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Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 35.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 451

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 Cloths. 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 64

750 yards Light colored outing remnants others 7 cent

quality, our price 5 cents.

300 yards Light Colored Gingham remnants our regu

lar price 10 cents, now 5 cents.

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

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

OUR BARGAIN DAY

Is very Day.

Our prices are the lowest for the best material and work.

If you want shoddy goods we have not got them.

The latest novelties.

J. GEO. WEBSTER.

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.

CARELESSNESS!

George Sumner Lost Two Toes by the Accidental Discharge of a Gun.

RESTED THE MUZZLE ON HIS FOOT

When Will Boys Learn to be Careful With Firearms?

George, son of Mr. and Mrs. Welcome Sumner was out hunting Wednesday afternoon and while on his way home stopped to talk with a couple of boys who were in a corn field on John Bagge's farm about one mile west of this village. While he was talking he rested the muzzle of his gun on his right foot. In some manner the gun was discharged, and upon examination it was found that he had lost the third and fourth toes. He was brought to town by Mr. Bagge's sons and at once taken to the office of Dr. McCoolgan who dressed the wounds, and then he was taken to the home of his parents. At last accounts the patient was doing as well as could be expected. When will the young men who go hunting learn to be more careful in handling fire arms?

While walking in our beautiful cemetery recently we saw the following inscription on a monument which should be a warning to all boys: "Boys, I lost my life by the accidental discharge of a gun."

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

A Good Attendance.—Some very interesting Papers Presented.

The Washtenaw county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held at the Congregational Church, in this place on Wednesday, October 13. The weather was fine and a good number were in attendance both from this place and outside. The convention time was rather crowded for the work necessary to be done and some things that would have been very helpful had to be left out. The devotional exercises held for the first half hour in the morning, led by Mrs. M. J. Warner, of Ypsilanti and in the afternoon by Mrs. Julia Stannard of Dexter, were specially excellent.

The reports from the different Unions were given in the forenoon. In the afternoon papers and talks on different subjects were given with following discussions during which much able thought was presented. An address by the state treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Vorheis of Ann was especially helpful and encouraging, closing with the following quotation: "I am but one but I am one. I cannot do all things but I can do some things. What I can do that I ought to do. What I ought to do that I will do."

The second lesson of the valuable and interesting series of parliamentary drills being given by Mrs. E. N. Low of Detroit under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U. occurred at the given hour, from 4 to 5 o'clock, which broke in a little upon other convention work. The delegates and other visiting members were very cordially invited to remain to the drill.

The election of officers and appointment of superintendents for the ensuing year filled the time till 6 o'clock. It resulted as follows:

Pres.—Mrs. H. M. Doig, Ann Arbor.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. M. Warner, Ypsilanti.
Cor. Sec.—Mrs. M. Duncan, Ann Arbor.
Treas.—Mrs. M. G. Hill, Chelsea.

The evening address by Mrs. Low was the second of three being given by her, bore especially upon personal responsibility and was able and impressive. As a result of the convention twenty-five new names were added to the list of the W. C. T. U. of this place.

The local Union appreciate gratefully the help received from other ladies of the place in assisting to entertain delegates and also many other favors which different ones have kindly granted them to help make the convention pleasant and interesting.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Opening Day of the Annual Session—Hi Lighthall Elected Chairman.

The county board of supervisors assembled in the supervisors' room at the court house at 11 a. m., Monday for their annual session. John L. Hunter, of Ypsilanti, was made temporary chairman, after which the board adjourned to 2 p. m. Upon re-assembling the order was on the election of a chairman. The Democrats named "Hi" Lighthall, of Sylvan, and the Republicans John L. Hunter, of Ypsilanti. Mr. Lighthall, receiving 15 votes to his opponent's 14, was declared elected.

M. F. Case, of Pittsfield, moved that Tuesday at 2 p. m., be the time fixed for the election of a member of the board of school examiners to succeed H. A. Dancer, and it was so determined. For receiving the report of the drain commis-

sioner 3:30 p. m., Tuesday, was chosen. Alfred Davenport, of York, moved that basis of equalization for the county be fixed at \$25,000,000. Ernest E. Eberbach, of Ann Arbor, was elected chairman pro tem, after which the board adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

At the session on Tuesday, M. J. Cavanaugh was elected school examiner to succeed H. A. Dancer. D. W. Barry of Northfield was re-elected drain commissioner.

WILL BE A BIG THING.

Grass Lake to Have a Portland Cement Factory.

According to dispatches to the daily papers from Grass Lake, that village has a veritable Klondike in its lake. E. J. Beebe, of Sandusky, Ohio, has been there for the past week negotiating with parties owning land extending to the lake shore. He has secured the lease of a strip two rods wide nearly around the entire lake. He has the capital pledged by Ohio parties to erect a factory for the manufacture of Portland cement and tile and also for making brick. He has thoroughly tested the mud at the bottom of the lake and finds it the very best quality for the purpose to the depth of sixteen feet. Sand for tile making is to be had near by and clay for brick is plentiful on the south shore of the lake. The plant is expected to cost \$150,000 and to employ 100 workmen. Some stock has been taken by parties there.

CAUSE UNKNOWN.

Boy Dying From Lung Fever Near Pontiac.

Some weeks ago the industry of hog raising was started by city clerk C. H. Linabury and his brother George, on the farm of the latter, five miles from Pontiac. Everything went well and 135 hogs had been purchased when a strange disease broke out among them. The hog when afflicted would refuse to eat and would finally drop from weakness and soon die. Before medical aid was secured several of the animals had died. The disease was thought to be hog cholera until Saturday, when state veterinarian Dr. Fuller, of Grand Rapids, came in the interests of the state and examined the animals. He found everything clean and the food to be all right. It was soon found that lung fever was the cause of the frequent deaths, two of which occurred during his presence. One of these was opened and the lungs found to be of a purple color. The drove of 135 is now reduced to 84, with the prospects that the number will be cut in two. The cause of the disease is unknown.

Market Report.

The market has varied but little the past week. Wheat now brings 86 cents for red and 85 for white. Rye 42 cents. Oats 20 cents. Barley 75 cents. Beans 70 cents. Clover seed \$2.75. Potatoes 35 cents. Apples 50 cents. Pears 75 cents. Turnips 25 cents. Onions 40 cents. Hay \$5. Chickens 5 cents. Butter 14 cents. Eggs 13 cents. Arrivals have increased some this week and will increase still more as soon as fall crops are taken care of. Produce will move freely at present prices if there is no advance when the farmers are ready to sell.

Crop Report.

The number of acres of growing wheat in the State last May as shown by the supervisors' returns was 1,513,919; the average yield per acre as found by threshing is 16.46 bushels, and the total yield in the State 24,925,007 bushels. The total yield is found by multiplying the number of acres in each county by the average per acre in the same county and footing the products. The average per acre in the southern counties is 17.74 bushels; in the central, 13.35 bushels, and in the northern, 9.33 bushels. These averages are based upon a return of 117,250 acres threshed in the southern counties, more than 30,000 in the central counties and more than 4,000 in the northern counties.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers since the September report was published is 2,447,282, and in the two months, August—September, 3,635,032. This is 1,463,775 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year.

