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Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 33.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 449

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FALL LINE OF

WINTER GARMENTS.



In Capes we have a better assortment than ever and as these goods are made by houses that we have bought of for years we can conscientiously recommend the Qualities, Styles and Values. We are showing a great many Fancy Braid and Jet Trimmed Capes with and without Fur edging, in both Cloth and Plushes. We are showing good Quality Cloth Capes Trimmed like cut, for

FIVE DOLLARS!

In Jackets we are showing a good assortment of Styles in rough and smooth Clothes. These are nicely tailor made and we think the work and sewing on our garments is decidedly superior to any sold in Chelsea. A good Cloth Jacket like cut for

TEN DOLLARS!

For Customers that want unmatched values 250 yards remnants of red 35 to 40 cent Table Damask for 20, 25 and 29 cents.

100 yards remnants of White Linen Damask 25 to 39

2100 yards Light Colored Outing remnants 9c value 6¢

750 yards Light colored outing remnants others 7 cent quality, our price 5 cents.

300 yards Light Cloud Gingham remnants our regular price 10 cents, now 5 cents.

All of our Dress Good remnants at 1-4 to 1-2 off.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.



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.

AWFUL ACCIDENT

Arrie Leach Loses His Right Leg and His Left Foot.

WAS RIDING ON A FREIGHT TRAIN

The Accident Occurred Near Essex Center, Ontario.

Arrie Leach and Joe. Remnant left Chelsea via. the bumpers on a freight train some time Sunday night. Nothing was heard from them until Tuesday morning when a telegram reached this place that Arrie had been badly injured by the cars at Essex Center, Ontario. His brother, Frank, left at once for that place, and found Arrie with his right leg amputated at the thigh and his left foot off at the heel. It seems that the boys were told to get off the train by the conductor, who threatened to kick them off. Arrie swung out to jump and struck a cattle guard fence which knocked him under the train and eight or ten cars passed over him. The physicians think that there is a slight chance for his recovery.

Grass Lake, Chelsea, Manchester.

The following was the response by Mrs. W. F. Shaler of Grass Lake to the toast "Grass Lake, Chelsea, Manchester," at the gathering of the Lady Maccabees at Grass Lake last Thursday:

Toast Mistress and Ladies: Grass Lake—Chelsea—Manchester! Seats of empire in queenly realms! more beautiful for situation than the enduring city of which the enraptured Psalmist sang! glorious with stately turrets and gleaming towers—with lofty domes and slender spires! vestibules of the homes of the immortal! the abodes of fair women and brave men! what word of mine can do justice to thee, lovely brides of our goodly land? Dwelling amid the splendors of this triumvirate of maris, where white winged peace abides, we envy not the great metropolis of our own land, her rush of life and mighty opulence; nor London, the modern Babylon, with her architectural grandeur and titled greatness; nor Paris, city of palaces and evanescent gaiety; nor the romantic glories of the castle-crowned heights of the Rhine; nor Imperial Rome, with her crumbling triumphal arches and mouldering greatness! We envy them not, for amid the stately splendors of these magnificent cities there flow rivers whose black waters are composed of misery and want, sorrow and tears, crime and death, and to our experience are unknown. Our fair towns, virtuous and happy, sit enthroned amid expanses rich with autumn's fruitage and fanned by breezes sweeter than the perfumed winds of Araby the Blest. Within their delightful precincts gladness dwells and plenty holds court, as the graceful but substantial forms of many about me attest. It is not all of life to live unless you live in one of these three retreats of bliss, and it might be risky to deny that but for the rise of our trio of Imperial towns Columbus's glory would be imperfect. Then hail Grass Lake! forevermore queenly! against whose foundation walls the waters of the mighty deep beat in stormy anger, or sigh in oculatory bliss! Hail Chelsea! charming empress of the plains! with thy thousand graces and a mosaic of emerald and gold stretching away on every side to the azure rim of the bending skies! Hail Manchester! fair bride of the crystal river that weds thee to the all embracing sea and jeweled with virtues as bright as the stars in the blue floor above thee! All hail, triumvirate of smiling queens! may thy radiant retinues gathered here in this glad hour, clasp fraternal hands and may the golden bonds of friendship bind us one to another until the curtain drops and the drama of life is ended.

From the Klondike.

The following is a copy of a letter received recently from J. C. Young, who lived here and left for the Klondike. Mr. Young writes from Juneau:

"We arrived here this afternoon after a very pleasant voyage. We came on the City of Topeka from Seattle with the most social and jolly crowd that I ever traveled with.

"The outlook here is very gloomy. We find that there are hundreds of people and tons of supplies on the beach at Dyea, waiting to be packed over the summit, and we must wait our turn to be packed over. They compel every one to wait his turn. They put a fellow in the river yesterday for offering more than the regulation price, which is \$17 per 100. According to the outlook now, it will be at least two months before our turn will come, and I think it impossible to pack ourselves soon enough to get through this fall. Some of our party are badly discouraged, but I have quit climbing mountains before I reach them, so I

am going it alone to Dyea, and take my chances with the rest. One thing sure, if I can't get through this year I can the next. I started and am going. There are fourteen in our crowd. Those whom you know are W. E. Knowles, Charles L. Walters, Charles Oaks and J. H. Hamill. People are standing around in bunches, arguing the situation from every imaginable standpoint, while I am quietly writing to you." Mr. Young left for Alaska some time in July with about \$1,000 worth of supplies. He has been in Alaska before.

Market Report.

The market has been about steady the past week and has made but slight changes. Wheat now brings 85 cents for red or white. Rye 44 cents. Oats 20 cents. Barley 75 cents nominal. Clover seed \$3. Beans 75 cents for new. Potatoes 40 cents. Onions 30 cents. Apples 50 cents. Pears 75 cents. Chickens 6 cents. Eggs 12 cents. Butter 13 cents. The arrivals have been light the past week but are now increasing some and will be generally good all the fall as prices are better than they have been for many years at this season. The farmers expected farther advance, but will have to sell in most cases for what they can get. Prices are not likely to be much better this fall.

SPORTS DAY.

There Was a Large Crowd Present to Witness the Events.

Saturday was sports day in Chelsea and the inhabitants of this place were treated to as fine an autumn days as one could wish. There was a large crowd present and all seemed to enjoy themselves. The first event was the

THREE MINUTE RACE.

Little Mc.....1 1 1
Sager.....3 3 3
Jack.....3 2 2

TWO THIRTY-FIVE RACE.

Judge Hatch.....1 2 1
Sleepy Ben.....2 1 2
Mc.....3 3 3

FREE FOR ALL RACE.

Go Some.....1 1 1
Frank R B.....2 2 2
Texas Jim.....3 3 3

RUNNING RACE.

Maud R.....1
Molly B.....2
Maud.....3

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE.

Frank Wood.....1
C. Anderson.....2
Charles Kreiger.....3

ONE HALF MILE BICYCLE RACE.

Clay Carver.....1
E. R. Roberts.....2
Whitney Lovell.....3

ONE HALF MILE BICYCLE RACE—BOYS.

Frank Whitlark.....1
Ralph Holmes.....2
William Mayhew.....3

ONE HALF MILE FOOT RACE.

V. Klemensneider.....1
C. B. Avery.....2
Clyde Beeman.....3

ONE HUNDRED YARD FOOT RACE.

V. Klemensneider.....1
S. Grimes.....2
C. B. Avery.....3

The ball game between Pinckney and Chelsea was a little one-sided and resulted in a score of 24 to 16.

In another column is a report of the treasurer of the association.

Jurors for October Term.

Ann Arbor—First ward, George L. Moore; second ward, Fred Lutz; third ward, William Kuehn; fourth ward, Daniel Strickler; fifth ward, J. B. Cady; sixth ward, Bennett French; seventh ward, Albert Teufel.

Ann Arbor Township—John H. Cowan. Augusta—Lewis H. Mitler. Bridgewater—Emmett Linden. Dexter—James Ivory. Freedom—Henry Esch. Lima—Louis Esselbach. Lodi—Mason D. Harper. Lyndon—Matthew Hankard. Manchester—George Ingraham and William Henzie.

Northfield—T. P. Karney. Pittsfield—Abraham D. Budd. Salem—Elmer Curtis. Saline—Martin Galkie. Selo—George E. Moore. Sharon—Edwin E. Baker. Superior—William Martin. Sylvan—Martin McKune. Webster—Charles Rogers. York—George Coe. Ypsilanti City—First district, Charles Eli; second district, Henry Brooks. Ypsilanti Township—John C. Tuttle.

ATTEMPTED JAIL BREAKING.

Two Pickpockets Saw Off the Iron Bars in the Windows.

Tuesday evening between 5 and 6 o'clock Harry Wright and Edward Harris, who were arrested circus day on the charge of being pickpockets, were detected by Sheriff Judson in a determined effort to break out of the county jail. They were industriously sawing away at the iron bars in the window and had al-

ready sawed through three bars when they were interrupted. The tools used were fine steel saws and must have been furnished the men by outside parties as they have been in jail since August 17.

Had they succeeded in their attempt a wholesale jail delivery would have resulted as there are at present in the jail the largest number of criminals charged with major offences that have been inside it at one time since it was built—there are about 20.

The two men were placed in the safety cell in the upper story of the jail and a constant watch is kept of them as they both declare that they will not be in jail when the time comes for them to be tried and they say they would sooner die than go to state prison.—Argus.

Postal Saving Bank.

The Chicago Record is pushing its bill for providing postal savings banks. The following are some of the advantages such a system would give: To the people it would furnish

1—Absolute security from loss.
2—Convenience of making deposits.
3—Repayment not affected by change of residence.

4—Safety against personation and fraud.

5—Prevention of poverty or temporary want by developing habits of thrift and saving.

6—Where no other banks exist, a means of ready and safe deposit.

7—Discourages reckless and speculative expenditures.

8—Educates the young and untrained to a knowledge of the use and value of money.

9—To the young it also helps to give bookkeeping and business habits.

To the government the system prevents borrowing from abroad. Places the money (whether regarded as a loan or otherwise) under the control of domestic legislation.

New Fall Goods.

There is now on display in the pleasant department store of W. P. Schenk & Company a large and very complete stock of seasonable goods. Of especial interest to the ladies is the fine line of dress goods offered this fall at remarkably low prices, despite the high tariff. Like all wise buyers, Mr. Schenk purchased his entire fall and winter stock before the raise in price of material. He is therefore able to give his patrons the benefit. The strong line of 25 and 50 cent novelty dress goods, of pretty patterns, which are so liked for winter shirt waists, has been bought with an eye to this demand; on the other hand the assortment of high priced pattern goods will please the lady who dislikes being gowned exactly like her neighbor. They are also showing a very handsome lot of plaid and Roman stripe trimming silks and ribbons. The stock of jackets and capes in cloth, fur and plush is unusually large and well selected, as is also the new line of clothing for men and boys. A lot of mackintoshes, which are cut after the 1897 styles, came in this week. In shoes Mr. Schenk has the approved cork soles and all the novelties in tans and greens. Boots and shoes in narrow lasts have been ordered in lines for higher priced trade, and all can be fitted to the Goodyear glove rubber, the best on the market. Very heavy purchases of ingrain carpets have been made, and while the stock lasts the raise of from 2½ to 5 cents on ingrain will not affect the price. Lace and chenille curtains in all the newest patterns are offered and those desiring the very wide window shades will find them in this stock.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25 cents per box. Sold by Glazier & Stimson druggists.

Great Music Offer.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in silver or postage and we will mail you ten pieces full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Publishing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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

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

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

WHEN YOU TRADE IN CHELSEA

Remember that it will pay you to buy your

GROCERIES!

AT THE

BANK DRUG STORE.

All Goods Fresh, All Goods Warranted.

Read our price list. It will pay you to buy

FRUIT JARS

for next season at the price we are now selling them at.

NEW WALL PAPER

We are receiving New Paper at all Prices for fall papering. Don't fail to look at our assortment before buying.

IT DOESN'T PAY

To guess at the time when you can buy a Watch, fully warranted for so small a sum at the Bank Drug Store.

IF THEE

Teas and Coffees

That you are drinking don't exactly suit you, sample those at the Bank Drug Store.

We are Selling

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 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.

FIXING UP FOR FORTS

SURVEY ORDERED TO LOCATE THEM IN 'FRISCO.

Harbor Defenses Strong Enough to Withstand Any Fleet Spain or Japan Might Send—So Navy Officers Think—Food Scarce in Havana.

To Improve Coast Defenses.
The United States engineers in charge of the fortifications of San Francisco have directed that a survey be made on the shore line on the south side of the bay and Golden Gate from Black Point to Point Lobos. The purpose of the survey, which has just been begun and will be completed a week hence, is to accurately locate the forts for the information of the War Department. Army and navy officers think that the harbor defenses are now sufficiently well advanced to stand off any fleet that Spain or Japan could put into action there, and they are strong enough, with the assistance of floating batteries of the Monterey and Menadock type and with the aid of torpedoes, to make a splendid fight against the best fleet England would be likely to send.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 87 36	Brooklyn . . . 57 69
Boston . . . 89 37	Pittsburgh . . . 56 68
New York . . . 79 45	Chicago . . . 55 71
Cincinnati . . . 70 54	Philadelphia . . . 54 72
Cleveland . . . 66 60	Louisville . . . 51 74
Washington . . . 57 66	St. Louis . . . 27 96

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

W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis . . . 98 37	Detroit . . . 72 66
Columbus . . . 89 47	Minneapolis . . . 44 96
St. Paul . . . 86 51	Kansas City . . . 40 100
Milwaukee . . . 85 52	Grand Rapids . . . 35 100

Japan Grow Reckless.
According to advices brought by the steamer Empress of Japan, there is a report in Japan to the effect that the Pacific Mail steamship City of China may be seized to secure the Mikado's claims against the Hawaiian Government. The vessel is now under the Hawaiian flag, and in case of annexation would sail under the American flag and be entitled to subsidies for carrying the mails.

Food Scarce in Havana.
In Havana the beef famine increases. There is no meat, and the importation of American refrigerated beef is urged. Food has grown scarcer every day since the rebellion broke out.

BREVITIES.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage has arrived in Colorado.

The Indian plague has broken out in the Northern Caucasus.

A heavy fall of snow has occurred in several parts of France.

Japan has sent another lot of troops to Hawaii in the guise of laborers.

Rev. Father Trobec has been consecrated bishop of St. Cloud by Archbishop Ireland.

The Mexican War Veterans, in session at Nashville, elected Major S. P. Tuft of Illinois president.

The Hawaiian Congress has unanimously ratified the treaty of annexation to the United States.

A kitescope exploded in Belview, Minn., and caught fire, causing a panic in which several persons were injured.

A West India hurricane moving up the Atlantic coast reached New York in the shape of a heavy gale and rainstorm.

General D. B. Ainger of Lansing has been appointed receiver of the defunct First National Bank of Benton Harbor, Mich.

The people of Greece are indignant at the terms of the peace treaty and it is believed the boule will refuse to accept them.

Emperor William at the state banquet at Budapest declared his abiding faith in the dreadnought and made a gratuitous fling at the Turk.

The United States cruiser San Francisco, flagship of the European squadron, has arrived at Tangier, in order to investigate and obtain redress, if necessary, for the reported flogging of American citizens at Mogadore and also to enforce the promised settlement of former claims of the United States against Morocco.

The notorious Staffback house, near Galena, Kan., was burned by a mob at midnight on Wednesday and every vestige of the old structure, and every vestige of the most diabolical nature were said to have been committed, was destroyed. After firing the place the mob withdrew and watched the old structure burn. No fire alarm was turned in until the building was nearly consumed and then no efforts were made by the fire department to extinguish the flames. The search for the remains of the Staffback family victims still goes on.

The monetary commission appointed under the authority of the Indianapolis sound-money convention held its opening session at the Arlington Hotel in Washington, D. C., Wednesday. L. Carroll Root of New York and Parker Willis of Chicago were appointed to collate in proper form the suggestions that have been received for reference to the appropriate committees. The appointment of three general committees will also be recommended—viz.: On gold and currency, on United States currency and on the banking question, to which the suggestions received will be referred.

President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic is said to have been informed by his physicians that he cannot live eighteen months longer.

W. H. Osterhout has begun suit for \$541,000 against Elmer and Jay Dwiggins, the New York stock brokers who have failed. He claims stock and bonds held by the firm as collateral.

Chief of Police Thomas Colbert of Indianapolis has been suspended for alleged intoxication.

Judge Ryan of the Indiana Superior Court has decided that loan associations can collect only the legal rate of interest.

EASTERN.

The highest kite ascension on record was made at Blue Hills observatory, Boston; the top kite reached an altitude of 10,018 feet above the sea level.

The decomposed body of a man, supposed to be that of Frederick Webber, of Chicago, one of the men who went over Niagara Falls in a rowboat with two companions four weeks ago, has been taken out of the whirlpool.

A company of New York and Philadelphia capitalists, headed by Major C. O. Godfrey, late president of the Tennessee Central Railway, has been formed with a capital stock of \$500,000 to develop the extensive kaolin bed at Kaolin, Ala.

In Hartford, Conn., is a young African negro, deaf and dumb, who claims to be a Hebrew. He says he comes from a town in Africa where there is a tribe of 20,000 colored Hebrews who speak Looshen Khodish, the language of the books of Moses.

The attempt to resume work at Pardee's Lattimer, Pa., mines was not successful, only 300 out of 1,300 men showing up for work. The Hunas are again threatening trouble. At Eckley when strikers attempted to prevent the miners from going to work, Companies C and E of the Fourth Regiment gave the would-be workers protection.

