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The Chelsea Standard.

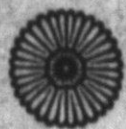
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Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 28.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 444

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

Old pants at reduced prices

50 pairs blue denim overalls for 33 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. For sale by

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

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

Glazier & Stimson.
F. Kantlehn.
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.

STILL A MYSTERY

In the Manner in Which George D. Beckwith Met His Death

THE INQUEST IS IN SESSION TODAY

A Post Mortem Examination Was Made Sunday.

There have been no new developments in the mystery surrounding the death of George D. Beckwith, whose bruised body was found in the Huron river near Foster's last week. Drs. Thomas Shaw of Ypsilanti and H.W. Schmidt of this place held a postmortem examination on the body at the cemetery Sunday.

A tent was erected just in front of the vault, in which they worked. The examination was held under the instructions of the coroner, but the father of Beckwith had ordered the examination, and it would have been made any way in case the coroner had not given his consent. There was one contusion on the back of the head, one on top of head, and one on the side of the head over the ear, the one on the back of the head being the most severe. The one on the side of the head was also very severe, but next to the one on the back of the head the bruise on the forearm was the most violent, and Dr. Schmidt said that it is a wonder that the bone was not broken. There was clotted blood on the brain, also in the heart, some moisture in the lungs and also some air. There was some undigested food in the stomach. There were also a number of bruises on his limbs.

It was thought that something would be told by the physicians at the inquest as to the probable effects of the various bruises found on his head and body, but nothing definite was given out by them.

The inquest was held at Ann Arbor on Thursday. The jury consisted of F. J. Dansingburg, Martin Wackenhut, John Dieterle, P. J. Lehman, Fred Jerry and J. H. Ball.

Dr. Ernest Clark, who examined the dead man's body, was the first witness. In his opinion the young man met his death by drowning, although there were four marks on his body as if he had been struck by some blunt instrument.

Ransom Armstrong told the story of his starting home with George the same as it was told in last week's Standard.

Walter Warren, one of the two men who heard Beckwith's drowning cries, was the next witness. He stated that he and Monroe Kendall were returning from the circus in company with two young ladies, Misses Katy and Mary Neff. When near Neff's place, Foster's, they heard the cries for help and went to the rescue, as appeared in our report last week.

Monroe Kendall, who swam towards the drowning man, was then sworn in. His story corroborated that of Warren's. He said that Beckwith had gone down about ten feet from shore while he was swimming toward him.

After this testimony was taken the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. At this time the witnesses who had been called before were again placed on the stand, but nothing new was elicited. Drs. Shaw and Schmidt were also examined. The inquest was then adjourned until 9 o'clock today.

In the course of a conversation with a reporter of the Washtenaw Times, Dr. Shaw said: "Were there any marks showing the infliction of injuries? Yes, there were decidedly. The discolorations and ruptures of the skin, marks of concussion on the body at different points, go to show that he was very roughly handled, and they could not have been received in a single fall. There is a severe blow on the right temple, cuts on the head, marks on the left shoulder, swelling of the lips, and injuries on the shins, that looked as if he had been in an encounter with somebody. Do I think he was a victim of foul play? I can not say. Possibly."

AN UNMARKED GRAVE.

The Resting Place in Ann Arbor of Michigan's First Chief Justice.

The workmen who were laying the water pipes through Felch park last Saturday came upon a heavy iron casket, heavily coated with rust, which was about six feet under the surface. No name was found on the casket, which when opened disclosed the face of an old man. The head and body were in almost a perfect state of preservation, the collar and necktie being in position and the full cheeked face being covered by a beard. It was finally determined that this was the body of Chief Justice William A. Fletcher, who died in this city in 1832 after having lost his property, and who was buried at the expense of the Washtenaw bar. No stone had ever marked his grave. The body was reinterred where found.

Judge Fletcher presided over the territorial circuit court here from 1833 until

the state was admitted into the union. Judge Fletcher was the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Michigan, serving in that capacity from 1839 to 1842, when he resigned. He was a man of dignity and refinement and was respected by our citizens. Unfortunately he married his landlady whose insane eccentricities are still remembered by our older residents. They resided on what is now the fine Smith property on the corner of Washtenaw and University avenues. She kept a cow and had the hay for it stored in their parlor. She bought many silk dresses and had them made up but never wore them. Instead she wore a short calico dress in which she used to come down town to sell eggs, taking the back streets to avoid the judge. She would make up batches of pies, cakes and bread, fill the oven, and building no fire, go away to let them finish baking. Twice she went east on visits, each time taking with her a large barrel of soft soap. She used to yell murder at the dead of night. Finally the judge secured a divorce from her.

In spite of his unfortunate marriage, the judge was one of the great men of Michigan and it is a shame that the last resting place of the first chief justice of Michigan should go unmarked. Money should be raised to purchase at least a plain slab to mark the grave.—Ann Arbor Argus.

OBJECTS TO NEW LAWS.

Secretary of State Gardner's Queer Correspondent.

The following is verbatim copy of a message which Secretary of State Gardner received on a postal card Friday:

"It is a great mistake to keep on passing laws to hamper and annoy the people and fitch a few cents more tax out of them to fatten a few hungry officeholders and create a place for political henchmen. The interference with people's private affairs—60 years people have lived and died in Mich & got buried some way & this red tape nonsense is enough to drive any party to political perdition. If people were not blind slaves to a political party—That horse shoeing bill is another swindle got up by this idiotic legislature—to drive honest men out of work & give a ring—control and fetter the trade of honest men. It is bad enough to have the national legislature put burdens on the poor & load us with gold standard & sugar trust & lumber trust & express and R. R. & oil trust & c without our local laws forcing out a little more expense.—It is tax a poor fellow to death and then tax him for a certificate to prove he is dead. We are drifting toward a volcano & the rich ought to get their eyes open."

WHEAT IS KING.

It Will be a Paying Crop for Several Years.

The wheat crop of 1897 will bring to the farmers of the United States the enormous sum of \$400,000,000. This amount is incomprehensible, and the benefits to be derived from the fair crop and the good prices cannot be over estimated. The wheat price is good because the world's supply is decreasing. On account of the world's shortage wheat will be a profitable crop for at least two years to come, and if parts of the world shall have partial wheat failures in the meantime, there will be good money in wheat for even four or five years.

It will require the accumulation of several big crops the world over to cause a burdensome surplus. One farmer said the other day: "I have seventy acres of land under cultivation and I shall sow just seventy acres to wheat."

The wise agriculturist in this section will make careful selection of his seed wheat, cultivate and fertilize his ground thoroughly, and plant to wheat as many acres as his teams can plow.

A CURE FOR SMUT.

An Authority Tells How Seed Wheat Should be Treated.

To treat seed wheat so as to cure it of smut, take half a bushel of seed in a wire basket or perforated vessel and immerse it in water heated a temperature of 110 degrees Fahr. Then immerse the seed for a few minutes in scalding water at 132 to 133 Fahr., but not in any case above 135 degrees. Keep the waters at an even temperature by adding hot water. The amount of scalding water should be eight times as great as the seed treated, and the thermometer should be consulted all the time the wheat is in the scalding water. Spread the cleaned wheat out thinly on the floor or on a canvas to dry. Then finally place it in bags that have been boiled fifteen minutes, or in new bags. It is best to treat wheat just before planting.

Card of Thanks.

George Beckwith wishes to extend his heartfelt thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted him during the deep affliction through which he has just passed.

DOLLAR WHEAT!

That Price was Reached in the Chelsea Market Saturday.

NINETY CENTS IS THE PRICE TODAY

A Large Amount of Wheat has Been Brought in.

The market has been a great surprise to everybody the past week. It got to a point last Saturday in the centers to almost warrant a dollar here and being firm, the dealers bought ten or twelve thousand bushels of wheat at a dollar a bushel, mostly for future delivery, taking the chance that it would advance enough more to enable them to get their money back if not more. The first thing Monday morning was a decline in Liverpool and a five cent slump in Detroit and other centers. That sent consternation into the camp of the bulls and prices soon got down to 95c and then to 88c Tuesday. There was a rally on Wednesday all around and 90c is now paid and many think it will go higher than before. That is barely possible, but a dollar a bushel is a good price to take in the fall of the year for wheat. Most farmers will sell some, if not all they have at that price. The receipts of wheat are large, and will be for a month to come, on account of the contracts that are made. Rye seems to follow wheat up and down. It now brings 46c but receipts are light. Oats have shared in the general advance and now seem to be worth 20c for No. 2 white, but there are no oats yet moving. Barley is unusually late in coming in and none has yet been reported either in Detroit or country points. It is a light crop but the quality is very fair and it will no doubt share in the better prices of other grain and bring nearly, if not fully, \$1 per hundred. Beans have advanced and some are coming in, and 85c are paid for good stock. They are held for higher prices. Late potatoes now promise to be a better crop than was predicted. If frost holds off two weeks longer corn will be an average crop. Hay pressing has begun and first class timothy brings \$5 per ton. Potatoes bring 60c per bushel, eggs 10c per dozen, butter 12c per pound. Business is brisk in town and everybody hopeful of continued better times. About 1,500 bushels of wheat a day have been taken in here the past two weeks and it looks as if that will be continued, at least until seeding begins next month.

Kind Words for Dr. Bush.

While in Ann Arbor recently and in conversation with one of the University faculty the gentleman made the following remarks concerning a young man who has just established himself at this place:

"When Dr. S. G. Bush declined to accept the position of house surgeon and physician for another year the University hospital lost one of the most effective officers it has ever had. Dr. Bush is a gentleman by nature, and by training and study an exceptionally skillful surgeon and successful prescriber. Coming to Ann Arbor an utter stranger, in five years he has built up a large circle of friends who regret his removal, but who predict for him the highest measure of success in his new field. The Doctor has the right kind of bustle and native enthusiasm, which will make him popular in a hustling wideawake town like Chelsea. He will be heard from."

Shake the Fads.

There is a movement on foot in some of the larger cities of the state to arrange the curricula of their public schools so as to dispense with all the foolish, unnecessary studies which have been introduced of late years, and which make of children in the grades infant Normal school students. These wise logicians have decided to go back to the plain, sensible plan of teaching the "three R's" and geography to the tiny scholar, leaving the rest to be acquired when they have reached the ninth grade and can properly be called high school students. But even this reform is not so much needed in the Chelsea schools, as is one in the matter of the ceaseless change which the courses of study are obliged to undergo every time a new superintendent takes charge of the high school work. On every such occasion the whole plan and ground work is overthrown and studies are inserted or thrown out unexpectedly in every course, often to the complete confusion and discouragement of the student. This condition of things ought not to exist. Certainly it seems as if some curriculum might be hit upon which would be entirely satisfactory and meet the approval of the school board as well as of the superintendent in charge, and, having been arranged thus, no change in instructors should be allowed to disarrange this course of study. Until this is done our schools will never be on a satisfactory basis.

FRUIT JARS.....

This is the season for fruit jars. Will you need any? If you do you will find it is economy to buy the best. We have them with heavy caps and rubbers at the

Bank Drug Store

Low Prices

on

Alarm Clocks, Eight-Day Clocks, Watches.

BROOMS.

We are selling good brooms at 10c, 15c, 20c. Look at them when you are in town.

Wall Paper

and

Window Shades

If you intend to do any papering this fall look at our line before buying.

Our coffee at 20c per pound is a fine blend and makes a delicious. Try a sample.

Try Stearn's Poultry Powder for Chicken Cholera.

Try our tea dust at 12 1/2c per lb.

Highest market price for Eggs.

We are Selling

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.
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 CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

RUDYARD KIPLING JR.

TALENTED ENGLISHMAN AGAIN A HAPPY DAQ.

Latest Arrival the Only Boy of a Family of Three—Uncle Sam May Soon Have to Discipline Peru—Big Piano Deal.

Kipling Jr. Arrives.
Dr. James Coulard of Brattleboro, Vt., received a cable message of three words Wednesday which made him chuckle in a knowing fashion. Somehow or other the information it contained so pleased the doctor that he could not keep it to himself and presently "hitched up" his team and drove down the road a piece into Brattleboro and exhibited the message to half a dozen residents. This is how it read: "Rottengden, England, Aug. 18.—Boy; both well.—Rudyard Kipling." The author of the "Jungle Book" is a near neighbor of Dr. Coulard when he lives at "The Bungalow," as his recent eccentric residence in Buffalo is called, and the cable had been anxiously expected for several days. The Kiplings now have three children, the other two being daughters. Mrs. Kipling was Miss Ballister of Brattleboro, a sister of the late Wolcott Ballister, who collaborated with Kipling in writing "The Naulaka."