Oats are estimated to yield 25.73 bushels per acre, barley 21.18 bushels, and corn 64 bushels of ears, per acre. This estimate for corn is from threshers' records. Considerable corn fodder has been injured by frost.

Potatoes are estimated to yield in the State 61 per cent of an average crop. The estimate for the southern counties is 55 per cent.

Beans are estimated to yield 86 per cent of an average crop.

The percentages for winter apples are: Southern counties 11, central 25, northern 32, and State 18. These figures indicate no more than that the crop is a failure. The percentage for late peaches are: Southern counties 11, central 32, northern 16 and State 12.

It is probable that the ground was so dry in Michigan at the usual time of wheat sowing as this year. The average rainfall in the state in August was 2.04 inches, and in September about 1.30 inches. While these figures show a deficiency each month as compared with the normal, they do not convey any idea of the drouth. The rainfall during the latter part of August and most of September was mostly in the northern counties, and upper peninsula. Since about the middle of August the average rainfall in the southern and central counties, where ninety-six per cent of the wheat crop is grown, has not been sufficient to be of appreciable benefit. The ground is thoroughly dried out. Wheat sowed early has come up, but unevenly. That sowed later was "dusted in," and much of it will hardly grow, at least not until rain comes. Many farmers had not yet sowed on the first of October. They were still waiting for rain.

The Farm Statistics for 1896-7, reported by supervisors, furnish the following statistics of live stock six months old and over, in the State in May, 1897, and sheep and wool sheared in 1896: Horses, 424,821; milch cows, 402,103; cattle other than milch cows, 253,261; hogs, 395,093; and sheep, 1,235,661. Sheep sheared in 1896, 1,333,127; pounds of wool, 8,392,742; average per head, 6.30 pounds.

Real Estate Transfers.

John F. Clark to Anna C. Thurman, Manchester, \$1.00.

Anna C. Thurman to John F. Clark, Manchester, \$1.00.

Mary Shehan et al. to Hugh McCabe, Dexter, \$1.00.

Rosa Tesemer to Paul Tesemer, Ann Arbor city, \$1.00.

Edward Shanahan and wife to James Shanahan, Lyndon, \$1.00.

H. T. Morton to Henry Warner, Ypsilanti city, \$25.00.

Cath. M. Sherman to William Johnson and wife, Ypsilanti, \$2,000.00.

Ida L. Burroughs to Jacob Lutz and wife, Saline, \$600.00.

Francis Finley to A. H. and A. S. Holmes, Ann Arbor, \$5,000.00.

Emmit Coon to Julia B. Coon, Ann Arbor, \$1.00.

Jane A. Selle et al. to Margaret Sage, Ypsilanti city, \$550.00.

Julia A. Ward to Edward A. Ward, Sylvan, \$1.00.

Amanda B. Gates to Helen C. Rhodes, Ann Arbor, \$1.00.

John Row and wife to Michael Keelan, Chelsea, \$8.75.

R. Kopp and wife to Christian Christopher, Ypsilanti city, \$400.00.

Christina Heinzenman to John G. Richards and wife, Ann Arbor city, \$650.00.

Auction Sale.

Having decided to give up farming I will sell at public auction on the premises 3 1-2 miles southwest of Chelsea on the territorial road, on Wednesday, October 20, 1897, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described property: two horses, brown gelding 7 years old, brown gelding 6 years old, 2 Jersey cows 4 years old, Durham cow 3 years old, 2 lumber wagons, road wagon, top buggy, pair bob sleighs nearly new, cutter, 2 one-horse cultivators, spring tooth harrow, 1 mower, 1 hay rake, spike tooth drag, grindstone, fanning mill, scales, scraper, stone boat, buggy pole, set heavy harness, light harness, single harness, 5 barrels cider vinegar, 25 tons tame hay, 50 bushels oats, 7 acres corn in shock, sow and 7 pigs, 9 pigs, 8 spring shoats, 100 hens and chickens, 12 turkeys, large kettle, Gale plow, stove, spray pump, horse forks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms of sale—All sums of \$5 or under, cash. Sums over \$5 one year time on approved notes at 6 per cent. WILSON WEST.

G. H. Foster, Auctioneer.

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.

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.

Lost—A pair of gold bowed spectacles in a case. Return to Standard office.

For Sale—One set of Chambers' Encyclopedia. Inquire at Standard office.

For Sale—One "B Daylight" Kodak. Inquire at Standard Office.

You Will Find The

BANK DRUG STORE.

The cheapest place to buy

SUGAR

the year round.

We are saving money for every one who buy their Groceries of us. It will pay you to give us a share of your patronage. Read our price lists.

We will be glad to

GIVE YOU

a sample of our 20 cent coffee because we know it will please you and that you will buy more.

Go to the Bank Drug Store for every thing in the line of

Silver Ware

solid sterling silver spoons, etc., etc.

OUR PRICES ON

WALL PAPER

should attract your attention if you want to buy it cheap.

We are still supplying our customers with fine Spices and Pure Cider Vinegar.

We are Selling

Quart fruit jars 50c doz.
2-qt fruit jars 65c doz.
5 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.
8-lb pall 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.

GLAIZER & STINSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, - - - MICHIGAN.

VICTORY FOR CUBA.

PIERCE BATTLE FOUGHT IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Spaniards suffer a loss of forty-one killed and twenty-nine wounded. Volunteer soldiers declare for Gen. Weyler-Woodford's Note.

Don't Want Weyler Recalled.

A severe fight has occurred between the Spaniards and the Spanish forces of Pinar del Rio at Llanada Dolores. The Spaniards finally defeated the Spaniards, who retreated, leaving on the field forty-one killed and twenty-nine wounded. The Cubans lost six killed and twelve wounded. The Spaniards were under Col. Serran Garcia. The forces of Antiguerra had an encounter at Cumanayagua, in Santa Clara province. The combat lasted two hours and the Spaniards were defeated with heavy losses. The volunteers on the island are making threats of leaving the service of Spain if Gen. Weyler is recalled. They have cabled to Madrid, asking that Weyler be permitted to remain. Gen. Weyler says the revolution will be ended in a few weeks more. One thousand seven hundred Spaniards left for Spain in one day. The town of Guaynabo has been attacked and captured by the insurgents. It is in Pinar del Rio province. The Spanish garrison surrendered. All the stores in Havana were closed and large signs were displayed: "Long Live Spain." "Long Live Spanish Cuba." "Cuba Will Always Be Spanish." "Death to Traitors." "Death to Uncle Sam."

Gen. Woodford's Declaration.

