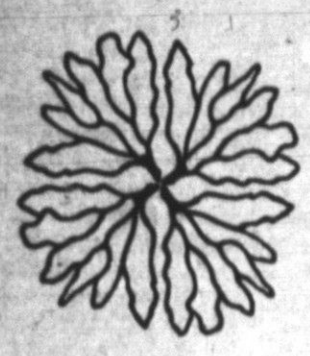


Every Department of Our Store is full of

NEW GOODS



Our assortment of plain, mixtures and novelty dress goods is larger than ever before. We are showing large assortment and good styles to sell at \$1, 75c, 59c, 50c, 39c a yd. Trimmings to go with all colors and for every style of dress.

We are selling a great many of the much advertised Pingree welt and composite ladies' shoes at \$3. These are very sensible, serviceable welt sole shoes with a cork "composite" insole.

Have you seen our new shoes for men? Have you seen the new "Neverslip Sole"? Just the thing for wet fall weather.

New carpets at old prices (Not old carpets at raised prices) As usual we have an immense large lot of in-grain carpets, shades, lace curtains, portiers, and house furnishings

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's Patterns for September now on sale.



At a figure that will fit your pocketbook. Call early and make a selection for a Fall Suit or Overcoat from the finest designs ever shown in Chelsea, for men's wear. Geo. Webster, Merchant Tailor.

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.

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.

COUNCIL MEETS

Passed an Ordinance Offering a Bonus to Builders of Cement Walks.

FOUR CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT

Health Board Instructed to Look up Several Nuisances.

The common council met in regular session at the council rooms last evening, with President Bacon and Trustees Vogel, Wedemeyer, Holmes, Armstrong and Grau present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mo ion was made and seconded that Dr. H. W. Schmidt be appointed health officer of the village for this year. Carried.

The following resolution was presented and adopted: Resolved, That the board of health for the village of Chelsea shall consist of the president and clerk of the village and the health officer appointed by the township of Sylvan and the village of Chelsea.

A communication was received from Dr. H. W. Schmidt in reference to a number of cess pools, vaults, pig-stys and other nuisances which are excellent breeders of disease, and which he recommended be abated.

On motion the board of health was instructed to take immediate action in regard to the communication of the health officer, and that steps be taken at once to have the places mentioned placed in a healthy condition.

On motion the question of the disposal of the water from the pump in front of Tommy McNamara's was referred to the street committee.

Ordinance No. 18, in reference to encouraging the construction of cement walks in the village was read and adopted. This ordinance provides that the village offer a bonus of four cents per square foot to all parties putting down such walks when they are laid to the proper grade and made in a first-class manner. The ordinance also provide that not more than \$1,000 be appropriated to this fund in any one year.

The following bills were presented and allowed:

D. B. Taylor,.....	\$ 10.00
Chelsea Electric Light Co.,.....	182.00
B. Parker,.....	49.00
G. W. TurnBull,.....	26.80
Witnesses in Water Works case,.....	42.00
William Self,.....	10.00
W. Sumner,.....	44.13
John Ahnemiller,.....	13.75
M. Keelan,.....	1.00
T. Leech,.....	24.70
G. Martin,.....	49.85
Ed. Moore,.....	6.56
B. Steinhach,.....	8.50
L. Miller,.....	16.70
Howard Fisk,.....	16.00

The report of the marshal in regard to arrests and fines was presented and accepted.

On motion the board adjourned.

Market Report.

The market has been on the down grade most of the time since last Friday. Free receipts and lower foreign markets caused the break and scalping profits by the holders prevented a rally. There is too much wheat for sale at a dollar a bushel to get above it, as some think it will, at least until the dollar wheat is worked off. The usual stream of wheat from the northwest has started to run into the centers and will not stop till next harvest. Whether or not it will supply the foreign shortage is yet in doubt.

Good wheat now brings 90 cents here but receipts are light and will be until after seedling is over. Most farmers have been holding for a dollar, but recently a few have offered to sell at 95 cents if it gets back there again. Rye 45 cents. Oats 20 cents. Barley 75 cents for a good article. Beans are dull and some lower 85 cents being about the top now. Potatoes 50 cents. Apples 50 cents. Pears 50 to 75 cents. A car load of onions has been loaded here at 30 cents per bushel this week. Butter 13 cents. Eggs 12 cents. Chickens 5 cents. All markets have been dull so far this week.

Michigan will Have a Day.

Through the effort of the chairman of the Michigan commission of the Tennessee centennial, Mr. George H. Barbour, the peninsular state is to have a place in the state days at this successful exposition. Monday, October 6, will be the day and date when the southerners, and it is to be hoped a host of Wolverines, will honor Michigan, and consider her splendid history and vast resources at the great show. It is a compliment of no insignificant dimensions to be assigned a place in the calendar of the Tennessee centennial, and, as far as they are able to do so, the citizens of the commonwealth

should give the occasion their enthusiastic interest and presence. Special railroad arrangements will be effected to stimulate the attendance of Michigan people upon the centennial on their day.—Detroit Free Press.

War Hates at the Fair.

The officers of the Washtenaw County Fair having requested that relics of the civil war shall be collected and exhibited at the Fair to be held at Ann Arbor, September 28 to October 1, all persons having any arms or relics of the war are requested to leave them with W. K. Childs in the office of the Washtenaw Farmers Mutual Insurance Company in the basement of the court house, with short history of the same, on or before the 25th of September. All members of G. A. R. posts and Woman's Relief Corps and ex-union soldiers in the county are requested to assist in the gathering of these relics. They will be taken care of and returned by the committee in charge. W. A. CLARK, J. Q. A. SASSON, W. K. CHILDS, Committee.

For the School Children.

To know how to use the English Language correctly is one of the most important things taught in our public schools and the Ann Arbor Democrat is doing the right thing when it offers, through the Washtenaw County Fair, which is to be held at Ann Arbor on September 28, 29, 30 and October 1, ten dollars in cash prizes to the school children of this county for the best English composition of not less than 250 nor more than 300 words on some subject relating to local history. The first prize is \$5.00, the second \$3.00 and third \$2.00, with a bonus of a years subscription to The Democrat for all who enter the contest. The contest is open to all school children of Washtenaw county below the ninth grade, exclusive of the cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. Here is a chance for our district school children to distinguish themselves and at the same time secure a valuable prize. It costs nothing to try. Two years ago the country schools carried away all of the Fair prizes. All work must be certified to by the teacher of the school to which the contestant belongs.

Sports Day.

Chelsea's fourth annual day of sports will be held Saturday, September 25, 1897, at recreation park.

HORSE RACES.

Three minute, trot or pace, best 3 in 5, half mile heats. Purse \$16; 1st \$8, 2d \$5, and 3d \$3.

Two-thirty-five trot or pace, best 3 in 5, half mile heats. Purse \$30; 1st \$10, 2d \$6, 3d \$4.

Free-for-all, trot or pace, best 3 in 5, half mile heats. Purse \$30; 1st \$15, 2d \$9, 3d \$6.

Entrance fee for above races will be \$1. Running race. Purse \$6; 1st \$3, 2d \$2, 3d \$1. Entrance fee 50 cents.

BALL GAME.

Pinckney vs. Chelsea. Purse \$25.00; winning club \$15, losing club \$10. Game called at 3 p. m.

BICYCLE RACES.

One mile dash. Purse \$6.00; 1st \$3, 2d \$2, 3d \$1. Winners of this race are not eligible to half mile race.

Half mile race, best two in three. Purse \$5; 1st \$2.50, 2d \$1.50, and 3d \$1.

Half mile dash for boys under 16 years. Purse \$2; 1st \$1, 2d 60c and 3d 40c.

FOOT RACES.

Half mile dash. Purse \$5; 1st \$2.50, 2d \$1.50, 3d \$1. Three to enter.

One hundred yard dash. Purse \$2; 1st \$1, 2d 60 cents, and 3d 40c.

The day's sports will close with a grand balloon race.

Admission 15 cents. Children under 10 years and teams free.

Crop Report.

For this report correspondents have secured from threshers the results of 3,767 jobs, aggregating more than 65,000 acres of wheat threshed in the state, the yield from which was 1,091,488 bushels, an average 16.73 bushels per acre. In the southern counties more than 52,000 acres threshed averaged 17.34 bushels per acre. In the central counties the average is 14.02 bushels, and in the northern counties, 15.31 bushels.

The area in wheat in the state last May as compiled from the returns of supervisors was 1,518,919 acres. This is the probable acreage that was harvested this year. Multiplying the acres in each county by the average yield per acre in that county, as now shown by the results of threshings, gives a probable yield in the state of 24,821,987 bushels.

The final estimate for wheat will be made in October. If it shall substantiate the foregoing the crop this year is the largest produced since 1892 when the crop exceeded 25,000,000 bushels.

The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers since the August report was published is 1,187,750. Of this amount 400,177 bushels were marketed before August 1, but not reported until late in August, and 787,573 bushels in August. The amount of wheat reported marketed since the August re-

port was published is 305,532 bushels more than reported for the same time in 1896, and the amount reported marketed in the twelve months ending with July, which is the wheat year for Michigan, is 10,531,063 bushels or 847,880 bushels more than marketed in the same months of the previous year.

The amount of wheat actually marketed in August this year, 787,573 bushels, is \$35,444 bushels more than marketed in August last year.

Threshers' returns indicate that oats will yield in the state about 25 bushels, and barley about 19 bushels per acre. The figures for oats are five bushels below, and for barley two bushels below, the estimate one year ago.

Corn made slow growth in August, but it has not been damaged by frost and there is good reason to expect a good and well matured crop.

The dry weather has undoubtedly injured potatoes, but the extent of damage cannot now be estimated. Beans are estimated to yield 87 per cent of an average crop.

Apples and peaches are very light crops, neither will yield more than one-fifth to one-fourth of an average crop.

August was a cool, dry month. The mean temperature of the state was 64.7 degrees; of the southern counties 66.9; of the central 64.9, and of the northern 62.9 degrees. There was a deficiency in the state and southern counties of 2 degrees, in the central counties of 2.1 degrees, and in the northern of 1.5 degrees. Light frosts occurred quite generally throughout the state just after the middle of the month but did no material damage.

The average precipitation in the state was 2.04 inches, a deficiency of 0.39 inches. There was deficiency in each section as follows: Southern counties, 0.00 inches; central, 1.19 inches; northern, 0.56 inches, and upper peninsula, 0.96 inches.

The farm statistics of the state returned by the supervisors last spring furnished the following statistics of the wheat, corn and oats of 1896: Acres of wheat harvested, 1,431,209; bushels, 17,353,269; average per acre, 12.48 bushels. Acres of corn harvested, 1,108,009; bushels, 81,738,087. Acres of oats harvested, 923,228; bushels, 29,110,433.

The farm statistics also furnished the following statistics of land in farms in 1897: Acres of improved land in farms, 9,006,209; unimproved, 4,502,006; total area, 13,522,313; number of farms, 149,534; average size of farms, 89.01 acres.

Real Estate Transfers.

James R. Back to Louis C. Breisch, Ann Arbor city, \$1,600.

Louis C. Breisch to Arthur Brown, Ann Arbor city, \$900.

A. L. Walker to E. J. Seeger, Salem, \$175.

E. G. Kief to Matie L. Kief, Manchester, \$1.

J. Dresselhouse to Henry Kothe, Freedom, \$275.

L. H. Crane to W. and C. Thompson, August, \$1.

Mary J. Geer to J. W. Draly, Manchester, \$1,550.

Sarah F. Vaughan to F. East and wife, Ann Arbor city, \$425.

Mary Kern, et al, to Jacob Katz, et al, Ann Arbor city, \$1,300.

Elizabeth J. Hyde to R. E. Staebler and wife, Ann Arbor city, \$3,800.

R. G. Gwinner to Simon Djeterle, Ann Arbor city, \$1.

J. S. Jenness, by ex. to Laura S. Jenness, Ypsilanti, \$800.

C. W. Sanford and to H. Pfeifle, Manchester, \$300.

S. G. Ives to Mary D. Ives, Chelsea, \$2,000.

Mary D. Ives to Angie Burkhart, Chelsea, \$1,300.

J. P. Briegel, et al, to Caroline Guass, Manchester, \$800.

Ellen Volkening to T. H. Herron, Ypsilanti, \$200.

G. D. Roberts and wife Ambrose Kearney, Scio, \$1,550.

Maria Wilson, et al, to Adaline Vansickle, Salem, \$750.

M. Grosshous to K. D. Perry and wife, Lodi, \$4,071.

The New State Telephone Co.

E. D. Bouton, who has general charge of the affairs of the new State Telephone Company in Ann Arbor and vicinity says: "On completing our line here, our first object will be to push the long distance line westward to Chicago. In the next place we shall equip Washtenaw county as rapidly as possible by running toll lines to every town and hamlet in the county. As we reach out to the west we shall strike our line from Jackson to Lansing, and thus reach our lines already connecting Lansing and Ionia with the western part of the state. Inside of thirty day we shall be ready to start westward from here, following the line of the Michigan Central through Dexter, Chelsea, Grass Lake and so on to Jackson."

FOR SALE.—One "B Daylight" Kodak. Inquire at Standard Office.

Subscribe for The Chelsea Standard.

PURE

CIDER

VINEGAR

at the

BANK DRUG

STORE.

This is the season for pickling and we have everything that you can want in this line.

CHOICE MIXED SPICES.

Pure Mustard, Cloves, Cinnamon, Turmeric, Celery Seed, etc. etc.

FRUIT JARS

These prices are for first-class jars fitted with heavy caps and rubbers.

Pint Jars 40 c. dozen.

Quart Jars 50 c. dozen.

Two Quart Jars 65 c. dozen

Extra Rubbers 5 c. dozen.

For a good, eight day clock with alarm go to the Bank Drug Store.

We carry a very complete line of Solid Gold Rings, plain, chased and with sets. Don't fail to call on us before buying.

ONE CUP

of our Coffee at 20 cents per lb. will make you WANT ANOTHER! It is a blend of choice coffees. Try a sample.

Highest market price for Eggs.

We are Selling

19 lb gran. sugar for \$1.00

Pint fruit jars 40c per doz.

Quart fruit jars 50c doz.

2-qt fruit jars 65c doz.

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.

WORK AGAINST UNION

HAWAIIANS WORRIED OVER RUMORS OF OPPOSITION.

Striving to Impress American Senators to Vote Against the Treaty—Red Tape Halts Washington Weddings—Swallows a Whole Box of Pills.

Lillokealani in the Scheme.
The Hawaiian annexationists are very much worried over the difficulty of an alleged attempt on the part of the anti-annexationists to influence Senators Morgan and Quay who are there on a tour of investigation. They say that Senators White of California and Thurston of Nebraska, who will lead the fight against annexation in Congress this winter, will also visit Hawaii and attend the mass meeting of natives, which, it is alleged by the annexationists, has been called for the purpose of convincing Morgan and Quay that the natives bitterly oppose annexation. It is stated that Senators White and Thurston will superintend the drafting of a monster petition to Congress, in which the Hawaiians will assert that the government was torn from them through the action of American Minister Stevens. It is also alleged that the mass meeting will be conducted entirely by Hawaiians, and will be made as dramatic as possible. The idea is to work upon the sympathies of Senator Morgan and to persuade him, if possible, that the natives have been deprived of lands and power by a handful of rich and powerful whites, backed by a treacherous American minister. It is believed that ex-Queen Lillokealani may arrive on the same steamer as the Senators, and that she will address the people at the mass meeting.

New Yukon Route.
A company is being organized in San Francisco and will be incorporated under the laws of Arizona which has for its object the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from tidewater on Prince William Sound up the valley of the much-talked-of Copper river, and thence across the divide to a point on the Yukon River near the boundary line. The name of the company will be the Alaska Central Railway Company, and its capital stock \$5,000,000. The promoter of the enterprise is Col. John Underwood, a former extensive railroad contractor. Associated with him, he says, are Elijah Smith of New York, the controlling spirit of the Oregon Improvement Company, and John W. Cudahy and P. D. Armour, the Chicago packers, and one or two local capitalists. The proposed road will be about 322 miles long. Senator Perkins and Capt. Goodall are mentioned as possible members of the Board of Directors.

Red Tape Halts Weddings.
A recent act of Congress is responsible for breaking up two wedding ceremonies in Washington the other evening. According to this act no alien may marry in the District of Columbia without a certificate from the diplomatic representative of the alien's country stating that the contemplated wedding would be legal in that country. Achilles de Lisle of Belgium, the assistant librarian at the Catholic University, and Miss Mary Allen of Washington were one of the couples, and John Kelly and Miss Ahern, an exquisite product of Erin, the other, to run foul of the law. The wedding guests were assembled at the church when the law was brought to the clergyman's notice. The difficulty was overcome, however, by everybody taking the boat for Alexandria, Va., where the knots were tied beyond the pale of the district law.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 79 33	Chicago . . . 52 64
Boston . . . 81 35	Brooklyn . . . 51 65
New York . . . 75 40	Philadelphia . . . 51 65
Cincinnati . . . 65 47	Pittsburgh . . . 49 64
Cleveland . . . 58 50	Louisville . . . 49 64
Washington . . . 52 60	St. Louis . . . 27 88

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

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 85 34	Detroit . . . 67 58
Columbus . . . 79 43	Minneapolis . . . 42 86
St. Paul . . . 77 48	Kansas City . . . 38 91
Milwaukee . . . 75 50	Grd Rapids . . . 35 87

Santa Fe Wreck Kill Ten.
The head-on collision on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe proves the worst disaster that has occurred on that system in many years. Ten people were killed outright or soon died of their injuries, and fifteen others were more or less seriously injured.

BREVITIES.

An explosion of nitro-glycerin at Cuyahoga, Ohio, killed six persons.
The yacht Uarda won the Nodaway Yacht Club's race at Neeah.
Canadian cricketers again defeated the United States team at Toronto.
At Toronto, Ont., Ware defeated Lefroy 6-2 and 6-4 in the tennis tournament.
All the big malting companies of Milwaukee have finally joined the malt trust.
William Solomon shot and killed Ed Stutsman during a quarrel at Petersburg, Ind.
Richard Croker has told his friends he is willing to be Tammany's candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.
The meeting of the Constitutional convention of Cuba, which was to have met at Camaguey, has been postponed.
The American Society of Professors of Dancing has declared that waltzing is romping and not to be permitted longer in well-conducted ballrooms.
Wreckage of the freight steamer Naronic, which left New York for Liverpool four years ago and was never seen again, has been found off Cape Hatteras.
Scott and Reuben Gray, brothers, and noted Kentucky desperadoes, have been captured at Bardwell, and are held for the murder of J. H. Borden in March, 1894.
Customs inspectors at Laredo, Texas, found an unclaimed valise on a train with \$200,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry and other valuables in it. It is believed it was stolen by an American from a Spanish officer.

EASTERN.