Peru Slow to Pay.
Relations between this Government and Peru are badly strained. The trouble grows out of an attempt of the United States to collect a claim against Peru on behalf of Victor H. McCord, a citizen of Pennsylvania. This is a claim for \$50,000, and the present administration has assumed the attitude of backing it and of enforcing its collection. The Peruvian Government has never offered anything but the flimsiest excuses for the wrong committed against McCord, and the justice of his claim, which is now ten years old, has never been seriously disputed. He was simply held up and robbed of a large sum of money by men who were then representing the revolutionary government, which was successful and is still in power. The disposition of the Peruvians is to temporize and delay, under cover of pretended further negotiations, but inasmuch as this sort of thing has been carried on for several years it is not likely that the administration will permit another postponement of a payment of the claim.

Farmers Kill a Fiend.
Farmers of Leyden township, Cook County, Ill., Thursday killed a man whose identity is not known and who had assaulted Mrs. Pauline Fenske, the young wife of a German farm hand living two miles north of Mannheim. Guns, pitchforks and stones were used by the enraged farmers, who surrounded the fugitive in a corn field. They riddled his body with bullets and pitchfork tines and bruised it terribly with stones. Mrs. Fenske was so badly beaten by the assailant that she may not recover. She was able to crawl a quarter of a mile and give the alarm at a neighbor's house, when she fell unconscious. No one has recognized the body of the man. The farmers in the mob assert that they killed the man in self-defense and that he was a robber. He was armed with two revolvers and fired at his pursuers when brought to bay.

Piano Business Transferred.
It is reported that the present members of the piano manufacturing firm of Steiny & Sons of New York have completed a deal whereby the extensive business of the concern passes into the hands of an English syndicate. The price paid was \$6,000,000. In 1896 the real property of the firm of Steiny & Sons was assessed for taxation at \$3,000,000 and the capital stock and surplus at \$2,250,000. The buildings containing the general warehouse and salerooms and Steiny Hall were valued at \$170,000, the piano factory on Park avenue at \$181,000, the factories near Astoria, Long Island City, at \$445,000, and the employees' houses there at \$68,300. The factory in Hamburg was valued at \$225,000, that in London at \$260,000, and the salerooms in this country outside of New York were estimated to be worth \$230,000.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Boston 31	Pittsburgh 43
Baltimore 33	St. Louis 43
Cincinnati 30	Philadelphia 42
New York 33	Brooklyn 39
Cleveland 31	Washington 38
Chicago 48	St. Louis 26

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

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis 20	Detroit 52
Columbus 62	Kansas City 73
St. Paul 66	40 Minneapolis 34
Milwaukee 64	41 Grand Rapids 32

BREVITIES.

The United States coast and geodetic survey steamer Hassler has been sold at Port Orchard to H. L. McGuire of Portland, Oregon, for \$15,500.
Five prisoners charged with burglary overpowered Jailer Ben Carroll at Ravins, Wyo., choked him into insensibility, bound his hands and feet, took his revolver and keys and escaped from jail.
The most prominent manufacturers and capitalists of Dayton, Ohio, are considering a proposition to start a manufactory of horseless carriages under Chicago patents, electricity to be the motive power. A committee is going to Chicago to investigate. The company will be largely capitalized.
Circulars have been received by several women in Los Angeles, Cal., from the Woman's Exploration Company, with headquarters in rooms 7 and 8, Marchonville building, San Francisco, announcing that 150 women are wanted to join an excursion to the Klondyke on the first steamer next spring from San Francisco to Dawson City.
Lena Collinsworth of Claiborne County, Tennessee, is dead from the effects of a fifty-eight day fast. She quarreled with her husband, they separated, and she vowed that she would fast until he returned to her.

EASTERN.

Peter Monahan, 74 years old, was hanged at Baltimore Friday for the murder of his wife. The crime was committed May 25, 1897, and Monahan was convicted and sentenced June 17.

In a quarrel over the question of rank, in the command of deputies on guard at the Pittsburgh mines of the New York and Cleveland Coal Company (De Armit's), Frank Anderson fatally shot Robert Kerr, Monday.

Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer took the vote of the Society of Jesus at New York, giving all his property to the Jesus brotherhood. He is a son of Gen. Henry Van Rensselaer, and inherited one-fourth of the general's vast estate.

While the steam yacht Enquirer was entering Buffalo harbor a small cannon on the upper deck broke from its fastenings. Edward Smith, a sailor attempted to prevent the cannon going overboard and took hold of it in such a manner as to bring his stomach directly in front of and pressed against the muzzle. In some manner the spring which operates the lock was touched and the cannon was discharged. Smith was instantly killed.

At Schuylkill Haven, Pa., heirs of John Christian Webber have just made out papers to prove the claim of American citizens to an estate of \$45,000,000 in Holland. The documents were drawn up under instructions from the Holland Government. There were present at the meeting heirs from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Iowa. The principal heirs are David B. Staller of Cressona, Pa.; Henry Sterner of Pottsville, Pa.; Frederick Wagner of Friendsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Daniel Pessler and A. W. Sterner of Mount Carmel, Pa., and A. H. Webber of Schuylkill Haven.

Penniless and a physical wreck, James S. Parsons, the fugitive president of the Continental Life Insurance Company, returned Monday to Hartford, Conn., after ten years. He has an incurable disease of the stomach and can live but a short time. Parsons has been in Canada most of the time since the wrecking of the company, but for a year intimate friends have known that he was in a Boston hospital. He is 60 years old, and his long exile and disease have wrought sad havoc with his physique. He was hunted out of the United States by the officers of the law and returns in the hope that he may breathe his last in his own home. He has taken great chances, but the prospects are that death will get ahead of the law. Parsons' defalcations amounted to \$150,000, though what he did with the money was a mystery. Four indictments are outstanding and will probably be served on him by the State's Attorney.

WESTERN.

George Jones, a general merchant of Lindenwood, Ill., has committed suicide. Family trouble was the cause.
Mrs. A. G. Cushing, wife of one of the oldest citizens of northern Indiana and a prominent resident of South Bend, died Friday morning, after ten days' illness, aged 64 years.

Dr. Winters, who shot and killed William J. Arey at Durango, Colo., has been released under \$5,000 bonds after pleading not guilty to a charge of murder and waiving examination.
Albert Kneeland, the alleged bigamist, arrested in New Mexico and taken to St. Joseph, Mo., for trial, according to letters received, has ten wives, nearly all of them living. They live in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. Kneeland is a traveling artist, and was married the last time at St. Joseph about two years ago. He was first married at Columbus, O. His fourth wife, living at St. Louis, is pushing the prosecution.

A corner's jury is investigating the death of Harold Morley, aged 15, who was found hanging to the limb of a cottonwood tree, near Eartham, N. M. The boy left home on horseback and was evidently lassoed from his horse and then dragged to the tree from which his body was found suspended. A desire for revenge on the parents is supposed to be the cause of the murder. The boy's mother is postmistress at Chamberino and his father is a railroad division superintendent at Kansas City.

Sunday morning the remains of a young woman were found on the Chicago and Alton Railroad about six miles east of Higginsville, Mo. Papers in a satchel showed her to be Miss Mary Bowman of St. Louis, aged about 28 years. She was one of the returning Epworth League excursionists and had occupied a berth in a sleeper of the 10:40 p. m. east-bound train. The body was clad only in nightgown and stockings, and how she left the train is a mystery. The body was terribly mangled, as three or four trains had passed over it. The portmanteau contained two baggage checks and about \$9 in money.

At 2 o'clock Friday morning a mob from Russell Gulch, armed and masked, broke into the Central City, Colo., jail by effecting an entrance through a door in the rear, and demanded the keys of the steel cell from the jailer. In this cell were confined four prisoners held on suspicion of the murder of Alex. Goddard, an American miner, who was stabbed during a saloon row with Austrians Monday night. The mob was after Dominick Eck, believed to be guilty of the murder. The jailer refused to give up the keys, whereupon the mob fired through the bars into the cage. The four prisoners escaped death by hiding behind the mattresses and bedding in the cell. The members of the mob, supposing they had killed all four, left the jail. Four leaders have been arrested and a strong guard placed about the jail, but further trouble is feared.

The oft-repeated threats of the crusaders who are trying to induce coal miners to strike to force their way into the village of Coffeen, Ill., were carried out amid great excitement Tuesday afternoon. They formed eight abreast, 400 strong, the Stanton band of eleven pieces bringing up the rear. Sheriff Handley placed twenty deputy sheriffs, armed with muskets and with fixed bayonets, across the highway. The other deputies were stationed to guard the mine, where 100 men were at work getting out coal. President Traylor ordered the column of marchers to halt. With regular step they marched on, brushing the village president aside without ceremony. The strikers in the front ranks grasped their guns and the column by sheer force of numbers pushed the deputies, many of whom were considerably frightened, from their places. Sheriff Handley asked for troops, but was again refused.

J. E. Mitchell and wife, Miss Jeanne McFarlane of Sumner and Sergeant Will A. A. Hall of Puyallup, Wash., were nearly starved and frozen to death at the top of Mount Tacoma. They were held prisoners for three nights and four days by a storm. As the party was ascending the

mountain the storm gathered and increased to a hurricane just as they scrambled over the rim of the crater into a place of shelter. They remained huddled together during the first night and not an eye closed in sleep. The next day an attempt was made by the men to prepare to escape, but the wind blew them back from the crater's rim. The second night was passed in a sheltered ice cavern, with the sulphur-laden steam rising on all sides. Prunes and hard tack, softened by the storm, was the bill of fare, and before the morning of the fourth day every morsel had been devoured. In addition to the prospect of freezing to death the party was face to face with starvation. The storm broke on the fourth day and all escaped. The Mitchell party reports that the Mammas burned for firewood the big flag pole which Oscar Brown of Clifton risked his life to carry to the top of the mountain five years ago. On this pole the largest American flag ever unfurled at a three-mile altitude was hung. Mountain climbers from all parts of the world carved their names on the staff.

SOUTHERN.

The north-bound Katy train was wrecked Friday morning near Caddo Mills, Tex., by some miscreant who removed the fishplates and bent the rails. Every car except the rear sleeper was turned over. W. H. Rollins, baggage man, was killed and three negro passengers slightly wounded. No one else was injured. The rails of the track were displaced evidently by design, but whether for the purpose of robbery or through spite is not known.

Reports from the Chattanooga Tradesman's special correspondents at prominent business centers of the South continue encouraging, and both merchants and manufacturers are looking forward to a large volume of trade in the fall. As to iron and steel, prices are firm, with some advances, and inquiries are increasing. The demand is active, and idle furnaces are being repaired and blown in. Lumber is moving freely, and Southern cotton mills are supplied with orders and for the most part running full time. Among the most important new industries for the week the Tradesman reports the following: Flouring mills at New Decatur, Ala., and Francisco, N. C.; the Cold Storage, Ice, Power and Water Company, capital \$65,000, at Ennis, Texas; railroad shops at Montgomery, Ala.; an extensive rolling mill and spike factory at Sheffield, Ala.; the Economic Medicine Company, capital \$25,000, Paris, Tenn.; and the Oil City Company, capital \$10,000, to develop oil property at Corsicana, Texas. The Southern Cotton Seed Company, limited, capital \$100,000, has been chartered at New Orleans, La., to erect an oil mill, and other oil mills will be located at Memphis, Tenn., and Willis Point, Texas. A knitting mill will be built at Macon, Ga., a \$50,000 coopeage plant at Little Rock, Ark., and a \$200,000 company has been organized to operate saw and planing mills at Cameron, N. C.

WASHINGTON.

There is no truth in the report of a mishap to First Assistant Postmaster General Heath. The report grows out of an accident to Mr. Heath's brother. The first assistant postmaster general is in Maine.

The compensation of Major Moses P. Handy as United States commissioner at the Paris exposition is fixed at \$5,000 per annum, with actual traveling expenses. He will be expected to defray his living expenses out of his salary allowance. Lieut. Baker of the navy will be subject to his orders. He will receive \$250 per month for living expenses in addition to his traveling expenses.

The Department of Agriculture officials have had their attention called very frequently of late to the wide discrepancy between commercial and official estimates of the wheat crop. The official estimates indicate approximately a crop of 450,000,000 bushels, while commercial estimates range from 500,000,000 to 550,000,000. It is very plain that there will have to be a radical change in the governmental methods which now obtain of collecting crop statistics or they will be entirely discredited in every quarter. The crop reports of the Department of Agriculture are nearly all farmers, and therefore directly interested in placing a low estimate on production. Year after year the shipping and milling results show that the department estimates have been too low, oftentimes ridiculously so, but nevertheless the same system of gathering data is in force now that obtained fifteen years ago. It is altogether probable at the next session of Congress a new plan will be vigorously discussed, and it is barely possible that the crop-reporting bureau may be entirely reorganized.

FOREIGN.

Sir Isaac Hobden, Bart., the inventor of the lucifer match, died at his home, Oakworth House, Keighley, Yorkshire, England, Friday. He was in his 61st year.