United States Minister Woodford's note to the Spanish Government asked the Spanish cabinet to say before Oct. 31, the date at which, according to the Spanish Government's judgment, Spain will be able to consider as finished the Cuban war. The note declared that the purpose of the American Government in asking Spain to make this declaration before the American Congress meets was to enable the United States Government to report negotiations. Senator Sagasta says: "We will answer the American note in terms to suit ourselves, but always within the bounds of friendship."

Lives Lost in a Burning Jail.

Two prisoners were roasted to death in the burning jail at Opelika, Ala. The jail was a dry pine building, and burned like tinder. Laura Bennett, in for drunkenness, and Jim Ferguson, for street work done, were the only prisoners confined. They were shackled to the floor, hence could not help themselves, and were burned to death. When the fire company reached the spot there was nothing to do, as the building was merely a pile of ashes.

BREVITIES.

President Crespo of Venezuela is dangerously ill.

Baltimore won the third game of the Temple cup series, 8 to 3.

Helen Gould is reported to be engaged to Alonzo Potter, eldest son of Bishop Potter.

Major Lewis Ginter's will has been filed at Richmond, Va. It disposes of an estate valued at between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

Cannots, the stronghold of the Brazilian fanatics, has been captured by Government troops and the rebel leader, Conselheiro, taken prisoner.

Haiti is considering a plan to borrow \$500,000,000, consolidate its various debts at a lower rate of interest and adopt a gold standard currency.

Lord Tennyson's biography contains letters from Queen Victoria to the late poet laureate which show that she was bitterly hostile to home rule for Ireland.

Henry Carter of Chicago, while temporarily insane from illness, attempted to climb on the stage of a New York theater and join in a ghost dance, and was taken to a sanitarium.

Editor W. C. Brann of the Iconoclast of Waco, Texas, was publicly beaten by Judge J. B. Scarborough and two students of the Baylor University because of a published attack on the school.

The Indian Government, in reply to a further pressing invitation from the British cabinet to consider Senator Wolcott's appeals, has answered that it cannot reopen the question of the Indian currency, and it will not be a party to the reopening of the mints for the free coinage of silver.

Through the efforts of Italian Consul Dr. Joseph Cuneo, five innocent men serving a life sentence in the Canon City, Colo., penitentiary have been set free. They were given a life sentence in Walnutburg in 1897 for murder. The real murderers bribed an interpreter to convict the men by the payment of \$175.

The Guatemalan legation in Washington has received an official cable that the uprising was now practically ended. A band of the rebels fled toward San Marcos, but are being pursued by the Government forces. It is stated at the legation that peace is restored save in the small district to which the rebel band has taken flight.

Great Britain's answer to the bimetallic proposals will be delayed. Arrangements have now been made to hold an informal conference with the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and other British officials on the one side, and the United States monetary commissioners and Col. Hay, the United States ambassador, on the other side, for the purpose of securing a more definite understanding as to what the United States and France expect.

United States Consul Agent William J. Scanlon at Port Antonio, Jamaica, died from yellow fever. He was appointed from the District of Columbia July 30.

Captain John S. Garland, retired, is dead in Washington. He was appointed from Michigan in 1847 and was wounded during the war and retired in November, 1861.

At Olean, N. Y., A. H. Holmes, agent for a Chicago portrait company, arrested on a charge of appropriating \$173 of the company's money, was found dead in his cell, having hanged himself with a handkerchief.

EASTERN.

Official figures of the New Jersey election show a majority of 102 for the anti-gambling amendments and 380 for the regulation of appointments and 905 against woman suffrage.

C. B. K. Royce, 55 years old, who registered at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, from San Francisco, was found dead in his room. He had committed suicide by inhaling gas.

Robert A. Van Wyck was nominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the Tammany convention. Bird S. Coler was named for Comptroller and J. Ruppert, Jr., for president of the Council.

A woman and her four children were found dead by asphyxiation in the West Shore Hotel, Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue, New York. The woman had evidently killed her children and committed suicide.

Henry George, who has already been nominated by two organizations for Mayor of Greater New York, received a third nomination for Mayor from the People's party, which will unite with the Democratic alliance and the United Democracy in the formal notification.

Massachusetts gold Democrats nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Dr. William Everett; Lieutenant Governor, James E. Cotten; Secretary of State, Bernard Wolf; Treasurer, Horace P. Tobey; Auditor, Harry Douglas; Attorney General, William McLaughlin.

Fire broke out in Austin, Pa., and in five hours' time every building in town but five was burned to the ground. Probably 500 people are homeless. The fire was started by a load of hay being run into a gas jet. In all, about 100 buildings were burned, mostly residences, among the losses being the Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church, and opera house.

Because she did not keep her promise to become the wife of Arthur S. Meicher, Mrs. Hadley, formerly Miss Louise M. Dingley, a relative of Congressman Dingley, was sentenced at Auburn, Me., to pay \$1,750 damages. It is the first time in the history of the State that a man against a woman. Mrs. Hadley, who until a few months ago was Miss Louise M. Dingley, is a cousin, and, by marriage, a niece of Congressman Dingley, the father of the present tariff law. She had suitors by the score, and just when it was pretty well settled in everybody's mind that Mr. Meicher was the favored one, she suddenly appeared as the wife of Mr. Hadley, to whom she had been married a few days after having met him at Poland Springs. Mr. Meicher is 50 years old and a widower. Mrs. Hadley is about 30 and a dashing blonde, and she is commonly reputed to be the possessor of a mind of her own. Mr. Meicher made oath that Mrs. Hadley, while she was yet Miss Dingley, not only solemnly promised to marry him, but that the engagement was made at her suggestion; in other words, that it was Miss Dingley who did the proposing.

WESTERN.

James Fountain, aged 75 years, died in the Boone County poorhouse at Columbia, Mo. He was a first cousin of Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington.

In a freight collision on the Nickel Plate Railroad at Willoughby, Ohio, Engineer Charles Brown of Bellevue was killed and seven cars loaded with grain and stock were demolished.

The grand jury has indicted Ald. Roman Alexander Dumbrowski of Minneapolis on a charge of offering a bribe of \$5,000 to John De Laette, a member of the State capital committee.

While attempting to extinguish a small blaze which had been caused by a lamp explosion, Mrs. Della Klingenhagen of Chicago was burned about the hands and face. She will probably recover.

William McCaleb cut the throat of his wife, Annie, in Chicago, with an ink eraser, killing her almost instantly. After satisfying himself that the woman was dead McCaleb shot himself in the head and breast and then cut his own throat.

Five hundred thousand acres of fine land along the Big Piney, La Barge and Fontanelle creeks and Green river, Wyoming, which has recently been surveyed, will be thrown open to settlement under the United States land laws after Nov. 1. The lands comprise eight townships, all in Uinta County.

Report comes from Fuller, in the southern part of Benton County, Mo., of the wrecking of a church and printing office set up near there by a sect calling themselves "Brethren of the Church of Christ in Love and Union." A hundred farmers raided the building, destroyed the press, piled the forms and threw the type into the street.