The Hazleton, Pa., strike situation may be summarized thus: Over 10,000 men are still out, with no apparent prospect of settlement; sporadic outbreaks of violence are occurring near the outlying collieries and the withdrawal of troops is not only without consideration, but the guard lines of several of the camps are being constantly strengthened, and the wisdom of bringing more cavalry is being discussed. It was said that if the soldiers are kept there much longer the Sheridan troop of Tyrone, attached to the Second brigade, will be ordered out. A captain of General Gobin's staff is authority for the statement that an uneasy feeling prevails at headquarters in consequence of the little outbreaks of the past few days and the indication they hold of the underlying disturbance. The brigade commander admitted that the action of the raiding women was giving him much perplexity.

He does not care to use force against them and has instructed the soldiers in case of necessity to use only the flats of their sabers upon the amazons. The story reached the general that many men were in the attacking crowds disguised as women.

Friday at Hazleton, Pa., opened with commotion at the headquarters of the Third Brigade and in the various camps. At an early hour a message reached General Gobin that there was more trouble at Audenreid. The attack made by the women Thursday, which resulted in driving the miners at those collieries out, was repeated when another attempt to start up the collieries was made Friday. Over one hundred men reported for work at the Monarch washery, when the band of amazons, armed with sticks and stones, swooped down upon them. Some of their number again stationed themselves on top of a culm bank, ready to pelt the men, but violence was avoided by the men promptly going out. At the Star washery about one hundred of the 135 men returned to work, but the women determined to drive them out. No attempt was made to resume at the Carson washery. As soon as the reports of the disturbance reached General Gobin he sent a squad of the Governor's Troop to the scene. When the cavalry reached there all attempts of violence had ceased, but the women followed the troops about the street, hooting and cursing them. A storekeeper at Audenreid declared that his entire stock of revolvers had been sold during the last few days. Reports from Cranberry confirmed the news that the powder-house of Edward Tuenbach had been broken into by strikers, who had stolen a quantity of dynamite.

WESTERN.

Minneapolis was chosen as the place for holding the next annual convention of the National Association of Underwriters.

It is announced in Milwaukee that the final consolidation of the leading malt-houses of the country will take place soon.

Miss Linn Huston stole a horse and buggy at Charleston, Ill., and drove to Terre Haute, Ind., where she was arrested.

The color line has been drawn in Alton, Ill., and negro children are now taught in schools separate from those for white children.

The coroner's jury in the inquest on the Santa Fe wreck near Emporia, Kan., has placed the blame on Train Dispatcher King of Topeka.

Officer John R. Reid, treasurer of the St. Louis Police Relief Association, drew \$4,100 from the State Bank and has not been seen or heard of since.

The company store at Blossburg, N. M., owned by the Raton Coal and Coke Company was blown up by gunpowder. The building and contents were destroyed.

The body of W. H. Hartman was found in the Ohio River at Sandusky. A tightly drawn leather strap around the neck gives rise to the theory that he was murdered.

Edward Bellamy, the economical writer, has gone to Denver to recover his health, which is said to have broken down while he was writing his latest book, "Equality."

Two section men were killed and two others fatally hurt in a collision between a Midland passenger engine and a hand car near Basalt, fifty miles west of Leadville.

Reports received at the Denver weather bureau indicate a general snowfall in the mountains. The snow is several inches deep at Cripple Creek and at Central City.

A gang of Oneida Indians raided and robbed a saloon in the outskirts of Green Bay, Wis. After a fierce fight with the sheriff and police five of them were arrested.

William Buckley, of Kokomo, Ind., who was found apparently dead on the street, came to life again just as the coroner was beginning to perform an autopsy on him.

A Rock Island passenger train and Union Pacific stock train collided near Muncie, Kan., and Engineers J. W. Scarr of Kansas City and Charles Goodall of Chicago were badly injured.

Three convicts made a futile attempt to escape from the Ohio State prison at Columbus. Guard A. H. Duncan was fatally shot in the head and Guard James was wounded in the groin and shoulder.

With the exception of the two big companies, the Consolidated and the Madison Coal Company, all the coal mines in the Mascoutah, Ill., district have resumed work, having reached an agreement with the men.

William Trift, employed on the govern-

ment tug boat Alpha, from Calpe, Ill., was taken to the Marine hospital in St. Louis as a yellow fever suspect. The Alpha had been employed in taking yellow fever patients to Cairo.

The first national convention of cripples will be held in St. Louis in the Exposition Building and it is expected that there will be fully 6,000 delegates in attendance when the meeting is called to order, every man of whom will be crippled in some manner or other. If he is not he will not be entitled to a seat in the hall.

Five were killed and three injured in a head-on collision which occurred on the Wisconsin Central Railway at Howard, Wis. The west-bound freight was delayed somewhat and passed Irvine considerably behind time. It is supposed that the engineer, being behind, forgot that he was to pass No. 24 near that point, and was consequently running through at the usual speed.

United States District Judge Foster of Topeka, Kan., made a sweeping decision when he declared the organization known as the Kansas City Live Stock Association illegal under the provisions of the anti-trust law. The exchange is an organization of commission men, who control the sale of live stock in Kansas City. Judge Foster enjoins the commission from doing business.

After many months of effort and repeated experiments, a cure for cattle fever has been found. Dr. V. A. Varga, of Denver, is the discoverer. The plan for dealing with the fever is primarily to exterminate the insect known as the "tick," which abounds on fever-stricken cattle, and by means of which the disease is communicated. To do this the cattle are forced to swim in a vat through a solution in which crude petroleum is used.

Eight years ago J. F. Taylor was engaged in business in California with J. C. New. Business was dull and they were compelled to give up. Without dissolving partnership, the men decided to part and made an agreement that should fortune smile on either side they would divide. Taylor bought a ranch near Cedar creek, Idaho, where he now resides. New went to Alaska, and was one of the first to make a strike in the new gold fields, securing three claims. He hunted up Taylor last Sunday near Kendrick, in Latah County, and gave him a title to a half-interest in the claims. Taylor also received \$27,000 as his share of the earnings of the claims. He has been offered \$100,000 for the claims.

The prosecution has closed its case against Adolph L. Luertger, on trial in Chicago for wife murder. All the State has to say in proof that Mrs. Luertger was murdered in the sausage factory the night of May 1 and that her husband was the murderer has been said. The defense moved for acquittal, on the ground that the corpus delicti has not been established; that it has not been proved that Mrs. Luertger has been murdered, or that she is even dead, and, therefore, no crime of murder has been proved. That motion was overruled, and the plans of defense will be revealed as its testimony is adduced. The theory that a woman's body was destroyed in the vat as alleged will be attacked by expert testimony, the identification of the bones will be assailed and it may be the defense will produce witnesses who will swear they saw the woman alive since midnight of May 1. It will be sufficient for the defense to raise a doubt over the proof offered by the State. Attorneys Vincent and Phalen say they have a complete defense.

SOUTHERN.

With the exception of one store, the entire business portion of Wilmore, Ky., was destroyed by fire.

The assassination of Isaac H. Loftin, the colored postmaster of Hogsansville, Ga., is said to be the first move of an organization formed to kill all the colored officeholders.

The Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina, covering an area of perhaps 400 square miles, is afire from one end to the other, the result of an unprecedented drought and excessively hot weather. No one inhabits the swamp but wild animals, therefore no attempt was made to check the flames. Bear, wildcats, deer and reptiles fled before the flames, and their cries as they were cremated filled the hearts of railroad passengers with terror. The smoke is so dense that the crew and passengers on a train were nearly stifled. Columns of flame from thirty to fifty feet in height extend for miles. When the great swamps get afire, which is about once in every seven years, the fire generally burns itself out. Forest fires are also raging in adjoining counties, and unless rain comes soon crops will be burned up, the loss and suffering great, and perhaps may result in the death of many rural inhabitants.

The New Orleans fever situation was greatly improved Tuesday morning by a materially lower temperature, the thermometer at 6 o'clock being 62. Incubation of yellow fever germs requires a sustained temperature of 70 Fahrenheit, and if the present cool spell continues conditions promise steadily to grow better. Dr. Touarte, an experienced yellow fever physician and a member of the board of experts, says in an interview: "The records since 1853 show that yellow fever has never been declared epidemic. That was the case in 1853, '67, and '78. The history of the epidemic of the last half-century proves that all epidemics waned with the first cold of October, disappearing almost entirely in November. If we add a month and a half more to the period of incubation for infectious foci to establish themselves, we are brought almost to the end of October to have an epidemic. An epidemic at that late date is out of the question." Dr. Touarte produces a number of instances where fever broke out in August, September and October, only to be quickly stamped out by the frost before it had assumed the proportions of an epidemic.

WASHINGTON.

Joseph B. Jackson, a dangerous crank from Meriden, Conn., was arrested at the White House door. He carried a revolver and it was feared he intended to kill President McKinley.

Chairman H. H. Hanna has completed the monetary reform commission, the eleven members being Professor J. L. Laughlin, Chicago; Louis A. Garnett, San Francisco; George F. Edmunds, Vermont; Charles S. Fairchild, New York; Stuyvesant Fish, New York; Stewart Patterson, Pennsylvania; T. G. Rash, Louisiana; J. W. Fries, North Carolina; W. B. Dean, Minnesota; George E. Leighton, Missouri; and Robert S. Taylor, Indiana.

"While the expenditures for pensions may exceed the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the deficit will not be so great as the payment of \$40,000,000 for the quarter ending this month would indicate," said Commissioner of Pensions Evans. "I estimate that the total payments for the year will not exceed \$147,500,000. That is not an appalling figure by any means, the appropriation for the year being \$141,203,880. There are something like 200,000 old claims pending before the bureau, which will be acted upon as rapidly as we can get to them. There has been and still continues a remarkable increase in the number of new applications."

FOREIGN.

A Paris paper says M. Patenotre, French ambassador at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid and Count Monthonlon, minister at Brussels, will succeed him here.

Glasgow authorities are making a vigorous examination regarding the finding of the body of a young man buried in the grain on board the steamship Tower Hill, which arrived from New York.

It is said in Berlin that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, has married Fraulein Hussman, formerly housekeeper for Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker.

It is said a bomb was exploded at the Budapest railway station just after the emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary had met there. No one was injured and officials tried to suppress all news of the occurrence.

The cablegram announcing the recall of Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador to the United States, has been verified. He is to be retired from active service, and the Italian Government has granted him a pension of 30,000 lire per annum.

The British steamer Yucatan, Captain Jinks, which has arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans, reports that when seventy miles west of Fastnet, Ireland, she passed a steamer of the Chesapeake Line towing a Red Star Line steamer.

The bad harvest affects seventeen Russian provinces and it is feared it will also be felt in 1898, as the drought has prevented sowing winter wheat in a large area. The immense reserve stocks will prevent a famine, but the peasants are ruined for several years.

A dispatch received in Copenhagen from Hammerfest, the northernmost town of Europe in Norway, says that the whaling ship Falk has brought there the third pigeon dispatch from Prof. Andree, who left the island of Tromsø in a balloon on July 11 last in an attempt to cross the polar regions.

British troops suffered severe losses in a battle with the rebellious Mohmands. One hundred and forty in the Second brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood's division were either killed or wounded. The Mohmand loss was also heavy, but it is impossible to state to what extent the rebellious natives suffered.

The London Globe, in an editorial on the futility of arbitration with a power "which disregards alike the legal prescriptions and ordinary courtesies of civilized nations," says: "Lord Salisbury has treated the United States with a kindness it does not deserve, always wearing the silk glove, until America has forgotten the existence of the iron hand beneath it." In conclusion, the Globe remarks: "The idea of our being afraid of a fourth-rate power like the United States could only have occurred to sufferers from a severe attack of swelled head. America has lost all sense of proportion and has forgotten she plays only a minor role in the affairs of the world. We hope our relations with America will hereafter be distinguished by a firmer tone, as the only way to avert trouble is to make her plainly understand that we are determined not to be shouted out of our rights."

There is high authority for the statement that the dispatch from San Sebastian to the Paris Temps, representing the United States, through Minister Woodford, has submitted to Spain an ultimatum to the effect that the war in Cuba must cease by October or the United States will intervene, is a gross exaggeration. No ultimatum to Spain has been issued by this government, and no crisis now exists or is likely to come for a long time. Officials of the State Department emphatically deny the accuracy of the dispatch. It is true that Minister Woodford has, in accordance with the President's instructions, presented to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs the first of his notes of instruction, and represented the earnest desire of the United States that the war in Cuba be brought to a close. Ample justification for the effort of the United States to interpose its good offices to this end is set forth in the note which Minister Woodford read to the Duke of Tetuan. But there is no suggestion of an ultimatum in the correspondence. State Department officials say it is absurd to suppose the President of the United States would go to Spain in such undiplomatic fashion as to issue an ultimatum before politely sounding the Madrid Government as to its intentions.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle—common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; new potatoes, 45c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 48c to 49c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; clover seed, \$3.65 to \$3.75.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 47c to 49c; No. 2, 46c to 48c; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 winter, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 17c to 18c.

ODD FELLOWS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Sovereign Body of the Order Meets in Illinois Capital.

The opening session of the sovereign grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was held Monday morning in Representatives' Hall, Springfield, Ill., and was introduced with appropriate ceremonies, taking the form of a public reception, in which the hospitalities of the State, city and the grand bodies of Odd Fellows of Illinois were extended by their proper representatives. Gen. Alfred Orndorff, past grand representative of Illinois, called the meeting to order. Seated upon the speakers' platform were Gov. Tanner, Mayor Wheeler, Grand Representative J. Otis Humphrey, Grand Sire Fred Carleton of Austin, Texas; Grand Master George C. Rankin of Monmouth, Ill.; Grand Patriarch J. D. Murphy of Bushnell; and Mrs. May D. Stone of Vandalia, President of the Illinois Rebekah assembly.

Gov. Tanner was the first speaker. He spoke in the highest praise of Odd-Fellowship and bade the visitors a hearty welcome to the city and State. Mayor Wheeler spoke briefly, extending a hearty welcome on behalf of the city, and Grand



ODDFELLOWS' BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD.

Patriarch J. D. Murphy followed. Grand Master George C. Rankin spoke for the Odd Fellows of Illinois and Mrs. May D. Stone gave welcome in the name of the Rebekahs.

Response to these was made by Grand Sire Fred Carleton, who paid tribute to the State of Illinois, its greatness as a producer of wealth, a center of population, education and the banner State of Odd-Fellowship. He named the great men who had made the State illustrious. The genius of Odd-Fellowship is that it binds all races and creeds together. The Grand Sire said that this was not the first time this body had been welcomed by the Governor of a State, but it was the first time it had been welcomed by a Governor as a brother Odd Fellow.

The regular session of the sovereign grand lodge was then convened by Grand Sire Carleton. The appointive officers and committees were named and a large number of resolutions presented and referred without reading. In the afternoon the local Rebekah lodges gave a very largely attended reception in honor of the visiting Rebekah degree members and the sovereign grand lodge.

Tuesday afternoon a fine parade of Odd Fellows was given under command of General J. P. Ellacott of Chicago, commander in chief of the Patriarchs Militant, and consisting of the Illinois National Guard, commands, cantons of Patriarchs Militant and subordinate encampments and lodges escorting the representatives to the sovereign grand lodge.

Following this was a prize drill of Patriarchs Militant. Canton Muncie, No. 4, of Muncie, Ind., won the first prize, \$300, in class A, and Canton McKee, No. 28, of Terre Haute, Ind., won the first prize, \$150, in class B. They had no competitors.

At night the past grand representatives held a reunion in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at which addresses were made by Grand Representatives W. G. Nye, of Minneapolis; Lucius H. Fuller, of Putnam, Conn.; and Stillwell H. Russell, of Dallas, Texas.

HITS BOARDS OF TRADE.

Possible Effect of the Decision Made by Judge Foster.

Judge Foster's decision in the United States District Court at Topeka, in which he held that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange was a trust, organized in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, may result in closing all the live stock, grain and produce exchanges of the country. The decision, if it is upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which it will be appealed, will be of the utmost importance, for it will class all exchanges which are organized on the same lines as the Kansas City institution as unlawful combinations in restraint of commerce.

Washington attorneys are uncertain as to the scope of the decision, for the reason that there may have been some peculiarity about the organization and methods of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange which does not apply to other exchanges. As it is understood, however, this exchange is similar to others in which live stock, grain, cotton, farm produce and petroleum are dealt in, and if the Supreme Court of the United States should uphold Judge Foster's decision these institutions would have to close their doors or change their organization and methods.

MAY CRITICISE THE JUDGE.

Wisconsin Court Hands Down a Decision Against Judge Bailey.

Justice J. B. Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court handed down a decision that is of particular interest to lawyers and newspaper publishers. The opinion is in the case of the proceedings for contempt of court by Judge W. F. Bailey, of Eau Claire against H. C. Ashbaugh and L. A. Doolittle. The court says:

"We are well persuaded that newspaper comments on cases finally decided prior to the publication cannot be considered criminal contempt. Truly it must be a grievous and weighty necessity which will justify date for offense becomes the accused, judge and jury, may within a few hours punish his critic by imprisonment. If there can be any more effective way to gag the press and subvert freedom of speech, we do not know where to find it."

Dr. Hunter Is Acquitted.

The jury in the case of Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, ex-Congressman John Henry Wilson, E. T. Franks and Capt. Noel Gaines, accused of conspiracy to bribe members of the Kentucky Legislature, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

FROST WILL NOT HURT.

Crops Are Now Said to Be Entirely Out of Its Way.

The weather bureau in its report of crop conditions for the week says: The securing crops, but in the Central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, Tennessee and portions of the Middle and South Atlantic States, it has been too dry for following and seeding of fall grain.

The exceptionally warm weather of the first half of the month matured corn rapidly, and has placed nearly the whole crop beyond injury from frost. Owing to drought conditions in some of the important States the grain, particularly the late crop, did not fill well, and the reports indicate that much will be chaffy. Cutting has progressed rapidly under favorable conditions. Cotton has continued to open very rapidly and picking has been vigorously carried on. The reports indicate the bulk of the crop will be secured by Oct. 15. The weather conditions on the Pacific coast have been favorable, especially advantageous for curing raisins and drying fruit. In Oregon and Washington the damage to grain by rains of the two preceding weeks is considered light. State reports follow:

Illinois—Dryness and heat was broken the 14th, and slight frost in the north half Saturday and Sunday morning, with only slight damage to latest fields of corn. Crops with late and early dry and much yield fair to good, but much light, chaffy corn and late fields only fodder. Picking and seeding resumed under difficulties; drills still running in some fields.