A pigeon bearing a message from Andree was shot by one of the crew of a sailing vessel off the coast of Lapland. The message read: "Eighty-two degrees passed. Good journey northward. Andree."

R. W. Scott, Canadian Secretary of State, received from Washington an excellent official map of Alaska, showing the Yukon district. The map prepared by the United States authorities places the whole gold field well within Canadian territory.

A dispatch from Dresden, Germany, announces that a ferry steamer plying between the old and new towns was capsized Sunday evening by the wash of a large steamer and over fifty persons were thrown into the water. Seven people are known to be missing and it is feared the loss of life will turn out to be heavy.

It is creditably stated that the articles which were published by the Berlin Post, Tagblatt and National Zeitung, attacking Great Britain's claim to suzerainty over the Transvaal and declaring the Transvaal does not recognize such claim, were inspired by Dr. Leyds, the plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European governments.

A practical application for the homeopathic principle of like cures like is described by Consul Germain at Zurich, Switzerland, in a report to the State Department, transmitting a treatise upon snake bites. In brief, it shows that the bite of poisonous serpents like the cobra, adder and rattlesnake is a powerful antidote for the venom of like snakes.

Madrid dispatch: Michel Angiolillo, the anarchist assassin of Premier Canovas del Castillo, who was tried for court martial at Vergara, was found guilty and was sentenced to death. Upon hearing the

sentence Angiolillo turned deathly pale and had to be assisted from the court room. Angiolillo will be garroted within the prison.

Prince Bismarck, in his telegram of condolence to Senora Canovas, says: "I have never bowed my head before any one, but I bow it every time I hear the name of Canovas."

A special dispatch from Milan, Italy, says that three anarchists were arrested there, and that the police seized a number of documents, bombs and explosives. The documents captured by the police, it is further stated, include letters from Causa Cassario Santos, the assassin of President Carnot, and Pietro Acciarito, who attempted to assassinate King Humbert last April. Other arrests are expected to follow. The Italian police claim they have conclusive evidence of the existence of an international anarchist plot.

The duel between Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin, a nephew of King Humbert, which grew out of statements made by the Prince regarding the conduct of the Italian prisoners who were captured by King Menekel during the recent disastrous campaign in Abyssinia, took place at 5 o'clock Sunday morning in the Bois des Marchaux, about ten miles from Paris. The fight was a desperate one. The Prince was severely wounded and was removed from the field hors de combat. The Count was slightly wounded. Certain cynical persons decline even now to regard the affair seriously, and describe it as a "horrible accident" on the field of honor. A majority of the Parisians, however, treat it as an international event of the most tragic importance. The victim is the hero of the hour, and bulletins from his bedside are read with breathless interest on the boulevards.

The invading insurgents have begun their work in Santa Clara province, and the Spanish commanders throughout it have taken the alarm. It is feared that Villa Clara City will be the next point of attack. The town of Esperanza was captured by them easily Thursday, and they will hold it. The railroad tracks both ways from that place have been torn up, and all communication between Villa Clara and Cienfuegos has been cut off. This has so alarmed the Spanish commander that he has mustered every able-bodied citizen of the town into forces for defense, and great numbers of them are busily at work strengthening the trenches and earthworks that have been depended upon to hold the town. The insurgents have managed to leave Weyler's entire central trocha in darkness by capturing the town of Colonias, where the captain general had an electric light plant which supplied the whole line. The insurgents held the town long enough to cripple the machinery and lines by blowing up the engine with dynamite. They managed, too, to raid the commissary headquarters in the place, carrying away with them a vast supply of food, blankets and mixed ammunition. The raiding party then moved on westward, it is said, to join the forces of Gen. Gomez.

IN GENERAL.

Rear Admiral Pallier, commanding the British Pacific squadron, has detached the second-class cruiser Amphion from the Pacific squadron for service in the Bering Sea.

Obituary: At Passaic, N. J., Col. James H. Haskell, 65.—At Duluth, Edward C. Chandler, 38.—At Winthrop, Me., Frank Bowles of Chicago, 60.—At Rockford, Me., Mrs. Gertrude Tompkins of Boston.—At Pahrump, Wis., Christopher Olson, 74.—At Elwood, Ind., Henry Wilson, 88.

The battle ship Indiana was successfully placed in dry dock Thursday morning at Halifax, N. S. Captain Taylor said: "The ship is resting easily. The dock is a solid structure. The ship's bottom is moderately foul, sufficient to decrease the speed. The examination of the bottom is practically complete. The pipes are all right. There was not a bare patch of iron discovered."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade and nearly all bright crop prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situation at their homes, and more forcibly yet by the heavy purchases they are making. The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who remember the upward rush in 1879. The great crops and the haste of foreigners to buy and ship wheat, in view of shortage elsewhere, have made the week memorable. Taking of profits by a pool lowered the price three cents, but it afterward rose five cents."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 47c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; new potatoes, 60c to 70c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$5.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 47c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2, 18c to 19c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 86c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 18c to 19c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.40.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 1, 45c to 47c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 18c to 19c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, Western, 14c to 16c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, Western, 14c to 16c.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

STRINGENT MEASURES TAKEN TO GUARD DE ARMIT MINES.

Sheriff Stops the Marching—Orders Arrest of All Persons Violating Injunction—Applies to the Women Also—Deputies Patrol All Roads.

Strikers Must Get Out.

Martial law has, to all intents and purposes, been declared in Plum, Patton and Wilkins townships, Pennsylvania, by Sheriff Lowry. The three mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company are in these townships and all roads leading to them will be patrolled by his deputies. Persons walking or driving along the roads who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves will be ordered to leave the neighborhood and, upon refusal, will be arrested.

The sheriff will not attempt to break up the camp of the strikers until the court has passed on the question, but announced that he is determined to stop the marching and trespassing on the company's property. No one will be allowed on the company's property who fails to have a pass signed by Superintendent De Armit.

There are now nearly 800 men in the camp at Plum Creek. After the mutiny at Sandy Creek the camp at that point was abandoned and the men went to Plum Creek. In addition 200 men arrived from Belle Vernon. The large increase in the number in camp has caused a shortage of provisions and the men are hungry. It was decided to have the women march, as the injunction did not include them. The order of the sheriff to arrest all persons, however, caused a change in the program and there was no march. Sheriff Lowry said he would disperse the women as quickly as the men, as he interpreted the court's order to mean to enjoin not only the men but all who attempted to interfere with the De Armit miners in any way by a show of force.

WEYLER GIVES IT UP.

Merciless Spanish Commander—In Chief Resigns His Office.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald says he has learned on what seems to be the best authority that Captain General Weyler has sent his resignation to Madrid. This report is generally believed to be true. There is no doubt that the resignation of Gen. Weyler is due to the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the premier of Spain, through whose personal wishes Captain General Weyler was retained in Cuba. The report of Gen. Weyler's resignation is a cause for satisfaction among Cuban sympathizers and reconcentrados, who, in the advent of another chief of the loyal



CAPTAIN GENERAL WEYLER.

Spanish troops in Cuba, see only relief from the "policy of cohabitation" which has resulted in such suffering to the pacificos of Cuba.

Recent Spanish reverses in Cuba and complications that have arisen in the home government since the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo have undoubtedly brought about the resignation of Captain General Weyler, commander-in-chief of Cuba, who was appointed to that position Jan. 19, 1896, two days after the Spanish cabinet had recalled Captain General Campos.

Senor Don Valeriano y Weyler Nicolson is, and for a long time has been, one of the most conspicuous figures in Spanish military history. His life has been one of great military triumphs until he attempted the pacification of Cuba eighteen months ago, since when failure has been his fate.

Step by step Weyler has climbed the ladder of rank, beginning as a boyish captain, reaching the position of commander-in-chief, and wearing a coat that bears upon it every cross and every badge of military honor known in Spain, save those reserved for royalty. With all this, which has met the approval of those above him in rank, he has, by reason of his methods, and through a merciless determination that has brought most sanguinary results, been called "the butcher." His methods have been Spanish, and are consistent with Spanish history.

With an iron hand and with promised mercilessness, Gen. Weyler started to crush the Cuban rebellion. He built trenches, he made attacks, he burned and otherwise destroyed provisions, he tried to starve and in cases succeeded. He planned campaigns while in Havana and took the field in person. Through most of the months in which the fighting has continued there have been victories in the dispatches and there have been defeats in the field.

Death has been on all sides—in the open ground of battle, hidden ambush, the burning building, the fever-infested swamp, the disease-breeding camp and the hospitals—yet the rebellion remains a living, active, as resolute force, and after a year and a half of fighting Captain General Weyler now resigns, leaving his unaccomplished task for another to take up.

Sparkle from the Wires.

Morris Eppier, a 14-year-old Dayton, O., boy, found a revolver in a box and, trying it on Rudolph Freikel, aged 5, killed him instantly.

Wallace Campbell of New York, known as "Wally de Forrest," an actor, died suddenly at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Chester, Pa.

Arfrol Paur, who organized the Liederkreis Society and had been forty-seven years its leader, is dead; aged 73 years. He was instrumental in bringing over the first German opera company that visited this country in 1851.

TOWN IS CAPTURED.

Crusading Miners Make a Successful Raid on Coffeen.

A Hillsboro, Ill., dispatch says: The oft-repeated threats of the crusaders to force their way into the village of Coffeen were carried out amid great excitement Tuesday afternoon. For two days all quarters, until 400 men and seventy women were in the camp. They held rigid exclusion enforced by the village authorities and began drilling in the camp. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the attempt to break the picket lines was successfully made. They formed eight abreast, 400 strong, the Stanton band of eleven pieces bringing up the rear. The women remained in the camp.

As soon as Sheriff Handley ascertained that the march had begun he placed twenty deputy sheriffs, armed with muskets and with fixed bayonets, across the highway. The other deputies were stationed to guard the mine, where 100 men were at work getting out coal. President Traylor went to a point 100 feet in front of the deputies, and when the column arrived ordered a halt. With regular step the strikers marched on, paying no heed to the order and brushing the village president aside without ceremony. The deputies received no orders to fire and the invading army marched upon them without stopping or hesitating.

The strikers in the front ranks grasped their guns and the column by sheer force of numbers pushed the deputies, many of whom were considerably frightened, from their places. President Traylor ordered the deputies to arrest Gen. Bradley, who was marching in front with a green sash over his shoulder. Two stalwart deputies seized him and rushed him through a side street. They quickly placed him in a carriage and drove to Hillsboro, where the "general" was placed in jail.

Meanwhile the strikers continued their triumphant march through the little village which has so long defied their efforts.

As the picket line was broken by the strikers Sheriff Handley ordered his deputies, together with over 100 able-bodied men who had been summoned by two horse blasts from the mine whistle, to form a new picket line around the mine. This was done and further orders were given to shoot anyone who attempted to pass the line without permission. When the miners quit work, instead of meeting the strikers as the latter hoped, they went at once to their homes. The strikers then appointed a committee of twelve to hold a meeting and attempt to persuade the miners to quit. Intense excitement exists in Coffeen and its vicinity, and it is feared that blood will be shed if the miners persist in working.

HANSBROUGH TAKES A WIFE.

North Dakota Senator and Miss Mary Chapman Are Married.

H. C. Hansbrough, United States Senator from North Dakota, and Miss Mary Berri Chapman of Washington, D. C., were married at the Hotel Burlington in New York Monday. The ceremony took



HANSBROUGH AND HIS BRIDE.

place in one of the parlors of the hotel, which was decorated with white azaleas, maiden hair ferns, palms and pink roses. Rev. Lester Bradner officiated, using the Episcopal service. After the ceremony the guests, numbering twenty-five, were entertained at an informal repast, served in an adjoining room.

BANKERS AT DETROIT.

Leading Financiers of the Country Meet in Convention.

The spacious opera house at Detroit was filled to overflowing Tuesday morning at the opening of the twenty-third annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. The retiring president, Robert J. Lowry, president of the Lowry Banking Company of Atlanta, Ga., called the gathering to order promptly at 10 o'clock. In its representative character the convention was even more influential than last year's gathering at St. Louis, every section of the country being largely represented by the presidents, cashiers or other officers of national and State banks.

FIELD BREAKS THE RECORD.

May Retire After Serving Nearly Thirty-five Years.

THE BOOMING CANNON

RECITALS OF CAMP AND BATTLE INCIDENTS.

Survivors of the Rebellion Relate Many Amazing and Startling Incidents of Marches, Camp Life, Foraging Expeditions and Battle Scenes.

Greencastle Jenny.

Oh, Greencastle streets, where a stream of steel
With the slanted muskets the soldiers bore,
And the scared earth muttered and shook to feel
The tramp and the rumble of Long-street's Corps;
The bands were blaring "The Bonny Blue Flag."
And the banners borne were a motley many;
And watching the gray column wind and drag
Was a slip of a girl—we'll call her Jenny.