Fire in the wholesale district of Philadelphia did over \$100,000 damage.
John J. Corbett of Chicago narrowly escaped drowning at Atlantic City.
Herman Otten jumped from the Brooklyn bridge and was seriously if not fatally injured.
The body of a woman, shockingly mutilated, was found in the woods near Laurel, Md. It has not been identified.
One person was killed and thirty-two were injured in a wreck on an excursion train on the Maine Central Railroad near Etna, Me.
Charles E. Gower, a moulder of Allegheny, Pa., was shot and killed by a tramp on a freight train near Beaver Falls. His four companions were robbed.
The efforts to evict the striking miners of the Pittsburgh and Chicago Coal Company at Orangeville, Pa., resulted in a riot of no mean proportions and the utter failure on the part of the company to accomplish its object. Headed by the women, the strikers rushed upon the deputies with stones, clubs and pickhandles, and blows fell thick and fast. One of the big women wrestled the rifle from a deputy's hands and struck him on the head with it, inflicting serious injury. By this time 1,000 men, women and children had joined the crowd. The deputies slowly retreated, taking all of the above insults and injuries, but never firing a shot.
The New York World's special inquiries throughout Ireland fully corroborate the alarming predictions of the failure of the harvest and a consequent impending famine. In Mullingar, one of the most prosperous parts of the Midlands, the crops are now irretrievably destroyed. It will be impossible for the farmers to make anything of their cereals this year, as they are quickly rotting. Prayers for fine weather are recited. In County Wexford, noted as one of the richest in the country, the green crop may be described as a gigantic failure. The greater part of the potato crop is only fit for feeding cattle. These evidences of the widespread character of the ruin wrought by the inclement season are merely samples from numerous reports received. The Irish Government has adopted no measure yet to cope with the threatened famine.
District Attorney Olcott of New York has a signed statement made by Herman Nack, whose wife and Martin Thorn are under indictment for the murder of William Guldensuppe, in which Mrs. Nack's practices as midwife are recited in shocking details. Ever since the woman arrived in this country, in 1886, the husband declared, she has indulged in unlawful practices. Nack, who has been separated from his wife since April, 1896, testified that the bodies of children had been disposed of at the rate of two and three a month for the last eight or ten years. Some of the bodies, he said, were cremated in a stove, and others were buried. A copy of Nack's statement was shown to Mrs. Nack in the Tomb. Her demeanor was unflinching, but when she came to any of his charges she branded it as a lie. Mr. Olcott admitted that Nack's detailed statement had no direct bearing on the trial of the woman and Thorn for the murder of Guldensuppe. He intimated, however, that the declarations of Nack might lead to a prosecution of several doctors whose names are used by Nack in the statement. Mr. Olcott would not discuss the rumor that Mrs. Nack would plead guilty when charged with the murder of Guldensuppe, but declared that no overtures had been made by her attorneys.

WESTERN.

Lazarus Greengard, the oldest Jew in the United States, died in St. Louis, aged 105 years.
Fire in Kansas City, Kan., destroyed a block of buildings and rendered thirty-five families homeless.
At the tri-state fair grounds in Toledo, Ohio, two aeronauts were so severely injured that they will die.
Train No. 5, on the Wabash Railroad, west bound, struck a bull a quarter of a mile west of Floristell, Mo. Ten cars were derailed. An unknown train was instantly killed.
The Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa secured a temporary injunction restraining the Secretary of State from putting the ticket of the bolting Populists on the official ballot.
Albert Jones, aged 20 years, of New Harmony, Mo., angered at something his 18-year-old sister said about him, shot and killed the girl. The murderer is said to have become insane since committing the crime.
A boom is under way in the Kansas City hog market. Friday's prices were the highest reached within nearly two years, going up 10 cents to 15 cents a hundred weight, on top of a similar advance Thursday. Prices advanced 70 cents since Aug. 1, and near a dollar higher than in the middle of July.
Hot, dry winds in Iowa have checked the growth of belated corn, and in some places have actually ruined it, while the early corn has been hastened to maturity. Those who cut their late corn now will secure the larger measure of feeding value of the crop. The drought has seriously affected the potato crop and pastures.
Several congressmen will visit the Hawaiian Islands. Those who have thus far determined to visit the islands are Joseph Cannon of Illinois, H. C. Louenslager of New Jersey and J. A. Tawney of Minnesota. Their purpose in visiting the islands is to acquire information on matters that are likely to be considered at the coming session of Congress.
About 1,000 Apache Indians are off the reservation and are scattered through the Pinal and Superstition Mountains, in Arizona, killing deer and gathering wild fruits. None of them is provided with passes and all are armed. They have committed only minor depredations around the ranches of the region, but the settlers are alarmed and are on guard.
Tramps began to rob and pillage stores at Conway, N. D. The city marshal and a posse captured three of the ringleaders after a hard fight and placed them in the city jail. At 1 o'clock the next morning the jail was discovered on fire and before the flames could be extinguished one of the vagrants was cremated and the other two have since died of frightful burns.
The annual convention of the National Railway Master Blacksmiths' Association opened at the Leland Hotel in Chicago, Tuesday morning with an attendance of over 100 members. The association is organized for the purpose of discussing and disseminating information respecting the best methods of applying iron and steel to railway and car construction.
George W. Adams of Cripple Creek arrived in Denver from the gold fields of

South America. Fourteen months ago Adams left to try his fortunes in the South American mines. He went to the gold fields, 300 miles from Georgetown, in company with eight Americans, remaining there eleven months. Of the entire party of nine he alone escaped death from the fatal fever.
The Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan discovered that the cattle, sheep and hogs kept on the college farm were infected with tuberculosis. The attendants who have been employed at the stables are seriously ill and the man who has had direct charge of the cattle is not expected to live, having been suffering with the disease for several months.
A member of the Nebraska Board of Agriculture, who has returned from an extended trip through the State, makes this report as to the result of his trip, and figures have been prepared which show that there are 100,000,000 bushels of old corn yet in the hands of the farmers of the State; 50,000,000 bushels of old corn in cribs in the State; 250,000,000 bushels of new corn safe from bad weather or frost and assured to the producer, whatever may happen to the late corn; from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels of late corn, which has been injured to some extent by the late hot weather, much of which, however, will be saved if rain comes to the State within a few days; and 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, rye, oats, barley and flax. This makes a total of 900,000,000 bushels of grain raised by the farmers of Nebraska this year, allowing for 25,000,000 bushels of late corn to be saved out of the total acreage. It is estimated further that of this crop there will be consumed in Nebraska 150,000,000 bushels, leaving 350,000,000 bushels to be shipped out of the State during the next twelve months. The profit to the railroads for moving this grain will be \$10,000,000.
SOUTHERN.
Yellow fever in virulent form is reported raging in the little surf-bathing resort city of Ocean Springs, Miss.
John G. Woods, superintendent of mails at the Louisville (Ky.) post office, brought suit against Postmaster-General Gary and the post office department authorities to prevent them from removing him from the service. The case probably will be a test of the power to remove a government official embraced within the civil service rules.
At Columbus, Miss., a negro woman named Anna Hughes, who had been under guard and isolated, being suspected of having contracted smallpox, escaped and later attended a negro church and created a panic among the congregation. She was run out of the church and nothing more was heard of her until she was found dead, with her skull crushed, in an open field.
Willie, aged 7, and Eddie, aged 9, sons of Matthew Cox, a farmer living near Mannsville, Taylor County, Ky., met terrible deaths from rattlesnake bites. They were playing hide and seek with some other children and Willie ran into the bushes and failed to reappear at the proper time. Presently Eddie heard cries from his little brother and, hastening to his aid, found, as he at first thought, that he had become fastened in the hollow of an old stump. In trying to pull the child from the stump Eddie discovered that four big rattlers were biting Willie time and again. Badly frightened, but determined to rescue his brother, Eddie reached in to a better hold, and was himself bitten repeatedly. The cries of the two children attracted some men, and they were finally rescued from their perilous position, but not until they were past all aid. One died in five minutes and the other in ten. The four snakes were killed, and it was found that the youngest child had jumped into their nest in the hollow of the old stump.
WASHINGTON.
Brigadier General Ruggles will retire, having reached the age limit.
Secretary Long, it is believed, will recommend the further enlargement of the navy.
Secretary Sherman and the Peruvian Minister had a conference on the McCord claim and it is believed Peru will pay the claim, while denying its justness.
Assistant Secretary Howell has instructed the collector at New York to suspend the collection of discriminating duties under section 22 of the new tariff law pending the decision of the attorney-general. These instructions were issued when it was ascertained that the collector at New York had been collecting these discriminating duties on goods from Canada.
The Agricultural Department is finding difficulty in supplying the demand from the live stock centers for inspectors required to examine the dressed meats for foreign shipment. There has recently been a very pronounced improvement in the European market for American meat, which the law requires should be inspected before it is shipped, and as a consequence inspectors are called for from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other Western points. The shortage in inspectors is due to the fact that the civil service list includes no eligibles for the work. The deficiency has been temporarily supplied by permitting the re-employment of persons who have heretofore been engaged as inspectors.
FOREIGN.
Thanksgiving services for the Franco-Russian alliance were held in the churches and synagogues of Paris.
The United States gunboat Castine ran aground outside the harbor of Montevideo and was considerably damaged.
The sultan has conferred the grand cordon of the Order of Osmanieh upon Mr. Maghaki Ormanian, the Armenian patriarch.
Minister Taylor and Gen. Woodford and family attended a bull fight at San Sebastian on invitation of the Duke of Tetuan.
Eight Armenians, who have been convicted of taking part in the recent bomb outrages in Constantinople, have been sentenced to death.
A dispatch from Montreux, Switzerland, announces that an asylum for the insane, which was in course of erection there collapsed, burying a number of workmen in the ruins.
It is said a pact has been formed between the Czar and Sultan, the latter agreeing not to use his influence against Russia in Central Asia and the Czar agreeing to uphold Turkish rights in Europe.
A formal declaration has been made by the Vatican that the statement that Cardinal-Satolli had been designated by the Pope to succeed Cardinal Ledochowski

as prefect of the propaganda is pure fiction.
The trades union congress met in Birmingham, England. There were 890 delegates present, representing 1,250,000 unionists. The Parliamentary committee reported that the legislation in many decisions of the courts during the year 1897 was not based on the principles of equity and justice and was calculated seriously to injure the cause of labor and give capitalism an unfair and improper advantage.
A very silly story has been published about Japan intriguing to get control of the Nicaragua canal. It is so pronounced at the State Department and the Japanese legation. Some time ago Japan received a communication from the great Central American republic that she assist in guaranteeing the construction and neutrality of the canal project. But Japan, instead of taking steps to that end, immediately replied that she would do nothing in the matter without the consent and co-operation of the United States. At the same time Japan notified this country of the communication.
IN GENERAL.
Jacob Wilson, a fruit ranch employee of Tulare County, California, has obtained a court decision which gives him a portion of the \$17,000,000 estate left by his father, a New York broker.
Ice at Dawson is selling at 50 cents a pound. So writes Edgar Mizner. His letter was dated June 28, and the thermometer on that day was 90 to 100 in the shade. Miners last winter were too busy digging gold to cut ice.
J. D. Rockefeller has sent to the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American Baptist Home Mission Society his check for the balance of the \$250,000 promised by him upon the condition that the two societies would raise \$236,000.
The figures of the exports from the United States for July show an increase over the corresponding month last year of about \$4,300,000. The domestic exports last year were the largest in the nation's history. The total exports in July were \$69,725,770.
President De Armitz figures that the strike has so far cost the miners of the country \$8,000,000. He bases this statement on the supposition that 100,000 men were out and that they averaged \$10 per week. His men have forfeited \$15,000 in wages to the company by breaking their contracts. The fight of the De Armitz against the miners has also been a very costly one. Already about \$11,000 has been spent by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company for wages and board of deputy sheriffs.
The Farmers' National Congress decided on Fort Worth, Tex., as the place for the meeting in 1898. More than an hour was given to the discussion of the matter, and on the roll call only Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota were solidly for the Omaha proposition. There were scattering votes from New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin, but fully two-thirds were for Texas. Before the result of the ballot could be announced, on motion of the Nebraska delegates Fort Worth was selected. An invitation was extended from Niagara Falls for the congress of 1899 and from Boston for the congress of 1900.
The authorities of Alaska have awakened to the serious nature of the situation at the White Pass. They see in the continuance of the camp at Skagway, as now constituted, possibilities for crime and various other evils of great magnitude. Steps have been taken to break up the camp by dispersing the lawless element that has gathered there from every State in the Union. Col. F. S. Chadbourne, State Harbor Commissioner of California, who was a passenger on the steamship Queen, brought down advice to the above effect. Col. Chadbourne says Collector Ives and a force of deputy United States marshals had determined to raid the town of Skagway and clean out the whisky smugglers and saloon men and rid the camp of the disorderly element. Heretofore the authorities have been utterly unable to cope with the disorderly people in the camp. It was the refuge of the worst class of criminals, confidence men and thugs on the coast. These, with the whisky men, had combined to block the trail, so as to keep the tenderfoot there all winter and fleece them as long as there was a dollar left in the camp. Serious as is the situation at Skagway and White Pass, as portrayed by letters and by the men returned from the camp, disconsolate and appalling as is the condition of the trail over the mountain barrier between the 6,000 gold hunters and the paradise on the other side, the accounts published from time to time seem to have but faintly portrayed the actual state of affairs.
MARKET REPORTS.
Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; new potatoes, 55c to 65c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 51c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 50c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 48c to 51c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c; clover seed, \$4.00 to \$4.05.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 42c to 45c; pork, mess, \$8.75 to \$9.25.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; butter, creamery, 12c to 19c; eggs, Western, 15c to 17c.

TWO TRAINS COLLIDE.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED IN THE CRASH.

Fast Express and Mail Trains on the Santa Fe Road Came Into Collision Near Emporia—Fire Consumed Coaches—Brazas in the Wreck.

Santa Fe Disaster.
One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Santa Fe Railroad occurred three miles east of Emporia, Kan., Wednesday night. Nine or ten persons were killed and many more were badly hurt. The fast mail train going east and the Mexico and California express, west bound, collided head on. The Mexico and California express was pulled by two locomotives, and when they struck the engine drawing the fast mail the boilers of all three engines exploded and tore a hole in the ground so deep that the smoking car of the west-bound train went in on the three engines and two mail cars and balanced there, without turning over. The passengers in the smoking car escaped through the windows. The front end of this car was enveloped in a volume of stifling smoke and steam, belching up from the wreck below, and the rear door was jammed tight in the wreck of the car behind.
The wreck caught fire from the engines. The cars in the hole and the smoking car burned to ashes in no time. In climbing out of the smoking car several men fell through the rifts in the wreck below and it is not known whether they escaped or were burned to death. The west-bound train carried seven or eight coaches, and its passengers included many excursionists who had been to hear W. J. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlington. Mr. Bryan himself was on the train, but was riding in the rear Pullman, 400 feet from the cars which were wrecked. He says nothing but a heavy jolt was experienced by the passengers in his coach.
Mr. Bryan was one of the noblest men in the crowd of rescuers. He helped to carry out the dead and wounded and gave the greatest attention to their care. One poor fellow, who was badly maimed, called to Mr. Bryan and said: "I want to hear you to-day; I am dying now and want to shake your hand and say God bless you. If you possibly can, Mr. Bryan, get me a drink of water." Mr. Bryan went into the fast mail car, one end of which was burning, and came out with a drink of water, which he gave to the suffering passenger. He brought out cushions for others of the injured, and was everywhere present to minister to the wants of the injured.
The engineer of the west-bound train had received orders to meet the fast mail at Emporia and was making up lost time. These two are the fastest trains on the Santa Fe system and the east-bound train must have been running at a speed of forty miles an hour. The west-bound express was going around a slight curve and met the fast mail, probably within 200 feet. Of the seven or eight cars making up the train of the California express the mail, baggage and the express and smoking cars were destroyed. The coach following the smoker was badly splintered.
There were not more than a dozen passengers on the fast mail, all in one coach, and while none of them was seriously injured their shaking up was terrible. Every seat in the coach was torn from the floor and many floor planks came up with the seats. It is stated that the wreck was caused by a miscarriage of orders from the trainmaster. At Emporia the east-bound fast mail train received orders to pass the California express at Lang, seven miles east. Another order was sent to Lang for the California express to take the siding there. But this order was not delivered and the east-bound train passed on, the trainmaster expecting to pass the fast mail at Emporia.
THE WHEAT STATES.
Great Northwest Commonwealth that Produce an Enormous Yield.
The wheat States are those of the Northwest, and first among them, in an ordinary year, with an average product of 65,000,000 bushels, is Minnesota. Then comes North Dakota, adjacent, with an average product of 30,000,000, and South Dakota with 30,000,000. The average of Kansas is about 25,000,000, and of Nebraska, 16,000,000. These are the group of wheat States, but they are not the only ones, California producing in ordinary years wheat to the amount of 40,000,000 bushels, and Ohio having an average crop of 35,000,000. Wisconsin, which adjoins Minnesota, produces, relatively, very little wheat, but Michigan has, when the farming conditions are good, a large yield. Oregon has been increasing its wheat average considerably. Among the wheat States of the East Pennsylvania stands first, with an average crop of 20,000,000 bushels, Maryland following with 8,000,000, and New York with 7,000,000. There is comparatively little wheat raised in New England, and scarcely any in the Gulf States. Missouri is a large wheat-growing State, exceeding either Indiana or Illinois, but Arkansas, south of it, yields very little wheat.—Exchange.

SIX FIND WATERY GRAVES.

Disastrous Ending of a Detroit Fishing Party's Trip.
Six men were drowned in Lake St. Clair Wednesday. The victims of the disaster were all from Detroit. A party of ten young men started for a fishing trip. When off Wind Mill point they became hilarious, and two who had climbed to the masthead of the cat-rigged yacht began swaying her to and fro. They finally rocked her over, and being heavily ballasted, she sank like a shot. The two on the masthead and two who were sitting forward cast themselves loose, but the six who were sitting in the companion way near the helmsmen went down with her and were seen no more.

News of Minor Note.

William Moore, a deputy sheriff, killed Seymour Spencer, a miner at Bear Creek mines, Kentucky.
In Needles, Ariz., a cloudburst did much damage. The water was three feet deep in the business streets.
Firebugs have created a reign of terror in Big Lick Township and the neighboring village of Van Lue, in Hancock County, Ohio. Barns, with large quantities of wheat, were set on fire and burned down, and a house and the wagon factory were also destroyed.

LABOR'S OWN DAY.