Wisconsin—First of week warm, followed by well distributed rains and decidedly cool weather, with light frost in low places. Hat of corn now ripe. Late plantings ripening vigorously. Good crop now assured.

Michigan—Corn is good crop; nearly all safe from frost and cutting all under way. In six southern counties fall seeding is still needed to germinate seed already sown. Late fields only fodder. Cotton picking going lightly. All fruits except pears and grapes yield very poor.

South Dakota—Warm days and settled frost have been favorable for corn. The early good crop generally. The grain is well shrunken some in many localities by frost but will make good winter feed. Nebraska—Corn maturing nicely, and most of the corn crop made and cannot be injured by frost. Frosts in northern counties, age done to late corn on low and level country. Large acreage of winter wheat being sown, and early sown coming up nicely.

Missouri—Good showers in some sections, but over large portions of state drought is still unbroken. Where good rains fell pastures improving and wheat sowing progressing. Rains too late to benefit corn, cutting completed in many places. Late corn light and much of it chaffy. Frost would injure late corn. Cotton picking progressing, crop greatly shortened by drought.

Iowa—Three days hot weather, followed by copious rains and sharp frosts. Greater part of corn crop being matured, the damage by frosts is not extensive. Potatoes and garden truck suffered greatest injury. Picking and seeding of grain progressing. Winter apples badly hurt by drought.

Indiana—Numerous local rains, and rather settled on Thursday. Light, harmless frost formed on Friday morning. Corn matured and dried rapidly. Late cut and in shock and that still standing is safe from danger from frost. A fair crop of tobacco is being harvested rapidly. Sowing wheat progressed slowly only farmers are waiting for more rain.

Ohio—Very warm, sunny and dry still shows 16th, cool and dry since then, with light frost 18th in some places. Late corn, late potatoes, late tobacco, pastures, gardens, apples, grapes, and wheat and rye in ground and injured by drought. Early frost about half cut, late generally well frost, but not nearly so promising as ten days ago.

ALTON NEGROES RISE.

Separation of White Pupils from the Colored Raises a Storm.

BLUE AND THE GRAY

BRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

Fought on Opposite Sides.
Some months ago I told about the late Gen. John Gibbon fighting his own brother at Antietam. Gibbon was commanding a Western brigade and his brother was an officer in a North Carolina command. A peculiar feature of the incident was the fact that the brothers knew what they were doing—knew that they were facing and fighting each other. I have a similar story to tell, but before telling it let me say a word more about Gibbon.

Three weeks ago I was at Arlington, Va., one of the most beautiful cities of the dead in the world. The good Virginia lady, my hostess, drove past scores of beautiful and costly monuments—monuments erected by companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps and armies; by States, counties and individuals. They designated the graves of heroes—generals, admirals, colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants. Some tower high toward the heaven to which the spirits of the sleepers have flown; some are broken columns, others bear corps emblems—all were very full of interest, naturally so. Turning from these eyes swept over the forest—to speak of the little white stones that mark the graves of more than 10,000 brave men—men of no high-sounding titles—knapsack and musket patriots, without whom the nation would have fared sorrowfully indeed.

After we had entered the Lee mansion and viewed the rooms in which the great general had so often received and entertained the first men of the republic in the long ago, when he had died, slept, studied, worked and played, I said to the Virginia lady: "Please drive out by the pavilion and wait while I find a certain grave." On the grassy slope, certain rods to the right of the historical mansion, facing Washington, only a few feet from where Gen. Rufus King, father of Gen. Charles King, the popular author, had his tent in 1861 when commanding the brigade which Gibbon helped to make famous, is the modest grave of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon. It is without monument; not even a little white stone marks his resting place. A pine board, whitewashed, bearing his name, date of death and rank, and a grass-covered mound are all I saw, save a cluster of roses an earlier comer had placed there. How still it was in that beautiful spot. I could have remained there for hours just to look and think. Memory was anxious to help me see that sleeping hero in the activities of life—in his country's most trying time; to see him fitting men for war, leading a brigade, then a division, then a large army corps, in great battles; then in Indian wars, always great, brave and noble in his chosen calling. And this is the end—this little mound, marked by a board, in this quiet place, close to long rows of costly monuments? No, no! This is not the end. Gibbon lives beyond this life, and he lives and will live for centuries in this life. His deeds were too great to die to be forgotten. Before long a remnant of the Iron Brigade, a command that was the apple of his eye—a remnant gray-haired, bent and dimmed, will gather about this silent bed, and with fitting ceremonies they will dedicate a monument to the memory of John Gibbon. It will not be as broad, high and costly as some in that wonderful home of the dead, but it will tell a story of courage, honor and usefulness not often told of a soldier. It will bear the emblem of his first brigade, the names of its regiments and the battery he grew up with from a cadet to captain, and a list of the battles in which it fought. It will be just such a monument as this dear old hero would have chosen had he been consulted in his lifetime.

Yes, I was lonesome when I moved away from Gibbon's grave that bright Monday morning. Not only is Gibbon silent, but the voices of three-fourths of those five regiments and Battery B are also hushed forever.

In 1840 a Virginian named Raines, one of a large family, married a Southern beauty and left for the new West. They settled in the lead regions of southwestern Wisconsin. Their son, John W., was 18 years of age when the war came. The sound of the drum brought out to aid in collecting men for Company C, Second Wisconsin, carried young Raines into the army. At about the same time a Virginia uncle, somewhat his senior, but bearing the same name—John W. Raines—became a member of a Virginia infantry regiment. The Virginian's command became a part of Stonewall Jackson's First Brigade. The badger boy's command was a part of the Iron Brigade. Nephew and uncle were at the first battle of Bull Run—the Virginian's brigade being led by the intrepid Jackson, Lee's right arm later along, and the Wisconsin boy's brigade was under the command of Col. William Tecumseh Sherman, later along Grant's strong right arm. Neither suffered more than a dreadful scare in their first battle. In August, 1862, they met again, this time at Gainesville, not far from their first meeting place. Their former brigade commanders had grown to corps commanders by this time, and the Raineses and their comrades had become veterans. It was a mighty clash. Jackson, who commanded the engaged Confederate corps, pronounced it the most stubborn fight of the war up to that time. The Southern man was slightly wounded, but the Northern boy was

given a bullet in the thigh that for eleven long years made him most miserable. Did uncle and nephew send the bullets that wounded them? Probably not, but who can tell?

The Wisconsin boy had to leave the army. He attended a Chicago commercial college and was about to accept a position when Gen. John B. Callis, now of Lancaster, who had known him as a boy and as a soldier, both having been in the same brigade, wired him from Huntsville, Ala., asking if he would accept a place in the Freedman's bureau at \$125 per month. The answer was: "Yes; I'm on the way to Alabama." He resided in that State for many years, holding various places of trust, including collector of internal revenue, deputy United States marshal, United States marshal, etc. He is now a much respected resident of Tarkio, Mo., his place of business being Rockford, a few miles away. At last accounts his soldier uncle was still a resident of Virginia.—J. A. Watrous, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Logan as a Disciplinary.
Logan never permitted family ties or friendships to interfere with what he considered his duty in time of war. On one occasion he demanded and secured the resignation of his own brother-in-law, Colonel Osborne, for refusing to carry out an order, and he stood by his decision despite a strong pressure brought by men of influence at Washington to induce him to withdraw the mandate.

General Logan had made up his mind it would be for the good of the country to organize into regiments and properly drill and equip a large number of negroes. He saw in them good fighting material and thought it would be better to use them as soldiers than to allow them to hang about the camps in idleness. An order to this effect was issued and Colonel Osborne was named as the man to put it into execution. The latter remonstrated. Logan insisted. Finally Osborne openly revolted, declaring, so Lieutenant Merriman asserts, that he—

"Did not come here to fight for negroes, or to act as their military instructor."

When this reached Logan's ears he sent for Colonel Osborne and demanded to know whether he had used the language attributed to him. Osborne said he had and that he meant every word of it. He had taken up arms to fight for the Union, not to free negroes and to teach them to be soldiers, and he didn't propose to take any part in that kind of work. As Osborne spoke Logan's face grew black with anger. Finally smothering his emotion he thundered out:

"Write out your resignation at once, sir, or report yourself under arrest. You will obey orders while I command here, or be cashiered from the service."

Osborne was speechless for a moment with surprise. His relationship had brought him into close contact with Logan and they had been good friends. Presuming upon this he had thought his refusal to do the duty assigned to him would be overlooked and another officer named for the task. But Logan was obdurate. He declined to modify the order in any way and insisted upon Osborne dropping out. Appeal was made by the latter's friends to the authorities at Washington and Logan was asked to smooth the thing over. He stood firmly by his original order and Osborne left the service.

Later General Logan named another officer to mobilize and drill the negroes and the order was obeyed without hesitation. He had shown he was not a man to be trifled with and from then on he had no trouble in getting his commands carried out. To antagonize Logan was to arouse a ferocious lion and every soldier knew it. Fair in his treatment of both men and officers, never asking of them anything but what he was willing and ready to do himself, he enforced his orders with iron, resolute will. When his word went out there was none to oppose it and early in his career he won the confidence and love of all who served with him.

Where He Belonged.

The historian of Company F, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, calls to mind the awkwardness of one of the raw recruits.

In his composition there was not a particle of time or tune, and the step always bothered him.

One day, at drill, Smith was persistently getting out of step and out of place, until the drill-master demanded impatiently:

"Smith, where do you belong?"

With innocence upon his face and a sense of injury in his tone, the recruit answered:

"In Ipswich, sir."

"I wish to heaven you were there," was the officer's despairing rejoinder.

Evidence of Progress.

Two Washington County boys were dodging bullets at Sharpsburg. The balls commenced to shave off the bark of the pine tree which they were using for shelter. Finally an enfilading fire began to chip off the other side of the tree. One of the besieged Georgians remarked:

"Bill, don't you remember that General Toombs said in his speech at Sandersville that Yankees couldn't shoot?"

"Yes, Tom," said the other, "he certainly said so."

"Well, Bill, they are learning—fast, aren't they?"—Savannah Press.

Willing to Forget.

There were loud and prolonged yells with much waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies in the galleries when the speeches were made at the reunion of the United Confederates in Nashville, Tenn., that the name of the body be changed to the Confederate Survivors' Association, that they might retain the cherished initials C. S. A., but when the votes of the veterans were counted there was found to be a big majority against the proposition.

FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

PESTILENCE SEEMS TO BE WELL IN HAND.

Cool Weather Favorable to the Infected Districts—One Tariff Bill Section Is Dead—Statement by Hatchford on the Strike—Hawaii for Annexation

Is of a Mild Type.

The yellow fever scourge cannot be said to be spreading, but it clings tenaciously when it once gets a foothold. Eighteen new cases were reported at New Orleans, but all are of a mild type. The cases at New Orleans now number 52, which is very few among a population of 280,000. The deaths continue to show an extraordinary small percentage, only five deaths having occurred among 52 patients. Of course there is enough fever in New Orleans to arouse apprehension there and to continue the dunnage in other portions of the South. At Mobile the disease is quite ugly, 11 new cases being reported on Saturday, 11 on Sunday, but only 2 on Monday because the weather has taken a favorable turn. The cold wave in the Northwest seems to have spread its disinfecting wings over that city. There are no new cases at Ocean Springs, but the distress of the inhabitants in that little burg is sore. The town is so strictly quarantined that both food and medicine are very scarce.

Calro is recovering from its alarm. All the local physicians stoutly declare that the two cases at the marine hospital are not yellow fever, but a type of sharp malarial fever so common in the autumn among those who live upon the southwestern rivers. This opinion, if confirmed by subsequent events, will knock out Dr. Gutierrez of Pennsylvania, whom the government had employed at heavy expense as the greatest yellow fever expert in the United States. Dr. Gutierrez is not the first expert who has found himself minus by subsequent developments. Nevertheless Calro will omit no precautions against the yellow fever, and therefore it has quarantined against Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The South expects to wait for the first frost before the yellow fever is thoroughly stamped out, but it is hardly probable that a sharp frost will be felt below the Tennessee line before the last of November. The postoffice department is in a quandary. Many of the towns in the Gulf States have quarantined against all mail matter, even after it has been fumigated. This shows the condition of alarm which prevails in many sections of the South. Now and then an incident is published which tends to show that the yellow fever can be



UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

communicated through the mail. It is related that a person in Mobile received a letter from a friend in Ocean Springs. The letter was written in a room where a yellow fever patient was in bed, and the person who received the letter was attacked by the fever. All these facts are not authenticated, but their publication widens the dismay and tends to make the people believe that the yellow fever town should be treated as the outcasts of the world.

According to the statements of a physician who had experience in the plague of 1878, when from ninety to 100 persons died every day for months, the fever is in itself not nearly so dangerous as the panic which accompanies it. If the people would not become overcome by fear more of them would be saved. He says that probably 10 per cent. of all those who have the disease are likely to succumb to the fever itself, but when the plague is accompanied with excitement and panic the death rate runs up to 30 or 40 per cent. of all those who show the symptoms at all.

When people have become inured to the scenes of the disease and death and can look upon them without a feeling of panic or unusual excitement, the greater part of the danger passes away, and so it is that after any community has experienced disaster for a short time the ravages are abated. If, when the first symptoms appear, the patient is given a hot foot bath and a strong dose of castor oil and put to bed where he can sweat out the poison, the great chances are that he will recover within a short time. The disease is at its height nine days after the first symptoms appear.

The presence of yellow jack in New Orleans and the consequent quarantine is killing the business of that city now. This is just the season of the whole year when the shipping trade is at its height and the precautions of the health department will be a crushing blow to the interests of the merchants.

TREATY RATIFIED.

Hawaiian Senate Adopts Annexation Measure.

The treaty of annexation with the United States has been ratified unanimously by the Hawaiian Senate, sitting in extraordinary session. There was but one opinion on the subject, and the result was that the vote on the ratification was unanimous.

There was never any difference of opinion as to what the Senate would do. This body was elected after the revolution with the one idea of working for the annexation of the islands to the United States. From the time in 1893, when the queen was dethroned, there has been no subject on which there was more unanimity and there has been nobody with more of the feeling than the Senate.

The meeting at which the ratification of the treaty took place was the most largely attended of any in the history of the government, not excepting the trying time of revolution. There were always in the senate chamber large crowds of the best people of the islands, for the call for an extra session was made the call for an assembly at the capital of the leading people from all the islands, and the social side of the republic was at its best.

As soon as the fact was made known

that the Senate had agreed to the ratification there was great enthusiasm all through the city. It had been planned to make the occasion the excuse for the most elaborate ceremonies that have been carried out since the republic came into power. There was nothing lacking to the appropriate celebration and the people joined in the ceremonies and jollification freely.

SECTION 22 IS KILLED.

Attorney General McKenna Holds It to Be Inoperative.

The long opinion of the attorney general upon the operation of section 22 of the tariff law was made public Tuesday after being considered for a second time by the President and his cabinet, and after Senator Elkins of West Virginia and Mr. Richard C. Kerns of St. Louis had made a most determined but futile effort to persuade the President and the attorney general to accept their construction of the law.

The attorney general construes the section as not imposing a discriminating duty upon foreign merchandise imported in bond through contiguous countries, and holds that section 4228 of the revised statutes has not been repealed. Therefore, goods purchased abroad and imported in bond by way of Canada or coming to ports of the United States in British bottoms will not be subject to a discriminating duty of 10 per cent.

The opinion is a disappointment to some owners of American merchant vessels and to those interested in the transcontinental railroads of the United States. There is no doubt that it was the intention of the framers of section 22 as it became a law to discriminate against the Canadian railroads and foreign ships. Senator Elkins, who claims to be partly responsible for the added words which called forth the opinion, admits as much, and exerted his influence to the utmost to convince the President and the attorney general that such was the intention of Congress.

The methods adopted by the advocates of the discriminating duties are said to be in a way responsible for their failure. Fearing to make their object too plain while the tariff bill was under discussion they framed a clause which they believed would have the desired effect and then had it inserted in the section while the measure was in conference.

Senator Elkins has for some time advocated a bill to impose a discriminating duty upon merchandise imported in vessels of foreign register, his object being to encourage and build up the American merchant marine. Realizing that such a measure could not be passed at the last session he endeavored to accomplish his object by having the substance of his bill incorporated in section 22.

The Pacific railroads and allied lines de-

siring to divert to themselves the bonded merchandise intended for the United States now carried over the Canadian Pacific railroad are said to be responsible for the new words in the section.

Having failed to impress their views of the meaning of the law upon the President and the attorney general these interests will carry the question into Congress, and will attempt at the next session to have the tariff law amended so as to incorporate the discriminating features they desire. It is understood that the opinion of the attorney general is entirely satisfactory to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

END OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.

President Hatchford Reviews the Victory of the Coal Miners.

M. D. Hatchford, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has given out the following authorized statement:

About 75,000 miners have resumed work in the bituminous coal fields of the central States. The strike generally has ended. This is the middle of the twelfth week of its duration. The mining situation is not likely to become disturbed again until the beginning of next year, at which time we hope to be able to settle wage differences amicably and without the necessity of a strike.

It is well understood that the fight will continue from the present time in all fields and against all operators who refuse to meet the rates. The greatest trouble will be found in West Virginia and a portion of Illinois. I am still hopeful, however, that the producers in those fields will conform to the change and put their mines in operation. Failing to do this, we will fight them as we have done until the beginning of next year, at which time it is said their present contracts will expire.