A slip of a girl—what need her name?—
With her cheeks aflame and her lips aglow,
As she leaned and looked with a loyal shame
At the steady flow of the steely river;
Till a stormy black in the hazel eyes
Told her that she was a lover's sigh for;
And she ran and she girded her, apron-wise,
With the flag she loved and her brothers died for.

Out of the doorway they saw her start,
(Pickett's Virginians were marching through),
The hot little foolish hero-heart—
Amazed with stars and the sacred blue,
Catching the folds of red and white
Swoon she and bearded those ranks of theirs.

Shouting shrilly with all her might,
"Come and take it, the man that dares!"
Pickett's Virginians were passing through;
Swoon she and bearded those ranks of theirs.
Wanted to hunger and war and weather—
To death and failure and fame forever.

Rose from the rippling ranks a cheer;
Pickett saluted, with bold eyes beaming—
Sweeping his hat like a cavalier,
With his twiny locks in the warm wind streaming.
Piercing little Jenny! Her courage fell,
As the firm lines flickered with friendly laughter.

And Greencastle streets gave back the yell
That Gettysburg slopes gave back soon after.

So they cheered for the flag they fought,
With the generous glow of the stubborn fighter.

Loving the brave as the brave man ought,
And never a finger was raised to fright her.

So they marched, though they knew it not,
Through the fresh green June to the shock infernal,
To the hell of the shell and the plunging shot,
And the charge that has won them a name eternal.

And she fell at last, as she hid her face;
There had lain at the root of her childish daring

A trust in the men of her own brave race,
And a secret faith in the foe's forbearance.

And she sobbed, till the roll of the rumbling ran
And the swinging tramp of the marching men

Were a memory only, and day was done,
And the stars in the fold of the blue again.

(Thank God that the day of the sword is done,
And the stars in the fold of the blue again.)

—Helen Gray Cone, in Scribner's.

"Mother Bickerdyke" Honored.

Fully 200 old soldiers, their families and friends crowded into Bunker Hill, Kan., recently, to honor and pay their respects to that mother of all soldiers, Mrs. Bickerdyke.

The Mother Bickerdyke day was originated by Commander Botkin as a token of the gratitude of the Western soldier to an estimable woman.

Mother Bickerdyke, while 80 years of age, is remarkably vigorous and in good health. She delights to see the soldiers and cheer them in their old age. As each delegation came into the city they went to the home of Mother Bickerdyke and paid their respects. She received each one with a handshake and a cheering word.

The services were held in a large tent. Addresses were made by A. J. Dickson of Russell and William Russell of Bunker Hill. A hundred old veterans escorted Mother Bickerdyke to the celebration in a hack. Addresses were made by Commander Botkin, General Lewis Handback of Topeka and Colonel Thomas Jackson of Newton. Mother Bickerdyke was presented with a silver water service by the G. A. R. of Kansas in commemoration of her labors for the old soldiers of Kansas.

Mrs. Bickerdyke was Mary Ann Ball, and she was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1817. She came from the old pilgrim stock, intermingled with the Knickerbockers. Her ancestors came from England almost a century before the great revolution, and it is from the Virginia Balls that Mrs. Bickerdyke is descended.

After a course at Oberlin College, Mrs. Ball studied the methods of the nursing of that day in the hospitals of Cincinnati. After her marriage she moved to Galesburg, Ill., and the

death of her husband left her to support two children. At the beginning of the civil war she offered her services to the sanitary commission at Chicago and, being accepted, was assigned to Cairo, Ill. She served all through the war, and her fame as a nurse spread throughout the armies of the North and the South. Many a brave soldier owes his life to her, and she is honored by the soldiers as is no other woman.

Since the close of the war "Mother" Bickerdyke has lent her valuable aid to many charitable missions in the East and in the West. She has been a pension agent, and in that capacity she has seen that many a deserving soldier has got his rights. Of late years she has lived at Salina, Kan., closing the years of a well-spent life.

Unasked Advice for Grant.

General Grant Porter's "Campaigning with Grant," in the Century, deals with the preparations for the last campaign. General Porter says:

General Grant had become very tired of discussing methods of warfare which were like some of the problems described in algebra as "more curious than useful," and he was not sufficiently interested in the canal to be present at the explosion which was expected to complete it. About this time all the cranks in the country, besides men of real inventive genius, were sending extraordinary plans and suggestions for capturing Richmond. A proposition from an engineer was received one day, accompanied by elaborate drawings and calculations, which had evidently involved intense labor on the part of the author.

His plan was to build a masonry wall around Richmond, of an elevation higher than the tallest houses, then to fill the enclosure with water pumped from the James River, and drown out the garrison and people like rats in a cage. The exact number of pumps required and their capacity had been figured out to a nicety.

Another inventive genius, whose mind seemed to run in the direction of the science of chemistry and the practice of stermination, sent in a chemical formula for making an all-powerful snuff. In his communication he assured the commanding general that after a series of experiments he had made with it on people and animals, he was sure that if shells were filled with it and exploded within the enemy's lines, the troops would be seized with such violent fits of sneezing that they would soon become physically exhausted with the effort, and the Union army could walk over at its leisure and pick them up as prisoners without itself losing a man.

A certain officer had figured out from statistics that the James River froze over about once in seven years, and that this was the seventh year, and advised that troops be massed in such a position that when the upper part of the James changed from a liquid to a solid, columns could be rushed across it on the lee to a position in rear of the enemy's lines, and Richmond would be at our mercy. A sorcerer in Rochester sent the general word that he had cast his horoscope, and gave him a clear and unclouded insight into his future, and added to its general attractiveness by telling him how gloriously he was going to succeed in taking Richmond.

One evening the general referred to these emanations of the prolific brains of our people, and the many novel suggestions made to him, beginning with the famous powder-boat sent against Fort Fisher, and closed the conversation by saying: "This is a very suggestive age. Some people seem to think that an army can be whipped by waiting for rivers to freeze over, exploding powder at a distance, drowning out troops, or setting them to sneezing; but it will always be found in the end that the only way to whip an army is to go out and fight it."

Grant Offers His Purse to His Enemy. General Grant never mentioned one incident in connection with the battle of Donelson, and no one ever heard of it until it was related by his opponent in that battle, General Buckner. In a speech made by that officer at a banquet given in New York on the anniversary of General Grant's birthday, April 27, 1889, he said: "Under these circumstances, sir, I surrendered to General Grant. I had at a previous time befriended him, and it has been justly said that he never forgot an act of kindness. I met him on the boat, and he followed me when I went to my quarters. He left the officers of his own army and followed me, with that modest manner peculiar to himself, into the shadow, and there tendered me his purse. It seems to me, Mr. Chairmen, that in the modesty of his nature, he was afraid the light would witness that act of generosity, and sought to hide it from the world. We can appreciate that, sir."—Century.

Clears His Record. It is never too late to clear one's name, and that is why Judge Roger A. Pryor, now of New York, denies the story, which found credence in some quarters, that he deserted from the Confederate army during the civil war. A Vermont officer who had gone to the picket line to swap some tobacco was taken prisoner by the rebels. The Union men vowed revenge for what they considered the violation of a tacit truce, and they swore to take the next "Johnny" who came up to swap. It happened to be Colonel Pryor. That is what he says, and he is corroborated by the Vermont officer.

To Erase Dickens Landmarks. It is proposed to tear down a portion of the older part of London, and in doing this a locality with which Dickens is identified in some of his best-remembered novels has been doomed to go. It is even said that the exact building which he put into fame as the Old Curiosity Shop is one of them. But some of the English people are pleading for the preservation of this locality, because Dickens has in effect made it a feature in London history.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

How the Kind of Wheat that Is Best Adapted to the Soil—Advice About Clipping Horses—Removing the Corn Tassels.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

It is found that a change of feed, even that from an adjoining farm, is an advantage. Wheat grown upon strong limestone soils in a cool climate has more vitality and will yield more to the acre than when sown in a warmer climate. For this reason a change of seed every few years is desirable. If home-grown seed is to be used, select the very best, and then run it through the mill several times to get only the largest and most perfect grains. There are two leading varieties of wheat, the white and the red. The white wheats make the best quality of flour. They require a good soil, thorough preparation of the ground and early seeding. The usual yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. The red wheats are more hardy and are most in demand. The leading kinds are Fulz, Mediterranean and Fulcator. Our leading wheat growers sow mostly the Fulz and the red Mediterranean. The Fulz has a short, stiff straw, that stands up well. The improved Mediterranean is a very valuable wheat, especially for rich clay soils that have recently been limed. On such soils crops have been grown the past season averaging forty bushels to the acre, upon fields of twenty acres in extent. The editor would advise each farmer to sow that wheat that best suits his soil. Have plump, clean seed; seed six pecks to the acre, and take the month of August to get the wheat ground in proper condition for drilling early in September.—The American.

Clipping the Horse.

It might be thought that clipping would have a tendency to increase the risk of colds and chest diseases in the horse. Such, however, is not the case; on the contrary, it reduces the probability of such afflictions. The greatest sufferers are those that, after a hard day's work, are brought into the stable wet with perspiration or from rain, and having a heavy coat of hair, take a considerable time to dry, notwithstanding careful dressing, a performance which is too generally neglected. To thoroughly dry a horse in such condition is too hard work to please most groomers, consequently the horse gets a chill, and his respiratory organs become affected. A clipped horse is readily dried, and when afterwards clothed, passes the night comfortably, and is not so liable to "catch cold" as the horse that rests in a coat damp, if not sodden, with perspiration or rain. Clipped horses should always be well clothed when not at work, and especial care should be taken to preserve the temperature of the skin for the first few days after they have undergone the operation of having their natural hairy covering reduced by the clipper.—Portland Transcript.

Removing Corn Tassels.

We have never believed that it would pay to detassel corn in order to save the plant vigor and strength required to perfect the male blossom. It would in the first place involve too much labor, and we could never see that the stalks from which tassels had been removed were any more prolific than others. What used to be known as topping corn, which means cutting off all above the ear, is a certain injury to the crop. It used to be done to let the sun reach the ear. But the ear needed all the foliage that the stalk was deprived of in order to perfect its grain. Besides, this has long been recognized that these thin topplings of corn have far less sweetness and nutrition than has the larger part of the stalk below them. At earing time the richest part of the stalk will be the middle, and as close to the ear as possible. Give a cow a cornstalk and she will always begin in the middle, eating both ways till she comes to less nutrition, and casting out the butt and top ends as not suited to her taste.—Exchange.

Fear Blight.

Fear blight is one of those plant diseases that has been exhaustively studied and its exact nature fully demonstrated, and yet it has left us precisely where we were before as respects remedial measures. In a word, the only remedy when blight has stricken a branch is to cut well below the affected part and burn it; if the whole tree seems affected, to dig it out and burn it. I am not aware that any specific applications are of any use except as they may promote a more uniform and healthy development of the tree, thus giving it greater resistance and making it less susceptible to the attack of the blight bacterium. Particularly should undue stimulation of rank fertilizers be avoided, since they induce extraordinary growth which is liable to be soft and spongy, and often unreasonable, running into fall when the tree should be hardening the season's growth. The Seckel pear has the reputation of being one of the most resistant varieties, but it is not proof by any means, as your correspondent has testified.

Blight varies somewhat in different years. The reasons for this are unknown, but appear to be due to more favorable weather conditions some seasons than others. Discouraging as pear culture is, owing to the insidious character of blight, it will pay to watch trees carefully for the first appearance of disease, to cultivate, prune and care for them systematically.—Germantown Telegraph.

Oats and Peas for Soiling.

Excepting clover there is no better soiling crop than a mixture of oats and peas cut green. It can be sown much

earlier than corn, and will be in condition long before corn is ready to cut for green fodder. The pea vines also make it a better ration than green corn at its best, as they supply the nitrogenous element in which corn is deficient. But as the main soiling crop corn will always have the preference, as more can be grown of it per acre than of the peas and oats. By sowing successively until the middle of May, oats and peas can be kept in best condition for soiling until corn fodder has got into tassel. But the latest sown oats and peas should all be used for green fodder as the excess of nitrogen in the soil will make the late oats rust and the late peas mildew so that they cannot be saved for grain. But if there is more of them than can be fed green, the corn and peas make excellent silage if put up just as the grain is beginning to form.—Cultivator.

Alfalfa Replacing Corn.

It is not likely that alfalfa, the clover which has succeeded so well in California, will ever become plentiful in the East. Our wet winters will rot the roots or at least decrease their vigor. On very dry, sandy or gravelly soil it might succeed here. But it seems to be especially adapted to hot and dry climates, and hence its success in the arid regions of the far West. As its root often goes several feet deep it is likely to change the character of the climate, for wherever alfalfa roots have gone water will also go. The alfalfa retains its greenness during the severest droughts. Of course it must be all the time evaporating moisture, and this also will have some effect in changing the climate. Hence in localities too dry for corn, alfalfa is taking its place as a feed for all kinds of stock. It is at the same time fitting the soil for growing corn and other crops.—American Cultivator.