Indiana has quarantined against refugees from the yellow fever districts of the South. The State board has been authorized to expend \$1,000 of the emergency health fund in establishing a quarantine. Immediately the board will station agents at the Illinois-Indiana line whose duty it will be to inspect trains from St. Louis, and at the Indiana-Kentucky line to inspect trains from Louisville.

Three Chicago highwaymen fought with three Klondike gold miners at Clark and Monroe streets in that city. They beat the miners and robbed them of gold nuggets valued at \$500. From one they obtained a draft for \$1,800. The victims were John, Elmer and Alfred Larson, brothers. Their home is in Pennsylvania, to which they are returning after three years in the Klondike country.

A woman calling herself Mrs. Stephens visited Mrs. Jennie Truitt in St. Louis, Mo., and offered to give her \$4,000 if she would sign away all right and interest in her husband and promise not to contest divorce proceedings if instituted by Mr. Truitt. Mrs. Stephens said that she loved Truitt and made the offer in good faith. Mrs. Truitt consulted counsel, and it is said, will accept the offer, removing to Illinois and letting any possible divorce case go by default. Truitt is a street car conductor.

The steamer Victoria brings news to Tacoma, Wash., of the most disastrous floods that have visited China for many years. Sixty villages near Tung Chou, containing over 80,000 inhabitants, have been destroyed by floods and the people drowned or forced to flee. There is no means of finding how many thousands have been drowned, but the number is estimated by Chinese authorities at 15,000 to 20,000. The flooded district is within twelve miles of Peking, the capital of China. Great distress prevails.

The Modern Woodmen war between Fulton and Rock Island ended in a sensational manner. The records of the head office were moved to the former place after stage Gest had dissolved the latest injunction. Lieut. Gov. Northcott and Adjutant General Reece, who were ac-

tively engaged in the removal, were mobbed by a crowd of Fulton people and locked up in a depot, and five companies of State militia were ordered out to rescue them, but they were released before any of the troops arrived on the scene.

The notorious Staffeback family, whose crimes are commonly supposed to have rivaled those of the Benders, were sentenced at Columbus, Kan., for the killing of Frank Galbraith, the peddler who was murdered in their den at Galena. Ed and George Staffeback, convicted of murder in the first degree, were given life sentences. Mrs. Wilson, their mother, as an accessory, was sentenced to twenty-one years' term for burglary. Ed Staffeback, one of the men sentenced, has been declared insane, his mind having given way through fear of lynching.

A Rock Island passenger train was held up near Chickasha, I. T., by a band of five robbers. The bandits lay in wait near the section house until within a half-hour of train time, when they took possession of the section house and all within. They then secured the switch keys, opened the siding and flagged the train. The train men wondered what it all meant, but ran upon the track until stopped by a car of coal, half of the passenger train remaining upon the main track. The robbers immediately boarded the engine, drew the fire and opened the mud valve. They used dynamite on the express car door and entered, then went to work on the local and through safes. The through safe contained a large amount of currency, but it resisted the explosives. The local safe gave way after two or three attempts, and everything within it was secured, amounting to several hundred dollars. The bandits were not at all satisfied with this, and three of them, including their leader, went through the day coaches and sleeper, securing everything of value from the passengers.

WASHINGTON.

Zephaniah Jones, an aged Washington contractor, was run down by a bicycle and killed.

John R. McLean has retired as the free silver aspirant for the seat now held by Senator Hanna. Gen. A. J. Warner is announced as a candidate for the place.

John Wedderburn & Co. of Washington, D. C., were disbarred from practice before the Interior Department as patent attorneys or agents on charges of gross fraud and unprofessional conduct.

The hard work of the diplomatic branch of the administration at Washington is about to begin, now that the diplomats are returning to Washington. While the Cuban question will ere long overshadow all other foreign questions, there are many other important affairs of state demanding immediate attention. With negotiations for a new Anglo-American general arbitration treaty, for reciprocity treaties in accordance with the new tariff law, for the settlement of the cable controversy with France, for new Bering Sea regulations and the outlining of a policy in regard to the construction and control of the Nicaraguan canal, the State Department end of the administration has a long season before it. A small contingent of the diplomatic corps is now in the city and the remainder is expected to follow. In anticipation of their coming the State Department is making preparations for the discussion of questions to be brought up very soon. Two diplomats strange to Washington will put in an appearance this fall. One is Herr von Reichenau, the German ambassador, who is the successor of Baron von Thielmann. The other will succeed M. Patenotre of France.

FOREIGN.

Osman Digma, the principal general of the khalfia, is retiring with his army on Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, leaving the road between Suakim and Berber open.

The Greek cabinet has resigned, the boulevards refused a vote of confidence before discussing the treaty with Turkey arranged by the representatives of the powers.

Criminal proceedings have been commenced against the Frankfurt Zeitung, on the charge of lese majeste, for criticizing the alleged erratic course of Emperor William.

The London Globe says it hears the pope's weakness is increasing and that the church dignitaries are afraid he will not rally from the extreme feebleness and exhaustion he now betrays.

It is officially announced that the appointment of M. Jules Cambon, recent governor of Algeria, as French ambassador at Washington has been accepted by the United States Government.

It has been recommended to the State Department at Washington by United States Consul Read at Tien-Tsin that the question of including Peking in the list of treaty ports be taken into consideration.

President McKinley has made the following appointments: Laurits S. Swenson of Minnesota, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark; Edward Bedloe of Pennsylvania, consul at Canton, China.

Adolph Kuttner, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of the San Joaquin Valley, California, has just returned from Europe and confirms the previously telegraphed report of how he was barred out of Russia because he is a Jew.

Yokohama, Japan, papers contain full accounts of a severe storm which passed over the country, and reports of great havoc are coming in from all quarters. At the latest date 376 houses were totally destroyed in Tokyo, 7,728 partially damaged and 14,043 submerged.

Anna Stiller, who was formerly a lady-in-waiting to the former Empress of Mexico (Carlotta, sister of the King of Belgium and widow of Emperor Maximilian), attempted to commit suicide by repeatedly stabbing herself in the neck and cutting off the end of her tongue.

The new Spanish ministry was sworn into office. It is constituted as follows: President of council, Senor Sagasta; foreign affairs, Gullon; justice, Groizard; war, Gen. Correa; marine, Admiral Bermejo; finance, Puigcerver; interior, Capdepon; public works, Xiquena; colonies, Moret.

Henry Savage Landor, the artist, traveler and writer, who was on an exploring expedition to Tibet for the London Mail, has returned after a terrible experience. He was arrested by the Tibetans and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to torturing with hot irons and being stretched on the rack. Mr. Landor was seriously injured.