Workingmen in Many Cities Observed Their Annual Holiday.
Latest-born of the anti-annexationists in the United States are doing a good deal of good in the cause of labor. Through the years of its existence it has been a place in the calendar of the nation, and its significance has grown in favor and appreciation more and more. In Chicago, the public participated in the celebration. Members of the workingmen's organizations, for whom the occasion is the most momentous of the year, because it reflects their strength and progress, forsook the bench and the day the industrial life of the city. When they gathered along the city pavement in Michigan avenue to form a parade they were the main event of the day. They made a pageant whose like seldom has been witnessed on the continent. Thirty thousand bread winners were lined up and thrice that number looked on and applauded.
At Toronto the Labor Day procession combined to make the industrial revolution the greatest success in its history. A procession of two miles long paraded the workingmen went to the show. The jubilee procession of Victorian era is the only one of its kind in the world. The railroad traffic, owing to the great crowds attracted here by the fair, was the heaviest in the history of the roads.
The Labor Day demonstration in Springfield, Ill., was the most pretentious for years. The number of workingmen in the procession was about 2,000. It was reviewed by the Governor and State officials from a decorated stand.
The tenth annual celebration of Labor Day in Dubuque was more generally served than ever before. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Duffy and William Burns of Chicago.
The feature of Labor Day celebration in St. Louis was an address by W. J. Bryan at Concordia Park. The biggest crowd ever seen in the park greeted the speaker. His speech throughout was enthusiastically applauded. Previous to the meeting Mr. Bryan reviewed a parade of 15,000 laboring men.
Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois delivered addresses at Philadelphia, where thousands of persons had assembled to assist the United Labor League in the celebration of Labor Day. The noted jurist and politician from the Prairie State was introduced to the large audience by President Ernest Kraft and received a flattering welcome. His speech was listened to with keen interest throughout and frequently provoked outbursts of enthusiastic demonstration.
GIVES UP HER FAITH FOR LOVE.
Miss Belknap Abandons Christianity to Become Paul May's Wife.
To embrace the Jewish faith and to renounce her belief in the divinity of Christ is something of a task for a woman, even though it is undertaken for the man she loves, yet this is what Miss Belknap has undertaken. For over a year there has been a love match between Miss Belknap and Paul May, a young man well-known and liked in diplomatic circles in Washington. The marriage of the couple was opposed by both families because, of course, is a Christian. In order to circumvent the match, if possible, and make the young man forget his inamorata, Miss Belknap secured his appointment a year ago as an attaché of the Belgian legation in Japan. But through all the period of enforced absence his heart was true to the girl he left behind, and now that Miss Belknap has announced her intention of renouncing Christianity and embracing the Hebrew faith there is no longer any objection to the wedding on the part of the May family, and the event will doubtless be one of the most brilliant of the social season. As there is no synagogue in Washington, the couple will be married in New York.
In order to be received into the Jewish Church Miss Belknap must go to New York three rabbis, who will explain to her the tenets of the faith she is about to subscribe to. Then she must give up her belief in the divinity of Christ and accept the New Testament, and after that she must submit to the bath of purification. Miss Belknap is a charming young woman about 20 years old. She has spent many years abroad, and her name has been coupled with that of several young society men of Washington in the past in rumors of engagements.
Sparks from the Wire.
J. Q. Adams Fritchey, a wealthy retired attorney of St. Louis, is dead of apoplexy at Atlantic City.
A freight ran into a passenger train at Floral Park on the Long Island Railroad. Four passengers were injured.
James Daily, grocer and saloon-keeper, shot and killed Joe Brumback at Daily's place, one mile east of Frankfort, Ky.
Word has been received from San Francisco, Cal., that the people are fleeing for their lives from the town on account of cholera. Sandoz is situated on a narrow gulch, leading to Bear Lake, about 150 miles to the east and north of Roseland.
During the last fiscal year 49,884 applications for patents were filed and 26,500 patents, trademarks, etc., were granted. The receipts of the office were \$1,000,770.43, and the expenditures \$317,153.64, leaving a surplus of \$683,616.79. The total receipts of the patent office of the United States to date are \$5,083,616.79.



MISS BELKNAP.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Woman's Method of Ending Her Existence—Potato Thief Shoots a Farmer—Rattlesnake Attacks a Wheel Woman—Oleomargarine Law.

Cruciates Himself While Insane. Miss Millie Comstock, prominent in social and musical circles of Owosso, while suffering from temporary insanity, escaped from her nurse, taking her bed with her into the yard, where she strangled herself with a rope and then died. Death resulted in a few hours.

Is Partly Unconstitutional. Attorney General Maynard has filed an opinion relative to the validity of the act of the last Legislature relative to hawkers and peddlers' licenses. He declares that while the act clearly applies to agents who take orders from house to house to be taken to another State and there filled, such provision is clearly unconstitutional, because an attempt to regulate interstate commerce. The balance of the act is not, however, invalidated because of this unconstitutional provision.

Tough on the Snake. While riding on his wheel in Detroit Miss Frances McSweeney ran over a snake. Miss McSweeney was thrown from her wheel, falling on the reptile, which proved to be a rattlesnake. The frightened woman sprang up just as the snake sank its fangs into the rubber tire of the wheel, and its jaws had to be pried open after it was killed to clear it from the wheel. It had ten rattles.

Minor State Matters. Romeo voted to raise \$13,000 for an electric light plant.

Twenty Hollanders at Kalamazoo will go to the Klondike next spring.

Much thieving has been going on at the Lake Harbor hotel, at Muskegon.

Three thousand children participated in the Rally Day parade at Jackson.

A farmers' picnic was held at Homer, which was attended by 3,000 persons.

Charles Turner and Mrs. P. G. Hemenway, old residents of Bellevue, are dead.

The water supply of Saginaw will be analyzed at the University of Michigan.

J. Moore, a Jackson laborer, was found in his room at the Occidental hotel.

The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association met at Ann Arbor.

The shingle mill of Dunham Bros. at Marquette burned. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

A \$4,000 addition to the public school building at Waterbury has just been completed.

A 3-year-old son of Napoleon Dutil, of West Bay City, fell into a well and was drowned.

Miss Bridget Reagan, of Berlin, was severely burned by the explosion of a gas stove.

R. E. Clark, of Oakley, was held up by outlaws at Bay City, brutally assaulted and robbed.

The new State telephone line between Port Huron and Detroit will soon be in working order.

Mrs. Margaret Tebo, of Port Huron, was run down by a runaway horse and seriously injured.

Nels Hellesnes, aged 23, a medical student at the U. of M., was drowned while bathing at Chicago.

George Demars was crushed to death by a hay press on the farm of John Manning, near Saginaw.

Daniel Ziger's barn near Three Oaks, together with its contents, burned. Loss, \$2,000; partly insured.

A couple of baskets of peaches, afflicted with the yellows, have been discovered on the Grand Rapids market.

F. D. Hayes and George Kilstrom have been bound over for trial on the charge of burglarizing the Elm depot.

Mrs. Joe Dunn, the wife of a teamster at Pontiac, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of morphine.

Joseph Dalman, who fooled Grand Rapids contractors, has been convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses.

George C. Verway attempted to act the part of a peacemaker at Muskegon and was severely beaten by five young men.

Daily Commissioner Grosvenor and his deputy inspectors had a conference relative to the enforcement of the new oleomargarine law.

Frank Haves, who was charged with shooting Hugh McKinnis, at Harrisville, has been discharged, McKinnis failing to appear against him.

Rev. William Knight, pastor of the First Congregational Church, the largest and wealthiest church in Saginaw, resigned on account of ill health.

The constitutionality of a Port Huron ordinance which provides that a judge has a right to deny a jury trial to violators of the city's ordinances will be tested.

George Humphrey, aged 11 years, while playing on the turntable in the Michigan Central yards at Oxford, was crushed by an engine and died shortly afterwards.

Narcisse Mercier, after an absence of twenty-five years, has returned to his old home at Calumet. He is said to have a claim worth \$250,000 on the Klondike, and is said to have \$30,000 in gold with him.

William Finch has begun a \$10,000 damage suit against the Excelsior Electric Light Company, of Port Huron, for the death of his son William, who was killed by a falling electric light pole a week ago.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the thirty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was held at Morenci, it being the first reunion held on Michigan soil. There were eighty-seven members of that regiment present.

Haroutune Caramanian and Antranig Garabed Bedowian, students at the Agricultural College, called upon Deputy Clerk Dunnebacke and forewore all allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey, and became full-fledged citizens of the United States.

Farmer Black, who lives on the Flint River, near Saginaw, took down his army coat and went hunting for a potato beetle. He found the robber and fired into the air to frighten him. The fellow returned the compliment, hitting Black in the leg. He then carried off all the potatoes he wanted.

Diphtheria is prevalent at Glendora. Jackson is to have another large grain elevator.

Bay City bakers raised the price of bread to grocers.

Port Huron common council will appoint a bread inspector.

Work has begun on West Bay City's new \$20,000 lighting plant.

Pickpockets reaped a harvest at the farmers' picnic at Devil's Lake.

A heavy wind storm did much damage in the vicinity of Mt. Morris.

Considerable damage was done by frost in the vicinity of East Tawas.

William Rush, of Pontiac, fell from a bicycle and broke his shoulder.

The residence of Mrs. C. H. Gregory, at Dexter, was struck by lightning.

A severe electrical storm at Charlotte burned out the telephone exchange.

"Lib" Jones, an alleged woman horse-thief, escaped from jail at Charlotte.

Norton Lapan, 9 years old, was seriously bitten by a bull dog at Farmington.

Edward Foster, aged 6 years, was horribly burned while playing with kerosene oil.

An 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Soule, of Duffield, died suddenly on the Adventist camp-meeting grounds at Owosso.

The continued dry weather in Mason County is injuring the corn and potato crops.

Richard Cline, of Port Huron, is under arrest at Bay City, charged with attempting to sell a rented wheel.

An escaped lunatic was caught near Buchanan and lodged in jail. He claimed to be Gov. Fingree traveling incog.

Disciples of Prince Mike are holding street meetings in Port Huron in the hope of gathering converts to the Israelite faith.

P. McDonald, who lives two miles east of Whitmore Lake, hid \$250 in a rye bin. Thieves broke into his barn and stole the money.

The coroner's jury at Kalamazoo decided that John Pyle died from an overdose of morphine which was taken accidentally.

M. M. Moralee, a prominent pioneer lumberman of the Lake Superior copper country, died of apoplexy at his home in Hancock.

Secretary of State Gardner has received the first installment of volumes of the public acts of the Legislature from the State printer.

Grand Rapids bakers are anxious to advance the price of bread, but are unable to do so because two large firms refuse to enter a combine.

The Mapes Clothing Store at Lapeer was broken into Saturday night, it is supposed by tramps, and many dollars' worth of goods stolen.

The fiftieth session of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows' encampment of Michigan will meet in Kalamazoo, probably the second week in October.

The colored gospel union camp meeting at St. Clair was brought to a close by a living picture representation of the fall of the walls of Jericho.

The barn on the farm of Elizabeth Fletcher, one mile east of Ypsilanti, burned, together with this season's crop, two cows and two horses.

The Ingham County Sunday schools held a rally at the Agricultural College, Lansing, 6,000 to 8,000 scholars and teachers participating.

John Morrison, an employee of the Northwestern Railroad Company, got his foot caught under a caboose of a freight train and it was cut off at the ankle.

The barns of Edward Scully, living near Webberville, were burned, together with all of their contents, including four horses. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

Berlin had a disastrous fire which nearly wiped out the business portion of the village. Six buildings were burned, including the hotel and public halls.

There is bad blood existing between Hudson and Woodstock and there were numerous scraps between the two factions at the farmers' picnic at Devil's Lake.

Henry Jensen, of Antioch Township, has raised 330 bushels of wheat off ten acres, and other farmers average from twenty to twenty-five, all of fine quality.

Charles J. Scholl, a Grand Rapids blacksmith, is going to the Klondike next spring. He expects to make a fortune sharpening picks for miners at \$1 per pick.

Delegates were in attendance from all over the United States at the national camp-meeting and conference of the Free Methodists, held in New Haven Township.

Two large barns belonging to Arthur Snyder, situated two miles west of Greenville, were struck by lightning and burned to the ground with all their contents. Loss, \$1,500; insurance, \$500.

Commissioner Just reported that between May 14 and July 23, the latter being the date of the last call for reports, the loans and discounts of the Michigan State banks increased \$1,089,178. The increase in the reserve fund was \$74,008, in total deposits, \$2,434,037, savings deposits \$1,797,180 and commercial deposits \$771,748.

The home of Farmer Hiram McKinnis, who was shot by a jealous husband, Frank Haves, was visited at night by twelve or fifteen masked men, who found Mrs. Haves alone in the house. Two men seized her and took her down the road in her bare feet to a point about half a mile distant. Another party, also heavily masked, met McKinnis on his way home from Harrisville. They pulled him from his road cart, took a revolver from him, stripped and whipped him unmercifully. They then marched the couple down the road three miles to the station at West Harrisville, using the whip on both the whole distance. Before reaching their destination they stopped and cut all the hair off Mrs. Haves' head and committed other indignities. When they arrived at the station they tied the couple to a telegraph pole and told them they could stay there till morning, but McKinnis managed to untie the rope.

Perrault & Beacham's blacksmith shop at South Lake Linden burned. Loss \$10,000.

Mrs. W. P. Roberts, aged 65 years, of Comstock, was struck by a Michigan Central train and instantly killed.

Daily Inspector Barron says that he has inspected most of the dairies in the lower peninsula and found them, as a rule, in a most unclean and unsanitary condition. The proprietors pleaded poverty and ignorance as an excuse for the condition of their plants, but readily promised to make all improvements suggested by the inspector.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

OLD SOLDIERS TALK OVER ARMY EXPERIENCES.

The Blue and the Gray Review Incidents of the Late War, and in a Graphic and Interesting Manner Tell of Camp, March and Battle.

An Innocent Boy Spy. "Did I ever tell you about my nephew, Albert Boynton?" asked Col. Sam Boynton, of Chicago.

"For some time after the battle of Shiloh supplies for the army were hauled by team from Pittsburg Landing. Our regiment had sent three teams for rations. My company was doing provost duty in Corinth when the teams returned. I noticed a little boy on a load of hard tack. He was covered with dust; his hat was badly torn and his clothes were ragged. When the team stopped in front of my quarters he called out: 'Hello, Uncle Sam, I guess you don't know me.'"

"I didn't, but said, 'Come here.' He climbed down from the wagon and timidly came to my side. Then I recognized him. He was my brother's boy, the brother then living in Galena, I said to him: 'What on earth are you doing down here, Albert?'"

"Well, uncle, I wanted to see a fight and father wouldn't let me go to the war; he said I was not old enough to be a soldier, so I ran away."

"How did you manage to get here?" "I crawled out of the window at night and went to the depot and laid in with the engineer, and he took me to Chicago, and then I slipped in with another engineer who took me to St. Louis. There I got on board of the steamer John Warner. The captain was going to put me off at Cairo, but I hid away in a bunk and he couldn't find me. After we got started I came out and told the captain I wanted to find the Eighteenth Wisconsin; that my Uncle Sam was in that regiment, and if I could find him he would pay for my passage. The captain told me that the Eighteenth was at Corinth, twenty miles from the river. When I got off the boat at the landing I asked some men if they knew where the Eighteenth was camped, and one of them said he belonged to that regiment, so I piled onto his wagon and came with him. Uncle Sam, do you think you fellows will have a fight here soon? I want to see a fight awful bad."

"I can't tell. We may and we may not."

"After he had cleaned up a little the boys got him some supper and then he lay down and was soon fast asleep. I wrote to his father telling him that his boy was with me and would go back home as soon as he saw a fight. He remained with me until October before he had a chance to see a fight. About the 1st of October he came to me and said: 'Uncle Sam, I want to get out into the country and see what I can find out there.' I had bought him some new clothes, a regular butternut suit, and he being a small, thin, sallow-looking boy, one would bet he was a Johnny's son. He was only 15 years old and quite small for his age. I told him I did not like to have him go away alone. But he was bound to go. I saw no more of him for four days. I was greatly alarmed. On the fourth day he came back. He had three chickens and a lot of dried peaches tied up in a woman's skirt. I asked him where he had been. 'I have been to Ripley,' he said. 'There was about twenty miles from Corinth. I saw Price and Van Dorn. Both were there. I stayed all night with one of the Arkansas regiments. The Colonel's name is Rogers. I was close to Price. He is quite an old man and fat. Van Dorn is a young man, tall and slim, with dark hair and chin whiskers, with a mustache. They are coming to fight you; soon, too, and they are coming by way of Chewalla. I heard them talking it over. They have lots of soldiers there, too, and cannon and horses.'"

"I became convinced that he was telling the truth, so I went with him to see General Rosecrans. The General had a long talk with the little fellow and was much interested in him and his story. He said to me: 'Captain, this boy is a hero, and I want you to let him stay with me. I can make good use of him.' I told him he was not my boy and I couldn't do it."

"In a few days, sure enough, Price and Van Dorn made an attack on our outpost at Chewalla. Then came the battle of Corinth. During the hottest of the fight Albert came to the front. 'Here, Uncle Sam, is some water for you and the boys.' He had four canteens. It was what the men most wanted. I scolded the little rascal and sent him to the rear. He did not go far. I saw him behind a big tree watching the fight."

"The day after the battle, and while we were walking over the field, we saw a wounded Johnny sitting under a tree in the brush. He had been shot through the leg. We took him to the hospital, where his wound was dressed. I often called to see him afterward. One day, while talking with him, he said to me: 'I saw that boy of yours over at Ripley a few days before the battle.'"

"Oh, I guess you are mistaken."

"But I know I did; he's the same boy that stayed all night with us."

"While in Missouri some eight years ago I met a Johnnie who had lost an arm at Vicksburg. He said: 'Say, Captain, I think I know you. Wasn't you at the battle of Corinth?'"

"I was."

"Didn't you have a boy there?"

"My brother's boy was with me."

"I am the fellow you found in the woods shot through the leg. Cap, you know I told you I saw that boy at Ripley before the battle. And so I did, as sure as you live."

"I guess you are right, Johnnie. The boy told me he was there, but I didn't want to own it at that time."

"A week after Corinth Albert came to me and said: 'Uncle Sam, I've seen a battle, and now I'm ready to go home.' And the next day he started for Galena, as proud a boy as you ever saw. He grew to honorable manhood, but was mustered with the majority years ago."—J. A. Watrous, in Chicago Times-Herald.

to me and said: 'Uncle Sam, I've seen a battle, and now I'm ready to go home.' And the next day he started for Galena, as proud a boy as you ever saw. He grew to honorable manhood, but was mustered with the majority years ago."—J. A. Watrous, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Sam Cobb sat on Hot Pork.

A. J. Coleman, a well-known politician and citizen of Platte City, was a visitor at the office of Internal Revenue Collector Withers last week. Mr. Coleman was a member of Shelby's brigade during the war and his visit put Capt. William Hickman, of the revenue department, in a reminiscent mood, and he had half a dozen good stories to tell of the incidents that took place while he and Mr. Coleman were with Shelby. The best story he had was this:

"It was during the darkest days of the Confederacy," said Captain Hickman. "Shelby's brigade was down in the southern portion of Arkansas and supplies were very short. There was food in the country, but it had to be taken in a sly manner, for the orders against foraging were very strict. The best we were getting was about the worst a white man ever had to tackle, and it was simply impossible to keep the boys inside the lines after dark. They would get out and forage for fresh meat, and they got it. The hard work was to hide it when in camp. Out in the swamps three miles from camp there were plenty of fat hogs."

"While we were there we were joined by a number of Texas soldiers, and they were known as the Texas mess. Mr. Coleman was one. One of the others was Sam Cobb, a great, strapping fellow, full of fun and a lover of good pork. The Texas mess did not realize what strict orders there were against taking fat hogs, and so one night they slipped out a delegation and captured a porker that weighed about 200 pounds. He was properly slain and the fresh pork was buried in the Texas tent deep down in the ground under the bed. After they got it in camp they were scared and did not touch it for two days."