Winter Carnations.

If carnations are wanted for winter blooming in the dwelling or greenhouse, they must be carefully cultivated now. Plants raised from cuttings this spring must have the flower buds nipped off as soon as they show themselves. Follow this treatment all through the summer. Keep the earth around the plants loose, mellow and free from weeds. By fall strong, stout, stocky plants will be had, and, with proper management, a handsome display of choice flowers may be had all through the winter. The last of September they should be potted, taking a large mass of earth up with the roots. After they are nicely potted water freely and set the pots in a partially shaded place until they finally recover. The earth must be kept moist, but not wet, in the pots. They thrive best in a cool temperature—from thirty-five to fifty degrees. They grow nicely in a well-protected cold frame.—The American.

Alsike Clover.

It is no wonder that alsike clover so often proves a disappointment to farmers who sow it, thinking that it will, like other clover, at least remain in the ground two full years. Alsike clover seeds, with its first crop. Then, unless the clover has been cut before it fairly got into blossom, the root will not sprout again, and the farmer is left with a bare stubble the remainder of the summer. Some permanent grass should always be sown with alsike clover. Timothy is one of the best, as it is a patient grass, growing a little beneath the clover early in the season, and then shooting up quickly and coming into head when the ground is cleared off for it to do so. The alsike roots, being dead, begin at once to decay in the soil. They are so rich in plant food that timothy sown with alsike always makes a better sod, and will last longer than when it is grown alone.

Weaning Lambs.

It is not always safe to separate the ewes and lambs suddenly, especially in warm weather, when any unusual condition in the ewe may lead to unexpected trouble. The rule must be a close oversight of the flock, one by one, and the drafting off of those ewes whose lambs may be safely separated from them permanently.—Sheep Breeder.

Farm Notes.

If weeds are annual they will soon disappear if not allowed to produce seeds; if they are perennial, keep them cut down so as to prevent them from making leaves. Leaves are the breathing organs of plants, and to frequently cut down the plants as fast as they begin to grow will soon put an end to them.

Currying the horses when they have become dry after their return from the day's work relieves them of itching due to attacks of insects and opens the pores of the skin. If they are well rubbed down and also given a brisk brushing they will feel better and also be in better condition for work the next day.

Four times as much can be produced on an acre by the use of wheel hoes and other hand implements than by the ordinary cultivation with horse power, as the hand implements will allow of growing the plants closer in the rows, and the rows need not be more than twelve inches apart, but in so doing the crop must be supplied with an abundance of plant food and carefully attended to.

In Michigan a law is in force which requires all orchards infested with injurious insects to be sprayed or disinfected. This law is enforced by three commissioners in each township, who are appointed on petition of ten freeholders. If the owner refuses to do the work the commissioners can do it and tax costs against him. Thus far the law works well, and its justness is recognized. No man has a right to grow weeds or breed insects to destroy his neighbor's crops or fruit.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for August 29.

Golden Text—"Take heed, and beware of covetousness."—Luke 12: 15. Paul Opposed at Ephesus is the subject of this lesson, Acts 19: 21-34. We now return to the narrative in the Acts, and take up the story of Paul's difficulty at Ephesus on account of the maker of shrines. The events between the last lesson in Acts (lesson 5) and the present must be carefully reviewed, if the pupils are to get any clear idea of Paul's career.

The events intervening may be briefly summarized, from the book of Acts, as follows: After spending a year and six months in Corinth (A. D. 52-54), Paul was accused before the proconsul, Gallio, but the prosecution came to nothing, owing to Gallio's lack of interest (Acts 18: 12-17). Paul stayed some time longer and then departed for Ephesus. On the way he stopped at Cenchreae, near Corinth, where he had his head shorn in fulfillment of a vow, the exact nature of which is not clear (18: 18). He stayed but a short time in Ephesus, being in haste to reach Jerusalem in time for a feast, supposed to be either the passover or Pentecost (18: 19-21). Sailing from Ephesus direct for Caesarea, he went from the latter place to Jerusalem and "saluted the church," and then returned to Antioch (18: 22). Thus ended the second missionary journey.

The third journey began by a land trip through central Asia Minor, "the region of Galatia and Phrygia in order, establishing all the disciples" (18: 23). He then, "having passed through the upper country, came to Ephesus" (19: 1). There occurred the incident of the twelve disciples who had misunderstood John's baptism, not understanding John's prophecy of one who was to follow, and not knowing of the Holy Spirit. After their Christian baptism, Paul laid his hands on them, and the Holy Spirit came on them (19: 2-7). Then, for about three months, he preached to the Jews in the synagogue; until further work of that sort seemed unprofitable (19: 8, 9). Then for two years he taught and preached, using as headquarters the building occupied by one Tyrannus as a school. (19: 9, 10.) Miracles were wrought by Paul (19: 12). At the end of these two years occurred the disturbance which is narrated in the present lesson. These events must be gone over, at any rate in sufficient detail to make clear in the minds of all the general chronology of the period.

Explanatory.

One thing worth noticing about Paul's methods is that he constantly used the services of others, when a less wise man would have felt obliged to go himself in spite of other and more important duties.

The worship of the Ephesian Diana (or Artemis, as her name was in Greek) was one of the things for which the city was noted. The temple was one of the so-called "seven wonders of the world." It was of marble, in the Ionic style, 425 feet in length and 220 in breadth, with columns sixty feet high. The wood used was cypress and cedar; decorations were in rich colors, and there were paintings and statues in abundance. The famous image itself, however, which was supposed to have fallen from the sky, was extremely rude, carved from wood. It represented Diana as an oriental rather than the Greek goddess whose graceful appearance as a huntress is so familiar in ancient art.

"Certain of the chiefs of Asia": this should be "Asiarchs." The Asiarchs were ten men chosen annually from the chief towns in proconsular Asia to superintend the games and festivals held every year in honor of the gods and the Roman emperor. They were chosen from the wealthier class of citizens, since, like the Roman aristocracy, they were required to provide for these exhibitions at their own expense. Those who had filled the office once retained the title for the rest of life. They were thus prominent men, and the fact that Paul had friends among them shows how rapidly the gospel had spread in Ephesus.

Here is a vivid picture of a typical crowd, gathered for some reason unknown to most of them, and unwilling to disperse without some exciting incident. The meaning of this episode seems to be that the Jews desired to assure the multitude that they had no sympathy with the Christians, and thus escape the blind wrath which was likely to overwhelm everybody of the hated Jewish race, whatever his belief. Greeks and Romans were constantly confusing Jews and Christians. Alexander's attempt was to make this matter plain to the howling mob. But it was a vain attempt.

The lesson should by all means include the rest of the story, vs. 35-41. The "town clerk," whose speech quieted the crowd, was a much more important man than this translation of his title would indicate. He was keeper of the public records, presided over public assemblies, and had other important duties. He might better be called "the recorder," or "the chancellor." His address is a skillful one, appealing not only to the good sense of the citizens, but to their prudence, reminding them of the severe punishment which the imperial government was accustomed to mete out to rioters and disturbers of the peace. No inference can be drawn that this city recorder really sympathized with Paul, for his whole speech may have been simply that of a clever politician; but it served Paul just as well.

Teaching Hints.

Compare these tactics of Demetrius with those of the liquor dealers of our time, and show the unblushing selfishness of his appeal. Bring out the folly of the human mind, which is capable of such superstition even in a high state of civilization.

The church at Ephesus grew and prospered notwithstanding these obstacles. Its influence spread throughout all the province of Asia, and during this period were probably founded the other six of the seven churches of Asia, to which John wrote his Revelation. Between Paul's time and the writing of the Revelation, which may have been an interval of anywhere from five years to thirty or more, the Ephesian Christians fell back somewhat. Read John's message to them in Rev. 2: 1-7.

Next Lesson—"Gentiles Giving for Jewish Christians."—2 Cor. 9: 1-11.

HUNTED TO HIS DEATH

ENRAGED FARMERS KILL A MAN NEAR CHICAGO.

Human Brute Attacks Mrs. Fenska. Is Driven to a Cornfield, Holds Pursuers at Bay for Two Hours, and Is Finally Overpowered.

Details of the Tragedy.

Swift vengeance was meted out Thursday afternoon to a man who made a murderous assault upon Mrs. Paulina Fenska, wife of Karl Fenska, a poor German farmer living in Leyden township, one mile from the village of Franklin Park, Cook County, Ill.

A party of infuriated farmers, armed with rifles, revolvers, pitchforks and other implements, started in pursuit of the man, who had fled from the lonely farm-house into the nearby corn field. The house into the nearby corn field. The man, who was a stranger in the locality and whose identity is still unknown, made a vicious fight for his life. He was armed with two huge revolvers and he fought his pursuers until his body was riddled with shot and he fell helpless to the ground.

When this moment came the farmers acted like madmen. They jumped upon the half-unconscious wretch and almost tore his body to pieces. They kicked him, stamped upon him, beat him over the head with rakes, hoes and rifle barrels, and pinned him to the earth with the sharp prongs of the pitchforks. When they were through the man was little more than a mass of battered flesh and blood. His body contained a score of bullets and his head was beaten almost into a jelly.

The battle between the fugitive and the men who hunted him lasted over two hours. The stranger repeatedly loaded his revolver with cartridges which he carried in his pockets. He held the farmers at bay again and again, notwithstanding his legs had been riddled with bullets. He attempted many times to kill the foremost of his assailants. He would take deliberate aim and fire four or five shots at the nearest man to him.

Pursuers Are Unharmful.

But his marksmanship was bad and he failed to wound any of his pursuers. He fled from corn field to corn field, took his stand behind trees and rail fences, was hunted like a wild beast, and fought with all the desperate courage of a man who knows that his life is at stake and that there is only one chance in a thousand to escape. The stranger took this chance. He fought like a rat in a trap and died like one.

Mannheim is thirteen miles from the Chicago Union depot on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. It is part of the incorporated village of Franklin Park. There is a large settlement of small German farmers about Mannheim.

Thursday morning Karl Fenska, along with other farmers in the settlement, went to Johann Hanson's place to help him thrash his wheat. The field in which the thrashers were at work was 300 yards from Fenska's dwelling.

Stranger at the Door.

At 11 o'clock, while Mrs. Fenska was at home looking after the children, a stranger appeared at the door. His first utterance showed that he was a German. "Where is your husband?" asked the stranger.

"He is working on Hanson's farm, thrashing wheat," replied Mrs. Fenska.

"Is that very far away?" queried the man.

"Not very far," she answered.

"But how far?" again asked the man, insisting.

"The woman then went on to explain just where her husband was working, and this seemed to satisfy the visitor, who immediately began to make himself at home.

Mrs. Fenska has four children. They are Gustav, aged 9; Friedrich, aged 6; Augusta, aged 4; and Mary, a babe in arms. The man went over to where little Augusta was playing on the floor and began to pet the child, patting its cheeks. Mrs. Fenska told him he was not wanted and had better go away. The man pulled out his watch and remarked that it was 11 o'clock. Mrs. Fenska's clock showed 11:30 and he said her clock was fast. The man was undoubtedly figuring at what time Fenska and the other men were likely to come to the house for dinner.

Strikes Her a Terrible Blow.

"And you want me to go, do you?" remarked the man. The next moment he struck her a terrible blow in the face with his fist, knocking her against the wall. He then hit her again and knocked her to the floor, where she remained in a half-conscious condition. The brute began kicking her as she lay on the floor, and bruised her frightfully around the body.

The woman crawled along the floor to the water pail and washed some of the blood out of her eyes. She then picked up her baby and, crawling and staggering, managed to make her way to the field where her husband was at work.

Tells the Thrashers.

She gave a general description of the man and then fell unconscious. There were fifteen or twenty hands at work thrashing the wheat when Mrs. Fenska appeared and told her terrible story. With shouts of anger they dropped their work and hurried away for firearms. Among these farmers were Frank Baker, Henry Wiemerslage, Fritz Kossack, Henry Rhoda, Karl Linneway, Adolph Rolfs, George Koltze, Johann Nestling, Louis Koltze, Fred Koltze, Jr., Henry Kanberg, William Kozolek, Johann Hanson.

The men, soon re-enforced by others, quickly armed themselves with pitchforks, clubs, army muskets and stones, and within an hour had their victim surrounded in a corn field. He ran from cover to cover; one pursuer climbed a telegraph pole, and though he was the target for a score of shots from the desperado's revolver, kept his companions informed of the latter's position. Not until the hunted man had expended all his ammunition and been wounded so severely as to prevent further flight, was he overpowered.

Notes of Current Events.

J. C. Parmelee, a leather merchant at Sedalia, Mo., made an assignment. Liabilities, \$10,000; assets about same figure.

Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia is very domestic in his tastes, and when through with the cares of office amuses himself playing the violin.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists began at Niagara Falls Tuesday. About 200 physicians were in attendance.