There is considerable rejoicing at Managua, Nicaragua, at the announcement that Gen. Alexander, the engineer appointed by President Cleveland to settle the boundary dispute between Costa Rica

and Nicaragua, has decided that the eastern boundary of Nicaragua and Costa Rica commences at the harbor head of Greytown, as claimed by Nicaragua.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Reed, formerly of Boston, but now a resident of Chicago, has the honor of being the first and only woman elected to membership of the Royal Asiatic Society of London. A paper by Mrs. Reed was read at a recent meeting of the Victoria Institute, and was declared to be the feature of that meeting of English savants. Its title was "The Ethics of Buddhism—Were They Derived from Semitic Sources?"

The boule met at Athens, but its proceedings attracted little interest. M. Zalmis, the new premier, declared that the objects of his government would be to secure the evacuation of Thessaly and to reorganize the country in order to secure evacuation. M. Delianis, M. Karapanos and M. Deligeorgis announced that their respective parties would support the government. The chamber then adjourned amid cheering for Gen. Smolenski, minister of war.

The news from the Indian frontier is favorable to the English. Sir William Lockhart's forces will soon commence the advance of Tirah, the summer headquarters of the Afridis, from Peshawur, moving in three columns. Sir William Lockhart and Maj. Gen. Lord Methuen have already arrived at Kohat. The Mullahs of Tirah, on hearing of the advance contemplated, began their preparations to oppose it, but it is now also reported that they are prepared to offer terms on behalf of the Afridis, the Mohmands and the Malakand tribesmen.

IN GENERAL.

More than twenty of the largest malt houses in the United States have formed a combine.

Edward Langtry, former husband of the "Jersey Lily," has been sent to an insane asylum.

Mrs. Ballington Booth says the report that the Salvation army and the American Volunteers may unite is without foundation.

Prairie fires have caused great devastation in Manitoba. At Beausjour two women and five children were burned to death.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The failures during the third quarter of 1897 were 2,903, with liabilities of \$23,903,261, of which twenty-nine were in banking, with liabilities of \$3,387,069. The commercial failures, 2,874, with liabilities of \$20,516,192, average only \$8,890 each, lower than in any other quarter for twenty-three years. The amount of defaulted liabilities is the smallest in any quarter for five years, and in fifteen years only six quarters have shown smaller liabilities. Manufacturing failures, 651, with liabilities of \$9,431,101, average but \$14,487 each, and trading, 2,164, with liabilities of \$12,825,005, average but \$5,927 each, both smaller in average of liabilities than in any previous year of which classified record exists. The volume of legitimate business continues a little larger than in the same month of 1892. New York makes settlements for a large part of the country, and the daily average, including city, was in September, \$206,304,000, against \$134,859,000 last year, \$133,310,000 in 1894, \$122,733,000 in 1893 and \$176,327,000 in 1892, so that the gain over the same month in the best of past years is 17 per cent."

There will be no such occasion to rejoice over an abundance of orchard products this fall as there was a year ago. The fact is crops have all been small, particularly so when compared with the over-supply of last year; the weather, while not especially unfavorable, has been anything but beneficial, and fruit has matured very slowly. Peaches have been a disappointment from the very first of the season. The trees when in bloom gave evidence of a wonderful crop, which was expected to compare very favorably with that of the preceding year. Later the outlook was not quite so bright because of the backward weather. Then came a drought, and finally the cool wave, just when warm, bright sunshine was so essential to insure a good flavor and appearance. Last year's apple crop eclipsed almost anything ever heard of, and it is only to be expected that the trees will be more or less bare this year. Yet, although the entire crop of the country is estimated at 50 per cent of an average, dealers do not anticipate any famine, or even a noticeable scarcity. Anywhere from \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel is charged for no better fruit than sold at this time last year from 75 cents to \$1.50. Of grapes there is scarcely any doubt that the supply will be large enough to satisfy everybody. Reports from large growers confirm rumors that this is going to be a very successful season. The cranberry crop has advanced sufficiently to show that it will be a short one.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; new potatoes, 40c to 50c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 20c to 31c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, white, 23c to 24c; rye, 45c to 47c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; clover seed, \$3.20 to \$3.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 3, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 44c to 45c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 41c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, winter, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 25c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2, white, 23c to 24c; butter, creamery, 15c to 23c; eggs, Western, 10c to 18c.

CANADA IS TO BLAME.

GREAT BRITAIN WON'T DISCUSS THE SEAL QUESTION.

May Result in Two Meetings—Willing to Confer with United States Alone, but Says Other Nations Are Not Interested—Kiss Precipitates a Strike.

England Will Not Confer.

The officials of the British foreign office in London have communicated to the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, the final decision of the Government that Great Britain must refuse to take part in any sealing conference with representatives of Russia and Japan. The British Government, however, avers its willingness to confer with the United States alone, but it insists that Russia and Japan are not interested in the Bering Sea seals to a degree entitling them to representation at the conference. The British Government does not suggest any date for a conference with the United States, and it is thought probable in London that Great Britain's withdrawal will result in two meetings, one between the United States, Russia and Japan and the other between the United States, Great Britain and Canada. It cannot be too strongly reiterated that the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Washington conference is due to Canada's insistence, and that until the Canadian officials informed the foreign office in London of Canada's objections to meeting Russia and Japan, out of fear of being outvoted, Great Britain fully intended to enter the conference.

Kiss Causes a Strike.

The tinners and dusters at the New Castle, Pa., Tin Plate Works have struck because Richard Kissinger was discharged, the foreman alleging that he had tried to kiss one of the girls employed at the plant. Both Kissinger and the girl make denials and it is claimed that the foreman reported Kissinger to the management because he wanted to get rid of him for other reasons. About 175 men and boys are out and the tin mill is idle.

Chicago Stock Yards Fire.

Dexter Park horse market, the center of the Chicago stock yards horse trade and comprising the oldest of the stock yards buildings, was destroyed in a fire that in twenty minutes swept over as many acres and threatened to engulf all the business and residence property of the district. Eleven men were killed. The loss will reach \$117,500, which is partially covered by \$103,000 insurance.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Barney Barnato left a fortune of \$4,810,000.

Star Pointer paced a mile in 2:01 1/4 at Ottumwa, facing a strong wind.

Dictator Barrios is reported to be defeating the rebels in Guatemala.

Three persons were killed and thirty wounded in a political riot at San Domingo.

Rukeyser & Bash, manufacturers of neckwear at New York, have failed, with liabilities of \$100,000.

Henry George has again been nominated for Mayor of Greater New York, this time by the new Jeffersonian Democracy.

William Peel, a well-known lawyer of Cambridge, England, is reported to be missing. His liabilities are said to be \$500,000.

News has been received of the arrival at Kikuy of the Cavendish sporting expedition, which was reported to have been murdered in eastern Africa.

The villages of Casselman, South Indian and Cheney, southeast of Ottawa, on the Canadian Atlantic Railway, have been destroyed by bush fires.