"We heard what was going on, and the night they cooked it we decided to have some fun. One of the boys dressed up as an old farmer, with long, white beard and I buckled on my sword, and together we walked up to the tent of the Texas boys. In the big kettle the pork was cooking. They saw us coming and took the kettle off the fire and set it on the ground near the door. We walked up and told the boys that the old farmer had lost a fine hog, and General Shelby had ordered the camp searched. They were willing, of course, to have us hunt and assured us they had taken no hog. We started into the tent, and I saw Sam Cobb spread out his long coat tails and sit down on what appeared to be a box. It was the kettle of hot pork. He was trying to hide it from us."

"Hello, Captain," he cried as he fled about. 'Just hunt about and see what you can find,' he added as he shifted position again."

"We pretended to hunt about the tent, but all the time we were watching Cobb and wondering how long he could sit on that hot kettle of pork. Poor Sam! the sweat streamed down his face, but he resolutely wiped it off and held to his seat. Then he began to fidget. The kettle was hot, and whenever he would move the steam would rise like the tiny exhaust of an engine all about him."

"We were nearly dying to laugh, but it was getting serious for Sam Cobb. Finally in his fidgeting he moved the iron lid of the kettle and the imprisoned steam arose all about him like a cloud. I shall never forget the expression of Cobb's face as he realized that he was exposed. He looked at me with the most appealing expression on his face I ever saw, and, while he believed firmly he would at once be arrested for stealing the hog, he could not help remarking:

"By ganny, I can't stay there any longer. Here's your hog."

"We burst out laughing and they saw it was only a joke. Everybody had a good laugh at it except poor Cobb. It was no joke for him, and he swore that from that time on he would never help hide another pound of pork while in the army."

"After the war was concluded Cobb returned to Texas and died there some years since. Mr. Coleman came north and has lived in Platte City for years. His call at the office and the stories we told made me recall the story of how Sam Cobb tried to hide the kettle of pork."—Kansas City Journal.

What Pa Wanted.

Many a ludicrous episode enlivened the lives of the soldiers during the Civil War, and one told on a Louisianian is good enough to rank with the best. During the early months of the war a certain brigade was being drilled in Virginia. Brigadier-General—was a Louisianian, and his son, also of this State, was his adjutant. The general's voice was not as strong as it might have been, and his son often repeated his orders for him. On the occasion in question the brigade was marching in fours, and the brigadier-general gave the order "Head of the column to the left." His son and adjutant, dressed to kill, galloped forward, and when he reached the head of the column shouted in his powerful voice, "Pa says head of the column to the left." Discipline had not been perfected then, and what "Pa" wanted very nearly broke up the ranks, hundreds of men laughing as they marched at the adjutant's infusion of domestic relations into military tactics.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The following general directions are useful in the destruction of weeds. If it be an annual, do not let it make seed—if it be a perennial, do not let it make leaves.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for Sept. 19.

Golden Text.—"Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'—Acts 20:35."

"Paul's Address to the Ephesian Elders" is the subject of this lesson.—Acts 20:22-35.

After the three months in Corinth, during which Paul wrote the epistles to the Galatians and to the Romans, he journeyed northward through Macedonia, intending to make a last flying visit to some of his churches before departing for Jerusalem. He passed through Philippi about the time of the passover, this being in April, A. D., 58 (Acts 20:6). A short stay in Troas was marked by the raising of Eutychus (20:7-12). From Troas Paul traveled by land down the coast to Assos, thence by sea to Miletus, near Ephesus. He was unwilling to stop at the latter city, knowing that if he did a multitude of duties would claim his attention and prevent him from hurrying on to Jerusalem. But he desired nevertheless to leave a message with the Ephesian church, so he sent for his elders or presbyters to come to him at Miletus. These elders were the leaders in the church. The early Christian churches often or usually had more than one elder, or, as we should say, pastor. Where there were several of these officers, perhaps the duties of all except the leading one resembled most closely those of the deacons in our churches; for the ancient deacons seem to have had charge of ministering to the poor, and probably left the elders some of the spiritual functions which we assign to the office of deacon. That there was no fixed distinction between presbyters and bishops appears from the very passage; for in verse seventeen the men who came to visit Paul are called presbyters, in verse twenty-eight the episkopos or overseer, that is, bishop. The term presbyter seems to have been most used in Jewish Christian churches, episkopos in Gentile churches, and both interchangeable in such churches as that at Ephesus.

Explanatory.

This matchless farewell address should by no means be divided. It should be studied entire. In it Paul shows not only his lofty devotion and humble resignation, but also his quiet self-assurance, based on twenty years' faithful, unselfish labor; a justifiable pride, if the word may be used, in his steady adherence through all sorts of trials to the high purposes with which he had begun his missionary career.—"Ye yourselves know," when a Christian minister can thus appeal without hesitation to the record of his work and the testimony of those for whom he has labored. It is far from true that a faithful minister can hope to receive such confirmation from all who have been under his care; for his very faithfulness must surely have been an offense to some. But there will always be a select few like these Ephesian elders, between whom and their pastor there is understanding and affection. If it were not so, the burdens would often prove too heavy to be borne. "I shrink not from declaring unto you anything that was profitable; few indeed are the public teachers and pastors that can say this. It is certainly not an easy thing to say. Fewer Christian ministers than is sometimes supposed are guilty of shaping their utterances with regard to the money contributed for their support; but there are many other ways in which they may and do shrink from declaring what their people should hear; because of timidity, or fear of misunderstanding, or lack of preparation, or some other reason.

"Repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ;" the sum and substance of the gospel. Paul's preaching always had the true emphasis. Doubtless he preached many sermons that were not strictly "evangelistic," as we use the term; but the gospel was in every one of them.

"Bound in the spirit;" a striking phrase. Did Paul know, did he even suspect, that when he left Jerusalem he would be bound in body as well? If he did, it made no difference to him. The power of the spiritual necessity that was upon him was just as compelling as chains would have been. "Save that the Holy Ghost testifies unto me in every city;" the one sure thing was this—afflictions and persecutions he found everywhere.

The final parting, as they believed it to be, was bitter indeed. Those words, "no more," had a mournful sound that filled their hearts with gloom. But when these elders returned to Ephesus, they probably took back an account of their interview which inspired the church to action rather than to idle tears and sorrow.

Teaching Hints.

Paul was a man of strong affections. He did not spend three years with a church without becoming personally attached to the people; he was not a mechanical dispenser of religious services, indifferent to his surroundings; not a traveling evangelist retelling sermons at so much a week. When he said he loved men, he meant it; and it was not a perfunctory, professional affection.

It takes years of faithful service to enable one to speak of oneself as Paul does. In other men, this would be egotism. In Paul it is the highest modesty. Paul's intensity of conviction comes out all through this address. Whatever he does he does because the necessity is laid upon him. It is not so with us all; our consciences do not all so clearly pronounce the imperative of duty. But conscience can be educated in this direction. The more strongly one feels duty, the greater is the condemnation if duty remains undone.

Next Lesson—"Christian Missions,"—Romans 10:1-17.

No Compromise Possible.

No compromise can be made with God. He is unbending in His righteousness. Consequences do not deter Him. He will not annul the force of any law that He has enacted because of the awful personal results of transgression. It is this that gives unshaken stability to His government, and forms the basis of absolute confidence in God and His purposes.

Weakness on both sides is, as we know, the trait of all quarrels.

TO UTILIZE SEA WAVES.

Many Remarkable Projects of Science in This Line.

Among the ideas for utilizing the energy of the sea waves recorded at the patent office is one by Terence Duffy, of San Francisco. He proposes to harness the ocean so as to make it store compressed air. The rolling and pitching of a ship built according to his plan operates a number of air pumps which force air into reservoirs. From the reservoirs it is conducted by pipes to the engines as required for propelling the vessel, for general electricity for lighting, etc., and for taking in and discharging cargo. P. S. Delvan, of Newark, N. J., has patented a plan for surrounding a vessel with floats. The floats are connected with the plungers of air pumps in such a manner that the motion of the waves compresses air in receivers. The compressed air thus accumulated is used to propel the ship.

A California inventor named John Gambetta proposes to swing from the mast of a ship a gigantic pendulum, the oscillations of which are expected to drive the propeller. Another genius has designed a boat that is built like a gigantic screw, with a sort of continuous spiral fin enveloping it. The action of the waves causes it to screw itself literally through the water. The scheme of A. F. Yardell, of San Francisco, is to suspend a huge box, or tank, above the keel of the ship. This is to be loaded with freight or ballast, and, as it swings to and fro, it actuates the propeller. Another idea, calculated to revolutionize navigation, is a vessel built in two sections, which are hinged together amidships. As the waves alternately rock the opposite ends of the craft the energy is utilized by means of rocking beams and suitable gearing, and in this way the ship humps itself along.

Charles W. Cahoon, of Portland, Me., would so utilize the undulatory movements of a vessel as to actuate pumps. The pumps imbibe water at the bow and eject it at the stern, thus forcing her ahead. Yet another invention in this line is a floating hydraulic ram, which is operated by the impact of the waves. It is claimed there is hardly any limit to the height to which water may be elevated by this device. A few years ago an experiment was made near San Francisco by an inventor who secured the backing of Mr. Suro, of Comstock tunnel fame. His machine was anchored out in the ocean not far from shore, and was used to pump water up to the top of a bluff some hundreds of feet high. Unfortunately, a storm came and swallowed up the apparatus, together with \$15,000 which had been invested in it. This catastrophe put an end to the enterprise.—Boston Transcript.

A New Kansas Industry.

Speaking of new industries, word comes from Butler County that the frog leg industry is assuming considerable proportions. Many people have supposed that the frog would naturally seek miasmatic districts where ague lurked above the skum of swamps. This, we are informed, is a mistake. The Kansas frog is said to delight in the clear ozone filled atmosphere of the prairie and sings a song of unusual clearness owing to the effect of the clear, bracing air on his larynx. His ham is whiter and firmer in texture than the ham of the frog reared among the miasma infected swamps. Gradually Kansas is becoming the abode of luxury, such as is unknown by the unfortunate inhabitants of other States. In the line of fish, fruit and fowl Kansas has long since hit the high notch with epicures, but we have sighed in vain for home-grown frog legs and oysters. The frog leg problem has been solved. The only thing remaining to be done is to fix up oyster days and bring the oyster back to the home of his ancestor. Plant him in an artificial pond in western Kansas, where, in a remote, prehistoric age, his progenitor willed the happy hours away. Of course there will be some sad features about it for the oyster, for he will see lying about him, unless they have all been picked up within the last year or two, the petrified coverings of his departed sires. As he looks on their stony shells the new oyster will naturally experience a feeling of sadness as he thinks of the rocky times experienced by his ancestors, but that was because they did not understand refrigeration and depended on the natural rainfall of the country. Frog legs and native oysters are among the things that can be banked on in the future Kansas.—Topeka Mail.

Old-Time Scotch Obituary.

The following death notice appeared in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine of March 2, 1776: "Feb. 12—At New Reay, in the county of Caithness, much regretted, Francis Tait, parochial school master there, in the one hundred and second year of his age; a man of an athletic form, of a saturnine complexion and his size about six foot. He lived chiefly upon vegetables, was a favorite of the muses and at times drank freely. He was no less distinguished for his piety than for the good order he observed in his school, for his easy method of teaching and for infusing into his pupils a laudable spirit of emulation. He retained his senses to the last."

Counting Up.

Maude (at the seashore)—How many

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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BY O. T. HOOVER.

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Suburban Rumors

NORTH LAKE.

Beans seen to be shelling very easily. Miss Anna Hudson of Webster is the guest of Miss Bernice Allyn this week. Miss Mary Doll, Louis Doll, and Amy Whallan began school at Chelsea last week. At the school meeting last week William Stevenson was elected treasurer, and O. P. Noah director.

The North Lake people are desirous of having Rev. W. J. Thistle returned for their pastor the coming year.

A few of the members of the Epworth League attended the social at the home of Rev. W. J. Thistle at Unadilla last Thursday evening.

SYLVAN.

Harry Beckwith spent Saturday at Detroit.

Rev. Carl G. Zeidler spent Tuesday at this place.

Mrs. William Eisenbeiser was a Detroit visitor last week.

Miss Minnie Marker will soon return to school at Flint.

Charles Young and Miss Dora West spent Sunday at Arbor.

Mrs. Chris Forner has been on the sick list but is now convalescent.

Messames O. C. Burkhardt and F. Cooper of Lima spent Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. N. Dancer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dancer and Miss Cora Beckwith attended the funeral of Orton Watkins at Napoleon Sunday.

WATERLOO.

Miss Lucy Leech is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Artz.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Collins spent last week visiting in Adrian, Dundee and Ray.

Rev. Wenk entertained Rev. Ekard of Monroe and Rev. Martz of Saginaw, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Oeler and son of Detroit returned home Monday after spending a week with Mrs. Strauss.

Claire Sydmore aged 9, only child of Mr. and Mrs. John Sydmore was buried in the Waterloo cemetery, Friday, September 10.

The road scraper that was on trial Monday called out about 50 men. It did the work so nicely that the district voted to buy it. Look out for good roads in Waterloo from now on.

Mrs. Addie Emmons passed away Monday September 13, 1897, at the age of 71 years. The funeral was held in the United Brethren Church, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Miers officiating.

LIMA.

Arl Guerin is visiting in Ypsilanti. Miss Mattie Hammond spent Saturday at home.

Misses Lizzie and Adena Strieter visited at home Sunday.

Fred Stabler and Gus. Zotes were Manchester visitors, Saturday and Sunday.

Charles and Earle Finkbeiner are taking their second year in the Chelsea high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Squire Covert received a telegram from their son Theodore, stating the death of his youngest child.

George Arnold and daughter of Minneapolis and his sister, Mrs. Pratt and daughter of Dexter called at Geo. Perry's Sunday. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Perry are old comrades, having been in the same regiment during the war; and there was a happy re-union as they had not met since their discharge in 1865.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Fred Coe of Ypsilanti, has sold out his printing plant to the Scharf Tag & Label company, and will hereafter be in their employ.

While working in the mill at Delhi, Saturday morning, a young man named Will Dorman, was caught in a shaft. His clothes were all torn from him, and he was painfully injured, but escaped death. He was one of the witnesses in the Beckwith trial last week. —Argus.

Dexter will have for a soldiers monument a cannon used in the civil war.

No place in Michigan is more interested in her schools than is Ann Arbor, and yet in no other place, we presume, was there so little interest manifested. Only about a dozen people to vote \$33,000 in taxes. —Courier.

According to the Courier, the city of Ann Arbor put its hands down in its pocket during August and paid out \$2,491.43 for work on its streets, and \$911.24 for work done on its bridges, culverts or cross-walks. A total of \$3,402.67 for one month. This is a pretty steep price to pay for such poor apologies for streets as Ann Arbor sports.

Martin Smith who has since in June kept the road between here and Bridge-water well traveled, wound up his berry crop Saturday. He has misseed but few days during the past three months that he has not been here with either strawberries, raspberries or blackberries and his out-put in quarts has run well into the thousands. —Saline Observer.

A man 7 feet 6 inches high caused quite a sensation on the streets of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday last. The name he registered at the St. James hotel was Col. A. A. Powell, of Cincinnati, O. He was formerly with Brannum's show, but is now on the road selling soap. Two beds had to be pushed together to accommodate his great height when it came time for him to retire for the night.

The mail service between this place and Franciscop is simply miserable. It has got to be a common occurrence for the entire lot of mail sent out from here in the morning to come back at noon instead of being put on the train. Last Saturday there were four registered letters in the mail which all came back at noon and had to be kept over in this office till Monday. If this keeps up the postmaster at Franciscop will here something drop. —Waterloo correspondence Grass Lake News.

A farmer drove in from the country yesterday and had a load of hay weighed at Staebler's scales on Washington street. When the operation had been completed he came into the store to enquire about the weight. "How much does the hay weigh?" said the farmer. "Two thousand pound exactly," was the answer. "Well," said the son of the sod, "had you just as soon figure out how many tons that amounts to?" It was too much for the men in the store who enjoyed a laugh at the farmer's expense. —Washtenaw Times.

Last week, Ira Carpenter received a letter dated July 10th from his daughter, Mrs. J. J. McKay, who with her husband had arrived a few days before at Dawson City in Klondike gold fields. The letter gives an account of the proceeding of each day, among which she tells of their narrow escape July 4, when they encountered a storm in a bay off the coast of Canada. The sails were blown away but by hard work the boat was kept right side up until they drifted ashore. They arrived at Dawson City, July 7th. Last Saturday Mr. Carpenter received two gold nuggets, one valued at \$25 and the other at \$8. —Hillsdale Leader.

Prof. A. J. Murry has resigned his position as Superintendent of the State School at Coldwater, and will engage in business in Cortland, N. Y. It has been given out in the Detroit papers that Prof. Murry left the school because of interference with his work by the Board of Control, but we are assured by those who ought to know that such is not the case. Prof. Murry has long felt a desire to enter upon the new field now open before him, and he leaves the profession in accordance with such desire. Those who know him will regret his retirement from the Coldwater institution, as he has proved himself most admirably adapted to that work. The school has never been more faithfully and efficiently managed, and the Board will find it no slight task to fill his place. —Ypsilantian.

L. Whitney Watkins is developing into quite a detective in the discharge of his duties as deputy state game and fish warden. His experience the past two weeks in Van Buren county, were somewhat thrilling and at the same time very successful. He brought to justice some well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the large lakes near Kalamazoo, who had been dynamiting, netting and spearing to their heart's content, and picking out only the largest, had left so many fish on the shore that those living near by were obliged to bury them because of the stench. He cleverly palmed himself off as a sheep buyer and afterwards expressed a desire to go a fishing and gained enough knowledge to arrest a number of men, who were heavily fined. His expedition put about \$500 into the State treasury. —Manchester Enterprise.

An Eaton Rapids woman who has a turn towards statistics kept an account of the results of her baking days for a year and claims a record of 191 pies, 140 cakes, 84 loaves of bread, 729 biscuits, 156 fried cakes and 1,026 cookies.

The Bookkeeper's Bête Noire. Ask a bookkeeper what his "black beast" is, and he will tell you the monthly trial balance. Some of you know what that is, of course, but the majority of you perhaps do not. Let us explain briefly. In double entry bookkeeping, the only kind that deserves the name of bookkeeping, every debit must have its credit—that is to say, every item that is carried to the debit of one account must be carried to the credit of another.

Say, for example, you buy a bill of goods from a merchant. He enters the amount to your debit on his books and at the same time credits an account called "merchandise," this account being debited with all the goods brought into the stock and credited with all the goods sold from it. When you pay the bill, you are credited with the amount, and an account called "cash" is debited, because it receives the money.

This will explain to the uninitiated the meaning of the term "double entry," and it will also explain why, after the entries have all been carried to the ledger and balances have been struck thereon, the debits and the credits will agree if the books have been correctly kept. To test the correctness of his work the bookkeeper takes off every month a trial balance, which consists simply of the debit balances in one column and the credit balances in another. If they foot up the same, the work has been correctly done. If they vary, he must look for and find the error or errors before the next month's business is entered on the ledger.

You can readily understand, therefore, why the trial balance is the bookkeeper's "black beast." We have known cases in which trifling errors have eluded the most careful search for several days and nights and even for weeks, torturing the soul of the bookkeeper almost past endurance. But he has to stand it, for the error must be found. —Philadelphia Times.

Do Metals Become Tired?