IT WAS MURDER

The Coroner's Jury Brought in a Verdict to That Effect.

DOCTORS' TESTIMONY SHOWED THIS

He Was Murdered and His Body Thrown into the River.

The coroner's jury met at 9 o'clock today and while no new witnesses were sworn, the doctors made more positive statements than on Monday. Dr. Shaw swore: "I think Beckwith was dead when he was put in the water. My conclusion is that death was caused from bruises or blows received before he got into the water. This is the result of mature deliberation, based upon the conditions found." Dr. Schmidt's testimony was practically the same.

Word was received here by telephone about 7:30 o'clock to-night, that the jury had brought in a verdict that George Beckwith came to his death at the hands of a party or parties unknown, and that his body was thrown into the river.



August Hatfield has been quite ill. Miss Maggie Miller is in Cleveland this week. Percy Brooks is quite ill again with fever. James L. Harrington was in Ann Arbor Sunday. William H. Barr of Saline was in town Sunday. Mrs. Jacob Shaver is visiting her son in Albion. Miss Adah Schenk is visiting friends in Detroit. Dr. H. W. Schmidt was in Ann Arbor this week. Don McCall of Waterloo was in Chelsea Monday. Walter Bain of Ann Arbor visited Chelsea last week. Miss Cavanaugh of Ann Arbor was in town Tuesday. Ira Freer of Jackson is visiting relatives in Chelsea. Mrs. Steven Laird is entertaining her sister of Homer. Miss Lucy Leach spent Saturday with friends in Dexter. William Bury of Ann Arbor was in town Saturday. Martin E. Fuller of Jackson spent Sunday in Chelsea. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Schanz are visiting friends in Detroit. Arthur Laubengeyer spent Sunday with friends in Saline. Mrs. Charles Bowen of Ypsilanti was in Chelsea Wednesday. Master Elmer Freer has been visiting his grandparents in Lima. Miss Susie Dean of Parma visited relatives in Chelsea this week. George Fuller and Will Schnaitman visited Ann Arbor Sunday. Fred Mapes is spending the week at his old home in Plainfield. Martin Wachenhut and son of Ann Arbor were in town Saturday. Miss Eva Foster of Jackson visited friends in Chelsea this week. Mrs. A. L. Brown is visiting her father, Fred Mensing of South street. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Welch left Tuesday for a visit with Rome friends. Miss Flora Hepfer is now distributing mail in the Chelsea postoffice. Miss Blanche Cushman of Dexter is the guest of Mrs. H. S. Holmes. Miss Vale Burton has gone to Jackson where she will spend some time. Miss Mabel Gilliam is visiting her brother in Harrisville this week. Miss Hattie Arms of Lansing is visiting Mrs. A. Burkhardt of East street. Mrs. C. J. Chandler returned Saturday from a visit with Lansing friends. Miss Marjory Kingsley of Manchester is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Calkins. Mrs. Levi Whipple has returned from a long visit with friends in Albion. Mrs. Michael Foster has returned from a visit with relatives in Grass Lake. Mrs. James Smith and Mrs. Thomas Leech spent last week in Grass Lake. Miss Ella Purchase has been visiting Mrs. Frank Burkhardt of North Lake. Mrs. James S. Gorman is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Bingham of Dundee. Mrs. Alice Gorman has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gorman of London. Mrs. Sarah Palmer of Railroad street has been quite ill but is now recovering. Mr. and Mrs. George Beckwith returned to their home in Detroit, Tuesday. James Wade moved his family into his new house on Congdon street this week.

Archie Clark visited Ypsilanti Sunday. Earl Scott of Ann Arbor was in Chelsea Monday. Ralph Holmes has been visiting friends in Plymouth. Charles Sweigart of Toledo is visiting Dr. H. H. Avery. Miss Kate Staffan has been visiting friends in Jackson. Miss Alice Gorman will spend Sunday with Detroit friends. Miss Cora Bowen returned to her home in Ypsilanti Monday. Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Blake of Ann Arbor were in town Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Klein were Manchester visitors Sunday. Arthur Easterie is spending the week with Ann Arbor friends. Mrs. Burt Taylor is visiting her mother in Ann Arbor this week. Mrs. Charles Merker has returned from a visit with friends in Leslie. Mrs. Taylor of Ann Arbor spent the first of the week in Chelsea. John Martin of Ann Arbor is visiting Herbert McKune of this place. Miss Grace White of Ann Arbor is visiting Mrs. Wm. Grey this week. Mrs. Charles Canfield has been visiting friends in Ann Arbor this week. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Congdon of Dexter spent Sunday at Hiram Pierce's. Dr. Reilly of Adrian occupied the pulpit of St. Mary's church Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. George Seckinger of Jackson were in town this week. Miss Josephine Hoppe leaves next Monday for Seattle, Washington. Christie Lehman of Ann Arbor was the guest of Arthur Easterie last week. Mrs. William Stocking of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with Chelsea relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ives of Unadilla visited Chelsea the first of this week. H. S. Holmes, Master Howard and Miss Edna Holmes visited Detroit Monday. Mrs. Mary Ives is spending some time with relatives in Durand and Bancroft. C. Le Roy Hill spent Sunday with Mrs. and Mrs. Herbert Beals of Clark's Lake. Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit is spending the week with her friends here. Master Freddie Schleichner of Ann Arbor visited Miss Bertha Schumacher Sunday. Miss Lizzie Treat of Grass Lake has been spending a few days with Mrs. Wm. Self. Mrs. Arthur Congdon has returned from a long visit with her daughter in Saline. Mr. and Mrs. C. Klein, Miss Anna and Miss Ida Klein spent Sunday in Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Babcock of Grass Lake spent Sunday with relatives in Chelsea. Miss Fannie Emmett has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Charles Wines, this week. Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Francois of Ann Arbor are trying the North Lake breezes this week. Mrs. Gilbert Martin and her daughter, Marguerette, spent last week with friends in Jackson. Wm. West and family of Dansville spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schnaitman. Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Heath and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sell of Chicago are visiting relatives here. Miss Nellie Miller of Bridgewater is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Roedel. Miss Adah Prudden has returned from Ypsilanti where she has been attending summer school. Miss Edith Congdon spent several days of this week with her sister, Mrs. William Barr of Saline. Miss Cora Alexander of Ann Arbor has been visiting Miss Carrie Rockwell for the past week. Miss Edna Bacon of Ann Arbor is visiting at the home of William Bacon of Orchard street. Miss Mabel Hassler returned to Chelsea this week for a short visit with Miss Nen Wilkinson. Mrs. H. M. Avery is quite ill at the home of her son, Dr. H. H. Avery of Jefferson street. Mrs. F. X. Gasselin and daughter Rae, of Chicago, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Keenan. Roy and Walter Glover of Saline are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Amelia Glover of Orchard street. Mrs. Louis Hindelang and Miss Mary Hindelang are spending the week with friends in Detroit. Miss Nellie Phillips of Detroit is visiting her cousins, the Misses Conaty of South Main street. Mr. and Mrs. James McLaren, Jr., will soon occupy the Charles Smith residence on Orchard street. Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Mark Patterson of Steubenville, Ohio. Mrs. J. S. Cummings has been spending a few days in Jackson with Mrs. Lula Johnson Christy this week. Misses Mamie and Anna Ganby of Detroit were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy McKune this week. Misses Edith and May Gorman visited their cousin, Miss Mamie Tuomey of Ann Arbor a few days of last week.

Bert Foster and Harry Watkins of Grass Lake spent Sunday with relatives here. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Froer of Jefferson street spent Sunday with relatives in Ann Arbor. Miss Ida Webb of Saline is visiting Mrs. George A. BeGole of South Main street. Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker spent several days of this week with relatives in Stockbridge. Mrs. E. Winters is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Cawilshaw of Grand Rapids. Miss Lida Weatherwax of Jackson has been visiting Miss Vale Burton of Summit street. Bert Grey leaves next week for Elyria, Ohio, where he will attend school the coming year. Mrs. Burkhardt and Mrs. VanDusen of Saline spent Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Hathaway. Mr. and Mrs. Finley Hammond and son of Chicago are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Hammond of this place. Mrs. Enos, who has been spending the summer with friends in Chelsea, returned Monday to her home in New York. Mrs. Charles Smith of Ypsilanti, who has been in Chelsea for some time, has left for her new home in Detroit. Earle Schumacher, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schumacher of South Main street, has been quite ill. Dr. Thomas Shaw of Ypsilanti was in town Sunday to conduct the post mortem examination on the body of George Beckwith. Allan Rockwell leaves Saturday for Howell to resume his duties as principal of the schools of that city for the coming year. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dunklee of Greenfield, Massachusetts, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. M. M. Van Tyne of South Main street. C. M. Stephens and family, who have been spending the summer in the country, have returned to their home on East Middle street. Mrs. Ed. Clark and children of Ypsilanti, who have been spending some time with relatives here, returned to their home Monday. Miss Irene Connolly of Toledo accompanied Dr. Reilly, her cousin, to Chelsea, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy McKune this week. Miss Irene Clark, who has been spending the past two months here with her aunt, Mrs. Amelia Glover, has returned to her home in Ypsilanti. Miss Kate Gorman and Miss Dora Harrington are spending some time in Detroit and Cleveland, and will take a trip up the lakes before their return. Rev. and Mrs. J. H. McIntosh and Miss Alice McIntosh of Stockbridge, and Mrs. Jesse McIntosh and her daughter Vera, of Ashton, Wisconsin, are in town today. Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Leach have returned to their home in Albion, after spending a month in Chelsea. Mr. Leach has been employed in E. Rooke's Bakery. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wood, Mrs. Emma Stimson, Miss Matie Stimson, Saxe Stimson, John Hoover and John Cole went from Chelsea on the G. A. R. excursion last Saturday. Miss Jennie Tuttle has returned to New York, where she will enter upon her professional work as nurse with Miss Saybolt, who spent some time with her at her home in Chelsea since their graduation.

QUEER LIBRARY FREAKS.

Funny Requests for Books That Amuse and Amaze Employees.

Once in awhile the clerks in the public library get hold of a good joke through the ignorance of people who come there to take out books. It was not long ago that a woman who was anxious to join the Daughters of the American Revolution came there to look up her family history and get her facts and claims ready to submit to the committee on membership. She went about it in rather a queer way. After looking about aimlessly through the index for a time she discovered "Lossing's Family History of the United States." She wrote her request for the books on one of the cards provided for that purpose and was quite indignant with the clerk who handed it to her because it did not contain what she wanted. It was not long after this incident that another woman, who, from her dress and appearance, the clerks thought, might be literary, wrote on one of the cards a request for "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." "Holmes' Autocrat, do you want?" politely asked the clerk. "Oh, I don't care whose it is," was the reply. "I only want to find out if it is proper to use toothpicks at the breakfast table." Another request for a magazine which the applicant said was called Brain kept one of the clerks busy hunting half an hour before he discovered that what was wanted was the magazine called Mind. Still another clerk was shocked the other day by a request for Washington Irving's "Alabama." The clerk mildly suggested "Alhambra."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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."

A Workman and His Work.

The wife of a friend of mine is the possessor of a thin gold watch chain. It is something after the pattern of a cable. Each link is finely finished, and the workmanship is that of an artist. In examining it closely one would even think that the person who made it was in love with his work. It is a mechanical masterpiece. My friend made it a gift to his wife about 15 years ago, and it is not only highly prized by her on that account, but also because of its design and finish. A week or two ago one of the links broke.

"I will get that fixed for you all right," said my friend. "I know just the man to take it to. He is not a jeweler, but a machinist by trade, and I would rather give a job like this to him than to a jeweler. He has a mechanical genius which runs to work of this kind."

My friend took the chain to the genius. He has a small, mean looking shop in an ancient, dilapidated building in an unlikely street down town. He examined the chain carefully and appeared to become reflective over it. Then his face lit up with a smile as he said: "I remember this chain very well. I made it 15 years ago."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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.

Something to Depend On.

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

The Sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are the largest in the world because the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful, perfect, permanent.

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

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

Lost—On the road between Chelsea and Grass Lake, a pair of gold bow spectacles. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to M. E. Fuller, Jackson, Mich.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH.**

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

What To Do.

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

There is Joy in Turning The Improved U. S.



"The No. 5 Improved U. S. Separator is working to my entire satisfaction, the skim milk showing only 1-2 hundredths of one per cent of butter fat." F. L. TOLMAN. Bardwell's Ferry, Mass., Feb. 11, 1897.

I would be glad to have a few farmers try the U. S. Separator. Write me and I will call on you and show you the practical working of the machine.

G. M. VOORHEES,

Agent for Washtenaw.

Ypsilanti, Mich.