William Six was given an indeterminate sentence for bigamy at Springfield, Ill. Thirteen women in different parts of the country claim him as husband.

A sensational report comes from London that a strong syndicate formed there has forwarded to the United States a bid for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Peoria, Ill., citizens have won the first fight over the Allen law, the Central Railway Company of that city having withdrawn its application for a fifty-year franchise.

Frank Steele, Robert Campbell and James F. Quigley, found guilty of assaulting Thomas F. McGuinness at Boston, Mass., were sentenced to fifteen years in State prison.

Cutting off his wife and son without a penny, Robert Ireland, a member of an old New York family, who died in Catskill, N. Y., left his entire estate to Miss Mary Reynolds, his housekeeper.

Prince Hohenlohe, it is reported, has three tendered his resignation as imperial chancellor of Germany, but each time has been induced to retain office because no suitable successor could be found.

The big summer hotel being constructed at Lindsay Park, near Charlevoix, Mich., collapsed. Pierce Kendall of Charlevoix and Guy Hamilton of Grand Rapids were killed and about two score others injured.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Washington are formulating an appeal to Congress to rectify the mistake made in omitting the name of Thomas Moore from the roll of poets inscribed on the walls of the new congressional library.

Mayor James M. Jones of Kansas City, with a gang of sixty men, tore up 900 feet of track on the river front which the Missouri Railroad Company had laid between Saturday night and daylight Sunday. The railroad company, it is claimed, had trespassed on city land.

The Chicago and St. Louis express on the Chicago and Alton Railroad was held up within a few miles of Kansas City. This train has been held up three times within a year and at nearly the same place each time. Three masked men did the work at what is known as Washington Park cut, six miles east of the city. It is claimed they secured nothing.

At the recent Connecticut election the constitutional amendment requiring all candidates hereafter for the right to vote in the State to read the constitution and State statutes in English carried by a large majority.

A great schism is threatened among the Masons of Canada. A new lodge has been started, composed of French and Italians, under a charter of the Grand Orient of France, which does not believe in the Bible. Other lodges disown them and have written to the Prince of Wales for instructions.

MENACED BY DROUGHT.

Central and Western States in Danger from Lack of Rain.

Nearly the entire central and western portions of the United States are suffering from the long-continued drought, danger and hardship exist in many of the sections where no rain has fallen recently, and the result is great fear among the people. Had not the crops matured before the dry spell they would have been threatened and ruined. And even now the prairies of Illinois and other Western States.

In many instances the conditions have become such that there is actually severe suffering among the population. Farmers on both sides of the Missouri river are compelled to haul water many miles. Wells have become dry and men and animals must quench their thirst. The only rain that has fallen has been insufficient to affect the parched ground or to bring water into wells which have become dry or at least low. Instead of the fall rains, which would soften the ground for plowing, there is fair weather and an unusual and dangerous dryness.

One of the greatest dangers connected with this condition throughout the country is that of fire. Not only in northern Wisconsin, covered by timber land, but in Illinois and adjoining States every farmer whose acres are traversed by a railroad or are near to any railway line is constantly afraid his corn fields may be set afire by sparks from a passing locomotive. The dried-up pastures all over the prairie land are in the same danger, and the least carelessness may result in enormous destruction and even loss of life.

As for the lack of water, it is daily becoming greater, and farmers do not know what they will do with their stock when present sources of supply give out, which will not be long if there is no precipitation of moisture soon. There is no state where these conditions do not exist. Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana all are included in the belt where there is nothing but dust and the parched remains of harvest fields and pastures where animals grazed a month ago. In Illinois, Indiana and Iowa there is the worst suffering, according to the reports received from all the cities, towns and hamlets in the country districts of these three States.

In Illinois and Iowa, where so large a portion of the crop is corn and corn fields cover every county and line every railway, the most fear of prairie fires exists. It is only the absence of a strong wind which has so far prevented them, for any small spark might kindle one which could spread over a large area. The farmers have exercised the greatest care during the last two weeks to prevent small blazes spreading.

But the fire danger and the suffering from want of water in some districts is not the only result of the drought. Nearly all pasturage has been made absolutely barren. At this time, when horses and cows usually are outside before the approach of the cold weather, they must be fed on hay. They have torn up even the roots in pastures in their endeavor to get grass, and dust has taken the place of verdure.

PUBLIC DEBT IS INCREASING.

Treasury Statement Shows an Addition of Nearly \$4,000,000.

The monthly treasury statement shows that at the close of business Sept. 30, 1897, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,012,122,713, an increase since Aug. 31 of \$3,787,552. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$947,205,540; Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, 1,334,570; Debt bearing no interest, 378,615,5

RELIEF GIVEN CUBA.

SAGASTA MINISTRY DECIDES TO GRANT AUTONOMY.

Campaign to Be Continued So Long as Rebellion Exists—Weyler Declares He Will Not Resign—Seven Girls Die in a Fire.

Spanish Butcher Defiant.

At a cabinet council in Madrid the Spanish Government decided to grant autonomy to Cuba under the suzerainty of Spain, and to continue the campaign as long as may be necessary. Senor Sagasta, the premier, has received a cable message from Captain General Weyler, who offers his services to the Government and declares: "I shall not resign." Senor Gallon, minister of foreign affairs, explained to the cabinet the position of the diplomatic negotiations with the United States.

The first important step of the new Spanish Government was the decision to grant autonomy to Cuba. So far as learned from the meager telegrams received this plan of autonomy is to be subject to the suzerainty of Spain. Information is lacking as to its scope over legislation and taxation, the most significant factors in the self-government of any country. From the fact, however, that the statement is made that the Sagasta ministry intends to continue the campaign in Cuba so long as rebellion exists, the logical deduction is that the autonomy agreed on is limited—that it will not satisfy the insurgent leaders.

But whether limited or liberal, it is feared this concession to the rebels will create a storm in Spain. Taken in connection with a dispatch saying that Weyler has refused to resign as captain general, thus compelling the Sagasta government to recall him, the affair will furnish effective campaign material for the Spanish conservatives. The latter will undoubtedly point to Weyler's determined operations against the Cubans and tell the electors that his withdrawal means the island will be lost to Spain. With relation to American intervention, Sagasta's step is considered a shrewd diplomacy in that it will tend to postpone a settlement. Diplomats say that America's hands are now virtually tied until the autonomy plan is given a trial in Cuba.

PASSING OF NEAL DOW.

Brief Sketch of the Veteran Prohibitionist Leader's Career.

It was on the 20th of last March that the whole temperance world celebrated the ninety-third birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, whose death is now recorded. For half a century previous he had held a unique place in the public eye and for sev-



GEN. NEAL DOW.

enty years of his long life he had been a leader in temperance work. His first movement in this direction was when he induced the town authorities of Portland, Me., where he was born, to abstain from ringing the old town bell at 11 and 4 o'clock for the citizens to take a drink. In 1851 the Maine Legislature, after years of Dow's bombardment, passed the famous prohibition law.