I am well satisfied with the agreement reached and feel that it is the greatest victory gained by trade unions for years. Of course, the victory is not altogether one of the miners. While they have done the striking, trade unions and organized bodies have supplied the necessities, without which the miners could not possibly succeed. It is a victory for organized labor and not for any particular trade, and we want our friends who have helped us to feel that it is their victory as well as ours. I feel very grateful for the assistance given us by the American Federation of Labor and the kindly disposition shown us at all times by Mr. Gompers and the members of his executive committee.

SCALE IS ADOPTED.

State Convention of Illinois Mine Workers Take Action.

The Illinois State convention of the United Mine Workers at Springfield completed its business and adjourned. A scale was adopted by the convention which is said to be satisfactory to all coal miners in the State. The scale is based on the Pittsburgh settlement scale and is about 6 per cent. below the scale adopted by the convention held in August.

A resolution was adopted by the convention which gives all miners the authority to return to work as soon as the operators agree to pay the scale. This resolution also provides that all miners who return to work at the scale price shall contribute 10 per cent. of their wages to the miners not working. Another resolution was adopted which censured the position of the operators of the State had taken in not meeting with the miners to effect a settlement of the strike in Illinois.

A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Alleged Attempt to Steal a Bond—Cashier Has No Right to Encumber Bank Property—Scheme to Get Gold from Lake Wawa.

After a \$10,000 Bond.

Some days previous to the opening of the lawsuit against the bond of the trustee of the John H. Connor estate, a lawyer entered the Probate Court at Mt. Clemens and asked for the files in the case. The papers were handed to him for inspection, as is usual when such requests are made. After a few moments examination he started to walk out. Probate Register Bryant observed him stop a paper under his coat and leaning over the railing caught the lawyer in the corridor. The paper proved to be the \$10,000 bond given by the trustee and signed by the bondsmen.

Without Authority.

E. H. Whitney, grand secretary of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, sold the People's Savings Bank Building at Lansing, worth \$25,000, on a contract. All but \$5,000 of the amount was paid. Mr. Whitney had a deposit of \$5,000 in the bank, which he was about to withdraw, believing it insecure. The cashier induced him to loan the amount of the deposit to the bank and accept security therefor on the building contract, making his claim under that investment, \$11,000. He did so. The bank soon failed. It developed that the cashier had no authority from the board of directors to make the loan and encumber the bank property. The court held that the cashier had no more right to encumber the property than a clerk would have to mortgage his employer's store. Mr. Whitney must therefore accept dividends on the \$5,000 deposit which will not amount to half that sum. His contract interest is good for \$5,000.

Lake Wawa's Bottom.

John W. Hyman, of London, Ont., a prominent politician and a man of considerable means, has a scheme which will work in the Lake Wawa gold fields. His plan is to pump sand from the bottom of the lake adjoining the Mackay-Dickinson claim. The lake is from 15 to more than 100 feet in depth. Hyman says there is good reason to believe that gold will be found in paying quantities at the bottom of the lake. He is willing to spend some money to find out, and is now at the Canadian Soo for that purpose. He has purchased 4,500 feet of pipe and will take a sand pump and outfit to the field at an early date.

Rope Around His Neck.

Samuel Gage found the badly decomposed body of a man about half a mile below the mouth of the Huron River at Dead Man's Point. The body looked to be that of a man about 45 years of age. There was a rope around his neck with a heavy coupling pin attached to it, and some believe it to be a case of murder. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified. The body was buried on the beach.

Minor State Matters.

A terrific hail storm passed over Belleville.

The tramps around Lansing are becoming very bold.

There seems to be a great scarcity of school teachers at Royal Oak.

John Harmon, of Plymouth, was fatally injured in a runaway accident.

Adrian now has direct connection with Toledo by telephone by metallic circuit.

Monroe business men will form a business men's association or chamber of commerce.

A total of 182 cases have been entered on the Supreme Court docket for the October term.

Seventeen miners from the Ohio coal fields were put to work in the Monitor mines at Bay City.

Lawson Lamb was sentenced at Ionia to 90 days in the Detroit house of correction for reckless driving.

The two days' entertainment of the Saginaw jobbers and manufacturers' association was a success.

Grand Rapids wholesale merchants met and adopted resolutions against the interchangeable mileage books.

The corner stone of the new building of the German Workmen's Benevolent Society was laid at Kalamazoo.

The body of Edward Dufresno, of Escanaba, Mich., was found in the Mississippi River near Minneapolis.

The checks and notes recently stolen from a safe in Silas Forcia's store in Bay City were found in an empty box car.

Detroit dealers will be the first to answer in court for the violation of the oleomargarine law, according to Commissioner Grosvenor.

A construction train on the Soo line near Whitehead was derailed and Section Foreman Charles Moore and an unknown man were killed.

Nathan Myers, a farmer in Rome Township, is under arrest, charged with cruelty to animals. His neighbors charge that he starves his stock.

Kalamazoo officers are hunting for Charles Simmons, aged 60, a colored pensioner, who is alleged to have fired a couple of shots at Jesse Ridgeley, his landlord.

Bay City shipments of lumber by lake during the first half of September were 10,375,000 feet, which is more than 50 per cent. greater than same period last year.

A man who gives his name as Frank Haynes gave himself up to the authorities at Utica, N. Y., claiming he was wanted at Dowagiac for stealing a horse and buggy.

Ex-Ald. Herman Gezon, of Grand Rapids, has returned from Skagway. He found it impossible to get through the pass. He says the situation at the pass is terrible.

Richard Cline was sentenced to a \$15 fine or sixty days in jail at Port Huron for disposing of a bicycle he had purchased on the installment plan and had not entirely paid for.

Miss Hattie Boss, an Albion college graduate, has been appointed superintendent of missions at Bombay, India. She has control of six day schools, six Sunday schools and 100 orphans.

A correspondent writes from Standish that a little child near Deep River has been torn to pieces by a bear in the berry patches in that vicinity, nothing being found but a few shreds of its clothes.

Forest fires are raging south and west of Mackinac City.

A large flock of quail has taken up quarters in Hastings.

The standing pine in Marquette County will be exhausted in two years.

Horace Heusted, an old pensioner living near Fenton, was robbed of \$43.

Jacob Brechtel, of Blumfield, a well-to-do German farmer, committed suicide.

Tommy Kennedy, an 8-year-old Port Huron lad, was killed in a runaway accident.

Frank Hogan, who escaped from jail at Sheboygan, Wis., was captured at St. Joseph.

Gertie Trumbull, a young and inexperienced girl, disappeared at Battle Creek.

The tannery, barn and two dwellings belonging to Jacob Loffman at East Tawas burned.

Gustave Kennberg, a well-known Owosso drug clerk, dropped dead in the street. Heart disease.

The dead body of a new born infant was found in a D. & M. freight car at Grand Haven.

W. C. Gannett, of Traverse City, cut an artery in one of his hands and nearly bled to death.

It is said that a gang of horse thieves is operating in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana.

The authorities at Clarkston have a single rig on their hands and they would like to find the owner.

The annual reunion of the Seventh Michigan cavalry will be held in Kalamazoo on Oct. 19.

The mercury climbed above 100 degrees in the shade in the upper peninsula during the hot wave.

The national anti-spiritualists' association will perfect county organizations throughout Michigan.

The sheriff and other Kalamazoo County officers are after the dynamites who have been operating near Galesburg.

Rev. Anderson C. Marshall, mayor of Corunna, formerly a Free Methodist, has been ordained as a Baptist minister.

Rosa McDonald and George McKay, who were under arrest at Port Austin, charged with disorderly conduct, broke jail.

Claude Leahy has been bound over to the circuit court at Port Huron on the charge of stealing thirteen bushels of wheat.

Thieves entered the residence of W. F. Davidson at Port Huron and ran off with a savings bank containing a Columbian half dollar.

A bicycle hater placed a board filled with pointed nails on the bicycle path just out of Flint. Twenty-five punctured tires was the result.

David G. Buck, of Vassar, pleaded guilty at Caro to the charge of bigamy and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Ionia.

Saginaw will hire three extra school teachers and will buy a building to provide for the children the regular schools cannot care for.

The 5-months-old baby of Mrs. Frank Darling, a Battle Creek widow, was fatally scalded by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water.

The 4-year-old son of August Lust, of Rogers City, was instantly killed at a barn raising. A timber slipped and hit the lad on the head.

The Michigan Central Railroad officials have agreed to act with the Jackson Y. M. C. A. and erect a building for the use of the railroad employees.

Deputy Railroad Commissioner Wedemeyer and Mechanical Engineer Moore are on a tour of inspection of the Michigan Central and the upper peninsula railroads.

The attorney general refuses to give an opinion on the constitutionality of the recent law, giving counties the right to vote to rescind the county road system. He says the question should go to the supreme court.

Marshal Beresford has unearthed a youthful robber gang composed of some fifteen boys between the ages of 10 and 14 years, who have been systematically robbing Owosso merchants and selling their plunder.

J. H. Somers & Co., coal operators of Cleveland, have secured coal mining rights from seven farmers near Kawkawlin, having leased nearly 700 acres. It is said that a four-foot vein was discovered on one farm.

The Benton Harbor and Alaskan Mining Co. has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$20,000. A party will go to the Klondike in the early spring and establish headquarters at Dawson City.

A Benton Harbor grower has found a little Klondike in early peaches. Eight crates, containing 4,376 peaches, recently shipped to Chicago, brought \$14.40, or 24 cents a peach. The peaches were beautifully packed.

The State railroad crossing board has approved a map of the Mineral Range road from Osceola Junction to Red Jacket. The road is being changed from narrow to standard gauge and otherwise greatly improved.

Chas. Taylor presented a claim for damages against Flint for the loss of a valuable horse, which ran away and broke a leg. He bases his claim on the allegation that the runaway was caused by the Salvation Army band.

Charles McKone, of Hazelton township, has begun suit in the circuit court by capias against John Spears, a neighbor, claiming \$1,000 damages for an alleged biting out of a piece of his under lip and his left eyelid.

John F. Ryan, on the stand in the Shepherd inquest, told a straightforward story and accounted for his whereabouts on the morning of the shooting. He admitted that the cash in the bank had run low and that its affairs were in very bad shape.

The Traverse wheelway is nearly completed and will next year form one of the leading attractions of the North. The bike path is eight miles long and connects all of the resorts about Little Traverse Bay, running parallel to the beach.

E. J. White, of Galien, paid \$300 for a substitute during the war, but was afterward drafted and the township paid him back \$100. He now threatens suit for the balance. Together with the interest, quite a sum is coming to him. The township is preparing to contest the case.

Richard Bohannon, of Dimondale, was held up and robbed of \$40 the other evening. A woman came to his house and asked him to help her repair her carriage, which had broken down. When he reached the place, a man with a revolver made him elevate his hands, while the woman went through his pockets.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application. Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

Suburban Rumors

UNADILLA.

Seymour May of Grand Rapids is visiting his mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Southwell of Munith spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Rose and Oril Hadley of Waterloo spent Sunday with their parents here.

Mrs. Josie May spent a few days of this week with Miss Nora Durkee of Anderson.

The Unadilla and Plainfield ball teams crossed bats at Plainfield Saturday. Score 17 to 8 in favor Unadilla.

Mrs. Charles Bullis was pleasantly surprised Saturday evening by a number of her friends gathering at her home to help her celebrate her fifty-fifth birthday. They left her some very beautiful presents.

LIMA.

Conrad Schanz has been entertaining the tonillitis.

Mrs. Ella Eaton is visiting relatives in Ypsilanti and vicinity.

Fred Stabler and Gus Zotes were Ann Arbor visitors Sunday.

Mrs. George Perry has been suffering from an attack of the pleurisy.

A number from here attended the sports day at Chelsea, Saturday.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson conducted the services here Wednesday evening.

Charles Hanchett of Jackson spent Saturday and Sunday with Arl Guerin.

Miss Nettie Storms leaves this week for Ann Arbor to commence her work in the University.

Miss Augusta Samp of Ann Arbor returned home Monday after spending a few days with friends here.

WATERLOO.

John Moeckel and family spent Sunday at Lima.

Jacob Rummel was a Detroit visitor the first of this week.

Will Kruse of Grass Lake called on friends near the village Sunday.

Mrs. Tillie Vernon of Chelsea was a guest of Mrs. C. Barber Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Howe of Chicago are the guests of Mrs. B. Howe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hubbard are visiting their daughter in Charlotte this week.

Miss Nina Dill and Miss Della Archambrook are spending the week at Stockbridge.

Rev. Mier preached his farwell sermon Sunday. He goes to Lake View to attend conference this week.

Waterloo will be very quiet this week as the majority of people will be in Stockbridge attending the fair.

SYLVAN.

Mrs. A. C. Fraer spent Saturday at this place.

Emory West of Bellevue is spending a few days at this place.

O. A. Boyd and James Beckwith spent Saturday at Jackson.

Mrs. John Vaughn of Webster spent a few days at Milton Millapough.

Rev. A. Overmuth closed his work as pastor here last Sunday morning.

Miss Mary Watkins of Napoleon spent last week with Miss Cora Beckwith.

Rev. J. W. Myers preached at the Christian Union Church last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Jake Dancer returned home Tuesday, after spending sometime at Jackson and Mason.

The Sylvan Christian Union elected the following officers for the ensuing year, last Friday evening: Mrs. C. T. Conklin, president; Mrs. Jake Kern, secretary; Nelson Dancer, treasurer; Miss Cora Beckwith, organist.

(Too late for last week.)

Miss Mattie Rowe spent Monday at this place.

James Riggs of Detroit spent last week at this place.

Herman Oberschmidt of Sharon spent Sunday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kern celebrated

the tenth anniversary of their marriage Sunday, September 20.

The ladies' aid society of the Sylvan Christian Union will meet at the home of Mrs. A. A. Parker, Thursday, October 7, 1897.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

The Detroit presbytery will meet at Saline next time.

Mrs. Mary A. Starkweather died at Ypsilanti, Friday, last, at the age of 78 years. Mrs. Starkweather was a noble specimen of a generous woman. Her many gifts to Ypsilanti will long be lasting tributes to her public spiritedness and her generosity.

Mrs. Nancy DeGraff Toll, whose husband was a delegate to the convention held in Ann Arbor in May 1895, which ratified the constitution that brought Michigan into the Union, is still living at Monroe, and celebrated her 100th birthday last Saturday.—Courier.

Joe Gause, a farmer living near Saline, had the officers looking everywhere for a valuable horse which was stolen from his barn ten days ago. Friday an odor as of carrion was traced and the horse found, dead, between a straw stack and a high board fence.

The Baptist people have a movement on foot for the erection of an addition to their church building. It will be designed for a prayer meeting room and for other gatherings that it is not always convenient to hold in the auditorium of the church.—Dexter Leader.

Every boy takes some other fellow's best girl and goes cooning watermelons these fine evenings. It takes the girls to get the melons for they do not run when the man comes out with a dog and shotgun for there is nothing short of a mouse that will drive a girl out of a melon patch.—Brooklyn Express.

There is always danger in operating machines of new invention, as George Kargher of Superior learned to his sorrow last Saturday. He was harvesting corn with the machine, when his leg got caught and was badly lacerated. Dr. Hueston attended him and he thinks he will be able to save the limb.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Lyman Bloss is here to spend the winter at the home of Spencer Sweet. He is 91 years old, served in the Black Hawk war and the Rebellion and is hale and hearty. He has never ridden in a railway car but once, and walked in from Plymouth Friday, making time that would be envied by a younger man.—Washtenaw Times.

Mrs. Henry G. Lodholz of the north side, was burned quite seriously last Friday morning. She was using wood alcohol for the cups to light the gasoline stove with, when the can exploded blowing out the bottom of the can and setting her clothes on fire. Mr. Lodholz was severely burned in helping to put out the blaze.—Courier.

The constant jangle in the medical department has had its effect, as will be seen when that department opens for business again in a couple of weeks. It is said that 91 students of that department have called for their credits, about three times as many as ever before. The only way to succeed there or anywhere else, is to work unitedly hand in hand.—Courier.

D. Woodward reports a strange case of stealing. Recently he took about 150 pounds of honey from his hives at his farm and left it in the packing house. When he went after the honey a few days afterwards, he discovered that every drop of the honey had been taken by his own bees and carried back to the hives—all but the comb. No arrests were made.—Clinton Cor. to Tecumseh News.

An example of the successful reclaiming of swamp land may be seen in this village at the place back of the union school grounds which used to be known as the old swail, now owned by Kimble & Schmid. Some timber was cut down and by tiling the water was drawn. It was soon in condition to plow and a few days ago we saw some fine corn that was raised there.—Manchester Enterprise.

On Sunday Frank Townley, son of the late Anson Townley, for many years register of deeds in Jackson county, arrived in Jackson only to learn that he had been dead for the past twelve years. In 1864 he enlisted and at the close of the war went to Dakota and from there to Alaska. Nothing was heard from him and in 1893 his estate went through the Probate Court, his death being dated in 1885, and his property was distributed among the heirs. To day he visited the Probate Court and looked over the records of his death and the disposition of his property. He has been absent thirty-three years and returned to find his parents both dead.

In a law suit which was tried at Rawsonville Monday, Capt. E. P. Allen, and Chas. R. Whitman were opposing counsel. Whitman started out with a few personal flings, and before the Captain had done with him, those attending, said that there wasn't enough left of the ex-regent to put on the under side of a fly speck. The people of Rawsonville had a treat better than a theatrical performance.—Courier.

In the guessing contest of Mabley, Goodfellow & Co., at the fair last week Grace Nowland and Claude Shafer won first prizes, one guessing 282 pounds, and the other 283, the exact weight being 282½ pounds. The guess was made on the number of pounds a pair of the pants exhibited there would hold without ripping or tearing. The weights suspended from the pantaloons were weighed at M. Conner & Son's hardware store.—Plymouth Mail.