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Does not always mean comfort, satisfaction and enjoyment of life. There is always the danger of falling off. To stay in always the danger, bred from constant vigorous health. As soon as you get to wobbling take . . .

make your liver lively, send pure blood pulsing through your veins, keep your bowels open, lift the strain from your brain, and stay on the "high horse." Buy a box to-day at the nearest drug store, 10c, 25c, or 50c, or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.

CANDY CATHARTIC

CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

Address: STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Yerington's College.

St. Louis, Michigan, will open its seventh year, September 27, 1897. Courses: Teachers' Commercial, Shorthand, Penmanship, English, Music, Elocution and Physical Culture. Tuition: For any or all studies in the college, 12 weeks, \$10; 24 weeks, \$16; 36 weeks, \$18. The common branches (Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography) with private lessons in music and all free class drills, for above tuition. The common branches with All Free Class Drills (without private lessons in Music) only \$15 a year. Free Class Drills are plain and ornamental penmanship, reading, spelling, letter writing, music, elocution, physical culture, debating and parliamentary work. Students may club where they may have use of boarding house complete, for 50c a week and furnish their own provision for a trifle. All studies in the college handled by professionals. Our Commercial and Shorthand graduates hold the best positions in our largest cities. Not one from our teachers' course has failed at teachers' examination during the past two years. Drop a card for free catalogue to C. W. YERINGTON, St. Louis, Michigan. 33

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or \$1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Excursion Rates.

Jackson County Sunday School Rally, at Jackson, September 2. One fare for round trip.

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.

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

A. O. U. W. of Michigan reunion at Detroit August 27, 1897. Rate—one and one-third first class limited fare for round trip. Children one-half the adult rate. Date of sale August 27; limit to return, August 28 inclusive. Not good on limited trains.

Two Millions a Year.

When people buy try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved, that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

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

Rudy's File Suppository

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

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 Ypsilanti 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 Saline the third Friday of September, 1897.

W. N. LISTER, Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, July 23, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 96,052.59
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	98,452.40
Banking house	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,841.94
Due from banks in reserve cities	15,303.71
Due from other banks and bankers	5,000.00
Exchanges for clearing house	338.69
Checks and cash items	4,654.96
Nickels and cents	178.37
Gold coin	2,322.50
Silver coin	1,037.75
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,587.00
Total	\$235,969.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund	5,671.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,968.90
Dividends unpaid	191.50
Commercial deposits subject to check	20,738.92
Commercial certificates of deposit	62,057.63
Savings deposits	21,484.43
Savings certificates of deposits	63,837.63
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.

Geo. P. GLAZIER, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1897.

Theo. E. Wood, Notary Public. Wm. J. KNAFF, H. S. HOLMES, W. P. SCHENK, Directors.


Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of a new idea for a product? Write JOHN WIDENBACH & Co., Patent Agents, Washington, D. C. for their \$100 prize plan and have list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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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.

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AT LOTS

CHAPTER XII (Continued)

Beatrix gave her mother and uncle a most animated account of the interview with the artist; but she refrained from telling them that she had mistaken Beltran Carey's photograph for a fancy photograph meant for King Arthur; nor did she tell them how the clear, bright, blue eyes had seemed to look into her very soul.

"I want you to like Mr. Carey, uncle," she said; "he is most intellectual."

"I will like him then, Tris; I will ask him to dine with us. I am glad you have met some one whom you admire."

"He is a man—he is a hero."

On that evening Beatrix went with Mrs. Carden, a fashionable brunette, to the opera. Looking round the house during one of the intervals, she saw a face that impressed her greatly. It was very lovely, fair, and framed in shining golden hair—a proud face, with wonderful scarlet lips and chiseled features. What impressed her so greatly was that the face at different times wore quite a different aspect. When anyone was in the box talking to the owner of it, it was most brilliant, most animated; but when she was alone, a mask, almost like a mask of stone, came over it—the ripple of laughter died away, the warm, sunny coloring faded, the light in the eyes faded, the whole face changed. Beatrix watched it for some time, and then appealed to Mrs. Carden for information.

"Who is the lovely blonde lady with the blue velvet and diamonds in the third box?" she asked.

Mrs. Carden raised her opera glass and looked.

"That is Lady Rayner," she replied, "one of my dearest friends."

"How beautiful she is—but how sad!" said Beatrix.

"Sad? Some people are never content, never would be content, if they had all the world," declared Mrs. Carden, contemptuously.

"Is she not happy, not content?" asked Beatrix.

"You say she looks sad, so I imagine she cannot be content, though why I cannot understand."

"Is she married?" was the next question.

"Married! Yes. She married Lord Otho Rayner, who was supposed to have a very large income. She has the finest diamonds in London; they are something wonderful. And she drives the finest horses in the park. If you like, I will introduce you to Lady Rayner."

"I should like it very much," replied Beatrix; and when the ladies stood together in the crush-room, the introduction took place.

From the first moment Beatrix liked her new acquaintance. She liked her fair, lovely face, with its curious changes from gay to grave. Now, as they stood talking, Lady Rayner looked bright, animated and happy; a few minutes afterward she was standing alone, and looked as though a sudden might had affected her; and then again, when Beatrix spoke to her, the grave sadness vanished as if by magic.

"They talked for a short time longer, and when about to separate Lady Rayner took Beatrix by the hand."

"Something tells me we are to be friends," she said. "I hope such will be the case."

The sweet, and face with its strange gleams of laughter touched Beatrix.

"I shall be pleased," she said simply; but the tone was sincere.

"Is Lord Rayner what people call a nice man?" Miss Lennox asked of Mrs. Carden. That worldly lady laughed.

"He ought to be," she replied—"every one looks at him through a golden haze."

"Does his wife look at him through a golden haze, Mrs. Carden?" inquired Beatrix.

Mrs. Carden laid her hand on the young girl's.

"Will you believe this," she said—"that the most miserable people in the world are those who take life in earnest?"

Before the eyes of "Princess Charlie's" laughter rose the earnest face of an earnest man—Beltran Carey—and her whole soul rose in hot rebellion against the foolish words.

"How can you speak so?" she cried. And then, feeling ashamed of her warmth, she said: "It is not right of you who should know better, to teach the young and the ignorant such a doctrine. Suppose I were to believe you?"

"You would do a very wise thing, my dear," replied Mrs. Carden, calmly. "I repeat that to be happy in this world you must take life more as a jest than in earnest."

CHAPTER XIII

Beatrix looked forward with some interest to her visit to lovely Lady Rayner. She was out of the common order; there was something about her different from the frivolous people who talked about life as a jest.

"I am so glad to see you," said Lady Rayner, when Beatrix entered her tasty little boudoir.

If money could give happiness, if magnificence could produce comfort, Lady Rayner ought to have had it. The little boudoir in which she sat was exquisitely furnished. The hangings were of violet velvet and white lace, the carpet had a white ground with violets lying as though they had just fallen upon it; there were a few rare pictures; a masterpiece by Canova stood between the violet velvet hangings; there were a few beautiful bronzes, exquisite vases, jardinières filled with rarest flowers. Lady Rayner herself was very lovely, but her face was pale, and her eyes looked as though she had been weeping. She held out both hands in greeting to "Princess Charlie's" daughter.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Ready But Refreshing Honesty of a Manton Man—Insurance Companies Must Pay Up or Quit Business—Primitive Ways of a Justice.

After fifteen years.

A letter was received by the Washtenaw County treasurer which is unique in the history of the county. It was from A. B. Derbyshire of Manton, Mich., and ran as follows: "Some years ago, when the Wabash Railroad was first built, and while living in Augusta township, I was called on to serve as juror in the Circuit Court. As I was about to return home the clerk gave me a check to go by way of Milan to Willis and thence home, making about twenty-four miles. I could get home by way of Ypsilanti. After taking the T. & A. train, the conductor informed me that there was no connection at Milan, so I changed at Pittsford, and went by way of Ypsilanti. It happened to occur to me while in Ann Arbor that I had overdrawn, and, seeing that it should be paid, I sent you postoffice order for eighty-five cents and three cents for a receipt." As the money was paid out some fifteen years ago, the treasurer has decided to return the eighty-five cents to the old gentleman.

Defied the Governor.

Deputy Attorney General Chase returned to Lansing from Manistiquette, where he investigated the alleged malicious arrest of ex-Prosecuting Attorney Carey W. Dutton for perjury and caused him to be discharged. The justice of the peace before whom the examination was to be held at first defied the deputy attorney general and the power of Gov. Pingree, who sent him there, stating that he should go on with the examination anyway; that he had promised the boys he would hold Dutton for trial and that they would ratify him if he did not do so. At last the justice consented to release the ex-prosecutor upon condition that he be allowed to read the Governor's letter to the crowd which came to attend the examination. He was permitted to do so, and the prisoner was discharged.

May Revoke Charters.

As the result of an examination, Insurance Commissioner Campbell has notified the Wolverine Mutual, the Tri-County and the Commercial Fire Insurance companies, all of Saginaw, that unless they collect sufficient assessments within the next sixty days to pay legitimate losses that have become liabilities, and also comply with other requirements of the law, their right to issue policies will be revoked. The examination disclosed that the companies have more than 2,700 paid-up notes, whereas their policies declare all contracts void if notes given for premiums are not paid at maturity. The companies have some \$10,000 of unpaid losses, while their cash on hand is but \$173. They are all under one management.

Fire at Benton Harbor.

Fire started evening at Benton Harbor destroyed the French house, owned by A. Jerue; the residence of John Holmes and John Fonger, the Colby-Hinkley Company's stove mill, Perry's cooper shop and two barns, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. A hard wind was blowing toward town and for a time it was thought the entire city was doomed. The St. Joseph fire department was called. The guests of the French house lost all their belongings, and some escaped in their night robes. The fire was set by tramps in one of the barns.

Miserly Hermit Beaten by Robbers.

Two men pounced on William Duggan, a 70-year-old hermit living near Howlandburg, as he stood in his kitchen Friday at noon and pounded him to insensibility with clubs, robbed him of \$35 and left him for dead. He revived and went to a neighbor's, where his cuts were sewed up and his left arm set. The men escaped on the run. Duggan lived in a horrible den and from his miserly life was supposed to have money. He was a bachelor and owned a large farm. He will probably recover.

Minor State Matters.

Ralph Plant, the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Plant, 87 Third street, was drowned in Mona lake, near Muskegon.

The entire underground force of the Crystal Falls mine struck for higher pay, but returned to work until their demand was placed before the company at Cleveland.

A stranger appeared at Deisler's undertaking rooms in Saginaw and asked Deisler what he would give for his body. He said he had tramped from New York to Saginaw in search of work and was discouraged.

The dam at Liberty Mills broke Tuesday and washed away three bridges and overflowed much lowland along the Grand river. The break was caused by the recent heavy local showers in Liberty township. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

The Haight block at Kalamazoo collapsed Wednesday morning with a loud crash. Mrs. Ella Coats escaping only a moment before, scantly clad, F. S. Persing had his stock of hardware ruined; loss \$3,000. Mrs. Haight's loss is the same. The cause is in question and will probably be decided in the courts.

Alex. Becker committed suicide at South Haven by shooting himself in the head, while drunk. His landlady told him she would have to have some money, as he was behind on his board, and if he could not pay he had better move out. He was under the influence of liquor and was angry in an instant, and said he would leave. He went to his room, packed his trunk, then placed a thirty-two caliber revolver just back of his left temple and fired. He lived for several hours. Becker was married, but has not lived with his wife for several months.

One hundred and fifty miners, the entire working force of the Saginaw Coal Co., went on strike for an advance of wages.

Rasmus Jorgensen, who lives on the town line between Sidney and Montcalm townships, east of Greenville, was killed by a runaway team belonging to George Johnson. Johnson's team was in charge of an employee who was putting Paris green on a potato field. Two horses became frightened and ran into the road and knocked Jorgensen down and broke his neck. He leaves a widow and family in good circumstances.

WOODMEN IN A FIGHT

RIOT FOLLOWS AN ATTEMPT TO MOVE RECORDS.

One Man Fatally Hurt and Several Injured—Rock Islanders Repelled by Citizens of Fulton—History of the Trouble in the Order.

A Frightful Battle.

In an attempt by people of Rock Island Friday afternoon to secure possession of the books and belongings at the headquarters of the Modern Woodmen of America in Fulton, Ill., a general riot ensued. The list of injured is: Ed. Barr, head and arms injured; Will Bennett, city marshal, head cut, wound believed to be fatal; James Carrier, head cut; P. J. Casey, badly injured on head; W. H. Flanagan, head badly cut; Chris Miller, head cut; L. D. Plank, cut about the head; J. Slomberg, cut about the head.

Start from Rock Island.