At 60 years of age he raised the Thirteenth Maine and led it to the front, was shot four times and landed in Libby prison. At an age when most men are dead he lectured all over the earth on temperance. Sixty-seven years ago he was married and in 1880 he was the candidate for President on the prohibition ticket. Death was due to old age.

PIERCE FLAMES IN DETROIT.

Opera House and Two Business Houses Are in Utter Ruins.

The center of Detroit was the scene at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning of a conflagration which totally destroyed three large buildings and contents, damaged several others and threatened the destruction of at least an entire block of the most valuable property in the city.

The blaze originated on the stage of the Detroit opera house, simultaneously with the breaking out of the fire there were several loud explosions, presumably the bursting of the stage lighting apparatus. The flames quickly enveloped the rear of the theater and made a furnace of the interior. The opera house, with all its contents, was destroyed in short order. The rear of the ten-story building occupied by the H. Leonard Furniture Company caught fire and nothing of the structure or contents remains but the steel frame. The four-story building of the Michel Tailor Supply Company east of the theater was gutted and partially destroyed, and several other buildings were slightly damaged. The losses, it is believed, will reach the vicinity of \$250,000. A block of tenement houses at the foot of Hastings street caught fire from sparks from the opera house fire and were destroyed.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE.

Figures on Threshing Returns Indicate a Yield of 589,000,000 Bushels. The Orange Judd Farmer, in its final estimate of the year's wheat crop, says that figures based on actual threshing returns indicate a total yield of 589,000,000 bushels, of which 373,630,000 is winter and 215,370,000 bushels spring wheat. With the exception of Illinois and Minnesota, the winter wheat yield represents the full capacity of the soil. The spring wheat yield in Minnesota and the Dakota has proven a disappointment, the aggregate being only 120,000,000 bushels. The shortage there is in a measure counterbalanced by the good yield in Nebraska,

"IT'S MINE! IT'S MINE! THIS POLE IS MINE!"



Lieut. Gov. McIntosh of the Northwest Territory (referring to the Baffinland story and speaking for John Bull)—It is all British territory right up to the north pole, and there is no need to assert formal sovereignty. Any person who discovers the pole from the Occidental side will have to reckon with me, for it is all within my province.

ka, Oregon and Washington. The report says the corn crop is exceedingly disappointing at an outside estimate of 1,750,000,000 bushels. Drought during the past two months reduced the average condition from 82.3 a month ago to 78.9 on Oct. 1. An average of oats yield of 28.7 bushels per acre suggests a crop of 814,000,000 bushels, 100,000,000 more than last year.

PANIC AT A BIG FIRE.

Residents of Chicago Stock Yards District Terrorized by Flames.

Ten acres of ground a waste of ashes, the homes of a dozen families destroyed, the entire Chicago stock yards district threatened by flames, five persons injured and one said to be burned to death, and a property loss of over \$80,000. This is the result of a fire that for two hours Wednesday afternoon had the people living near the stock yards in a panic of terror that led them to believe that the great conflagration of 1871 was to be duplicated almost on its twenty-sixth anniversary. The flames were first seen in one of the stock yards horse barns, just opposite the end of Forty-fourth street at Halsted, a little before 3 o'clock. They spread with startling rapidity. The attendants who rushed to the rescue of the 500 horses being kept there were chased from stable to stable by the flames, and their duty was only accomplished at the imminent risk of their lives. In fifteen minutes it was evident that the horse barns were doomed beyond any possibility of salvation. In thirty minutes their destruction was so nearly complete that their frameworks had disappeared and nothing but a mass of flames and fire marked their location.

The whole region was in a panic and men came hastily from every side to aid the firemen in their struggle to save the surrounding buildings. The wind that blew strongly from the south carried the flames and burning pieces of timber directly upon the great domed pavilion, which is the center of the whole horse traffic in the yards. At 5:30 o'clock the flames finally were got under control. The fire was the worst that has taken place in the stock yards district for many years. The drought of the past months and the heavy wind that was blowing combined to make its progress very eddy. The firemen, who were called from all parts of the city to fight it, came exhausted from hard work in keeping down the prairie fires that had been threatening the suburbs in half a dozen places, and were in poor condition to work against a holocaust.

FOUND HIS FORTUNE.

A Michigan Man Who Struck It Rich in Alaska.

Frank Phiscator, the Michigan man who returned to San Francisco with his pockets full of gold and millions staked out for the future, is just the sort of a boy that likes the life of the mountain and the wilderness. His father died twenty-five years ago, and his mother passed away ten years ago. Frank "lit out" for the boundless West when he was 10 years old. He longed for room to move about, and Michigan was overpopulated. He drifted to Yellowstone Park. He took to horseback riding naturally, and was soon engaged carrying the mail over a sixty-mile route. He liked the work and enjoyed himself as he put away his salary. This sort of life gave him muscles as hard as rock and as strong as steel. He won health and fortune out of his work. About



FRANK PHISCATOR.

eighteen months ago he returned to his home in Michigan and amazed his town folk with his Western ways and his display of wealth. It was said that he had then about \$3,000. Phiscator heard about the mines in Alaska and he struck out for the Yukon. There he met with F. W. Cobb, a Harvard man who had been knocking about the West for two years, and who went to Alaska for gold. Cobb and Phiscator became partners. The Michigan man worked up the Klondike while Cobb followed Bonanza Creek until he struck the field to which he later gave the name of Eldorado. He turned back, found his partner, and the two staked out

claims that are now said to be worth millions. Phiscator is 35. He is now in Frisco.

VENEZUELA'S PRESIDENT.

Gen. Ignacio Andrade, Whose Election Is Announced.

The election of Gen. Ignacio Andrade as president of Venezuela is regarded as a signal victory for the proposed arbitration between Venezuela and Great Britain. Gen. Andrade has always been an earnest advocate of that means for settling the long-standing disputes. His election was considered for a time in doubt, owing to the violent opposition of political schemers in the Venezuelan congress to the treaty recently ratified largely through his efforts. If he had been defeated it would have meant a serious setback to the work already accomplished by the State Department. Andrade has long been a conspicuous figure in the national life of his republic. He is 58 years old, and is the son of Gen. Jose Escalante Andrade, one of Venezuela's famous figures. He lived in America for some time and is closely in touch with American ideas. His brother is the Venezuelan minister in this country and has proved himself a very astute diplomatist. Gen. Andrade himself is an old friend and ally



NEW PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

of President Crespo, and will enjoy the active support of that statesman in all his official acts.

GIRLS DIE IN A FIRE.

Burning of a Dormitory at the South Dakota Industrial School.

At Plankinton, S. D., seven persons are dead as the result of a fire which destroyed the girls' dormitory at the State Industrial school between 12 and 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. All others, numbering about twenty-five, succeeded in escaping, but they saved nothing, and had no time to dress, getting out in their night robes and with great difficulty. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from the explosion of a lamp. The loss is about \$25,000, and includes the printing office of the institution and the chapel.