The person who caused to be printed and circulated the statements regarding the Ann Arbor water supply should have been brave enough to have signed his name thereto. If the statements made are true, and he knows it, then it is his duty to get them before the public in a way to give them force. If they are untrue, he should be too manly to let suspicion rest on innocent people. A more effective way to kill off Ann Arbor could not be devised.—Courier.

Some of our citizens began to think that Postmaster Case had given such good satisfaction that he would be retained but the Enterprise learns that Congressman Spaulding has named Thad. B. Bailey as his successor. Mr. Case's term expires the 28th of October and we understand that Mr. Bailey intends to take possession at that time. The office will be moved to the store now occupied by Fred G. Briegel and Briegel will take the Clarkson store two doors west.—Manchester Enterprise.

Mayor Leounecker, while at Chicago, called on Mr. Conkey, of the publishing firm, Conkey & Co., which is to remove from Chicago, and has a location in Jackson under consideration. The mayor was surprised at the magnitude of the institution, which should it locate here, he declares would add 5,000 people to the city's population. It is stated a meeting of the General Welfare society will be held soon to listen to the reports of the mayor, as well as H. A. Christy, who also visited Mr. Conkey.—Jackson Citizen.

The honor conferred upon Mrs. Anna B. Bach by her elevation to the presidency of the Ann Arbor Board of Education, is one that is bringing her many letters of congratulation from all over the state. As far as the writer knows, Mrs. Bach is the first lady to hold a similar position in the state, and she is one who will honor it. She is not one of the new women, nor does elevation come from any of the equal suffrage or political rights clubs, but because of her good sterling common sense, and dignified and womanly bearing.—Courier.

About 5 o'clock Thursday night the wall on the Fourth ave. side of the new Cook House addition, over what was formerly the kitchen, gave way without warning and fell into the street. This wall connected the new and the old buildings and had been carried to the fourth story when it fell. Masons were busy on the work at the time, but the interior frame work upon which the scaffolding rested remaining intact no one was injured. The accident was caused by the I beam upon which the wall rested giving way. It will entail considerable expense in its reconstruction.—Washtenaw Times.

A few weeks ago one of our citizens received a letter from Mr. — of Detroit, stating that he had purchased forty acres of land from the state and that he had a deed to said forty for taxes which had been assessed to said citizen for the year 1897, and that he would sell very reasonably. The citizen investigated the matter and found that his taxes for that year were fully paid and so marked on the assessment roll, but by mistake this land was returned and sold for \$4.00. The citizen wished to know how big a hog the Detroit man was, so in a farmer-sort of a letter asked what he would take for his title. Soon the answer came in a very gentlemanly letter, stating that he had purchased the property at a great deal of expense and trouble, and had been out of the use of his money a long time—three months—but that he would not be unreasonable, as he was an honest and just man, and if a settlement could be made immediately, and without further trouble, he would take \$35.00. Also was added a postscript, "I will not make this a standing offer."—Waterloo correspondent Stockbridge Sun.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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.

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

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

Bucklen's Aromatic Salve.

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

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.

WANTED—To exchange a few pairs of boots for wood. Jacob Mast.

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

Pay the printer.

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 Friday the 17th 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 William Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lucy M. Wood, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to Lucy M. Wood the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and 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, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. P. J. Lehman, Probate Register. 35

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? I have an idea, if you will write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

How to Find Out.

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

What To Do.

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

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

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? I have an idea, if you will write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

NEW MILLINERY STORE

Having bought Mrs. F. M. Hooker's millinery stock at a sacrifice I propose to give my customers the benefit. I have also purchased a large stock of

NEW GOODS

and have marked the prices down to the lowest notch.

Come and see our \$1, \$2 and \$3 trimmed hats. Bar gains in tips and feathers from 25 cents upward. Ribbons at less than cost.

MRS. J. W. SCHENK

I hereby extend thanks to the many friends who patronized me for so many years, and would inform them that I have sold my millinery business to Mrs. J. W. Schenk and have arranged to remain with her during the season. I would be glad to see all my old friends and will try to please them by furnishing the latest styles both in goods and trimming. Store adjoining Knapp's hardware.

KATHRYN HOOKER.

NEW

GROCERY STORE!

Having purchased a clean fresh stock of Groceries and placed them in the south store of the Boyd Block, we will have our opening day on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897,

and invite the people of Chelsea and vicinity to give us a call. Bring us your BUTTER AND EGGS. We want 'em.

Mr. Anson Burkhart has been employed by the firm and will be pleased to receive a call from his friends.

M. L. BURKHART & CO.

Yerington's College.

St. Louis, Michigan, will open its seventh year, September 27, 1897. Courses: Teachers' Commercial, Shorthand, Penmanship, English, Music, Elocution and Physical Culture. Tuition: For any or all studies in the college, 12 weeks, \$10; 24 weeks, \$16; 36 weeks, \$18. The common branches (Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography) with private lessons in music and all free class drills, for above tuition. The common branches with All Free Class Drills (without private lessons in Music) only \$15 a year. Free Class Drills are plain and ornamental penmanship, reading, spelling, letter writing, music, elocution, physical culture, debating and parliamentary work. Students may club where they may have use of boarding house complete, for 50c a week and furnish their own provision for a trifle. All studies in the college handled by professionals. Our Commercial and Shorthand graduates hold the best positions in our largest cities. Not one from our teachers' course has failed at teachers' examination during the past two years. Drop a card for free catalogue to C. W. YERINGTON, St. Louis, Michigan, 83

Two Millions a Year.

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

Rudy's Pile Suppository.

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

Why don't you pay the printer?

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 Staehler deceased.

Anna M. Staehler 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 said 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 administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 34



If you need a Heater, why not get the best, the genuine

ROUND OAK

It costs not a cent more than a poor imitation. We sell the

GARLAND STOVES

the worlds best at lowest prices. Remember us on

FURNITURE

Prices always the lowest.

W. J. KNAPP.

Real Estate!

If you want a really desirable building lot, or if you want a house that is already built, I can furnish you with it.

If you have any property that you want to sell, place it on my list.

B. PARKER

Geo. H. Foster.

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office

Local Brevities

W. J. Knapp has broken ground for a new store building on Middle street west.

The X. Y. Z. Club gave a party at the home of Miss Ione Wood, Thursday evening.

Gabe Freer is tearing away the south side of his house to extend his front porch.

LaFayette Grange will meet at the home of George T. English, Thursday, October 7.

Mr. and Mrs. James McLaren are now at home in the Charles Smith residence on Orchard street.

The Grass Lake News, one of our brightest exchanges entered on its nineteenth year with its last issue.

John Merinane, who has been night operator at the depot for some time has gone to Grass Lake. A Mr. McNeil from Lodi is taking his place.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S. will be held, October 6, 1897. All members are requested to be present. Commence promptly at half past seven.

A box social will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fletcher, Friday evening, October 8, for the benefit of the German Sunday school. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Friher Rosswinkle of Detroit will preach at St. Mary's Church next Sunday morning, and in the evening will conduct the solemn exercises of the reception of Socialists.

The Michigan Central will run an excursion train to Detroit Saturday, October 2, leaving Chelsea at 9:08 a. m. Good for returning either Saturday or Sunday. Fare \$1.00 for the round trip.

Auditor general Dix has completed the work of apportioning the state tax of 1897 among the counties of the state. Wash-taw county has \$66,760.59 apportioned to it and is one of the few counties which is not indebted to the state.

The county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the Congregational Church in Chelsea, October 12th and 13th. A program of interest will be prepared and everyone will be welcome to attend.

People who may be in the habit of using indecent, insulting, immoral or profane language in the presence of women and children should stop it at once. Under the new law they may be fined or imprisoned. There are a few men in Chelsea who are liable to feel the effects of this law.

The Lady Maccabees of Grass Lake entertained the Lady Bees of Chelsea and Manchester at a banquet Thursday afternoon. About 60 visitors were present, and such a buzz and chatter and clatter of voices hasn't been heard any where before since the Tower of Babel splutter and dispersion.—Grass Lake News.

The largest and brightest class known in the history of the Chelsea Schools organized last Wednesday afternoon, as the 'W' of the C. H. S. After a hot election the following officers were chosen: President, Frank Penn; vice president, Edith Bacon; treasurer, Fred Johnson; secretary, Florence Martin.

The tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spaulding was celebrated on Tuesday, September 21, by a number of their friends gathering at their home and giving them a genuine surprise. After a bountiful repast and a social visit they departed leaving behind them four handsome rocking chairs as mementos of the occasion.

Chelsea lost one of its oldest and most respected residents last Sunday, when Mrs. Bernard Keelan departed this life after a short illness. The funeral was held last Tuesday from St. Mary's Church, W. P. Connelley officiating. Dr. Reilly of Adrian preached a very practical and admirable sermon. The interment was in Mt. Olivet cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

Speaking of the desirability of adopting standard time, a young lady remarked: "If all the clocks and timepieces of the city could be changed at midnight some night, from local to standard time, no one would ever know the difference. Then why do people refuse to make the change and so inconvenience themselves?" The question was a poser. Surely no one is inconvenienced by the present double system except the dear people. It makes no difference to the railroads what time any towns adopts or anyone else carries. They have their own time and their trains go on that time and if you and I travel thereon, we go on that time also. Wouldn't it be better if we all carried the same time? And if not why not? Will some person give a reasonable reason.—Courier.

Married, on Wednesday, September 29, 1897, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. S. A. Mapes and Miss Minnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davis, Rev. J. H. Edmunds officiating.

Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., has decided to build a home of its own, and at a meeting held last evening arrangements were practically made with W. J. Knapp whereby the Lodge will build and own the second story of the building which he is to erect on Middle street west.

Report of school in district number 5, Lyndon, for the month ending September 24. Attending every day, Alta and Ethel Skidmore, Grace Collins, Vincent and Madge Young, Calista, Floyd and Spencer Boyce, Standing 90, Grace Collins, Madge and Vincent Young; 85 Alta Skidmore, Calista Boyce, Ernest Pickell; 80 James Young, Ethel Skidmore. Lillie Parks has not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month and Madge Young missed but one. Mrs. S. A. Stephens, teacher.

The newspapers and merchants of Detroit are fighting and discarding the system of advertising by which stamps given with purchases at any store in the scheme would be honored at a central office for many cheap presents. It came to be a great burden upon the merchants amounting almost to five per cent of their gross income.—Globe-Democrat. The merchants of Chelsea tried the stamp scheme a short time ago, but soon discarded it, having made up their minds that newspaper advertising beats them all.

On Saturday evening last Prof. Allen Rockwell left his wheel standing in the yard of Amos Winegar, while he spent the evening elsewhere, and through neglect he forgot to take his wheel in for the night, the result being, that the next morning when he went for his wheel it had been removed to parts unknown. He found no trace of his wheel until Wednesday morning, when three young ladies, who had done the mischief, returned his wheel to him, humbly begging his pardon, for the worry and anxiety they had brought upon him. He forgave the young ladies and took it as a very good joke.—Livingston Herald.

A series of Parliamentary Drills is soon to be given in this place by Mrs. E. Norine Law of Detroit. Mrs. Law is one of the national organizers of the W. C. T. U. and is especially competent in this department of her line of work. The drills will be held for an hour, from four to five o'clock in the afternoon, on three and possibly four successive days, beginning on October 12th and closing on the 14th or 15th. The place of meeting will be announced later. For a class of 25 the series will be given for 25 cents per member. Thirty or more names have already been given in so that these terms are assured. Names can be handed to Mrs. J. S. Edmunds, president of W. C. T. U.

Attention.
Ed. Croarkin wishes to thank the people of Chelsea and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have given him during his sale of fire damaged clothing; also to announce that the sale will be continued but one day longer. Saturday October 2. The store will be open at 6 a.m. Sale continues all day Saturday.

Dr. Walker's next regular visit to Chelsea will be Friday, October 22.

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations.
The regular examinations for all grades will be held at Ann Arbor the third Thursday and Friday of August, 1897, and the last Thursday and Friday of March, 1898. Examinations for second and third grade at Ypsilanti the third Thursday and Friday of October, 1897, and at Ann Arbor the third Thursday and Friday of June, 1898. Special examinations for third grade only at Saline the third Friday of September, 1897.
W. N. LISTER, Commissioner.

WANTED—At Chelsea Roller Mills, 500 bushels of corn, at 30 cents per bushel, or 32 cents for yellow corn.

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

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

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

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

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

New Millinery Parlors!

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.

MISSSES MILLER.

Personal Mention

W. J. Knapp spent Sunday at Ypsilanti.

John Parker is in New York this week.

Mrs. Calkins is visiting friends at Ann Arbor.

Miss Kate Haarer spent Friday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. C. H. Kempf spent Saturday at Detroit.

Mrs. J. W. Schenk spent Wednesday at Jackson.

Mrs. W. F. Hatch is visiting relatives in Detroit.

Frank Howe of Chicago is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. T. McNamara spent Wednesday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Mary VanTyne spent Sunday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. M. Gerard is visiting relatives at Ann Arbor.

H. S. Holmes was a Jackson visitor Wednesday.

John Keelan of Jackson spent Monday at this place.

Miss Maggie Dunn of Jackson spent Monday here.

Rev. W. P. Connelley spent Wednesday at Detroit.

Homer Ives was the guest of friends here this week.

Mrs. C. Harrington of Dexter spent Sunday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chandler spent Saturday at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker spent Wednesday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Jane Prudden is visiting her daughter at Mt. Pleasant.

F. P. Glazier spent the first of the week in Cleveland.

Miss Hattie Dixon of Dexter spent Saturday at this place.

Miss Maggie Nickerson is visiting friends at Bay City.

Mrs. Richard Hall is visiting her daughter at Vermontville.

Harry Sparks of Jackson was a Chelsea visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eiseman spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Rev. Dr. Reilly of Adrian spent the first of the week at this place.

William Schatz of Ann Arbor is the guest of his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. James McConnell of Ann Arbor spent Monday here.

Miss Emma Neebling of Manchester spent Saturday at this place.

Mrs. Sherwood of Ypsilanti is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Cook.

John McGuinness is entertaining his nephew Frank Dolan of Detroit.

Harry D. Morton of Detroit spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Miss Carrie Cunningham is visiting her sister Mrs. John Clark of Lyndon.

Miss Linna Notten of Francisco has been the guest of friends here this week.

Mrs. S. W. Holmes of Selo was the guest of her son, H. S. Holmes, Sunday.

President Bacon has been traveling in the southern part of the state this week.

Mrs. David K. Dixon is spending a few weeks with relatives in Brooklyn and Jackson.

E. M. O'Connor of Kensington, Ill., was the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. J. Rafferty, Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. Edgar Killam of Caro are the guests of Mr. Killam's parents this week.

Miss Emma Stimson has returned from Buffalo where she has been spending the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons of Grass Lake were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbert Tuesday.

R—there Mr. Oyster.
Baltimore Selects and Standards ON ICE this week at FREEMAN'S.

Charles and George Lehman of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Schumacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Ives of Stockbridge were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker, Tuesday.

Miss Annetta Kingsley of Manchester was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Anna Calkins, Saturday.

Ray Brownell, who has been spending some time with his father at Leslie, has returned to this place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martin of Webster spent Sunday at this place, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster.

Mrs. Johnson, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George Thorndike, has returned to her home in Canada.

Mrs. J. W. Chapman of Detroit, and Mrs. M. I. Meigs and son of Reading are the guests of Mrs. C. S. Martin this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Schumacher of Ann Arbor were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Schumacher of this city Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tyler and mother Mrs. James Tyler of Bay City, have been visiting at the home of U. H. Townsend the past week.

The True Remedy.
M. W. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., Chief, says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for cough, colds, whooping cough etc. It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store."

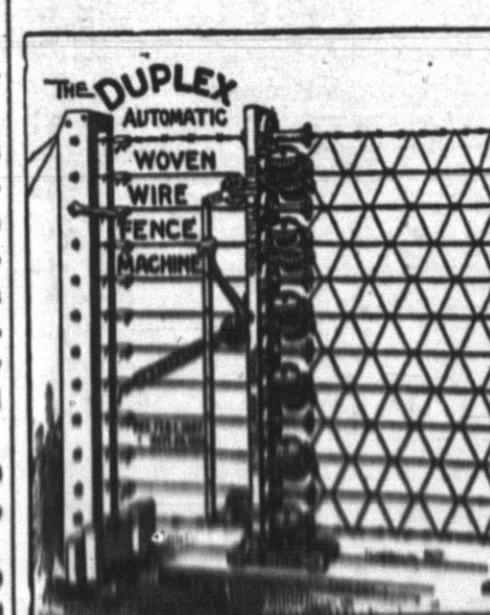
Subscribe for The Chelsea Standard.

NEW FALL MILLINERY!

LATEST STYLES OUT.
EVERYTHING NEW.
PRICES VERY LOW.
ELLA M. CRAIG.
OVER THE POSTOFFICE.

LOOK AT THE Kitslemen Fence

AT THE ANN ARBOR FAIR.



English will be pleased to show you all the points about it while there.

GEORGE T. ENGLISH.

NEW DRESS GOODS

The Handsomest all Wool Novelties ever show by any retailer at 25 cents.

WORTH MORE MONEY!

But while the present supply lasts the price is 25 cents.

Don't wait as the assortment will soon be broken.

W. P. Schenk & Company. RACKET STORE!

Now open for Business. New Goods. New Prices.
HAVE YOU SEEN OUR FANCY DISHES ANY ONE PIECE 10 C.

Curry Combs.....5 and 10 cents	Good Heavy Underwear..40 and 45 cents
Shears.....5 and 10 cents	Suspenders.....10, 12 and 18 cents
Two-Quart Pails.....5 cents	Tablets.....1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 cents
Wash Bowls.....4, 5 and 8 cents	Ladies Hose.....10 and 15 cents
Thread.....3 cents	Shelf Paper per bunch.....2 and 4 cents
Misses Hose Supporters.....10 cents	Comb Trays.....20 cents
Laces.....2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 cents	Bed Spreads.....30, 50 and 60 cents

Eggs Taken in Exchange for Goods.