Various instances are on record where metals, while not showing any appreciable wear, have literally fallen to pieces, and that without any assigned cause. On one occasion a steel rail, after 22 years' continuous service on the Great Northern railway, in England, actually disintegrated under the wheels of a passing train. So complete was the breaking up that scientists thought it worthy of investigation, during which it was determined that the metal had become exhausted and had broken down, just as an overstrained animal might be expected to do. This has led to further inquiry, and scientists are satisfied that metals do become tired out. Fine cracks often appear in steel rails, and it has been supposed that they are caused by the continuous concussion of railway wheels. This, however, seems to be contradicted by the examination of newly made rails, in which similar fine lines occur. The idea that metals become weary, while not altogether a new one, is to an extent a plausible one and under the careful scrutiny of scientific societies will probably be satisfactorily explained and settled. —New York Ledger.

How to Use Blotting Paper.

"It is curious about blotting paper," said Mr. Dipperton, "that it lasts longer if used on one side only. I refer now to the small piece of blotting paper that we pick up and press upon the freshly written lines by rubbing it with the finger tips. Continual rubbing makes the side that is rubbed upon smooth and oily and less absorbent. If we turn the blotter over now and then and get a fresh surface and rub indifferently on either side, we soon get both sides more or less oily, and then it doesn't blot perfectly on either side. It is better to use it always the same side down, so that whatever moisture may be transferred from the finger tips is kept all on one side. Thus used, the blotter will take up ink more satisfactorily and for a longer time than it would if we kept turning it over." —Atlanta Constitution.

Uses of Science.

"The wretch," cried the girl, "kissed me!" "Surely," they exclaimed, exchanging glances of alarm, "you must be mistaken."

She shivered frightfully. "No," she said, "I cannot be mistaken. The microscope revealed the characteristic bacillus."

She had had her doubts in the beginning, but a bacteriological examination had discovered beyond the possibility of doubt that she had been kissed. —London Fun.

The oldest lock in existence is the one which formerly secured one of the doors of Nineveh. It is a gigantic affair, and the key to it is nearly 8½ feet in length and of the thickness of a four inch drain tile.

FOR SALE.—Private elevator of J. C. Taylor. Inquire of Mrs. J. C. Taylor. 34

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

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

The Michigan Central will run an excursion on Saturday, September 18, to Jackson for 50 cents for the round trip, to Kalamazoo \$1.75 for the round trip, to Grand Rapids for \$1.50 for the round trip. Tickets to return Sunday. For time of departure of excursion see bills.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. See All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

MY NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Are now ready for inspection. Remember I have no clerks to pay and therefore can furnish you with Foot Wear at a lower price than my competitors. No trouble to show goods.

J. MAST.

Notice.

To the Patrons of the Chelsea Water Works Company:

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

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

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

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla—stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are strengthened and SUSTAINED.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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.

Assignee's Sale.

In re the assignment of Clarence J. Chandler, an insolvent. By virtue of an order, entered in said cause, whereby the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw has made direction for the sale of the property of said insolvent estate, I will sell at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers for cash, all the personal property belonging to said insolvent estate. I will also sell the buildings belonging to said estate, situated on the Michigan Central railroad lands, in Chelsea, Mich., together with a lease of the same. I will also sell the entire plant, consisting of said buildings, stock in trade, tools, etc., at private sale. Dated, Chelsea, Mich., September 15th, 1897. GEORGE H. KEMPF, Assignee.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 13th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Staebler deceased.

Ann M. Staebler the administratrix with the will annexed of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 8th day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county and show cause, if any there be, why the said accounts should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

[A TRUE COPY.] F. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 21

How to Find Out.

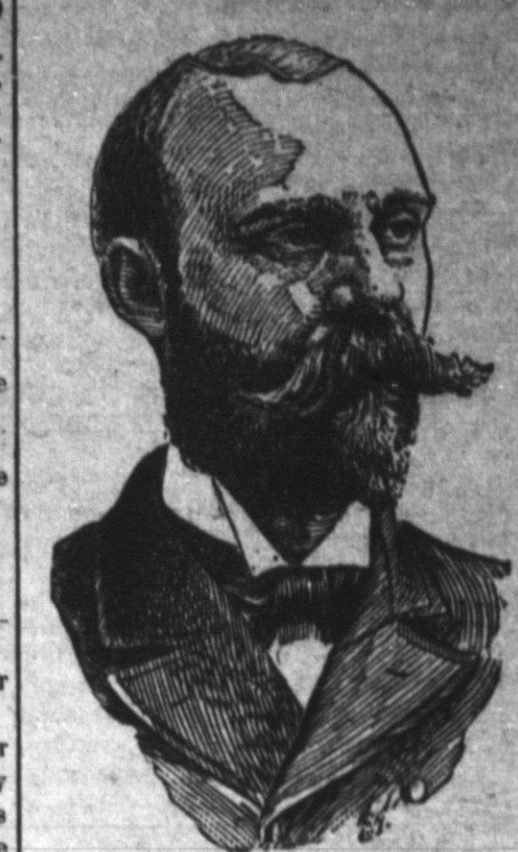
Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the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

MARVELOUS CURES!

BY DR. W. C. WALKER

The Eminent Physician and Surgeon of Detroit, Mich., formerly of New York, will make Regular Monthly Visits.



Chelsea House, Chelsea, Friday, September 24,

Stebbins House, Dexter, Thursday, September 23,

The Most Successful Method in the Treatment of all Diseases and Deformities Known to the Latest Medical and Surgical Experience.

CONSULTATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Dr. Walker will not Treat any unless there is a Possibility of a cure, and will so inform you.

Examination by Reflection.

By the latest scientific researches both by improved instruments and methods, the Doctor is enabled to discover the true nature of the disease and locate the organ or parts effected, and many diseases and complications which hitherto have proven most obstinate to the medical profession yield like magic under his skill and systematic treatment. The Doctor is endowed with the wonderful gift of being able to diagnose without questioning, and will describe with the greatest accuracy your aches and pains wherever located; tells better how a person feels than they can tell themselves.

There is no need to live in constant misery. It costs nothing to see him. The fullest examinations are free, and the prices for treatment within the reach of all. He is a friend to the afflicted and will turn none away unaided. The merchant mingles with the artisan while receiving relief at his hands, and hundreds are cured every year.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY!

One of the most respected ladies in this vicinity, after being treated by all the best physicians, and pronounced incurable, was advised by a former patient of Dr. Walker to call and consult him. She says: For the past fifteen years I have been a great sufferer with heart trouble and nervous prostration. The least exertion would cause my heart to flutter and became very irregular and so weak, causing complete exhaustion. I felt as though each day would be my last, and were it not for leaving my little ones death would have been a relief. After three months' treatment with the doctor I feel as well as I ever did. My heart beats regular and strong, and that tired feeling has entirely left me. What joy and sunshine health restored. Mrs. E. J. B.

Miss Addie Smith says: I was sick for many years; my case was known for miles around; was helped to Dr. Walker's office, now I am able to walk there. I have been under the doctor's treatment two months, and have gained twenty pounds. I feel well. May heaven's choicest blessings rest upon the Doctor for what he has done for me. I had a female trouble, weak lungs and nervous prostration.

REMEMBER DATE OF VISIT.

Mr. William Redman, says, also, that he had been afflicted ten years with Asthma and Hay Fever, the result of catarrh; has doctored with only temporary relief. He is now a well man, not a vestige of the dreaded disease remains. He feels grateful to Dr. Walker.

Mrs. W. S. Rogers, cured of cancer of the breast. She was a great sufferer.

Mrs. W. M. —, after being barren for ten years says: "He cured me. We now have two little children. Suffice to say our home is a happy one."

Edinboro (Pa.) positively cured by a recent scientific discovery.

One of the most respected young men of Grand Rapids, Mr. C. H. Banks has doctored with all the best physicians he could hear of, and finally given two weeks to live. Consulted Dr. Walker, took his treatment and is now a well man. He had chronic stomach trouble, weak lungs and constant cough, rheumatism and Bright's disease. He has gained thirty-five pounds and works every day. He advises all who are sick to see Dr. Walker.

Mrs. C. M. Stutman cured of Blood and Skin disease of twelve years standing.

Mrs. L. E. Lambert cured of various ulcers on limbs.

Miss E. L. Crane cured of Bronchial trouble and lung disease.

Mrs. H. E. cured of female weakness after being treated by many noted physicians.

Mrs. W. W. Bennett says, also, that she had lost her sense of smell and became partly deaf by catarrh in the head, and in the lungs, also had constant coughing and could not sleep for constant female trouble. She says she will testify to any one that Dr. Walker has saved her life. She has gained thirty pounds and is well.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ball writes after being a great sufferer for a number of years with neuralgia in the head and stomach; I am cured. I feel as though I have got into a new world. I cannot praise the Doctor too much for his great skill in my case.

Doctor Walker's specialties are diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and all chronic, private and nervous diseases and deformities, as Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Cough, Goitre, (big neck), Fever Sores and Ulcers, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Heart Stomach and Nerve diseases, Chorea, St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, and all diseases due to bad blood; also rectal diseases, and to cause other physicians have failed to cure. Bank references.

Persons applying for treatment will please bring from two to four ounces of urine, first passed in the morning prepared for analysis. Question blanks sent on application. Enclose stamp for reply. Those unable to see the Doctor can address,

Box 78. W. C. WALKER, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best

Drills and drill repairs cheap. Spring tooth harrows and spike tooth harrows to close. Lumber wagons and buggies at special prices during September. Remember us on furniture. Always the best goods and lowest prices. . . .

W. J. KNAPP

Real Estate

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

B. PARKER

Geo. H. Foster,

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable

Headquarters at Standard Time

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations.

The regular examinations for all grades will be held at Ann Arbor the Thursday and Friday of August, 1897, the last Thursday and Friday of August, 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 day of September, 1897.

Yerington's College.

St. Louis, Michigan, will open its eighth year, September 27, 1897. Courses: Teachers' Commercial, Shorthand, Penmanship, English, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture. Tuition: For day and all studies in the college, 12 weeks, 24 weeks, \$16; 36 weeks, \$18. The common branches (Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography) with private lessons in music and all free class drill, for above listed. The common branches with All Class Drills (without private lessons in music) only \$15 a year. Free Drills are plain and ornamental penmanship, reading, spelling, letter writing, music, elocution, physical culture, and parliamentary work. Students may club where they may have a boarding house complete, for \$25 a year, and furnish their own provisions for trifling. All studies in the college taught by professionals. Our Commercial Shorthand graduates hold the best positions in our largest cities. Not one of our teachers' course has failed at the teachers' examination during the past five years. Drop a card for free catalogue. C. W. YERINGTON, St. Louis, Missouri.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using forever, be made well, strong, happy, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in two weeks. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac at \$1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. No-To-Bac, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Two Millions a Year.

When people buy, try, and buy again, means they are satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means more people that Candy Cathartic are the most delicate and regulator for everybody the year round.

Druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, each guaranteed.

Baby's File Suppository

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation or money refunded. See per box, circular and sample to Martin Knapp, pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. First-class druggists everywhere, and by mail, by Glazier & Stinson and Dr. W. C. Walker.

Wanted—An Idea

Protect your ideas; they may be your fortune. Write JOHN WEBSTER, 250 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., for the only safe and sure way of protecting your ideas.

Local Brevities

Onions are coming into market in large quantities.

The people of this vicinity are hoping for a good soaking rain before many days.

Born, on Monday, September 13 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. William Lehman, twin girls.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders at house on southeast corner of East and Park streets.

Lewis Vogel is now able to be on the street and greet his friends after his tussle with typhoid fever.

Dwight Marion has been engaged to teach the Howe school, District No. 4, Lyndon, to begin the first Monday in November.

Chris Heinrich, who was arrested last week for attempted rape, was let off by his paying the costs and giving a bond to keep the peace.

Rev. L. Koelbing, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, wishes to extend his thanks to the township authorities for the use of the town hall Sunday evening.

The man who cuts down a good tree that stands in or by the side of a road is a robber, and entitled to no more consideration than he who steals money.—Courier.

The Washtenaw Times stands in fear of a suit being instituted against it by H. O. Wills, for publishing an alleged picture of the evangelist in their issue of Tuesday.

A special meeting of Olive Chapter No. 108, O. E. S. will be held Wednesday evening, September 23, for installation of officers. All members are requested to be present.

Miss Beesie Winans was the fortunate person to draw the prize that was given by the medicine company last Saturday evening. It consisted of a set of silver knives, forks and spoons.

On Sunday, September 13, services will be held in the Lutheran Church at 10 o'clock a. m., as the pastor, Rev. L. Koelbing, will preach in Bethlehem Church at Ann Arbor in the evening.

Charles Steinbach and H. H. Lehman are making a big kick on account of the nuisance created by the overflow from the well in front of Tommy McNamara's. The water forms stagnant pools in front of their places of business.

A large audience was present at the town hall Sunday evening to witness the presentation by Rev. R. Rieman of Lenox, of the stereopticon views of scenes taken while on his trip from Berlin to the East Indies where he spent several years as a missionary.

The Spare Minute Club met at the home of Mrs. G. W. Palmer, Monday evening and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. C. E. Stinson; first Vice President, Mrs. M. Boyd; second Vice President, Mrs. F. P. Glazier; secretary, Miss Kate Haarer.

H. O. Wills, the evangelist from Detroit, was in town Monday, and in the evening held services on the corner of Main and South streets. He had three young men with him to take care of the musical end of the service, one of whom was Frank Ives of Mason, well known to many of our readers.

Mrs. T. G. Speer was quite severely burned last Sunday, while lighting a gasoline burner. There had been a fire under the oven and in some manner it had been extinguished. In the meantime the oven had filled with gas and in attempting to re-light it, Mrs. Speer was severely burned by the explosion which naturally resulted.

Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., held its annual meeting for the election of officers last week, and elected: Worthy matron, Mrs. J. Waltons; worthy patron, J. D. Schnaltman; associate matron, Mrs. L. Winans; secretary, Mrs. R. S. Armstrong; treasurer, Mrs. W. Guerlin; conductress, Mrs. R. Waltons; assistant conductress, Mrs. J. S. Cummings.

The annual report of Ida S. McBride, national secretary of the W. R. C., shows that there are now 35 departments and 55 detached corps with a total membership in good standing of 111,938. Michigan has 223 corps and 7,125 members. The corps during the term has assisted 9,119 soldiers, 28,003 soldiers' families and 5,483 members.

The following petition, which was signed by the members of the board of stewards and the trustees of the M. E. Church, was sent to the presiding elder of Adrian district:

"We the undersigned members of the official board of the M. E. Church, Chelsea, Michigan, do earnestly request the return of Rev. J. I. Nickerson, as pastor of this charge for the next conference year. We also believe we have the first claim upon him and think his removal will be detrimental to the cause in this place."

If you want to be entertained in a lively manner just get in company with a party of travelling men and bring up the subject of the new mileage book.

The village treasurer informs us that he has collected all but about \$10 of the village taxes this year. This is, indeed, a good showing and reflects credit upon Mr. BeGole.

One of the young hopefuls attending the school near Cavanaugh Lake, has some queer ideas concerning national holidays. The teacher, having asked what great national holiday had passed since school closed last spring, was much astonished when a little five year old answered eagerly, "Dutch Day."

A "toe" social is to be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Musbach, Tuesday evening September 21. The proceeds are to be used in purchasing a library for Miss Corinne Seeger's school in district No. 2, Sylvan. Every lady is requested to bring a box of edibles, which is to be sold to the highest bidder. All are cordially invited.

The marriage of Mrs. Mary E. Haaler and Mr. S. B. Tichenor, both of this city, the latter formerly of Chelsea, was solemnized Saturday evening at the First Baptist parsonage at Mason. Rev. Powell performed the ceremony.—Lansing Journal. The Standard will join with "Seb's" many friends here in wishing the newly married couple a long and happy life.

Chelsea has a literary society named "Beau Not." It is composed of ladies exclusively, and they read about "Woman's Destiny," "Maude Muller," "Paradise Lost," "Joan of Arc," Susan B. Anthony and other ancient mythology. They hold meetings Tuesday evenings, and can a member have a beau? Not much. A Beau Not is permitted to tie her bonnet with a bow knot, but to have a beau? Nit.—Adrian Press.

Andres & Riethmiller's wonderful Edscope, will be at the town hall, Wednesday evening, September 22, under the auspices of Chelsea Tent, No. 281, K. O. T. M. This machine is one of the marvels of the day, producing moving, life-like, life-size scenes. In connection with the Edscope they give a phonograph concert. Admission, adults 20 cents, children 10 cents. Reserved seats without extra charge at bank drug store.

The funeral of Albert Notten of Francisco, who died last Saturday morning after a lingering illness, aged 39 years, was held at the Francisco Church last Monday, Rev. Carl G. Zeidler of Detroit officiating. Mr. Notten was esteemed very highly by all who knew him for his integrity and honesty of character and kindly disposition, and the esteem in which the deceased was held by all was manifested in the large concourse of friends and neighbors who followed him to his last resting place. Mr. Notten leaves a wife, two brothers and two sisters to mourn his death, and these unite in thanking all the dear friends who assisted and comforted them in their hour of sore affliction.

A special dispatch from Jackson to the Detroit Journal of Tuesday says that a young Chelsea woman now visiting in the city, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with appearing in the streets in male attire. There were four in the party, three girls and a traveling man. The young lady in her neat suit of clothes, was helping out the stranger in entertaining the two other girls. After a luncheon at one of the restaurants they started for a stroll, but the keen eye of Sergt. Tobin detected the counterfeit and the girl was taken to police headquarter. She paid a fine in police court this morning and later told her friends there was a little too much excitement in masquerading to lead her to repeat the experiment.

The season is closed on every kind of game at present and still if you take a ride out into the country almost any day you can hear the crack of the shotguns. There is somebody shooting quail in this vicinity and to speak in common vernacular "It is a dirty shame." There are a lot of good, honest sportsmen who are waiting until the game laws give them the privilege to go out hunting October 1, and when they do all the quail will be either shot or scared away. There is a good chance for the deputy game warden to do some work in this vicinity, and a fine of \$25 tacked onto these law jumpers would tend to make them respect it more.—Washtenaw Times. This matter also applies to some of the hunters in this vicinity.

If you want to make a grocery keeper happy, observe the following rules: Always place your fingers in the berry boxes. It won't mash the berries and they will never spoil. If any peaches are out or displayed, pinch them all you want to. If you are not satisfied with them, run your thumb into them and see if they are soft. Walk behind the counter and wait on yourself. They have no paid clerks. After you have done trading stand in the door. No one else wants to get in, and your trade is all they want. Sit on the display boxes in front of the grocery. They don't care whether people see the goods or not. Take a pickle, peach, or bite of cheese and a few crackers. If you wait they will probably set the table for a free lunch.—Ex.

Personal Mention

Mrs. D. Raymond is very ill.

J. W. Schenk spent Sunday at Detroit.

Barney McNaney spent Sunday here.

C. T. Tryon spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Flora Kempf is visiting friends at Adrian.

Julius Klein left for Chicago, Sunday evening.

James Harrington spent Sunday at Jackson.

Miss Etta Wright is visiting friends at Jackson.

William Bennett of Ann Arbor spent Friday here.

Henry Newton spent Sunday with Detroit friends.

