The next "Mc" to be chosen to a cabinet position was John McLean of Ohio, who was appointed postmaster general by President Monroe June 26, 1823. President John Quincy Adams continued McLean as postmaster general during his administration.

Andrew Jackson, remembering his ancestry, made a "Mc" secretary of the treasury. This was Louis McLane of Delaware. His appointment was made Aug. 18, 1831. Two years later (May 29, 1833) Jackson made McLane secretary of state, he succeeding Edward Livingston of Louisiana.

In 1841 President John Tyler went to Ohio for a "Mc" for secretary of war, choosing John McLean, who had been postmaster general in Monroe's cabinet.

President Millard Fillmore had a "Mc" for secretary of the interior. This was Robert McClelland of Michigan, who was appointed March 7, 1853.

March 7, 1865, President Lincoln appointed Hugh McCulloch of Indiana secretary of the treasury, which position he filled while Andrew Johnson was president.

The secretary of war under President Hayes was a "Mc." This was George W. McCrary of Iowa, who was appointed March 12, 1877, and was succeeded by Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota Dec. 12, 1879.

The next "Mc" to sit in the cabinet was Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, who was attorney general under President Garfield.

There have been four secretaries of war whose names begin with "Mc," two secretaries of the treasury, two postmasters general, one secretary of the interior and one attorney general.

Of the letters following the "Mc" three have been O's (three distinct persons, three different positions), two have been H's (the same person, same position), four L's (two persons, five positions), one V.—Salt Lake Herald.

Championed by a Dog.

Several years ago in Wisconsin, before the Indian had retired from the neighborhood of the white man, a mother and her little girl were alone in their cottage on the edge of a great forest. Everything seemed peaceful, and there was no thought of danger. The mother sat inside the door sewing, while the child was in the bright sunshine playing. Their large black dog Cuff was the only other member of the family. Suddenly half a dozen Indians fresh from a recent raid on whisky stood in the doorway and demanded more whisky. The lady had no whisky, but offered them food and drink. The Indians, however, were drunk, and before the mother could interfere the roughest seized the little girl and was making off with her when the dog, which had wandered away a short distance, came bounding back. In an instant he had the savage by the throat and threw him to the ground. The others, having no firearms, beat a hasty retreat. The dog kept a tight grip on the Indian until they had all gone, then released him, and he also departed.—Our Dumb Animals.

Good Manners and Quick Wit.

The little viscount is receiving a few friends in his bachelor quarters. Among them is Boireau.

The latter, having allowed his cigar to go out, throws it without ceremony on the carpet. In order to give him a lesson in good manners the little viscount stoops to pick it up, but Boireau, feigning to misunderstand his intention, interposes:

"Oh, leave the butt, my dear fellow. Take a fresh cigar."

And he hands him the box.—Paris Figaro.

Shirt Signs.

"In Brooklyn the other day," said a resident of Manhattan borough, "I saw in the window of a furnishing goods store this sign: 'Shirt Constructor.' There is a furnishing goods store in New York that displays, among other signs, one marked 'Shirter.' There used to be another furnishing goods store in this city with a sign reading, as I remember it, 'Shirt Builder,' but 'Shirt Constructor' is new as far as I know." —New York Sun.

A fancy dress ball is given once a year by the lady artists, sculptors, singers and actresses of Berlin. No males are permitted at this ball, and about one-third of the attendants go in masculine costume.

The yield of wheat in France, owing to the careful cultivation of the soil and the large quantity of guano and other fertilizers employed, is 17 bushels per acre.

TIME'S CREASES.

The Origin and Progress of the Wrinkles on the Face.

We all become interested sooner or later in the subject of wrinkles. They are the "irreparable outrage" of Radium, but although they are so universal few have endeavored to explain their origin and progress. Wrinkles are produced in the first instance by the frequent repetition of some muscular contraction or by sickness. They are not merely superficial, but appear when the epidermis is removed, and are found not only in the face, but all over the body. They do not run in any regular direction, and no law has been found including all their directions. It has been said that the life history of a man can be written from his wrinkles, but physiology hardly agrees in this instance, for it has still to be proved that a general's wrinkles differ from those of a physician's, or a laborer's from a lawyer's. A man does not always or even generally carry about a faithful autobiography in his face. Although no part of the body is free from them they visit chiefly the face, particularly round the eyes and lips. They run in all directions—horizontal, vertical and oblique, straight, curved and crossed. Going in the sun with the face insufficiently covered brings them on prematurely, but they are in every case normal at 40 or even earlier.