H. E. JOHNSON.

From This Time On

CASH

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

ADAM EPPLER. LAMPS! LAMPS!

We have Banquet, Vase and Glass Lamps of all descriptions, and we have lots of new patterns in Crockery, Fancy China and Glassware. Stationery. Be sure and see

OUR TEN CENT TABLES

IN THE CENTER OF

BAZAAR STORE

More useful articles at this price than you ever saw before, also in the

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

We have Coal and Wood Stoves, Stove Boards, Oil Cloths and Bindings. Hocking Valley Corn Sheller all at Rock Bottom Prices

HOAG & HOLMES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNITURE.

GONORRHEA HORSE
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
make your liver lively, send pure blood pulsing through your veins, keep your bowels open; lift the strain from your brain, and stay on the "high horse." Buy a box to-day at the nearest drug store, 10c., 25c. or 50c., or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.
CANDY CATHARTIC
CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.
Address: STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK.

WANTED!

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

Allmendinger & Schneider

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.

AT LENA'S COMMADE



CHAPTER XXV.

A week had passed since Lady Alisa and her daughter had reached Strathnarn. It was all just as they had left it. Faithful old Margaret reigned over the Grange. Her wonder was great at seeing them return, although she had been prepared for it; and it had all come about, she discovered, because her young lady would not marry a duke, a great nobleman, who was "dying" for her. To think that, after the rich uncle had come all that way, after promising to leave all his money to Miss Lennox, he should send them back again! It was just the way of the world.

Beatrice wrote to her lover and told him what had happened.

"I regret it," she said, "only for my mother's sake. As for myself, I am pleased, as it proves two things—one is the depth of my love for you, the other that you value me and not my fortune. You must not picture me to yourself as pining away here in exile, but as being happy in my thoughts of you."

Yet mother and daughter did pine in the solitude of Strathnarn. Peter Lennox had purposely refrained from offering his sister-in-law any money at present. The few pounds that she had expended in traveling expenses, and in purchasing a few indispensable articles. The millionaire was resolved that his relatives should again know what living on one hundred pounds per annum meant.

Beatrice had no cause to complain of a dearth of letters. She had plenty; but they were all of one kind—reproaching, upbraiding, wondering. No one approved except Lady Rayner. The duchess professed to be too angry to write.

"It was wicked," she said, "to throw away such a fortune. For my own part, I must beg to express my most decided disapproval."

Mrs. Carden wrote also, but her letter was simply satirical. No one vouchsafed a kind word except Lady Rayner.

There was a great sensation in London amongst the friends who had loved the brilliant young heiress—indeed, for many days she formed almost the only topic of conversation. The millionaire had quarreled with his niece, and had destroyed his will, had refused to speak to her again, and she had gone back to the solitude from which he had taken her.

Many were very sorry for her, for many had admired the frank, honest candor with which she had always spoken; many men who had admired her greatly began to hope that there might be a chance of winning her, now that she was no longer a great heiress. Many admirers thought to themselves that they would follow her to Strathnarn. Beltran Carew had hastened with the news to his mother. She listened in wonder.

"Beltran," she said, "knowing the world as I do, I am surprised at your good fortune. You are indeed a most lucky young man."

"That I am in winning my beautiful Beatrice," he acknowledged, "but surely not in helping to ruin all her worldly prospects," he said. "She has lost her fortune through me."

"But what love, what disinterestedness! How dearly she must love you, Beltran! I have never met with such love. Such a fortune to surrender! Mr. Lennox is a millionaire, is he not?"

"Yes; but what cruelty to punish my darling for loving me! What a man!"

Mrs. Carew sighed deeply, and then she looked earnestly at her son.

"Beltran," she asked, "do you think that Mr. Lennox will persist in disinheriting his niece because she loves you?"

"Yes," he replied, "I am quite sure that he will. Beatrice herself is firm, but her firmness pales before his."

"I call it obstinacy," cried Mrs. Carew, impatiently. "I would not paint that man's portrait for a thousand guineas, Beltran."

"Yet he has a fine face," said Beltran, thoughtfully.

"And a fine heart! Do not talk about him, my dear; his conduct incenses me. Beltran, you must go to Strathnarn and bring Miss Lennox back. She must come here and live with me, and her mother, too. I have room for both."

"You are all that is kind, mother," he said; "but Miss Lennox, as you call her, is proud; she would be very grateful to you, I am quite sure, but she would not come. She will live at Strathnarn until I have a home ready for her."

"What is Mr. Lennox's objection to you, Beltran?" she asked, holding her head very high, and speaking in a tone that her son well understood.

"He has many objections, mother. He says, what is true, that I have no money; also that I have no pedigree. I have never heard you speak of my father's or my grandfather's."

Her face clouded with somewhat of a sullen expression.

"I did not love your father, Beltran," she said, with a little impatient tap of her foot.

"That was his loss, mother," returned her son.

"It was his own fault," she said, gravely. "I will not talk about him; but your pedigree is quite as good as that of the girl whom you love, Beltran. You can tell Mr. Lennox that. Do you think that Miss Lennox will persevere in her sacrifice?"

"I do, mother," he replied.

"We will wait a few weeks and see if she does," said Mrs. Carew. "I repeat that you will be one of the most fortunate men in the world."

Peter Lennox, feeling most wretched and miserable, had gone back to Eccledean. His first proceeding was to send for Mr. Gunter, of the well-known firm of Gunter & Smith—his solicitors—and

the two gentlemen had a long and troubled interview.

They were seated in the dining room, where an excellent dinner had just been served to them. Some of Mr. Lennox's fine old Madeira was on the table, some of his choice fruit filled the costly dishes—peaches, apricots, grapes, all freshly gathered; but the Madeira remained untasted in the host's glass—his heart was heavy and ill at ease.

"I want you to tell me, Mr. Gunter," he said, "what I am to do with all my money. I need not have passed my life in accumulating it. What am I to do with it?"

"Is all hope of reconciliation with your niece ended?" asked the lawyer, earnestly.

"Yes, yes! Do not mention her. It is all ended, more completely than if I were a pauper, or dead. What am I to do with Eccledean—with my money?"

"Advise for the next of kin," suggested Mr. Gunter.

"There would arise a host of false claimants, a hundred lawsuits would follow, and both fortune and estate would probably remain in chancery for an unlimited time. That will not do. Think again, Gunter."

"There is only one other course open. You must marry, Mr. Lennox—marry, and with the blessing of heaven, you may have heirs of your own."

Peter Lennox looked at him.

"It is strange that you should suggest that," he said. "I was thinking of the very same thing this morning. I do not imagine that there would be any great difficulty. True, I am not young, but then there are not many women in the world like my niece, Beatrice—not many who would refuse to share a fortune like mine."

"Certainly not, Mr. Lennox. The ladies, sir, of this generation, to use a common expression, are peculiarly wide awake; you need have no fear of a refusal."

"It is not that," said Peter Lennox.

"I must tell you a story, Gunter—the story of a boy's mad passion. I never thought that I should tell it, but I have to take this important step, I must have advice. Listen—I am afraid that I shall surprise you. And, drawing his chair nearer to that of the lawyer, Mr. Lennox narrated a long story to him. The lawyer's face was a picture of dismay and surprise.

"That is an awkward matter for you, sir," he said; "it must be cleared up."

"Yes, it should be cleared up; but how is it to be done?"

"Send a detective to America at once," said Mr. Gunter; "lose no time. Pardon me, Mr. Lennox, but really, sir, with this hanging over you, you have been, to say the least, terribly indiscreet."

"There is nothing hanging over me," rejoined the millionaire, angrily.

The lawyer whispered something to him which made the stern face flush purple.

"Nonsense," he cried—"nonsense! Of course, if that had been the case, I should have heard something of it."

"I do not see how you could have heard about it; if all that you tell me is true, you would have been the last in the world to hear of it. It is a most serious matter, Mr. Lennox. I did not think it was in human nature to take such things so quietly. It might have been a serious matter for Miss Lennox."

"Do not refer to that young lady, if you please, Gunter."

"You had better give me all details, all particulars, and let me send off a detective at once. I know one that is very shrewd in matters of this kind; if there be ever so slight a trace, he will follow it up and make something out of it. Do you authorize me to send him, Mr. Lennox?"

"Yes, it must be done, I suppose. I have really never thought of the matter in that way; nor do I think there is the least need for such precautions. Still, Eccledean is a large estate, and my wealth is great—it is better to be quite sure."

The interview ended then, but it was noticed that for the remainder of that day Mr. Gunter's face wore an expression of great wonder and astonishment.

"I ought to know human nature," he said to himself over and over again, "but it is a certain fact that I do not."

A dreadful fit of unrest seized upon Peter Lennox; he could not rest find repose anywhere. The lawyer's suggestion was always in his mind—if what he had hinted should prove true, then might heaven help him! But it was impossible—unlikely.

When the Duke of Heathland returned to England he went at once to Strathnarn. His anger against the millionaire was great. He remained at the old Grange for two or three days; but he said no word of love to Beatrice. He sympathized with her; he told her that she was doing right; and he entered with the greatest of kindness into all her plans for the future. He spoke most kindly of Beltran Carew and of his prospects. He told Beatrice that he should lose no chance of pushing his fortunes—of doing all that lay in his power for him—and it seemed to Lady Alisa that the great peer admired her beautiful daughter more in the midst of her poverty and privations than he had done when she was queen of the most brilliant circles in London.

There was many a strange scene between the duke and the millionaire. His grace went to Eccledean and tried to remonstrate with him, but Peter Lennox would not listen. He would not admit that he had done wrong. His niece had of her own accord voluntarily defied him, and refused to submit to him, therefore all was at an end between them.

"She will accept nothing from me," said his grace, despondently—"nothing. Lady

Alisa will not even honor me by allowing me to lead her some money."

Peter Lennox's stern face did not soften as he listened. He would not yield an inch now. He believed that no one in the wide world had ever been so badly used, so badly treated.

CHAPTER XXV.

One day when the world lay white and cold in its snow covering, a letter came from America for Peter Lennox—a letter that seemed to drive him almost mad. As he read it, the sternness of his face seemed to break up and die away in a gleam of light—wonder, surprise, joy, incredulity, one after the other appeared to possess him.

"I cannot believe it," he cried; "I cannot credit it. Dear heaven! if the lost years could but be given back to me—if I could but have my life over again!"

He read and re-read the letter, and then he laid it down on the table and clasped his hands—his dim eyes filled with tears, his lips quivered.

"It is so late, so late," he sobbed; "but I thank heaven for it, living or dead!"

He could not calm himself. He went out into the frost-bound woods, still carrying the letter with him, and re-read it. He returned home again and sat by the fire in his library, and then read the letter once more. And when he went to rest at night he turned up the lamp that he might see to read the missive again.

He had seemed strange and half-bewildered before, he was still stranger now. The servants in the house declared that he did not know what he was doing. He had answered the letter at once; and before long another came, but he rose from the perusal of that with a blank, white face, for it said that the trace of that which he was seeking was quite lost after a certain date, and the detective sent out to make inquiries did not think it was worth while remaining any longer. As he read that, Peter Lennox's face suddenly seemed to grow older, a gray, haggard look came into it, and he knelt down and buried it in his hands.

"I am a miserable sinner," he said, "and my sin has found me out. I am justly punished."

After that he grew despondent. He sent for his lawyer, and they had long conferences together; but nothing came of them, and Peter Lennox grew more miserable every day.

In the meantime Beltran Carew had won a great lawsuit, and his name was everywhere mentioned with honor and respect; his fame was established. A few months more of patient waiting, he wrote to Beatrice, and he should be able to provide the home that he had longed for—only a few more months. Beatrice read the letter to her mother, whose pale face brightened as she listened.

"I am very pleased for my sake, Tricia," she said. "It seemed cruel to think that with all your beauty and grace the best years of your life should be spent in the solitude of Strathnarn."

(To be continued.)

SAWDUST AS MERCHANDISE.

Commodity Not Commonly Regarded as of Much Account.

Sawdust as an article of merchandise is not calculated to excite the commercial cupidities of ambitious merchants, yet, prosaic and commonplace as is the commodity itself, it affords a distinctive branch of trade and ranks as a thriving though limited offshoot of the larger industries. In this city there are perhaps half a dozen dealers in sawdust, and they have as much as they can do all the year round to supply the demand.

These dealers obtain their supply mainly from the lumber mills and packing box manufacturers of the city, but as these sources are not always sufficient they import quite a quantity of sawdust from the Southern lumber mills, one firm alone getting as much as three carloads a month in this city.

Sawdust reaches the consumer in bags, which contain three bushels and weigh forty-five to fifty pounds each. The dealer's wagon goes over a regular route every day, serving its regular customers, and at the end of the week collecting the empty bags. The largest users of sawdust are the cold storage warehouses, each of which will take from fifty to sixty bags per week, and the large meat houses, which use from fifteen to twenty-five bags a week. Next in order as consumers come hotels, dry goods stores, office buildings, butchers, and grocery stores, fish and oyster markets, ice houses and saloons.

Ordinarily, there are two grades of sawdust, fine and coarse. The former is mostly used for smoking meats, such as hams, shoulders and dried beef, and is obtained from walnut, briar root, cottonwood, red cedar, oak, hickory and pine. The coarse grade comes from white and yellow pine and poplar, and is used for cleaning purposes and packing.

Sawdust is sold at retail from 15 to 20 cents per bag, according to weight, and the price is the same for all kinds except one. The exception is boxwood sawdust, which is very hard to get, and brings as high as \$2.50 a bag, when selected for packing purposes by jewelers.

Common sawdust is used for packing some kinds of bottle goods, such as ink, cologne, pickles, shoe blacking, bicycle cements and oils. It is used for packing eggs and also for some polishing purposes, but the chief use of large quantities of this material is in sweeping floors. Great quantities are thus utilized, and much is also spread upon floors, where it lies for several days at a time before it is renewed.

Sawdust for sweeping is usually dampened a little, and it is not unusual to clean carpets in this way. Hotels and large department stores use great quantities for such purposes, and expend perhaps \$200 a year on this commodity.

Philadelphia Times.

Good Cement for Hard Rubber.

Dissolve some bleached gutta-percha in carbon bisulphide. Make the join, and when dry, brush over with carbon bisulphide in which sulphur has been dissolved, or take equal parts of pitch and gutta-percha melted together, add some linseed oil, which contains litharge. Melt until all are well mixed. Use no more of the linseed oil than necessary. Apply warm.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

By Reducing Bones to Ashes a Valuable Plant Food Is Found—Best to Grow Early Corn—How to Have Success with Fertilizers.

Early Corn Is Best.

Millions of dollars' worth of corn is lost every year from failure of corn late planted, or planted on too poor ground to mature its crop. This soft corn has some feeding value, but more for ruminant animals than for the hog, which gets most of it. But even when put to the best use the nutrition is not in the soft corn as it is in the fully ripened grain. Not even remastication can get out of soft corn what is not there. Even in the arid West, where corn dries up prematurely, the earliest planted corn fares best. When the hot winds come which wither the immature corn to almost nothing, the corn that has formed ear and grain has so much saved beyond even the power of the hot winds to wholly dissipate. Hence we always advise the early planting of corn. Even if the frost nips the blade just as it is pushing above the surface, there is vigor enough in the root to send out a new shoot. It is rather more serious if the frost catches corn when it is five or six inches high. Then the frozen leaf has often to be clipped off before a new growth will start. Sometimes corn even thus frozen down matures a better crop than that from corn planted after the frost was over. The root has been growing even while the top was frozen. Hence, though such corn would never have quite as big stalks as that which grew without interruption, it would have large and well-filled ears. Most of the stalks would have suckers, and these also would be well cared. Early corn always has more grain than late in proportion to its stalk growth.

Bones and Ashes.

Bones, as they are, are not available as food for the farmer's crops; therefore, he takes no interest in them, and they are suffered to lie about the farm unnoticed. This writer says to buy bone meal is very handy, but this does not justify the farmer in neglecting so valuable a home resource for plant food. If you reduce the bones that accumulate on the farm to dust, you have a genuine article. Mr. Hallett says, after numerous trials between what is called green bones with all the marrow and fat in them, and dry bone, he found the dry bone raised the best crops. Of all the matters of which bones are composed, there is not a single particle which is not a direct constituent or food for plants. Thus we see, when we reduce them to available food, it is all good.

Now, it is but little trouble to have barrels placed conveniently to receive the ashes from the house and tobacco barns, and you will find that it takes but little time to collect all bones, both large and small, that are lying about the farm, giving it an unsightly appearance. Do not be afraid of them. A man that is too nice to take hold of bones will not make much progress in farming. Save all the beef and hog bones when killed. Put a good layer of ashes at the bottom of a barrel, then a layer of bones, and so on until nearly full; then fill with ashes. Keep the mass wet, but not enough to leach. Use soapuds if convenient. Do not suffer the mass to freeze, as the process will stop while frozen. While dissolving bones with ashes is a slow process, it is simple, and requires no great care, and while you are about your farm work, you are making fertilizers that are valuable. Not only this, but I think the mixture of the bones and ashes is more valuable as a manure than either by itself.—Ohio Farmer.

Cultivating After Rain.

Much the best time to cultivate is after a rainfall which has packed the surface soil, provided time enough has elapsed for the surface to dry. Heavy soils are rich in mineral plant food, and this as the water evaporates is left on the surface as a crust which effectually excludes light and air. When this crust is turned under it is dissolved by the moisture and makes a rich food for plants. Besides, the cultivation opens the soil to receive air, thus drying the soil and turning the air itself into moisture. This enormously increases available plant food in the soil. Besides, the loose soil on the surface which the cultivator leaves prevents too rapid evaporation, and thus makes the soil both warmer and moister than it would be if uncultivated.