Judge Geel of Rock Island had rendered his decision dissolving the injunction which restrained the officials of the Modern Woodmen of America from removing the books and other belongings of the head office from Fulton, Ill., to Rock Island. A special train was started from Rock Island over the Burlington road for Fulton, carrying about 600 men, well armed. They reached Fulton about 6 o'clock and marched up to the Woodman building in military style. The Fulton people had been apprised of the move by telephone and were ready to defend the books and papers of the head office. They were assisted by a large force from Clinton and Lyons, their neighboring cities, just across the Mississippi.

General Fight Resumes.

A general fire alarm was sounded and hose laid to repel the invaders. When the train arrived the track was torn up on both sides to prevent their escape. A Rock Island man cut the hose. This was the signal for hostilities. Many shots were fired and clubs, rocks and missiles of all kinds used. Quite a number of Rock Islanders were more or less hurt, none very severely. They secured a few books before they were stopped, but were penned in their train by armed deputies. Head Attorney Johnson of the Modern Woodmen, Engineer Mitchell of the special train and a number of others are under arrest.

Another Injunction Secured.

J. D. Andrews of Chicago, attorney for the city of Fulton, went to Sterling on a special train and secured an injunction from J. E. McPherson, master in chancery, which was accompanied by a restraining order. It was served immediately and the records will now remain until it can be tried in the courts.

HISTORY OF TROUBLE.

Fight Centered Around J. C. Root, Founder of the Order.

The great fight, prolonged for so long, to remove the headquarters of the Modern Woodmen of America from Fulton, Ill., to other points, has a very intimate bearing on Omaha, since that city is now the home of one J. C. Root, who established that order and started the long fight by making an effort to have the records of the organization removed to Omaha.

It was in 1879 that the Modern Woodmen of America was organized under the laws of Illinois. The charter expressly stipulated that the headquarters should be located in the State of Illinois. As Fulton was the home of Root, he selected that place as the headquarters of the organization.

It was in 1890, eleven years later, that the idea of a change entered Root's head. Omaha was on the boom and he selected that place as the future home of his company, when he suddenly discovered that the people of Fulton proposed to have a word to say about the matter. When Root attempted to remove the records from the town he was interrupted by an injunction.

The case was determined in favor of Fulton. Root appealed and the Supreme Court confirmed the decision. This fight had provoked much bitterness in the organization and there were many who were not satisfied to have Root at the head of the order, which was essentially an Illinois institution and which he was anxious to remove to some other State.

Then a personal fight was started on Root to oust him as sovereign commander or supreme head of the Modern Woodmen. The matter went through all the State courts and Root was finally defeated.

He at once went to Omaha and started a rival order known as the Woodmen of the World. In the past year he has had some trouble with the Omaha contingent of this order, and some of the members seceded and formed a new order, claiming that Root had perpetuated himself as sovereign commander and was degenerating it into a one-man affair.

The fight to keep the headquarters at Fulton was not reopened until two years ago, when, during the Milwaukee convention, the city of Rock Island, Ill., offered to furnish the order a permanent building at that place if the headquarters were brought there. It was accepted and the records ordered removed.

Told in a Few Lines.

While crossing the river at St. Louis Frank Collins and Joseph Kelly were drowned by the capsizing of their skiff.

George E. Stuart, property clerk in the department of charities of New York City, is short in his accounts \$6,000 and missing. He lost on the races.

John Gordon, alias Lewis Nelson, the negro who murdered William Allen at Brunswick, Miss., on July 15 by clubbing him with a gun barrel, and who was captured in Louisiana; was shot by lynchers.

Michael Devine fatally shot Alexander Gowry at Colon, an Oskaloosa, Ia., gambler. Devine's wife was also slightly wounded. Devine charged Gowry with breaking up his home. He surrendered to the sheriff.

All gambling resorts at Joplin, Mo., have been closed and Marshal Morgan says they shall not be opened during his term. He also proposes to strictly enforce the Sunday saloon law.

It Japan and Spain ever decide to battle for the purpose of thrashing Uncle Sam the rest of creation will witness a performance which will beat "Don Quixote" and "The Mikado" combined.

A post to which a hammock swung broke and fell across the stomach of Louis Fuita, the 8-year-old son of A. J. Fuita of Sedalia, Mo., inflicting internal injuries from which he died in a few minutes.

BONE IN THE DUMPS.

HOW did he get there? Once a vigorous, prosperous business man. How did he get there? By getting in the dumps when his liver was lazy, losing his temper, losing his good sense, losing his business friends.

When You Feel Mean and Irritable

send at once for a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the kind you need in your business, 10c., 25c., 50c., any drug store, or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.

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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 Laundry, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipts, Wedding Stationery, Posters, Visiting Cards, Programs, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

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. ROGUES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

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. SCHNITMAN, Sec.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets, beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c., 25c., 50c.

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The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Suburban Rumors

UNADILLA.

Mrs. Nancy May is visiting her sister at Bellaire.

Sam Little of Jackson spent the first of the week with his brother, James.

Mrs. E. J. May entertained her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Biggs of Leelle over Sunday.

Justin Hadley was relieved of \$17 and his railroad tickets while attending the circus at Ann Arbor last week.

Mrs. Long and son, who have been visiting Mrs. Ann Gaunt, have returned to their home at Philadelphia.

LIMA.

Mrs. George Perry is quite ill.

Rev. A. B. Storms and family of Detroit are the guests of Irving Storms.

Miss Florence Hammond is spending a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. Rockwell.

Miss Amy Morse, who has been spending some time in Battle Creek, has returned home.

William Guerin and family of Ypsilanti accompanied by Mrs. Hostetter of Pennsylvania called at Mrs. O. B. Guerin's last week.

Miss Josephine Hoppe spent Friday at this place bidding her Lima friends adieu, as she will leave on her western trip, Monday, August 30. Although we are sorry to have her leave us, we all join in wishing her a pleasant trip.

SYLVAN.

Mrs. James Young is quite ill.

Mrs. A. Parker is on the sick list.

James Riggs of Detroit is spending a few days here.

Mrs. Charles Stephenson and daughter spent Sunday at this place.

Charles Boyd of Ohio is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. H. C. Boyd.

Fred Loree of Parma spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. S. Tyndall.

William Salisbury is taking in the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo this week.

The Misses Vogelbacher of Wayne are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Mary Merker.

Mrs. L. Winans of Chelsea was the guest of Mrs. William Eisenbeiser one day last week.

WATERLOO.

Dr. H. H. Avery and George A. Beale of Chelsea were in town Sunday.

L. G. Gorton and son of Detroit were the guests Mr. Gorton's mother Sunday.

Mrs. Dean and daughter are in Lansing this week attending the Sunday-school rally.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Avery and children of Los Angeles, Cal., are visiting their many relatives here.

The M. E. S. S. accepted the invitation to attend the Union picnic at Cavanaugh Lake today.

The farmers about here have nearly all had their threshing done, and claim that grain has been a good crop this year.

On Tuesday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. F. Richards was held at the U. B. church of which society she had been a member for thirty-six years. Mrs. Richards was a sister James, George and John Runciman who reside near here.

NORTH LAKE.

R. S. and Miss Amy Whalian are afflicted with hay fever.

Miss Ella Purchase has been visiting friends at this place.

Miss Bernice Allyn is just recovering from a severe illness.

Webster Pierce was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whalian last week.

Mrs. Allyn and daughter, Bernice, are attending a family reunion at Tecumseh.

Herschel Watts cut the end of his finger nearly off while chopping a stick with a draw shave.

The Sunday-school board held a meeting Tuesday evening and elected the following officer: Superintendent, Mattie Glenn; assistant superintendent, E. W. Daniels; secretary, Mary Whalian; assistant secretary, M. R. Griffith; organist, Bernice Allyn; assistant organist, Flora Beckwith; librarian, Amy Whalian; teachers, R. S. Whalian, E. W. Daniels, Mrs. Wm. Glenn, P. E. Noah, Mattie Wood.

Pay the printer.

HERMITS OF GREECE.

RELIGIOUS RECLUSES WHO LIVED IN HOLES IN THE CLIFFS.

They Depend Wholly Upon Charity For Their Sustenance and Remained Always in Their Aerial Caves—The Monastery of St. Stephens.

One of the most curious scenes on the Thessalian frontier is to be found at Kalibaki, some 80 miles by rail above Trikala. The town lies on a plain which is backed by the extraordinary rocks of Meteora, rising precipitously to a great height and commanding the marked attention of travelers. In places the cliffs ascend like a wall to a height of 2,000 feet. They are rough, free from verdure and disfigured by innumerable holes and caves all over their face.

It is these caves and remains of monkish dwellings in them that give the rocks of Meteora the strange, almost prehistoric appearance that has made them famous.

There are several monasteries at Kalibaki. The largest is St. Stephen's. Unlike the other monasteries, this is reached by a drawbridge thrown across a yawning chasm. This is one of the largest of the monasteries of Meteora and has a guest chamber especially fitted up for visitors—that is to say, there are three iron beds in it, and it is only courteous to surmise that the wadded coverlet and single sheet that go to make up a Greek bed once were new.

The hegumenos is most hospitable. He gives his visitors excellent monastic wine, a dinner of many weird courses and is himself very good company. As usual, there are two churches in this monastery, the smaller of the two possessing some very fair icons set in beautifully carved frames, and one very old picture, dated 887.

The large church consists of a nave, antechapel, with the body of the church under the dome, which is decorated with the usual half-length figure of Christ. Here are seen some of the inlaid ivory and mother of pearl stools and lecterns which at one time were the staple work of the Meteora monks.

All the manuscripts of any value have been removed to Athens. A long building at the right of the bridge contains the cells of the monks, which open into a dark covered corridor. In time of war these monasteries are used as places of refuge.

Not the least curious feature of these unique rocks of Meteora are the holes and caves which literally pepper the face of the cliffs in places.

In many cases these retreats of the hermits of St. Anthony are merely cages. At a distance they look, some of them, like big birdcages hung up against the face of the cliff. As dwellings they are all exceedingly primitive.

The Thessalian hermit did not ask much of life. A rocky floor to lie on, bars or railings to keep him from falling out of his hole, a shaky ladder down which he might now and then descend to earth and a basket and string to let down for supplies were all he needed in addition to his crucifix and other religious necessities.

These aerial caves were occupied in the fourteenth century. Thousands of hermits, judging from the remains of habitations, must at one time or another have sought refuge in these cliffs. Few of them can now be entered, for the ladders have for the most part fallen away.

Seemingly the way a hermit proceeded was to choose a hole that took his fancy. Up to this he ran a ladder. Then, driving poles into the rock before the cave, he built out a little platform. This he roofed in and surrounded with a wall made of sticks or dried grass. From one platform to another these anchorites ran up their ladders until the whole face of the rock was alive with these hermits of St. Anthony.

After the time honored fashion of religious recluses, the cliff dwelling hermits of St. Anthony depended wholly on charity for their sustenance. Far up in their airy caves they spent their days and nights in prayer and contemplation. When hungry or thirsty, they let down their baskets to the ground, and when these were filled they pulled them up again.

The devout people of Kalibaki believed that these hermits were a special charge upon them and kept them well supplied with bread and water. Every morning men, women and children could be seen tramping to the cliffs to fill the baskets that were let down by the strings from above. And so the hermits were able to live their quiet, lazy lives without a single worldly care.—New York World.

An Opinion of Conkling.

The Rev. H. S. Haweis expresses this uncomplimentary opinion of the late Roscoe Conkling in his book of travels, lately published: "At Bigelow House in New York I dined with Conkling, the crack lawyer, talker and, I should say, characteristic windbag of the period. . . . Conkling seemed to me an insufferably vulgar, loud, clever person—utterly conceited and self centered. . . . Conkling talked through you and over you and all around you and quoted poetry whether you wanted to hear it or not and answered his own riddles and asked questions which he never meant you to answer, being of the nature of Cicero's rhetorical inquiries in the Verrine and Cataline orations. I can recollect nothing that Conkling said—only the abiding flavor of his arrogance and conceit."

The eggs of a grouse vary from 8 to 14 and are of a reddish white ground color, almost entirely covered with large spots of amber brown.

People never think of whistling in Iceland. It is a violation of the divine law.

Great Britain's territory in Africa amounts to 2,615,000 square miles.

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.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE REMEDY.

Office of "KINGDOMS TIMES,"

Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 15, '96.

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

Very Truly Yours,

C. J. NASHBURY, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

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

Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough, sleep 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.

Wash. J. J. BERRY.

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. H. HULSH, Manager.

Office Commercial Printing Co.,

106 South Clark St., Chicago, Nov. 24, '96.

Dear Sir:—I have been suffering from La Grippe and lung ailments. As a rule I have been very particular about 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 several of the most coughs in their beginning; it gives us a broken rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it to all qualifiedly.

Yours,

J. R. HULSH.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 25, '96. 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 except above a whisper. I tried every known remedy, preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as honey from vinegar or sugar from sand.

Mrs. JOSEPH E. GORMAN.

5313 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

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

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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