Vertical wrinkles between the eyes come quickly to men who study or worry themselves. This can readily be imagined. The eyebrows contract naturally when in deep thought. Grief or worry produces the same action, which, when repeated frequently, produces a fold in the skin, marking emotion undergone many times. Between these and the straight lines on the forehead, already mentioned, come the arched wrinkles of the forehead, found above the root of the nose. These often tell of long and painful mental torture. They arise from a cruel physical suffering or of still more great development of the vertical wrinkles and the resistance of the skin above.

The crow's feet mark the passing of the fortieth year and are characterized by furrows which diverge from the external angles of the eyes in all directions, like the claws of a bird, from which they are named. The wrinkles of the nose, which descend from the nostrils down each side of the mouth, are, perhaps, the first to appear. These furrows are created in laughing and mastication. A simple smile is sufficient to produce them, so it is not surprising that the repetition of the commonest acts should soon be graven on the face. They are also hereditary. The wrinkles of the cheeks and chin follow the oval of the face and are caused by a diminution of the fatty substance under the skin, which then falls into folds. The small wrinkles which form a network in the lower parts of the cheeks near the ears have the same origin and only appear in old age. Those found in the upper eyelids and sometimes in the lower, which give the eyes an air of fatigue, are the results of hard living, grief or worry.—New York Ledger.

KNOW THEIR POWERS.

The Eternal Womanly in the Rough Girls of New York.

In the girls of the rougher tenement house districts the eternal womanly wears such a disguise of the eternal gamine that it cannot always be recognized. Their pertness and sauciness are only sharpened by their precocity and their tomboy habits of street Arabia. A reporter recently had occasion to visit lower Washington street to ascertain the facts regarding the murder of a boy down there. He was obtaining his information from the boys of the neighborhood, who might have been playmates of the dead youth. A circle of them, together with three or four girls of 15 or 16 years, was gathered around him.

A big, hulking youth about 20 years old arrogated to himself the place of spokesman. He was evidently the tyrant, the bully of the street, a young "Bill the Brute," who had not yet acquired a wife to beat and was consequently an object of great interest to these misses, whose skirts had not yet grown down to their ankles. With his big, harsh voice he silenced every interruption of his tale, saying:

"Shut up there! I'm tellin' this yarn." Of course this adjuration, which forms a part of the ordinary courtesy of the neighborhood, did not quiet the girls. They chaffed him and the reporter and giggled until at last the speaker said to the reporter:

"Don't mind them. They're no 'count. They're nothin' but girls." "Of course he'll mind us, smarty," instantly retorted one of the girls. "We're the makin' of ladies."

It was the eternal womanly of street Arabia.—New York Tribune.

Du Maurier Heroines.

When Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was first presented to Du Maurier, who was, in point of fact, rather an undersized man, she exclaimed:

"Oh, I am so glad that you are not six feet tall!"

"But why?" asked Du Maurier.

"Because for these many months," replied Mrs. Burnett, who is considerably below medium height, "you have simply denied us the right to live. You have made us feel that a woman who is not six feet tall has not the right to exist."

"Oh, that is only a trick of mine!" laughed Du Maurier. "I have started again and again to make my heroine a little woman, but before I know it she has somehow grown way beyond my own recognition." —American Queen.

He Had Failed.

"My friend," solemnly remarked the man in black, "you don't know how hard it is to lose your wife."

"Hard?" he echoed. "My dear sir, it is simply impossible." —Chicago Times-Herald.

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 "KNEEPIER'S TIME,"
Kingsfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, 1897.

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 a teaspoonful, and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle, Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

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

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '97.
Last Friday, Dec. 24, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four-C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough, slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.

Miss JENNIE HANCOCK,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

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

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

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. R. PHILPS, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
100 South Clark St.,
Chicago, Nov. 24, '97.

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 less than a box of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four-C" is convincing that at least one ready-made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it with out the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that sweetest almost immediately. A single dose will check broken rest at night. In my family "Four-C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it to all qualifiedly.

Yours,
J. R. PHILPS.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

For years back each winter I have suffered with acute laryngitis. Last winter was no exception. I could not leave my room for two weeks of speech above a whisper. I tried every known remedy, but in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four-C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first sleep in weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.

Mrs. JOSEPH R. QUINN,
6312 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Commission, sent me the following letter:

to say of "Four-C." "Phelps is having a wonderful sale of his Cough and Cold Remedy. We personally know it is just what it is represented to be. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It is a miracle."

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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

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

Job Printing

If you want a first-class job of printing, come to the

Standard Job Office

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

O. T. HOOVER.