Red Pepper for Poultry.

The habit of dosing fowls with various hot condiments in order to improve their condition is very like similar habits in human beings. It is likely to result in permanent loss of health. Only when chicks or old fowls are sick is it allowable to use such means to restore health, and then only medicinally and for one or two doses. If chickens are chilled by being dragged through the wet, two or three small pieces of red pepper will excite the internal organs to action. Then if food is eaten it will be digested and no more dosing will be needed. Some people dose fowls with pepper in cold weather to keep them warm. If fowls are out of condition and moping in winter it is more likely lack of gravel or broken clam shells to fill their gizzards with and enable them to digest food than for any other reason. In summer time no grown fowl that runs at large needs any condiments to keep it healthy.

Cheaper Growing of Beets.

It is a mistake to plant field beets in narrow rows, so that all the work has to be done by hand. There is a little hand labor needed while the plants are

small, but after that all the work of cultivation can be best done with the cultivator. If the horse is careful and steady a width of two feet between the rows is sufficient for all the kinds of beets. But their tops will grow so large as to completely shade the soil between. The mangel wurzel grows still larger and had better be planted in rows two feet six inches or two feet ten inches apart, and thinned to ten inches apart in the rows. Even at this distance the mangel tops will completely shade the ground, and the roots will grow so that they will nearly or quite touch each other. By thus using horse labor for cultivation the beet crop may be very easily and cheaply grown.

Storing Eggs.

Eggs should not be stored near any odorous commodity, as they have almost the proclivity of butter for absorbing odors. Especial care should be taken in shipping. In one instance, a shipment of eggs was placed near a large shipment of apples on the ship and became almost unsalable, because it was complained that they had the odor of apples. Pickled eggs are not so apt to be affected by odors as other eggs. In the pickling there seems to be a deposit of the shells which tends to fill the pores; perhaps that is the reason why the shells of pickled eggs are almost always burst when boiled.

Salt Aids Digestion.

Salt in moderate amounts is doubtless an aid to digestion. The craving for it is natural with all herbivorous animals, and is especially strong in those that chew the cud. If cows are not salted regularly the cream from their milk will not make butter so quickly. This is possibly because lack of salt allows food in the stomach to ferment before it can be digested. This always causes fever and increases the caselene in the milk. True same result is caused by the change in fall from green feed to dry. Cows should be salted at least twice a week. It is better still to keep some where they always can have access to it. They will not eat too much for their good.

Some Government Experiments.

The United States Government has made some experiments with bisulphide of carbon in order to learn the effects of the substance on seeds that have been exposed to it in sealed vessels. An exposure of forty-eight hours failed to injure the germinating qualities of peas, beans, cotton, kafir corn, buckwheat, turnip, cabbage, cauliflower, pumpkin, cow pea and oats. Such an exposure is too long, however, twenty-four hours being sufficient, the result proving the destruction of weevil and any insect that may be in the seeds. The germinating quality was decreased in barley, wheat, rye, corn, rice, millet and crimson clover. It is believed that an exposure of only twenty-four hours will not injure any seeds, as the tests made were very severe and such as would not be necessary as a practice.

Success with Fertilizers.

The impression that the mere application of a few pounds of fertilizers to a poor soil is all that is necessary to make it produce a large crop has now about disappeared from the mind of the average farmer. This wisdom has been gained from experience. The three great essentials, which have most to do with the successful culture of the soil, are good cultivation, proper rotation and judicious fertilization. The three requisites mentioned are mutually dependent upon one another. If the soil is in the best physical condition, and this can only be brought about by thorough cultivation, it affords a better opportunity for the plant roots to forage about in search of food. Furthermore, it admits the passage of air and enables the water to move freely, and unless the soil admits of such, the plant is retarded in its growth, which, of course, means a reduction in the yield.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Farm Notes.

When trees are pruned of surplus branches and shoots while they are young it avoids the cutting off of large limbs in after years.

An old sheep keeper says that good fat sheep never lose their wool. Wool is lost through lice, ticks or scab, due to a mite, and none of these beasts can endure fat. Poor sheep is always their feeding ground.

Farmers dislike sheep on some pastures, as a flock on scanty herbage will graze so close to the ground as to injure some varieties of grasses, but the close grazing by sheep is an advantage in their favor, as they keep down the weeds just as they are appearing above the soil. Weeds that are of no value as food when they have matured provide dainties to sheep when the shoots are young and tender.

The varieties of cantaloupes differ very much. Those that are the most attractive in appearance may be deficient in quality. The little Jenny Lind and Netted Gem are of fine flavor and excellent quality, but are small. One of the best varieties is the Emerald Gem, which is of medium size, dark in appearance of rind and not very attractive, but is always a favorite with those who grow it. As soon as ripe the melon loosens itself from the vine, a peculiarity of the Emerald Gem only.

When the pasture is bare of shade the cows undergo a severe ordeal on warm days. During the time a cow is eating from the pasture she simply stores the food until she is supplied, when she then masticates it, which process is known as "chewing the cud." This she likes to do in a quiet, shady place. If comfortable, she may perform the operation several times during the day, eating a large quantity, and consequently producing more milk than if uncomfortable. If the pasture has no shade an open shed will be serviceable.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for October 2.
Golden Text—"I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus."—Acts 21: 13.

The subject of this lesson is Paul's Last Journey to Jerusalem. Acts 21: 1-14.

Explanation.
After his farewell to the Ephesian elders at Miletus, Paul started immediately for Jerusalem. In this lesson we have recorded by Luke the story of that journey. It is not an especially eventful one, but the account is well worth study. "After we were gotten from them," the expression implies the difficulties that Paul had in parting from the men who crowded around him on the bench, reluctant to let him depart. There was no such provision for passenger transportation in ancient times as we have now. Travelers must make their sea journeys either in merchant vessels or in ships belonging to the government. When the ships were coasters, touching at every port, progress was necessarily slow. Paul was fortunate in finding at Patta a vessel bound directly for Tyre.

"Discovers Cyprus" that is, sighted it. They sailed past its southern shore. This voyage of the apostle from Miletus to Tyre probably occupied about six days. Tyre was a great commercial city. It had lost something of its ancient glory, but still had a large trade, especially in the export of the famous Tyrian purple and of glass manufactures.

During the seven days occupied by the unloading of the ship, Paul spent his time hunting up the Christians in the city, and found among them prophets who warned him of trouble awaiting him at Jerusalem. But these warnings had no effect in deterring him.

Ptolemais, a large town thirty miles south of Tyre. Its ancient name was Acco; during the middle ages it was called St. Jean d'Acre, and it was the scene of many great battles from the crusades down to Napoleon.

Caesarea, thirty miles south of Ptolemais by land. This was the home of one whom we have before read of, Philip the evangelist and deacon, one of the seven men appointed by the Jerusalem church in its early history to distribute alms; and the same man who had met the Ethiopian eunuch on the desert road and led him to a knowledge of Christ.

These four daughters of Philip had the gift of prophecy, that is, the utterance of messages from a supernatural source; not necessarily or always the prediction of future events. It is quite likely, however, that in this instance they did predict the coming imprisonment of Paul, in advance of the more explicit declaration of Agabus.

This was not the first time Agabus had foretold disaster. Notice his prophecy of the great famine thirteen years before (Acts 11: 28). He came all the way from Judea for the purpose of warning Paul against the danger that awaited him at Jerusalem.

It took no great knowledge of the state of feeling at Jerusalem to predict that Paul would be imprisoned there if he persisted in following his usual course of preaching. An interesting question arises as to whether Agabus brought this message on his own responsibility, or whether he did so in obedience to a genuine divine command. In the latter case, the purpose would seem to be to test Paul's courage and faith.

It was not until Paul's companions had failed in their effort to persuade him that they were ready to say "The will of the Lord be done." If they had felt that way in the first place, perhaps they would have saved their arguments.

Teaching Hints.

A Christian traveler finds much in his journeys that is invisible to the careless globe-trotter. In this quiet voyage from Miletus to Palestine, Paul doubtless had his mind full of lofty thoughts and great desires for the people whom he passed on the way. As they touched at Rhodes he would think what a splendid place to plant a Christian church to evangelize the Aegean; as they passed the shores of Cyprus, he would remember what Christianity had already accomplished in that island, and his mind would go back to Barnabas and the first missionary journey. At Tyre his thoughts would be busy with the grand, gloomy prophecies of Ezekiel and Isaiah, and he would wonder whether the handful of Christians that he found there would be able to accomplish anything in transforming the city and postponing the day of its destruction. Everywhere the natural beauties of the scenery and the human interest of the cities and countries were increased by Paul's own Christian purpose.

Paul's fearlessness in the face of danger reminds us constantly of Christ, during those dark days of the Persecution, when the shadow of the cross was already ready falling upon him, and the burden of the world weighed heavily upon his spirit. Like Christ, Paul set his face steadfastly to go to Jerusalem, because he felt that this duty called him thither. Believing this to be a worthy object, he let nothing stand in the way of its attempted accomplishment.

It is not always a long and quiet life that is to be striven for above all else. Paul had been by no means anxious to die or to suffer imprisonment, for he had a great work to do that was far from finished. But he knew well that if he should shrink now from this visit to Jerusalem, from which he expected so much, the recollection of such timidity would harm not only his reputation with friends and enemies, but his own character. This risk must be taken, now that the issue was squarely drawn. To go meant danger; to stay meant disgrace and defeat.

Next Lesson—"Paul a Prisoner at Jerusalem."—Acts 22: 17-30.

Varied Methods.

"I suppose," said the young woman with the inquiring mind, "that most people who go in search of gold get it by working the creeks and chasms."

"Mostly, miss," replied Derringer Pete, "though once in a while some fellow gets a lot of it by working a bluff."—Washington Star.

In adjourning the Kentucky Legislature the Lieutenant Governor exclaimed fervently: "And may God have mercy on your souls."

A GOOD THING

For Women to Remember.
That is addressing Mrs. Pinkham they are communicating with a woman—a woman whose experience in treating women's ailments is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

A woman can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate her private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they should have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impedes them from seeking the help they need. To the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician living.

The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit: Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to freely communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only, thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken and has induced more than 100,000 women to write her for advice during the last four months. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Fast Freight Runs.

The B. & O. S. W. has been making records on quick dispatch freight within the past week or two. Two trains, one weighing 732 and the other 734 tons, ran from Cincinnati to Parkersburg, 200 miles, in 8 hours and 3 minutes and 8 hours and 4 minutes, respectively. The run from St. Louis to Cincinnati, 340 miles, was made in 10 hours. Considering that some of the grades exceeded one percent, the performance ranks with the best on record and demonstrates that the track and motive power of the B. & O. S. W. must be in good condition.

MRS. PETERSON'S STORY.

I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb.

The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me.—Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa.

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The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

HOLDS MARRYING RECORD.

Aged Pastor of Troy, N. Y., Has Wedded 6,000 Persons.
Six thousand persons united in wedlock in half a century is the record made by Rev. Dr. George C. Baldwin, of Troy, N. Y., who claims to be the champion marrying parson of the United States. Many women will be interested in this venerable pastor, to whom so many young couples have gone to be joined in matrimony. He has wedded the children and the grandchildren of those who first came to him. He has seen many of "his children," as he loves to call them, become old and pass away. He has seen their children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and he has seen many of them cross the great divide. Many of



REV. DR. BALDWIN.

the couples whom he has married have scattered to the four corners of the country.

Dr. Baldwin is nearly 80 years old, but he is as young in mind, at least, as most men of 50. His eyes are piercing keen, his smile bright and cheery and his voice stentorian. His handshake is strong and hearty. For years he has ministered to the spiritual wants of a great body of people who belong to no church. While he was pastor of the Third Street Baptist Church of Troy, and even before that, young people came to be married. He married many whom he never saw or heard of before and upon the demise of many of them he was asked to officiate at their funerals. When times are good Dr. Baldwin says he marries several couples a week, but when times are bad there are fewer marriages. Commercial conditions sway the matrimonial straws with great accuracy. Dr. Baldwin is a firm believer in the fact that the marriage state is less expensive than celibacy.

Current Condensations.

The city of Philadelphia is more than twice as large as Boston, but arrests for drunkenness there the past year numbered only 23,197, against about 36,000 for Boston.

A 3-year-old child was found a few days ago sitting at a spring near Williamsport, Pa., playing with a big rattlesnake. The reptile allowed itself to be pushed about with a chip in the hands of the baby.

Important discoveries of gold are reported to have been made on the Island of Cayenne, near the Venezuelan coast. It is thought there is a gold belt on the main land extending through Venezuela to Brazil.

Will Tuttle of Charlestown, N. H., has a curious egg laid by one of his famous rough-and-ready Canadian hens, whose peculiarity lies in the fact that their feathers grow toward the head instead of in the opposite direction. The egg in question measures 7x8 inches, and inside the perfect yolk was another perfect egg, as large as that of a partridge, with shell as hard as that which inclosed it.

A porter at Lyons, France, was going to have his photograph taken while posing near the lion cage of a menagerie. The lion being asleep just then, the man patted the head to waken it. On withdrawing the hand he touched the bolt securing the door, and the door flew open. The lion jumped out and bit off the imprudent man's head, then he dragged the corpse back into the cage, and when "help" arrived there wasn't much left for burial.

Complaint is made that the new silver certificates, though beautiful specimens of the engraver's art, do not wear well at all and that already many of them compare ill in appearance with older and less artistic bills. It is an indubitable fact that a curiously large number of these certificates have been more or less torn in the few weeks that have elapsed since they were issued and that they show a decided tendency to break instead of becoming soft and supple with use.

FAIL TO REACH YUKON

SIXTY FORTUNE-HUNTERS RETURN FROM DYEA.

Bring Discouraging Reports of the Condition of Affairs on the Trail Over the Divide—Company to Ship Dogs to Alaska.

New Route Into Alaska.

Sixty fortune-hunters who were engaged in an ineffectual attempt to cross the divide from Dyea and Skagway into the Yukon gold fields via the White and Chilkoot passes returned to Seattle on the steamships Rosalie and Willamette. They report a distressing state of affairs along the trails. Less than 1,000 of the 7,000 persons who sought to go over these routes have been successful. Among the Rosalie's passengers was Sylvester Seovel. He left his wife encamped at Lake Lindeman. In a few days Mr. Seovel, who, with the assistance of a New York paper, has been assisting the miners to put the trail in better condition, will return to Skagway and push on to Dawson City. His mission back, he says, is to confer with his paper relative to matters of a private nature.

Mr. Seovel is of the opinion that the Skagway trail can never be made a practicable route. It is now in such a condition that possibly 2,000 persons will get across, but not in advance of the freeze-up of the Yukon. They will endeavor to pass the winter on the lakes, so as to make a rush for the Klondike district as early as possible in the spring. The heavier outfits are going over the White pass, the total cost of packing being about 60 cents a pound. Horses which were so valuable for packing purposes, the returning gold-seekers report, have come to be a drug on the market. Many are dying from starvation, their owners refusing to buy feed at the exorbitant prices.

Seek Gold in Copper River.

One of the most interesting expeditions that have yet gone to the gold fields of Alaska or the Northwest territory left Port Townsend last week in a twenty-ton schooner called the Janus, headed direct for the Copper River country. The party is in charge of a man named George J. Rinnack, who has spent all of five years in the Copper River country and has brought out large sums of money at different times, aggregating fully \$200,000. The other members of the expedition are mostly Californians. The party is incorporated as the "Oakland Mining and Trading Company" and starts out under a copartnership agreement that binds them to remain together for two years. Their schooner was purchased at a cost of \$15,000, and they put on board \$2,900 worth of provisions and supplies. In addition to this each man is supplied with two repeating rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition; also two revolvers.

The schooner Janus is headed direct for Port Hildalgo lagoon, which is a new route for entering Alaska, the Janus party being the first to go in this way. A landing will be made at a point called Turnagar, at the head of the lagoon, a place where no boat has yet landed, and which in reality has no official name. In order to reach this lagoon it is necessary to sail through the narrow passage between Seal rocks and Cape Hinchumbrook—a dangerous undertaking, on account of the shoals and treacherous currents. This passage leads into Prince William sound, with open-sea sailing until Saug Corner cove is reached, when another narrow body of water must be sailed through, with Bligh's island on the left. Here the lagoon is entered and the journey to Turnagar is continued. This lagoon is a narrow neck of water, at places very shallow, which makes it difficult of navigation.

The Janus party expects to reach Turnagar within thirty days. On the way north the schooner will call at Juneau and Sitka to take on board thirty dogs that will be used to transport the supplies overland from Turnagar to the Copper River, which will be reached at a point just above Beaver River. From this place the general direction of the river will be followed northward, and it will be crossed three times, the final destination of the expedition being Tonsina creek. Six members of the party will be left on Tonsina creek, where Rinnack's partner, Michael O'Donnell, is now holding their claims and doing some work, and the others will be sent eastward to a tributary of the White River, where it is claimed that local can be made that will not only rival but surpass the famous Klondike.

Copper River Indians.

Van Burin, a second partner of Rinnack's, says the Indians found near the mouth of Copper River are perfectly harmless, but those found a little farther up are quarrelsome and aggressive. He claims that the scheme to send an armed force of miners to the Copper River for the purpose of driving out the Indians is impracticable. The Indians, he says, are themselves well armed, to begin with, and are good shots. They occupy such formidable positions in the deep gorges and ravines through which the Copper River runs that they could slay an army of white men, no matter how well armed, by rolling rocks and bowlders down on their heads from above in any one of a half-dozen passes that must be gone through in going up the river.

The largest strikes made by my partner, O'Donnell, and myself, said Mr. Rinnack, "were in placer diggings on Telik-hell river, Alta creek, Beaver river and Tonsina creek. The largest clean-up made in one day was at Tonsina creek, when \$3,100 was washed out. One pan yielded \$310. I do not care to state how much we have taken out of the Copper river country altogether. You can put it down at \$200,000. I have with me here papers and receipts showing that it was at least that much."