Levi Palmer of Jackson spent Sunday at this place.

W. F. Riemenschneider spent Monday at Francisco.

Mrs. D. C. McLaren visited friends at Dexter, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Winans spent Sunday in Detroit.

Miss Anna Tichenor spent part of the week at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wursters spent Sunday at Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leach spent Wednesday at Detroit.

Rev. G. Eisen of Detroit, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chandler spent Friday at Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Tichenor spent Monday at Francisco.

Dr. and Mrs. George Hathaway spent Sunday at Jackson.

Ed. Tichenor spent several days of the past week at Jackson.

Harvey Seney of Jackson, called on friends here last week.

Miss Grace Ayers of Flint is the guest of Miss Fannie Hoover.

Rev. C. G. Zeidler of Detroit called on friends here this week.

Dr. McColgan and son of Grass Lake, spent Monday at this place.

Frank Judson and James K. Gillam spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Eva Taylor has gone to Ypsilanti where she will attend school.

Fred Schnaltman of Jackson, spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

W. W. Wedemeyer of Lansing, spent several days of last week at this place.

Rev. L. Koelbing attended a conference of Lutheran preachers at Manchester this week.

Mrs. C. M. Andrews and Mrs. Osmar Richards of Hersey are visiting relatives here.

Misses Nellie Congdon and Linna Rogers of Saline, spent Sunday at this place.

Albert Goodrich of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goodrich.

Mrs. Charles Hoover of Bannister is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster.

H. S. Holmes was in Jackson, Monday on business connected with the prison board of control.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Newkirk of Dexter were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. D. C. McLaren, Wednesday.

Mrs. Elmer Smith has returned to her home at Detroit, after spending some time with relatives here.

Miss Rose Coghlin has returned to her home at Detroit, after spending some time visiting friends here.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson is at Port Huron this week, attending the session of the Detroit M. E. Conference.

H. L. Wood spent Monday at Detroit. Mrs. Sarah Beach, who has been spending some time at this place, has returned to her home at Grass Lake.

Mrs. George Kranshaar and daughter, Lucile, of Cleveland, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Spiegelberg.

Fred Congdon formerly of this place, but now a resident of Topeka, Kansas, is calling on his old time friends here.

Miss Mabel Monigan, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. B. Keenan, has returned to her home at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cross returned to their home at Toledo, Monday, after spending a week with their aunt, Mrs. E. H. Keyes.

Mrs. R. Herzog, who has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. J. A. Kalmbach, has returned to her home in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. J. Schenk has returned from Detroit, where she has been making extensive purchases for her recently acquired millinery business.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Beckwith have been spending some time at Napoleon, where they were called by the death of Mrs. Beckwith's brother.

Miss Sarah Hoffman and Miss Haar of Dansville were the guests of Miss Carrie Hoffman, at the home of W. F. Riemenschneider this week.

J. P. Foster is spending some time at Mt. Pleasant, where he is changing the interior of a store which was recently purchased by his brother, Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Evans of Brandon, Iowa, who have been spending some time here as the guests of Mrs. S. F. Evans left for their home on Monday.

The Misses Jeanette Storms and Nellie Hall, returned Saturday, from their cycling trip. They report a most enjoyable trip, having visited the towns of Manchester, Clinton, Tecumseh, Adrian, Wellsville, Deerfield, Dundee, Milan, Stony Creek, Saline and Ann Arbor; wheeling over one hundred miles. They are anticipating a trip to California or some more distant clime, another year.

Don't forget to read Dr. Walker's announcement to be in Chelsea at Chelsea House, Friday, September 24.

The public press say Dr. Walker is one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons offering his services to the public. You should not fail to see him. Remember the date.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greave, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought, all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds, and consumption. It doesn't fail. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stinson's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

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

Something New.

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

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW FALL GOODS. JUST ARRIVED. ALL THE LATEST THINGS OUT.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

New Telephone Line

Between Chelsea and Stockbridge via Waterloo.

Now Open for Business.

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

Messenger Service 10c.

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

Office in the Standard Office.

From This Time On

CASH

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

ADAM EPPLER.

DRILLS! DRILLS!

If you are looking for grain drills be sure and see the

FARMERS' FAVORITE

the best drill on the market; also drill tubes and points. We have a large stock of lumber wagons, buggies, and surreys and at the right prices.

One disc harrow for sale cheap.

HOAG & HOLMES.

See our 10c Window.



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

CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC

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WANTED! New Millinery Parlors!

At the Ann Arbor Central Mills Oats, Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, and Beans. Of what we buy all grades, damp and musty wheat as well as the sound grain.

We have opened a millinery parlor in the rooms in the Hatch block, recently vacated by Mrs. J. Staffan.

Our stock of goods is entirely new and the styles are the latest. Come in and look at the novelties in fall millinery.

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MISSIS MILLER.



CHAPTER XIX.

"I will go to Miss Lennox's house at once," said Beltran to himself, after leaving his mother. "I will not try to meet her by chance—I will do everything openly. I will ask to see her, and then tell her why I am come."

Fortune favored him. He knocked at the hall door, and was told that Mr. Lennox and Lady Lennox were not at home—that they were not expected at home until four—but that Miss Lennox was disengaged.

Beltran sat alone in the superb drawing room, trying to decide what was best and right for her to do. She glanced listlessly enough at the card that the servant brought in, but when she saw the name her coldness deserted her; the sweet face was transformed, her eyes filled with lovely light, her lips parted with a smile.

She held out both hands to Beltran on his entrance. His jealous eyes looked quickly at them—there was no engagement ring on her finger. Quite silently he clasped the outstretched hands—their meeting was so sweet, so pleasant, and it would be over so soon.

She did not seem to remember that he was clasping her hands.

"I am very glad to see you back again," she said. "I was so sorry when you went away."

"I am presumptuous, I know," he told her. "I cannot help it. I have only called to ask you, is it true?"

"Is what true?" she asked. She had completely forgotten the paragraph in the newspaper, as she had forgotten everything else in her joy at seeing him again.

"Is it true that you are about to marry the Duke of Heathland?" he inquired.

A lovely blush rose to her face, her heart beat fast, but "Prince Charlie's" daughter made one last effort in defense of her maidenly independence. "I cannot understand why you should ask me that question, Mr. Carew," she said, and that was perhaps the least truthful sentence she had ever uttered.

"Will you not sit down?" she added. "And will you not release my hands?" she was about to say, but something in his face prevented her.

"I will not sit down, thank you. I will stand just where I am, holding your hands in mine, while you pronounce sentence of banishment upon me."

The dark eyes filled with pain.

"Sentence of banishment, Mr. Carew? Nay, you will never hear such a sentence from me."

"You cannot understand why I should ask you that question," he said. "Let me tell you—you can but send me angrily away—it is because I am mad; because from the first moment that I beheld your face until now I have loved you with madness, but such madness makes a man's life sweet to him, Beltran—this once let me call you 'Beltran.' I have been mad enough to love you. Dear heaven, if I could but tell you how no other face, sweet, has come between me and heaven save yours. Everything speaks of you. The waves murmur and the brooks sing 'Beltran.' I know no other word; your name, so sweet, so simple, fills the world for me. I did not know that I loved you. I never said to myself, 'She is the fairest amongst women, and I will win her.' I drifted as a leaf drifts down the stream. I dreamed as a child dreams. I wake to find myself struggling with a man's love, a man's despair. I went away while I had strength to go. You are not angry with me, sweet?"

"I am not angry," she replied, all unconscious of the story that her downcast eyes and drooping face told, all unconscious that she still stood with her hands clasped in his.

"I went away because I felt that if I saw you again I must tell you all, and that in telling I might lose you. I thought that when I was far away from you I should forget you, I would learn to love you less. I have studied hard, I have worked hard, and have returned quite as mad as when I went away. The first thing I saw on my arrival in England was the announcement of your betrothal; and I have come to ask you, is it true?"

"No," she replied, "it is not true."

The sudden gleam of happiness in his face startled her.

"Not true! Thank heaven! Oh, Beltran, permit me to ask, do you love this great and mighty duke who has so much to offer you?"

"You do not deserve to know," she said; and his heart grew lighter at the words.

"Why do I not?" he asked.

"One would think—that is, I should imagine—that and then she stopped.

"I should think that, if you had really been anxious to know, you would have asked me instead of going to Athens," she said.

"I dare not."

"Why, Mr. Carew?" she asked, briefly.

"Why? Because you are a great heiress, a brilliant belle, a queen of fashion, and I am a poor barrister with no fortune."

"What nonsense!" cried Beltran; and in some vague way, though the words were rather commonplace, he seemed to find a great deal of encouragement in them.

"Nonsense? Nay, it is hardly that. Had I acted otherwise, it would have been the case of King Ophelia and the beggar-maid reversed."

"It would have been no such thing," she rejoined, quickly.

"You have all, Beltran, and I have nothing," he said. "If the world were mine, I would lay it at your feet, I would give you everything."

"Are you the only generous person in existence?" she asked.

A sudden passionate fire flamed in his

eyes, his lips trembled, the strong hands tightened their clasp.

"Mind, Beltran," he cried, "or you will drive me mad!"

"I do not want you to go mad," she said. "I want you to be cool and sensible."

"Standing here, Beltran, looking at you, it is very difficult to be that."

"Then do not look at me," she said. "As though I could help it! I shall go away ten thousand times happier than I came."

"Are you going to Athens again?" she asked, quietly.

"No, I shall stay here now. Oh, Beltran, I love you so dearly! How rejoiced I should be if you could learn to care for me!"

"You have never asked me," she said.

"Have I not? The distance between us is so great; it seems to me as useless to ask you as to stretch out my hands to touch a bright star, you are so far above me. But, Beltran, you are so far above me, you hear me say these things, and your dear face does not frown upon me? I am growing giddy—it cannot be possible that you are willing to care for me—I must be dreaming!"

"You have never asked me," she repeated; but he saw that her face had grown as white as death.

"I ask you now, my darling, my beautiful love—will you try to care for me? I am not worthy, but I love you as no other man ever could. I fear to ask, yet it must be true—do you care for me a little?"

"Not a little—can you not guess?" she said.

"Is it possible, Beltran, that you love me?"

The gravity of her face was broken by gleams of rosy, tender light; the dark eyes looked for a moment into his own, and then she was clasped in his arms.

"I cannot believe it!" he cried.

"You were always my hero," said Beltran, as though excusing herself—"always. I thought you from the first like King Arthur."

"This is happiness!" he exclaimed. "My proud, beautiful Beltran—is it true that I have won you at last?"

Time passed unheeded—"Prince Charlie's" daughter had found her haven of rest.

CHAPTER XX.

The sound of carriage wheels roused Beltran and Beltran from their trances of delight. Beltran looked at his lover.

"They are come," she said, and the proud face grew pale as from some great emotion.

Beltran kissed the sweet lips that had already bidden such defiance to love.

"There will be a battle to fight, my darling," he said. "Oh, Beltran, my heart misgives me! I have been selfish. I ought never to have told you of my love."

"Would it have been better, then, to have left me to be unhappy forever?" she asked.

"Your uncle must be told at once," said Beltran. "When would you advise me to see him?"

"To-morrow morning," she replied, "before luncheon."

"He will be angry with us, I know," said Beltran, "and I am sorry for it. I like your uncle, Beltran, without knowing why."

"So much the better," she told him. "And I love my uncle very dearly. He is a sterling, noble man."

Hardly knowing whether he was dreaming or awake, Beltran cared left Strathnam House. Beltran went to her room, her heart full of her new-found happiness.

"It is the very wine of life," she said to herself, "this love that I despised."

One of the first things she did was to write to the duke; and her letter was very much to the point.

"I told you from the first," she said, "that I did not love you. You begged me to try to do so. I did try and failed; then you asked me to try again, and, much against my wish, you persisted in declaring yourself a suitor for my hand. It was understood between us that I was quite free, and that, if I found myself unable to love you, I was to tell you so. That time has come. I have asked you often to withdraw from pretensions that distressed me. Now I deal quite fairly and honestly with you, and tell you most frankly that I have met one whom I do love. I esteem you and respect you, and shall always be most happy to call you my friend."

The letter concluded with expressions of good will and continued interest. Beltran felt light of heart when she had written it. If he could but have believed her when she had spoken before!

Then she dressed for dinner, feeling as though she moved on air, so unutterably happy was she.

Lady Lennox looked up in wonder at the beautiful, radiant vision that seemed to float into her room—Beltran, in her sweeping dress of white silk, with roses in her hair, her bright face flushed with a glow of happiness that was new to it, her eyes bright with the sweet story of her love.

"Trixie, my darling," said the gentle mother, "how well you look!"

"The girl went up to her; she knelt by her side, and clasped her warm arms round her neck.

"Kiss me, mamma," she said, "for I am the happiest Beltran in all the world—indeed, I feel that there is no other creature so happy as I am."

The love shining in her eyes and flushing the sweet, proud face made her so beautiful that Lady Lennox was struck with awe.

"I have something to tell you, mamma,"

she said, shyly, "but you must keep it a secret until to-morrow—something that is most wonderful. Can you not guess?"

And with the shyness of a child she hid her face on her mother's neck.

"I cannot guess—unless the duke—"

"Oh, mamma," she cried, "do not talk about the duke, please! That is all at an end. I want to tell you why I am so happy. Beltran Carew loves me, and has asked me to be his wife."

She was silent for a moment—the sound of the words as she herself had uttered them filled her whole mind with indescribable joy. Lady Lennox did not stir or speak.

"I laughed at love so long, mamma, and now no one loves me more deeply than I do," said the sweet voice.

But Lady Lennox looked very grave. It was not in human nature to hear such words and see such a face as Beltran's without some emotion. She unclasped her daughter's arms from her neck, and gazed half sadly at her.

"Do you love him so very much, darling? Is it such very good news?"

"The best I could bring you, mamma; nothing could be better," she said. "No one could imagine anything better."

"My dear Trixie, it is a very serious matter. What about the duke? First of all, tell me about him."

"There is nothing to tell, mamma. I have always been quite open and frank about him. He would not take my answer, which was always 'No.' He persisted in saying that if I would try—if I would only try—in time I should love him; it required time. I am not to blame, mamma."

"But, Trixie, think of the position, my dear. It is such a splendid match to break off, such a brilliant future, to mar and spoil. I am quite frightened at what the world will say."

"Am I to marry to please myself or the world?" she asked.

"Yourself, of course, Trixie; but consider the proposed match. You are very beautiful, and you will have a large fortune—Mr. Carew has only his profession."

"I should not mind, mamma, if he had even less than that," she said, proudly; "one does not measure such a man by his wealth. Oh, mamma, dear, be kind to me! Do not talk about money. Think how I love him—how he loves me. What is money? Tell me that you like him—that you are pleased—that you will be my friend."

Lady Lennox was quite roused now.

"I do like him," she replied. "He is handsome, generous, gifted, noble—he is all that a man should be; but I cannot say that I am pleased you are going to marry him. Trixie, with your beauty, you ought to do much better. Your uncle will be bitterly annoyed."

Beltran rose from her knees.

"I am sorry you are not pleased about it, mamma," she said. "It will not matter, though; death itself would not change me."

"I am quite sure harm will come of it, Trixie. I am frightened."

Beltran kissed her with the same air of protection that she would have shown a child.

"You are nervous, mamma; it will be all right. Uncle never refuses me anything on which my heart is fixed. Do not think about it. Only kiss me and say that you hope I shall be happy."

Lady Lennox kissed her.

"I hope so, my darling—you look happy enough. But what will the world say? Oh, Trixie, it is plain I have brought you up very badly, since you do not discern the difference, socially, between a peer and a barrister."

(To be continued.)

Love and Genius.

Many men of genius have undoubtedly believed, with Thackeray, that it is better to love foolishly than not at all; that they practiced this philosophy is proved by their memoirs and biographies. Leigh Hunt loved a good girl whose spelling was unconventional, and whose chirography could not be called her chief accomplishment. Keats was wildly, madly in love with a commonplace girl named Fanny Browne. He married her, but she was incapable of appreciating him. Hazlitt, the brilliant essayist, loved the pert, coarse daughter of his landlady. He wrote her a letter which she never answered, and he said that "the rolling years of eternity would not fill up the blank that her failure to answer that letter caused." A practical Scotch girl, Charlotte Carpenter, won Walter Scott's love. She not only hated literature, but objected to writing to him. He wrote her saying: "You must write me once a week." She replied: "You are quite out of your senses, and you need not put in so many 'musts' in your letters. It is beginning too early." Walter was foolishly in love with Lady Dorothea Sydney, who was his "Sacharissa." She liked his love making in poetry, but when he proposed marriage in prose, the idea did not appeal to her. Alfred de Musset's love for the irresponsible George Sand gave his thoughts such an extraordinary elevation that he wrote many brilliant poems in consequence. Thomson had his Amanda and Littleton his Nannie. Chaucer sang the praises of many queens, but his one great love was Philippa Picard de Rouet, the lady in waiting to Queen Anne of Bohemia. He waited nine years to marry her, but made it a matter of complaint in several poems. Moore lived up to his theory that love's young dream is the sweetest thing in life. He never let one love get old before he supplanted it with a new. Carey had his Sally of "Sally in Our Alley" fame. Surrey loved Geraldine from the time she was a child in short dresses. Corneille, the astute lawyer, fell in love and became the brilliant dramatic poet. Thus it seems that love, whether successful or otherwise, for a time inspires its votaries.

Tuning Up.

It has often puzzled the uninitiated why musicians tune their instruments in public, and not before they enter the orchestra. If they manipulated them before entering the theater or concert room they might find the temperature different in the place of performance, and the instruments would not be in tune.

In some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

ARM TO FIGHT FEVER.

RIGID QUARANTINE IN SOUTHERN TOWNS.

Law Will Be Enforced with Gun if Necessary—Guards Watch All Passing Trains—Danger that the Pestilence May Spread.

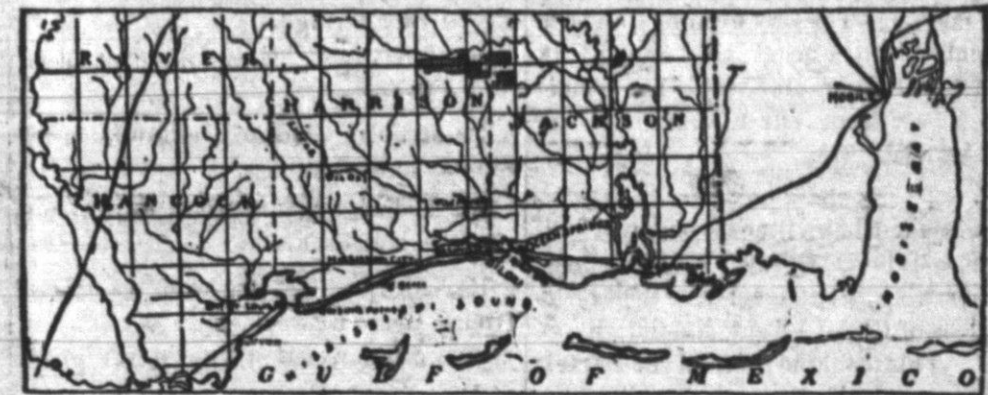
Peril in the Plague.