PLAYING WITH DEATH.

England Irritated by the Bad Management in India.

Popular irritation increases in England over the conduct of the campaign against the tribesmen in India. There is a cry for such another man as Lord Roberts of Kandahar to crush the growing revolt. In government circles there prevails a feeling of gratitude that parliament is not in session. They know that embarrassing questions would be asked touching the recent reverses, and that Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, would find himself sorely puzzled to explain the culpable dilatoriness that has marked the actions of the India Government.

People say that officials danced and banqueted at Simla while the rebellion was hourly gaining in force. It took days for Lord Elgin and his entourage to grasp the situation. They believed at first that

the tribesmen would disperse upon viewing the red coats of the British punitive force—that it would be hardly necessary to fire a shot. These dreams have been shattered in a tragic manner.

A dozen officers and scores of the rank and file have fallen before the unerring aim of the Afridis, Orakzais, Mahmonds and other wild dwellers of the frontier. Many posts have been captured and destroyed, and the fearful work is still progressing. News comes that the lower Mohmands, whose habitat is south of Peshawar, have submitted and have agreed to pay a heavy fine and to surrender their arms, but these are only a few of the thousands who are now fighting against British rule.

PASTOR WILL SEEK GOLD.

Rev. Frank P. Vrooman, Tired of Ministry, Will Go to Klondike.

Rev. Frank Buffington Vrooman, assistant pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, has confirmed the report that he will go to the Klondike. He has decided to leave the ministry of the gospel so as to be able to devote his entire time to the race after Mammon. As one of the promoters of a company to be capitalized for \$10,000,000, the preacher recently



REV. F. B. VROOMAN.

made a trip to St. Louis to prepare for an expedition to the Yukon.

In shaking the dust of a clerical career from his feet Mr. Vrooman takes the opportunity to remark upon the unremunerativeness of the profession he is leaving. He says that he received only \$25 from the People's Church in the time he served it. It is his opinion that being a clergyman is too expensive a luxury for him and he is tired of it. Mr. Vrooman's controversy with the Presbyterian church and his acceptance of the position of assistant to Dr. Thomas are matters of recent history.

COMMISSIONERS ACCEPT.

Several Plans Offered for Solution of Financial Problem.

All of the appointees of the sound money commission have signified their acceptance. Several plans have already been prepared for submission to the commission. One of these looks to the retirement of the greenbacks, as suggested in Secretary Carlisle's last report, while another is in effect to retire all bank notes under \$5, substituting instead silver. Still another proposition looks to a gradual extinguishment of the national debt, which necessarily will modify the present banking system, and that the government authorize the organization of national banks, the same to deposit a sum equal to their capital stock in gold or silver.

Chairman Hanna is anxious that suggestions be made to the commission, promising to each careful consideration, as in the preparation of the proposed new financial system every means should be employed to create something which will commend itself to public confidence.

BOYCOTT THE POSTMASTER.

Hogansville, Ga., Citizens Find the Negro Backed by the Law.

The recent shooting of the negro postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., threatens to entail no end of trouble for the people of that town. It is stated that two of the most prominent business men in the town will be arrested on a charge of attempting to assassinate the postmaster. The people of the town have never yet patronized the negro postmaster directly, the old postmaster, Hardaway, maintaining his old postoffice and sending for and obtaining in bulk the mail matter for all his white patrons. The ex-postmaster will be prosecuted for this. When this action was announced a few days ago the citizens conceived the plan of having their mail sent to the next nearest postoffice and sending a carrier for it. They are now told that this would be in violation of the law which permits only the government to maintain a post route.

GOV. MOUNT IN DEAD EARNEST.

Says He Will Insist on the Indictment of the Osgood Lynchers.

Gov. Mount announces that if the present Ripley County grand jury fails to indict the men who participated in the Vermales lynching, he will send Attorney General Ketchum to the county to conduct an inquiry before a new jury. There will be no relaxation of effort, he says, until the lynchers have been punished. The Governor says he still has confidence in the present jury, but he wishes it understood that he is deeply in earnest in this effort to have the lynchers punished. A dispatch from Osgood says several persons have suddenly disappeared from that place, and the impression prevails that all the ringleaders in the lynching will leave the State as soon as they find that the grand jury is close after them.

High Officers Taken.

Eduardo Velasquez, chief of police of City of Mexico; Lieut. Cabreta, assistant chief of detectives; and Commandant Mauro Sanchez were arrested and taken to prison and placed in solitary confinement by order of the fifth criminal judge, to whom had also been turned over twenty-one prisoners arrested for entering the municipal building on the night of the recent lynching of the man who attacked President Diaz.

If the police authorities are proved criminally negligent in guarding the prisoners they will undoubtedly be severely punished, and whoever took part in killing the prisoner will be held for murder, even if they were merely passively acting as investigators of the crime.

Collide Near St. Louis Depot.

A collision occurred near the union station in St. Louis between the outgoing Wabash passenger train and an incoming St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado train. The Wabash engine was thrown from the track, overturning and partly demolished. Conductor Charles Williams was the only one who received serious injuries.

Of Course.
"Henry," said Mr. Pedalcrank's wife, "in spite of your devotion to the bicycle, you must admit that it is not dignified for public men to ride the wheel."

"I'll admit no such thing," was the stout response. "I have always been in favor of rotation in office."—Washington Star.

That Terrible Scourge.
Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "disinfects the bile" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

Mr. Cynel's Talk.

Mr. Chumleigh—Excuse me, Miss Cawker. I didn't catch what you said just now. My mind was wandering.
Miss Cawker—What! Is the poor little thing able to go out alone?
Then he got his hat and said good-by only once, after reaching the door.—Cleveland Leader.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food-drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Meat's Strain.

"How much insanity develops in hot weather?"
"Yes; people lose their minds when their ice bills come in."—Chicago Record.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

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

A Radical Defect.

"I wonder how it is that no liquor law seems to work satisfactorily."
"Well, none of them abolishes thirst."—Puck.

The Locust Point yards of the B. & O. are completed and that ocean terminal at Baltimore now has a capacity for 3,000 cars. During the past few weeks the wisdom of making the improvement has been amply demonstrated. Thousands of cars of export grain were handled without a single blockade and with such celerity and ease that the old-timers were greatly astonished.

The B. & O. has a coal chute at West Fairmont, W. Va., that fills a tender of a locomotive with coal in eight seconds.

In Spain the goat is the domestic substitute for the cow, that country having 4,530,000 goats.

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

Marriage is the process by which a girl tries to get the upper hand.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, F. A.bacher, La., Aug. 20, 1895.

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RADWAY'S PILLS,
Purely Vegetable, Mild and Relieving. CURE ALL LAXATIVES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, TORPID LIVER, DIZZY FEELINGS, DYSPEPSIA.
One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the Liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

OBSERVE
the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, inward pain, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

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September 7, 21. October 5, 19
On these dates round-trip tickets good for 21 days, will be sold by all Burlington Route agents and by those of many eastern railroads at **HALF FARE** Plus \$2.00.
The undersigned will send you free on application a handsome illustrated pamphlet describing Nebraska, with a large sectional map of the State.
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That is what Nebraska offers to the homeseeker. Ask your nearest ticket agent about the cheap rates, or write to F. S. Rustis, General Passenger Agent, C. & E. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

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

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NAMES IN JERSEY.

SOME OF THE TOWNS THAT MAY BE FOUND IN EVERY ATLAS.

Picturesque Nomenclature That Is Original and Fresh From the Soil—A Native Jerseyman's Explanations of Some of the Appellations.

"Other states may be bigger and richer and turn in a heavier vote," said the man with the woodbine whiskers twining gently about his face, "but for picturesqueness of nomenclature New Jersey takes the gold medal."

"You're from Jersey, sir, I suppose," said the man who had just come in from the smoking car.

"I am, sir, and I'm proud of it. I come in on this train every day to business in the city, and in my leisure moments I make a study of the geography of my native state. I may say, sir—I think I may say with confidence—that few men are so well informed as I upon this interesting subject of New Jersey's geographical nomenclature. You observe, sir, that I say New Jersey, not Jersey, which is an undignified beheading of a noble title."

"Possibly it is because I'm a New Yorker," said the man across the aisle, "but I have always thought New York to be pretty strong on interesting names."

"A great error, sir," declared he of the whiskers. "A very great error. Your names are mainly corrupted Indian titles or direct cribes from ancient days—Ithaca, Marathon, Utica, Homer, Virgil, Syracuse, Sempronius, Moravia, Rome, Cato, Palmyra and a score of others. You have borrowed the glories that should have been buried with Greece and Rome. Our titles, sir, are dug up from the soil and replete with meaning. Let me cite some."

Here he pulled a small notebook from his pocket, and the other man, with regretful politeness, said he would be glad to learn something on the subject.

"Consider, sir," continued the Jerseyite, "the appropriateness of such names as Ragtown, Breakfast Point, Camp Gaw, Polity, Radix, Pluckemin, Pocktown, Tillitadelum and Succasuna."

"Some of them sound familiar," said the New Yorker, "but are all of those real names?"

"Every one of 'em on the map, sir," replied the other warmly. "I'll give you \$100 for any one of those that isn't a real place, and they fairly reek of the soil. Now, here's another batch—Bone Hill, Wickatunk, Bamber, Algo, Wollyfield, Blue Anchor, Blasing Star, Hockamick, Jahokeyville, Oney's Hat, Kalamama, Flyat, Flickerville, Zingsam, Wakeake and Batsto."

"They sound as if they were taken from Jabberwocky," remarked the New Yorker. "They're utter nonsense."

"Taken straight from the country-side," averred the geographer. "They may not be very strong on sense. Those names I cite merely as instances of pure beauty of sound. If you're looking for meaning, I can give that to you. For instance, there are Barley Sheaf and Wheat Sheaf, poetically suggestive of the agricultural riches of our beautiful state. Our domestic animals are commemorated in such fitting titles as Goosestown, Hensfoot, Hogtown, Monkeytown, Horseneck and Peacocktown, while for other animals there are Skunktown, Pole Tavern, which used to be Polecat Tavern; Postertown (if a poster ain't a wild animal I don't know what is), Snake Hill, Turtletown, Frogtown, and I don't know but what Batsto ought to come in there. The frogs get another show at Manunka Chumk, which is the name they gave it themselves, singing of nights out in the swamps."

"Now, for the temperance folk there are blazing signs of warning in such names as Whisky Lane, Gin Point, Jugtown and Bum Tavern. There need to be an innkeeper in the latter place, by the way, who sued the authorities once a year for maintaining such a title and always compromised for 5 cents, with which he bought himself a drink and was well satisfied. One year the authorities started in to fight the case and the innkeeper in disgust quit the business and Bum Tavern simultaneously. A place with a suggestive title is Naught-right, which got its name from a large farm owner's sign, nailed on a tree at the roadside, 'No right of way here.' They got calling him Old No Right, and when the village sprung up they called it after him, but a man who had spelling reform the wrong way made it as it now stands. Speaking of spelling, there's one village you can spell either Packnack, Pacquannac, Pequanac or Pequanock, but you can't pronounce it as the natives do, no matter which way you choose."

"There are some names more suggestive than beautiful—Scrabbletown, Solatopet, Slabtown, Samptown and Scitopet, for instance. Some belie their names, like Recklesstown, which is as peaceful as a graveyard and in the same general line of business, keeping its inhabitants buried far from the cares of this busy world. Then there's Roundabout, which is a plain four corners crossing, and Small Lots, with nothing but wide stretches of countryside. As for Pelletville, I've heard that there isn't a drug store there, but I can't swear as to that, not having been there for many years."

"Look here," put in the New Yorker. "I believe you're the man who writes the suburban stories in the comic papers and you're practicing names on me."

"You do me great injustice!" cried the geographer. "Every name has its local habitation, and you can find them all in the atlases. Next you'll be caviling at such well known places as Snufftown, Ringoes, Rustic, Absecon, Hackle Barney, Soho, Bachville, Rural Place, Sodom, Blue Ball, Allamuchy, Totowa, Buckshutem, Duty Neck, War-bass and Smith's Turn Out."

The New Yorker rubbed his nose and said nothing.—New York Sun.

CUBE ROOT MADE EASY.

How Any Bright Scholar May Learn to Tell It Offhand.

To find the cube-root of any given number of figures offhand seems an almost impossible feat, but yet it is simple enough when one knows how to do it—so simple, indeed, that any bright boy can learn to do it in a few weeks.

First he must know exactly what a cube is—namely, that it is the result of multiplying one number by itself and then multiplying the product by the original number. Thus, 3 multiplied by 3 equals 9, and 9 multiplied by 3, the original number, produces 27, which consequently is the cube of 3. The cube root of 27 is the original number, 3, and to find the cube root is the reverse of finding the cube. The would-be adept at this art should first study carefully the following figures:

1x1x1=1 2x2x2=8 3x3x3=27
4x4x4=64 5x5x5=125 6x6x6=216
7x7x7=343 8x8x8=512 9x9x9=729

A close study of these figures shows that 2 multiplied in this manner by itself results in 8, that 3 multiplied by itself has 27 as a final figure, that 7 multiplied by itself has 3 as a final figure, and that 4, 5, 6 and 9 multiplied by themselves have their original figures as final. Hence the "artist" knows that any sum given to him the final figure of which is 8 must have 2 as a cube root; that if the final figure be 9, the cube root must be 3, and so on.

For example, give him the figures 74,088, and he can at once tell that 42 is the cube root, for the reason that 74 has 4 as a cube root, as the cube of 4 is 64, while the cube of 5 is 125, much more than 74, and 088 has 2 as a cube root.

Or give him a more difficult problem, as, for example, the figures 324,369. Then he will see at a glance that 684 is more than 216, which is the cube of 6, but is less than 343, the cube of 7. Therefore the cube root of these three figures is 6. In like manner the final figure of 369 being 9, it follows that the cube root of these three figures is 9, and thus the cube root of the six figures has been shown to be 69.

Any one can test this method for himself, and a little practice is all that is needed to make one as deft in such jugglery of figures as the best "lightning calculator."

Of course a skilled arithmetician could easily frame problems that could not be solved in this offhand fashion, but such difficult tests are seldom offered by public audiences, and, as a rule, the "artists" are easily able to answer all the questions asked of them.—New York Herald.

How Cold Metals Sometimes Mix.

Professor Roberts-Austen's discoveries on the subject of the interdiffusibility of metals is most interesting reading. The facts have been to some extent known to savants before the meeting of the Royal society, at which more public attention was drawn, but on that occasion the results were made more clear. It was then shown that solid metals may be made to mix themselves as if the atoms were living creatures.

Professor Roberts-Austen has, in fact, discovered pieces of metal engaged in the very act of mixing themselves up one with the other. Of course the interest of this is that the interdiffusion of which we speak has been found to take place when the metals were cold, and, though this property in metals, to be capable of attaching themselves to the other when cold, has been talked about before, nothing so clearly proved has hitherto been at the service of metallurgists and chemists as the facts adduced by Professor Roberts-Austen. He shows that when clean surfaces of lead and gold are held together in the absence of air at a temperature of 40 degrees for four days they unite firmly and can only be separated by a force equal to one third of the breaking strain of the lead. The professor has also proved that if a plate of gold be laid under one of lead about three-tenths of an inch thick in three days gold will have risen and diffused itself to the top of the other metal in very appreciable quantity.—Colliery Guardian.

Lord Palmerston.

A minister who kept race horses and had at his command a good store of very blunt vernacular, who could not be got to admit that he understood an abstract thought, who always knew what he wanted and was determined to carry it out regardless of the opinions of others, who conceived his own ideas to be superior to those of other people, who never looked farther than tomorrow and much preferred not to think beyond this evening, but who at the same time was determined to establish the privilege of an Englishman to the sidewalk all over the world, while men of other nations might step into the gutter—this minister represented aspirations which had long ago sickened under the rounded periods intended to convince humanity that bread and calico summed up their total requirements and were more sufficient for rational happiness. This was the popular conception of Palmerston when, in 1855, he became first minister of the crown.—"Yoke of Empire," by R. B. Brett.

A Permanent Paste.

Soak an ounce of refined gelatin in cold water for an hour, then drain off and squeeze out the water as much as possible. Put the gelatin in a jelly pot and place the pot in a pan of hot water over the fire. When the gelatin has melted, stir in slowly 2½ ounces of pure alcohol. Put in a wide mouthed bottle and cork tightly. This glue or paste will keep indefinitely and can be melted for use in a few minutes by setting the bottle in a basin of hot water. As it contains a very small percentage of water it affects the gloss of the prints but little and dries almost immediately.—Harper's Round Table.

\$1.00

Will pay for

The Standard

from now until

JAN. 1, '99

THE GREAT
FOUR-C REMEDY
FOR
LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.



What if Not Miracles?

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

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINSHIP" TRUST, 101 Kingdon, Okla., Dec. 12, '98.
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. NASSIR, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '98.
Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.
Miss JENNIE BARNETT,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

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

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HOLLEN, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
198 South Clark St.,
Chicago, Nov. 24, '98.
R. B. 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 very liberal in the use of proprietary medicines, but I am now a convert to a test of your "Four C" is convincing that at least one ready-made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it with the least objection, from oldest to youngest, and it is particularly noticeable that it breaks up the most stubborn coughs. A single dose will clear the most stubborn in their beginning. It gives an almost instant relief. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it to all qualified.
Yours,
J. B. HOLLEN.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 25, '98.
For years back each winter I have suffered with acute laryngitis. Last winter was no exception. I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known remedy with 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 used it since without this wonderful remedy. It is as different from other like remedies as salt is from vinegar or sugar from sand.
Mrs. JOSEPH E. GUTER,
312 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

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

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.
CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe, Coughs, and all matters of long standing, or deep-seated, in fact I guarantee in all matters 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. B. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.