The breaking out of yellow fever at Ocean Springs, Miss., New Orleans and other places has caused a very widespread alarm in the South. Practically every city and town in Alabama has established the most rigid quarantine against Ocean Springs, New Orleans and other yellow fever infected points, and most places a shotgun quarantine is the order of the day.

This is virtually true of Mobile, where the officials publicly proclaimed that the regulations would be enforced at the point of guns. Trains from the South and Southwest on all railroads passing through any part of the State are boarded by determined officers heavily armed, and no one from anywhere near the infected districts is permitted to leave the cars. At a number of small towns guards line the depot platforms as well as the trains. Many Alabamians as well as the Gulf coast resorts are shut out entirely from the rest of the world, as trains between Mobile and New Orleans now run past all stations without stopping. It is feared that the delay of the health authorities in proclaiming the disease yellow fever will result disastrously, and it would be no surprise should it break out at various Southern points at any moment.

May Spread the Plague.

For three weeks past people from all over this and neighboring States have been leaving Ocean Springs in fright because, as they said, a peculiar epidemic was prevailing at that place. Those who thus got away before the yellow fever commenced are now scattered far and wide, and herein lies the greatest danger. The Florida State Board of Health has



COAST ALONG WHICH YELLOW FEVER IS REPORTED.

issued a proclamation excluding from the State all persons and baggage from the yellow fever infected points in Louisiana and Mississippi, unless accompanied by a certificate that the person has not been exposed to the disease within fifteen days from the time of departure.

The salt water resorts between Mobile and New Orleans—Pascagoula, Scranton, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Waveland, the Southern Methodist Association camp grounds and all way stations on the Mississippi sound coast—contain at this season tens of thousands of visitors from all sections of the South. Mobile now has representatives by hundreds at Scranton, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and the camp grounds. These people, since the fever panic began, have been wildly anxious to get to their homes.

Federal Authorities Act.

The general Government will render all assistance in its power to check the spread of yellow fever. This will be done mainly through the agency of the Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Walter Wyman, the head of the bureau, has returned to Washington and assumed active charge in directing the work in assisting the State officials of Mississippi in their efforts to confine the disease to the locality where it appears to have started. Dr. Wyman says that as yet he has no opinion to express whether the disease is really yellow fever, although he admits it looks very suspicious. The precautionary measures he has taken are based entirely on the declaration of the State Board of Health of Louisiana in the Gelpi case, which was that the disease from which the person had died was yellow fever. Dr. Wyman says the situation at Ocean Springs is entirely in the hands of the State Board of Health, while the Marine Hospital Bureau is doing everything possible to assist.

Dr. Wyman has wired the physician in charge at Ocean Springs a copy of the treasury regulations relating to the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases from one State to another. These regulations prescribe the manner of surveillance to be established over railroad trains coming from the infected district and give rules for the isolation of infected passengers and the disinfection of their baggage. The Marine Hospital Service has ample camp material on hand. The splendid outfit which has been at Gainesville, Ga., has been sent to the vicinity of Ocean Springs, and if a camp of detention is found necessary the outfit will be used as occasion may require. The bureau also keeps portable apparatus at Savannah, Ga., intended for use in epidemics. It consists of machines for disinfecting and fumigating purposes. They have also been sent to the vicinity of Ocean Springs.

EUROPE NEEDS WHEAT.

Agent Atwell Sends a Report to the State Department.

W. P. Atwell, commercial agent of the United States at Robaix, France, sends to the State Department a report on the short wheat crop in France. He says the crop in France and in fact in all Europe has fallen much below the average, and that it is estimated that the United States and Canada will be called upon to export from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels more than they exported to Europe last year. France will require about 60,000,000 bushels to meet the deficiency in that country.

Consul Heenan at Odessa has made an extensive report to the State Department concerning the failure of the crops in Russia. In many districts it has been the wettest season ever known, and grain has been destroyed by both rain and hail. Much of the grain was not worth the expense of binding. The wheat received at Odessa is of a very inferior quality. The report predicts that little wheat will be exported from Russia during the season of 1897-8, as there is little available for that purpose, the old stocks being practically exhausted and the new crop little more than sufficient for the home demand.

The failure of the wheat crop in Austria-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, Consul Heenan continues, has brought buyers from those countries into Russia, and wheat which would ordinarily leave Odessa by steamer is destined to go by rail from the interior into the countries named.

Secretary Wilson was at his desk in the Agricultural Department in Washington Tuesday for the first time for a month, having just returned from his tour of the trans-Mississippi States. He went as far west as Montana and Utah, giving especial attention to the agricultural interests of the States visited, with particular reference to irrigation, horse-raising and sugar-beet growing.

"I found the farmers in especially good spirits wherever I went," he said. "There is no doubt that confidence is restored, and that the country is justified in its anticipation of better times. The people are all busy in the West. Indeed, I do not believe there is an idle man west of the Mississippi who wants work."

Mr. Wilson predicted a still further advance in the price of wheat, due to the fact that there is not only a short crop abroad, but also because of the fact that, according to his observation, the crop will not be so extensive in this country as has generally been anticipated.

"With the improvement of the times," he said, "the average American is going to have all the flour his family can consume, even though he may have to pay a little more for it. I believe that even without the shortage in the foreign crops the conditions in this country would have forced wheat to \$1 a bushel. But," he added, "the improved condition of the farmer is due not alone to the enhanced price in wheat. There has been a corresponding improvement in all farm products."

LUETGERT'S LETTERS.

Missives Which Tend to Establish a Murder Motive.

When Luetgert, the alleged Chicago wife murderer, entered Judge Tuthill's courtroom Tuesday he smiled and nodded at the jury, but he failed to extend the sweep of his salutation to the crowd.

The first business taken up was the

reading of translations of letters written by the defendant to Mrs. Christine Feldt. The reading of the fond missives sent by Luetgert to the widow occupied much time, several being very lengthy.

While Assistant State's Attorney McEwen read the epistles the jury listened carefully. The reader was careful to place due emphasis on each endearing word or phrase and to fully emphasize all reference to the fact that the big sausage manufacturer was anxious for the time to come when he would be free to wed the object of his affections. When those portions of the letters containing reference to Luetgert's trouble in engaging an attorney were read aloud it evidently embarrassed the prisoner.

Luetgert's leading attorney, ex-Judge Vincent, smiled and the prisoner visibly winced when the sentence was heard in which Attorney Vincent was termed "greedy." The letter went on to state that Luetgert intended to release Attorney Vincent, as he did not consider him able to handle so important a case. In another letter Luetgert wrote to the ef-

fect that on the first day of the trial there was to be a great surprise for the police and the State. An attorney of world-wide fame was to be engaged, and when "the dogs of police" saw who it was they would quail with fear. This was yet unknown lawyer, Luetgert continued, was to supersede Attorney Vincent and then the case would be properly conducted.

Attorney Vincent shook with silent laughter several times during the above and similar references. He seemed to regard the matter as a huge joke.

Luetgert, whose chances for life were so considerably reduced by the introduction of the letters as evidence, rocked to and fro in his chair, and occasionally forced a sickly smile, during the endearing passages in the letters. He evidently did not enjoy the public exposition of his amatory correspondence.

After the letters were all read the re-

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client, Mrs. Christine Feldt, a middle-aged widow, was called to the witness chair for the purpose of finishing her testimony for the State.

When Mrs. Feldt was called to the stand her former lover, to whose case she had done so much damage, refused to glance in her direction. He twisted uneasily in his chair, and then leaned over to Attorney Vincent and a consultation was held. Meanwhile Assistant State's Attorney McEwen proceeded largely with the financial relations between Luetgert and Mrs. Feldt. The latter admitted having received funds from Luetgert prior to his arrest, and said that she had withdrawn the money at his demand from a safety deposit vault for his use. The sums she had withdrawn at different times totaled up \$4,000, the entire amount which she had received. She asserted her ignorance of how this money was used by the prisoner, but admitted that portions of it had been retained by her on his order for the care of his children. She also testified as to the substance of the letters and asserted that she had refused to lend Luetgert her own money upon the requests which she had testified to having received in all eight letters from the big sausage manufacturer.

The prosecution regards Mrs. Feldt as one of the most important witnesses, as through her testimony they expect to establish the fact of Luetgert's motive in the alleged murder of his wife.

The last witness called by the State on Tuesday was Nicholas Faber. Faber was employed as a freeman in the sausage factory and said that he had seen Mrs. Luetgert enter the factory about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder.

SIX PERSONS ARE KILLED.

Terrible Explosion of Nitroglycerin at Cuyahoga, Ohio.

A terrible explosion of nitroglycerin occurred at Cuyahoga, Ohio, which resulted in the death of at least six persons. The explosion occurred at Grant well, located at the rear of the National Supply Company's office building, in the village limits. This well had just been shot by Samuel Barber, the shooter for the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company. The well was a gasser, and when the 120 quarts of glycerin let down into the well, exploded the gas ignited, and with a terrific roar the flames shot high above the derrick.

As soon as the drillers saw the flames several climbed into the derrick to cut off the gas, but they had hardly gotten there when there was a terrific explosion. The burning gas had started the remaining glycerin in the empty cans standing in a wagon near the derrick. In another wagon near by were some cans containing another 120 quarts of the stuff, and this was started by the force of the first explosion. The second was blended with the first in a mighty roar and the town and surrounding country for many miles trembled from the shock. Eight buildings are a total wreck and many others damaged. The town has a population of about 1,200. Many bystanders were wounded.

COSTS TEN MILLIONS.

Extensive Coal Strike Proves Expensive for the Miners.

More Bundles of Nerves.
Some peevish, querulous people seem more bundles of nerves. The least sound agitates their sensibilities and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are born so. But may not their nervousness be ameliorated, if not entirely relieved? Unquestionably, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion, and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible gain in nerve quietude. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

In order to arrive at a certain point at a certain time, it is not necessary to run fast, it is only necessary to start in good time.

Word comes from all quarters that the neatest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The coinage of American 20-cent pieces began in 1875, and was discontinued in 1878.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a godsend to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Fla., Sept. 17, 1895.

The world cures alike the optimist and the misanthrope.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Miss Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill.—It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the boon given to suffering women in that excellent remedy. Before taking the Compound I was thin, nervous, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I tried three physicians and gradually grew worse. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to try Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and Vegetable Compound, which I did. After using three bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one package of Sanative Wash, I am now enjoying better health than I ever did, and attribute the same to your wonderful remedies. I cannot find words to express what a Godsend they have been to me.

Whenever I begin to feel nervous and ill, I know I have a never-failing physician at hand. It would afford me pleasure to know that my words had directed some suffering sister to health and strength through those most excellent remedies.—Miss MAY SACHNER, 848½ E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
—VIA—
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AT ONE FARE PLUS \$2 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO SPECIFIED POINTS IN

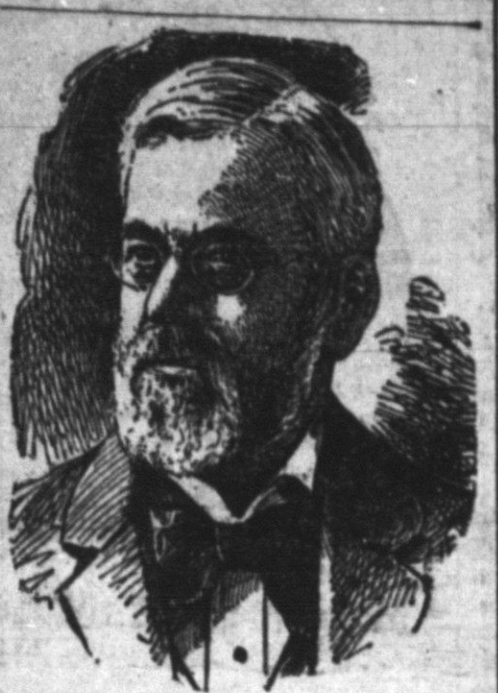
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PENSIONS
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Write Capt. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

ABLE OMAHA LAWYER.
James M. Woolworth Who Addressed the American Bar Association.
James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, whose unsual address to the American Bar Association at its Cleveland meeting created much comment, is perhaps the foremost lawyer in Nebraska and one of the most remarkable men in America. His father was a noted New



York lawyer, and as soon as young Woolworth left Hamilton College he began the study of law under the preceptorship of his father. As early as 1856 left Syracuse, N. Y., and went to Omaha. He was the first City Attorney of Omaha, and has steadfastly devoted himself to the pursuit of his profession, declining all temptations to wander into political fields foreign to the law. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862, and since that time he has argued more cases before that court than any lawyer west of Chicago. Apart from law books, Mr. Woolworth's studies have been wide and varied. His essays, addresses and lectures on general subjects show his great versatility and comprehensiveness of mind. In 1875 Racine College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1892 the University of Nebraska made him LL. D., and in 1890 was given the degree of D. C. L. by Trinity University of Toronto. He has laid by a snug fortune from his earnings, and is a large part of the backbone of the citizenship of Omaha.

Current Condensations.
It is said that a great many American flags are made by sweatshop labor in New York.

Waste gases from blast furnaces at Horde, Germany, are to be used in gas engines, which will drive dynamos for light and power.

Experiments in Florida and Southern Georgia make it clear that tobacco equal to that grown in Cuba can be produced on American soil.

Thomas Burns, a diver, leaped from the Forth Bridge, Scotland, a distance of 150 feet, into the sea, and was picked up unharmed.

A highland claymore that was once the property of Rob Roy was sold at auction in London the other day for \$180. It was the handiwork of Andrea Ferrari.

A farmer near Bartlett, Neb., harvested forty-one bushels of good peanuts from three-eighths of an acre of ground last season. The peanut will grow to maturity almost every season in Nebraska, and the sandy soil is just right.

President George Fallow of the Ohio fish and game commission says that the supply of fish in Lake Erie will be exhausted in two or three years unless the existing laws regulating the catch are quickly revised and thoroughly enforced.

The women of St. Louis want representation on the School Board, and as the simplest way of securing it have had a bill drawn up which, if passed, will put an end to the existing masculine monopoly of school management in the State of Missouri.

Vessels passing through the new Baltic-North Sea canal will pay 12 cents a ton for the first 600 net register tons if laden, and 9 cents for each additional ton; vessels in ballast will pay 8 cents a ton, and the minimum charge will be \$2.50 by the tariff just issued by the German Government. From October to March the charges will be 25 per cent. higher. Sailing vessels will be towed at the rate of 10 or 6½ cents a ton up to 200 tons, and 7½ or 4 cents a ton for all above that, according as they are laden or in ballast.

FEARS FOR M'KINLEY.
Letter of Warning Received by the Mayor of Columbus.
One incident of the President's visit to Columbus and the Ohio State fair was manufactured into a sensation. This was the report of a plot to assassinate the Chief Executive in the capital of his native State. A few days ago Mayor Black received through the mails an anonymous letter, reading as follows:

"Be on your guard. There is a plot against McKinley to make way with him because he appointed Powderly. This plot is not in favor of anarchy. They are for organized labor and against monopoly."

It was believed that the letter was written either by some crank or by a practical joker, but Mayor Black deemed it wise to take every precaution looking to the President's safety.

The result was that during his stay the President was very closely guarded by the police authorities of the city. All the detectives belonging to the local force with the visiting sleuths from other cities were detailed to act as a special bodyguard, and upon the arrival of the President, the officers in plain clothes surrounded the President and escorted him to his carriage, on either side of which when the parade moved marched four detectives and the chief of police himself. No one was allowed to approach the vehicle during the parade and upon the arrival of the party at the hotel the police formed a cordon clear to the elevator through which the President passed.

During the reception and during all the subsequent exercises of the day the President, found detectives constantly at his elbow. He observed the extraordinary vigilance of the police and finally asked an explanation, which was given him by Mayor Black, who also showed him the letter. The President merely observed that he did not believe anyone wanted to do him harm. However, he warmly thanked the Mayor and Director Williams for the precautions they had taken to conserve his safety.

LEAPS TO DEATH.

W. Russell Ward Killed En Route to Chicago.

W. Russell Ward, the Englishman who came first into the glare of publicity by eloping from Los Angeles on the last day of June with the wife of Millionaire John H. Bradbury, drew attention to himself Thursday morning for the last time by casting himself through the window of a Pullman sleeper on the Northwestern overland flyer. He met instant death. His suicide was undoubtedly due to insanity.

After locking the stateroom door at 3 o'clock to exclude the watchful porter, to whom he had betrayed symptoms of mental derangement, Ward pulled himself through the window of the toilet-room connecting with his compartment, and in his mad desire to escape from the assassins he believed to be bounding him dashed to his death. His body, clad only in scant night attire, was found at daylight lying beside the tracks at Wheatlands, Iowa.

Discharged from jail on Thursday, Aug. 26, he left San Francisco Monday night with the avowed intention of going at once to England to plead forgiveness of the wife he had wronged and deserted. The evidences brought out by his actions during the days of his trip across the country are all to the effect that in the solitude of imprisonment his mind gave way under the strain of mingled passion and remorse. A telegram he sent during the last day of his life proves the existence in his demented mind of these two conflicting sentiments.

TWO TONS OF GOLD.

Vast Quantity of Yellow Metal Coming from the Yukon.

John B. Brady, Governor of Alaska, has sent Secretary Bliss a personal letter, in which he gives some interesting facts about the rush for the Klondike region. Gov. Brady has been identified with Alaskan interests most of his lifetime, and is known to be very conservative in his opinions. Writing from Juneau, he says:

"Steamships are passing daily for Dyea and Skagway loaded to the utmost with passengers and supplies. The news just out of Klondike by reliable men is calculated to raise the excitement to a higher pitch. The shipment of dust by the mouth of the Yukon will be all of two and one-half tons."

"Rich finds have been made well up on the sides of the mountains, and the old saying that 'gold is where you find it and silver runs in veins' seems to be emphasized in that district. A conservative estimate is that there are 5,000 men at Skagway and along the trail on the White Pass."

"But a few only have gone over this pass with their supplies, and only a small per cent of the number can get across. Some parties are dividing, and will try to send one over with supplies, while the others go into camp until spring."

"The men who are coming here are fine fellows, and I greatly admire them as I see them talk and walk. A country can well be proud of such men. They are remarkably orderly."

MINERS ARE BLOWN TO BITS.

Coal Dust Explosion in Sunshine Shaft, Near Glenwood, Col.

Eleven Italians and one American workman were instantly killed by an explosion in the Sunshine mine, sixteen miles southeast of Glenwood Springs, Col.

The explosion filled the mine with smoke and dust and for some time it was thought that the loss of life had included all of the workmen in the mine. It was an hour before the workmen in adjacent mines were able to go into the Sunshine property. Then it was found that the loss of life, heavy as it was, had been confined to one chamber. The miners in the other parts of the mine were soon released. It is thought that too many blasts resulting from the incessant work had filled the chamber with coal dust which was exploded by the blow-out. It is also reported that there was a barrel of powder in the chamber.

M. Levidis, formerly Greek minister of marine, who was struck by M. Grivas, chief of staff of the Greek fleet, in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies, has decided not to challenge his assailant to a duel, but to appeal to the Chamber of Deputies.

Walter's "Frolics," from "The Melancholies," was the song which took first prize at the recent Welsh Eisteddfod at Pontypool.

Dr. William Nast, the patriarch of German Methodism, celebrated his ninetieth birthday in Cincinnati last week.

NEBRASKA SILVER MEN AGREE.
Democrats, Populists and Republicans Unite on a Ticket.

Fusion has been accomplished by the Nebraska silver men with the Democrats carrying off the disputed honor of naming the head of the ticket. After a session lasting from Wednesday afternoon to 3 o'clock Thursday morning, the conference committee, unable to reach an agreement, reported the following to the three conventions:

"We recommend that the three conventions meet separately and ballot for judge. All nominations shall be presented to the three conventions, and balloting shall continue until one man shall receive a majority of two conventions. Each ballot shall be announced to each of the other conventions before another ballot is taken. The regents shall be given to the parties which do not secure the judge."

This was agreed to and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, when the balloting commenced. The candidates before the silver Republicans were Judge C. R. Scott, O. P. Davis and J. S. Kirkpatrick. The Populists were unanimous for Judge William Neville, while the Democrats agreed on W. H. Thompson. After fruitless balloting for nearly three hours the Democrats switched to Judge J. J. Sullivan of Columbus. He soon obtained a majority in the silver Republican convention and after was endorsed by the Populists. According to the agreement the Populists then named E. Von Forell of Kearney for regent of the State University, while the silver Republicans selected George E. Kenower of Wisner. Many delegates maintain that the fusion was perfectly harmonious, while there are others who claim there may yet be dissension on the silver Republican side. The State Prohibition Central Committee today made its second nomination for regent of the State University by naming D. L. Whitney of Beatrice. The committee adopted the white rose for its party emblem on the tickets this fall.

MONEY FOR THE FARMERS.

High Prices Make Better Returns Than Abnormal Crops.

One-half billion dollars to \$700,000,000 is the amount which has been or will be distributed among farmers as the result of advanced prices for this season's crops as compared with those of last year.

These figures, given by a Washington correspondent, are based upon the most careful computations made by experts of the Department of Agriculture. Of this sum \$410,000,000 has been realized on eight specialties of agricultural industry. The rest is divided among the odds and ends that represent the pecuniary result of a farmer's labor.

The eight products chosen as illustrations of the vast financial benefits to the farmers from the recent rapid rise in prices are cattle, wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton, sheep, swine and wool. Careful comparison has been made of the prices now prevailing with those which obtained during the whole of last year. The following table shows an inflow of \$410,000,000 to the pockets of the farmers:

Cattle \$86,000,000
Wheat 85,000,000
Corn 85,000,000
Potatoes 72,000,000
Cotton 24,000,000
Sheep 18,000,000
Swine 15,000,000
Wool 15,000,000

Total \$410,000,000
To this large sum, which is already in sight, must be added an estimate of \$90,000,000 for the increased profits that have been realized on crops of oats, barley, rye, hay, flax, hops and other miscellaneous but valuable products of the farm.

When Acting Secretary Brigham was asked for an expression of opinion as to the benefits reaped by the farmers in the way of increased prices, he said:
The advance over last year's prices has already been considerable. It is not advisable to give estimates as to amounts based upon this year's crops, as we do not know just what the yield will be, but the advance in the price of wheat over one year ago would amount on the crop of last year to \$85,000,000. The advance in the price of corn over last year is more than 3 cents a bushel, and on last year's crop would amount to about \$85,000,000. The advance in the price of sheep and wool on account of the tariff legislation over last year would amount to about \$33,000,000.
An average crop sufficient to supply the demand leaves more profit for the farmer. The four largest crops of corn grown since 1881 were worth less than the four smallest.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

Nearly \$50,000,000 Over the First Seven Months of Last Year.

The figures of the exports from the United States for July show an increase over the corresponding month of last year of about \$4,300,000. The domestic exports last year were the largest in our history. The total exports in July were \$69,725,170. The exports for the first seven months of the calendar year were \$549,943,879, against \$500,572,005 for the first seven months of last year. The exports of agricultural products show a slight decrease during the period, while those of manufactured products increased. The exports of gold for July were \$5,462,569, against \$11,931,438 for July, 1896, and for the first seven months of this year, \$30,559,071, against \$54,922,948 for the corresponding period of last year.

Paragraphs with Points.

Europe is long on war and short on crops.

Prince Henri failed to throw the soup into Turin.

Wheat is rising so rapidly that flour needs no yeast powder.

England would own the world if she were allowed to make its maps.

Senor Sagasta is counting his Cuban chickens without any regard to the contingencies that may impede their incubation.

Either Weyler is growing more fiendish or the stories told about him are more vindictive, and either hypothesis seems untenable.

Truth to tell, we all know people who ought to go to Alaska, but don't.

If Andree returns alive, after this long absence, his book will have an enormous sale.

Some 2,500 cigarette makers are out of employment in New York. It is believed a couple of hundred thousand cigarette smokers are also out of employment.

Chicago declines to be scared by the prediction that 1,000 years hence she will be sunk beneath the waters of Lake Michigan. She expects to have Lake Michigan confined in the sub-collar by that time.

No Wonder He Died.
Judge—You admit that you entered the house of the prosecuting witness by the rear door at 2 in the morning?
Prisoner—Yes, your Honor.
Judge—What business did you have there at that time of night?
Prisoner—I thought it was my own house.
Judge—Then why did you, when this lady approached, leap through the window, jump into the cistern and hide yourself?
Prisoner—Your Honor, I thought it was my wife.—Truth.

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

Her New Love.
She—I can prove that you said you liked the very ground I walked on.
He—And I can prove that your feet haven't touched the ground since you got that new wheel.—Detroit Free Press.

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

The great art of life is to play for much and stake little.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The oarsman is a rowman-tic fellow.

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

SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER
PATENTS
H. S. WALLACE & CO., Wash. D.C. No charge for patent obtained. 50-page book free.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!
Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast COCOA
Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.
Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.
Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.
Walter Baker & Co. Limited,
(Established 1780.)
Dorchester, Mass.

SAPOLIO
IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."



I know a lady who was troubled with what her doctors termed intestinal indigestion. Her last doctor had her pursue the Salisbary treatment, which consists of eating only beef and bread dried in the oven and drinking all the hot water she could. I have seen her in the office where she is employed walk along with a glass filled with water steaming hot. The Salisbary treatment did give her some relief and she persisted in it for three months. It was then that she was induced to try Ripans Tablets, and now she finds that there are many eatables (chicken for instance) which she was not allowed to eat at first which she can now eat without distress. She says Ripans Tablets seem to counteract the acidity of her stomach. Their effect upon her has been wonderful and the relief she gets is as much as she ever experienced with the Salisbary treatment, and she can now choose from a more liberal bill of fare.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—50c PER PACKET. This low priced packet is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (100 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the REPAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 15 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (25c) will be sent for five cents.

\$12 to \$35 PER WEEK
can be made working 1 to 4 hours a day for us. Parties preferring who can give whole time to the business, spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for ladies and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GILSON, 11th & Main Sts., Richmond, Va.
GET RICH QUICK. Send for book "Inventions Made in America." Edgar Tins & Co., 345 Broadway, N.Y.
PISO'S CURE FOR
GOUT WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Throat Good, One in three. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 60 for anasthetic, diarrhoea, inflammation, irritations, or absorption of mucous membranes. Prevents constipation. Sold by druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, \$2.50, or 3 bottles, \$7.50. Circular sent on request.
U. S. A.
No. 18-97
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Thousands Tell
Of marvellous cures of scrofula, hip disease, sores, humors, ulcers, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh and other diseases, by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has done a world of good by making pure blood, restoring appetite and digestion, giving rosy cheeks, and clear, healthy complexions to old and young.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—In fact, the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 51c. six for \$3.
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, cathartic, laxative. 25c.
Radway's Ready Relief.
His life-long friend.
It is the only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, always find a sensation, and cures constipation. Internally a teaspoonful in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., New York.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes with advantage for any other Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 8 yrs. in last, 15 adjudicating claims, city, down.

BOND OF 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.

CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC
Cure CONSTIPATION.

ADDRESS: STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILL., NEW YORK, N.Y.

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 miraculous as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGSTON TIMES," Kingston, Ont., Dec. 12, '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 it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

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

A MIRACLE.

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

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

Miss JESSIE BASSER,
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.

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.

R. McCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

CHELSEA. - MICH.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.
Bathroom in connection.

CHELSEA. - MICH.

FIRE AND TORNADO

INSURANCE.

Turnbull & Hatch.

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

FIRE INSURANCE

H. AVERY,

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

W. S. HAMILTON

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

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1897.

Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April 13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7th.

J. D. SCHMIDT, Sec.

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

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

R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is convincing that at least one ready-made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it without the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that benefit is almost immediate. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning; it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it unqualifiedly.

Yours,
J. B. HULING.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 25, '96.

For years back each winter I have suffered with acute laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.

Mrs. JOSEPH E. GREER,
5313 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

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

SERVANTS IN JAPAN.

They Render Excellent Service if They Are Treated With Consideration.

Japanese servants are excellent if you choose them with discretion and treat them with the established consideration of the country. There is a universal social compact in Japan to make life pleasant by politeness. Everybody is more or less well bred and hates the man or woman who is yakamashu—noisy, uncivil or exigent.

People who lose their temper are always in a hurry, bang doors, swear and swagger, find themselves out of place in a land where the lowest coolly learns and practices an ancient courtesy from the time when he waddles about as a baby upon his mother's back. Therefore to be treated well in Japan—as perhaps, indeed, elsewhere—you must treat everybody, including your domestics, well, and then you will enjoy the most pleasant and willing service.

Your cook will doubtless cheat you a little, your jinrikisha man will now and then take too much sake, the musician and the boy's wife will gallop all over the place about everything you do, and the gardener and the coachman will fight cocks in the back yard when your back is turned, but if conscious of your own you can forgive the little sins of others. You can hardly fail to become closely attached to the quiet, soft voiced, pleasant people, who as soon as they have learned your ways will take real pleasure in making life agreeable to you.

A present now and then of a kimono to the maids, of toys and sweetmeats to the children, a day's holiday now and then granted to the theater or the wrestling match are richly rewarded by such bright faces and unmistakable warmth of welcome on arriving and of good speed on going as repay you tenfold. Respectful as Japanese servants are—and they never speak except on their knees and faces—they like to be taken into the family conversation and to sit sometimes in friendly abandon with the master and mistress, admiring dresses, pictures or western novelties and listening sometimes to the samisen and koto as children of the household.—Edwin Arnold in Scribner's.

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WEALTH OF ANCIENTS

THE ENORMOUS SUMS THEY ACCUMULATED AND SPENT.

Potentates Who Disposed of Annual Incomes Reaching into the Millions—Immense Works of Art and Skill Carried Out by These Rulers.

It would be polite fiction to assert that everybody who looks upon the great monuments of antiquity—the pyramids or the Coliseum, for example—thinks of the cost and wonders where the money came from. But when, by chance, a learned person suggests the inquiry only an idiot fails to be struck for a moment. It is so curious that while modern states, with all the accumulated wealth of the antique world at their back, and the treasures of Mexico, California, Australia, the Transvaal in addition, have to consider ways and means with anxious care before building a government office, the early monarchs raised palaces and temples by the hundred at will. The thoughtless have a ready explanation—slave labor did it all. But, in the first place, the slaves had to be procured somehow—by war or purchase—and either means was expensive. There is a reply to that objection equally facile—the war paid its own cost in loot. But this only leads us a step backward. The loot must have been enormous, and where did it come from? In the second place, those slaves had to be fed, and, however cheap their rations, the sum total must have been immense when such vast numbers were employed.

But captives of war could only do rough work. They might build the Coliseum or the pyramids, directed by an army of skilled craftsmen. But the sculpture of Assyrian palaces, the painting of Egyptian temples and tombs, must have been effected by artists, probably free, or, if slaves, trained at great expense.

When we read that the city of Dursarguna was created on an empty plain, by order of the king, in eight years, standing on a mound of brick 700 acres in area, its walls 60 feet high, broad enough for seven chariots to run abreast, and faced with stone, all the evidence is needed to make us credit the story, but the marvel becomes far greater when we observe the miles of sculptured stone that decorated Sargon's palace with colossal bulls on each side of every doorway. No unpracticed hand carved those reliefs. They are the work of artists. Were all the sculptors of the empire summoned to this task, to be finished in eight years? But the tombs of private individuals in Egypt must have been painted, at the cost of the family, by masters of the craft. Animals and birds show a skill not to be surpassed. We may be quite sure that work like this was highly paid—by comparison, that is, with slave labor.

So the question recurs, How much gold and silver did these ancients possess? In the Roman time men appear to have been struck with the evidence of vast wealth displayed by their predecessors, such as the Caesars could not equal. But they escaped the difficulty with ease by granting them riches literally beyond the dreams of avarice. Dr. Arbutnot, for example, has patiently reckoned up the amount of treasure heaped upon the pile of Sardanapalus by Athenians, and he finds that it came to £16,953,120,000 in our money at the least, for if a computation which Athenians himself suggests be admitted the total would be about twice as large. After this the statement of Diodorus—that the Pharaohs counted upon a revenue of £138,000,000 annually from gold mines in the Bishari desert and drew an equal sum by taxation—is very moderate. But when the same most valuable writer—who talked nonsense only when he repeated the words of other men—comes to deal with Babylon he lets himself go. There was a gold statue of Zeus (the Greek assigned his own gods to Babylon as usual) 40 feet high; of Rhea equally tall, with a lion of gold at each knee and silver serpents to correspond; Juno weighed 500 talents; in front of her was a golden table, 500 talents, upon which stood two cups, 300 talents each, and three bowls, 1,200, 600 and 600 talents. These ornaments of a single temple represented about £11,000,000, and the building was covered with gold plates.

It has been calculated that the statue of Nebuchadnezzar mentioned in Daniel would be worth £3,500,000; that the treasure left by David amounted to £160,000,000 in gold, £200,000,000 in silver, but the value of the Hebrew talent is doubtful. We are told that Pythacus, seemingly a private gentleman of Phrygia, entertained Xerxes and all his army, "with most sumptuous feasts," too—and then had £4,770,000 left, or, as some compute, £3,600,000. The tale of Alexander's loot is most wonderful of all, and that is historic. If we entertain doubts, it is futile to express them when the statements are so clear and the means of disproving them absent. In the Persian camp, then, and at Babylon Alexander secured something like £70,000,000; at Persepolis, £18,000,000; at Pasargada, a trifle of £9,000,000; at Ecbatana, £270,000,000—say £560,000,000. And Darius carried off £9,000,000, which his murderers seized.—London Standard.

Life Marks Are Indelible.

We are not writing in the sand. The tide does not wash it out. We are not painting our pictures on the canvas, and with a brush, so that we can erase the error of yesterday or overlay it with another color today. We are writing our lives with a chisel on the marble, and every time we strike a blow we leave a mark that is indelible.—Lyman Abbott, D. D.

When you buy a few yards of cloth in Japan, the merchant always unrolls the whole piece and cuts off the inside end, in order that you may not have to take the part that is faded and shop worn.

The World as It Is and Was.

The earth, which we find today bright with varied hues, vocal with innumerable sounds, rich in fruits and fragrant with odors, lay for an almost incalculable period of time destitute, or all but destitute, of color, soundless save for the noise of wave and tempest, and with no promise as yet of the rich profusion of vegetable and animal forms that now diversify its surface and fill it with the thrill and manifold activities of life. We often speak of man as "the heir of all the ages," but not often, probably, do we pause to realize the significance of the word. We talk of evolution, but seldom make any due effort to grasp the plenitude and grandeur of the thought. These senses of which we have the use, and each of which brings a different world within our ken, whence are they? It seems so natural to see, it seems so natural to hear, to touch, to smell, to taste, that we forget through what slow processes, by what an incalculable number of slight accretions and delicate modifications these wonderful channels of knowledge and sensation have been made for us. We go back through the ages, and we come to a sightless, voiceless world.

For a period probably as long as all the rest of geological time the only forms of life were protosoa. Sight was developed among the wonderful crustaceans of the silurian period, but as yet there were no organs of hearing. The first stridulation of an insect wing was heard (if it was heard) in the devonian age, the birth epoch of the first vertebrates—fishes—but long ages had to pass before the first bee hummed over a flower or the first butterfly fluttered its wings in the sunshine.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Vision of the Future.

One day in October, 1883, Lady A., living in Rue du Bel-Respire, Paris, found that she had been robbed of a sum of 3,500 francs. She notified the commissary of police on Rue Berryer, who instituted a search and questioned the servants, but discovered nothing. Lady A., when enumerating her servants, begged the commissary to exclude from his suspicious her second valet de chambre, a youth of 19, very good looking, very respectful, and very well qualified for his duties, who had been nicknamed "le Petit," not on account of his stature, for he was rather tall, but from a feeling of delicate, protecting familiarity which his good qualities had won for him. Meanwhile, among the friends of Lady A. there had been a good deal of talk about a certain Demoiselle E., who, they said, could see the most surprising things in a bowl of coffee grounds. M. L. d'Erviex had the curiosity to accompany his governess to the house of this person, and was quite surprised to hear her describe exactly each piece of furniture in Lady A.'s apartment, pass in review her seven servants, and say that, though she could not name the thief, he would be guillotined within two years. Some weeks later "le Petit" left the service of his mistress without giving any reason, and two years later he mounted the scaffold. This servant, so highly esteemed, was none other than Marchandon, the assassin.—Arenas.

Edison's Marriage.

The idea of the great electrician Edison marrying was first suggested by an intimate friend, who told him that his large house and numerous servants ought to have a mistress. Although a very shy man, he seemed pleased with the proposition and timidly inquired whom he should marry. The friend somewhat testily replied, "Any one." But Edison was not without sentiment when the time came. One day, as he stood behind the chair of a Miss Stillwell, a telegraph operator in his employ, he was not a little surprised when she suddenly turned round and said, "Mr. Edison, I can always tell when you are behind me or near me." It was now Miss Stillwell's turn to be surprised, for Edison frowned the young lady, and looking her full, said, "I've been thinking considerably about you of late, and if you are willing to marry me I would like to marry you." The young lady said she would consider the matter and talk it over with her mother. The result was that they were married a month later, and the union proved a very happy one.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Those Love Letters.

Mrs. Newwood recently returned home to find her lord and master diligently tearing up the contents of a drawer.

"Why, Herbert, whatever are you doing," she exclaimed—"tearing up all our old love letters? The idea!"

"But these are no good now, dear. They only fill up the drawer."

"Yes they are, and I want them. Whatever made this sudden fit of tidiness come into your head?"

"Only this, my dear: When I die, some one who wished to break my will might get hold of them and use them to prove I was insane."—Pearson's Weekly.

How to Keep Awake.

The American in England affords matter for much perplexity and astonishment to his English kinsmen.

A typical Yankee was being shown over an old church wherein hundreds of people were buried.

"A great many people sleep between these walls," said the guide, indicating the inscription covered floor with a sweep of his hand.

"So?" said the American. "Same way over in our country. Why don't you get a more interesting preacher?"—London Fun.

One of Ian MacLaren's.

Ian MacLaren tells of a parishioner of the late Dr. Norman McLeod who, on her husband falling ill with typhus fever, called in another clergyman. "Why didn't ye fetch your own minister?" was asked. "De'ye think," was the woman's reply, "we would risk Norman with typhus fever?"



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