All were asleep and the building was enveloped in flames before any one discovered the danger. The State school now accommodates about 100 inmates, from young children to offenders 18 years old. Besides the burned building is a boys' cottage, in which dwells Col. Ainsworth, the officer in charge, and there are several barns and sheds. The burned building will probably be replaced at once. It was a three-story frame structure, only recently completed. The night watchman, who went from building to building, discovered the fire.

There is no fire protection at the school, as it is a mile and a half from town, and within twenty minutes from the discovery of the fire the building had fallen. Superintendent Ainsworth was in Illinois at the time, but Mrs. Ainsworth had the help of the entire town. Those who perished in the flames got out of the building, but returned for clothing, and it is supposed they became bewildered. There was no insurance whatever on the building, but it is learned that it will be reconstructed at once.

Mint Breaks Its Record.

The United States mint in Philadelphia completed the greatest coining in one month in its history. The total number of pieces turned out was 14,000,000, although only 12,128,841 pieces, valued at \$3,370,440.50, were United States coins. The coiner's statement for September is as follows:

Gold	\$2,292,375.00
Silver	\$46,012.50
Five cents	184,082.00
Cents	47,472.00

Attendance Over a Million.

For the month of September the attendance at the Nashville exposition amounted to 2,737,244 and the total attendance since the opening up to Oct. 1 is 1,106,085.

Three Chicagoans have been arrested for stealing the roof and upper half of a brick dwelling. The lower half was undisturbed, but of course that's another story.

THE FARM AND HOME.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

There Is Too Much Waste of Lands and Crops—Proper Way to Water Horses—Help for the Threshing Season—Have Harness that Fit.

Too Large Farms.

Our farms are too large. They are not tilled thoroughly enough. There is too much waste—both of lands and crops. A man may not be able to become rich in a few years upon a few acres, but by care and thoroughness he can make a comfortable living for his family, and also save something for old age's support. In Scotland, according to a recent government report, there are 9,227 agricultural holdings of one acre and under, 20,150 of from one to five acres, 33,921 of from five to fifty acres, 25,508 of above fifty acres, and seventy-six of more than 1,000 acres. There are in this country abundant opportunities for the "small farmer"; growing cities are consuming more and more of the products of Mother Earth, which no one can produce so well as the "small farmer" man, who can give them the infinite pains necessary to their best development, and is willing to take care to get them to market in proper condition. This is the secret of the "small farmer's" success.—Farm News.

Watering Horses.

In no other way do farm horses suffer so much as from being inadequately watered. They are compelled to work steadily for five full hours each half day in the broiling sun with no water. The farmer is very careful when he goes to the field to see that his jug of drinking water is not left behind, and he drinks often if the day is hot. But it never enters his head that his horse is a sweating animal, and in proportion to his body has a smaller stomach than a man, and needs as large a supply of water and at as frequent intervals. Not only is it humane to provide water for the horse, but it pays. The sweating process is a cooling one. This is nature's way of counteracting the heat, and when water is given in sufficient quantity to sustain the sweat the horse can do more work with safety. It is but little trouble to give a team a drink two or three times each half day, and any man who will try the experiment will never abandon it. By providing a barrel on a log boat, or even on a wagon, enough water can be taken to the field to last two or three days, and if the barrel is a clean one the water will keep in good condition. With a pail the horses may be given a drink a couple of times each half day. No time need be lost, for it will take no longer to give them a sip of water than to sit on the plow handle while they are resting. There is another very great advantage in this occasional watering. When so watered the team on coming to the stable may be allowed to drink all they want without fear of bad results, and the grain may be given so as to give them plenty of time to eat it. When not watered from morning until noon it is not safe to give drink until they have stood and cooled off, and every one should know that it is not the best way to feed a horse before he has drank.—Germantown Telegraph.

Help for Threshing.

When threshing is done by steam power, it is the constant effort of those who run these threshers to have the work of threshing in each neighborhood hurried through in as short a season as possible. Their own expenses are quite heavy, and the threshing business will not pay unless they can get steady work while the season lasts. It is the farmer's interest, on the other hand, to postpone grain threshing until fall work is well out of the way. The grain is in better condition for threshing then, and what is quite as important, it is not so difficult to secure the help needed. To keep a steady flow of grain in the straw mow or stack to the machine requires three, four or five men, according to the distance the bundles have to be pitched. All are needed that can work without being in each other's way. It is the hardest work that is now left to be done on the farm, and is also the dirtiest. There is always some heating in the mow or stack, and this means some dust from the partial decay of straw or chaff. The men who go with threshing machines get bigger wages than they can at any other farm work, and they fully earn what they receive. Few people can go through a job of threshing without taking cold and having throat and lungs and nostrils greatly irritated for several days after. It is under such conditions that tubercular consumption is most apt to begin.—American Cultivator.

Burning a Clover Field.

I am decidedly in favor of burning over my fields once in three or four years, writes Waldo F. Brown, in National Stockman, as by so doing we kill myriads of insects as well as the spores of fungi, and there can usually be enough stubble left on a Mammoth clover field to do this. There is no crop better to burn over than clover, because nitrogen is the only thing lost, as the phosphoric acid and potash are made more quickly available by burning, and as the larger part of the nitrogen generated—or developed—by the clover is stored in the roots there is usually enough of this important element of plant food left after burning, and as the atmosphere is a great storehouse of nitrogen, upon which we can draw whenever we grow clover, I do not mind burning a little of it. My first experience in burning over a field was more than forty years ago, and the result was so satisfactory that I have watched and experimented with it ever since, and am convinced that it is "good

farm" and scientific to do it. The heaviest yield of wheat grown in Ohio of which I have any knowledge, an average of fifty bushels per acre on a ten-acre field, was on a field of Mammoth clover which was burned over before plowing, simply because the owner found it impossible to turn under the mass of haulm on the land. I have proven that burning will destroy the cutworms and save the crop of corn also. I would use judgment in doing this, and would not burn what I could turn under on a soil lacking in humus, but I recommend readers to carefully experiment along this line and note results, and in my judgment they will reach the same conclusions that I have, that under some conditions burning is an advantage.

Painting Farm Machinery.

The wooden parts of all farm machinery should be painted every three or four years and the iron parts that are worn should have a coat of paint every season, and the sooner after the season's work is over the better. No matter how well protected, the polished metal portions will draw dampness and corrode. Some grease the mold boards, shares, etc., but this does more harm than good. The proper way is to paint them.

Get five or six gallons of raw linseed oil, a gallon or two of white lead, a small box of Russian blue, a small box of chrome yellow in paste form and ten to fifteen pounds of venetian red in powder. For the wooden parts there is nothing better than venetian red and raw linseed oil. The mixture will make a dark red. If a bright red is preferred mix some chrome yellow with it in the proportion of fifteen parts of venetian red to one part of yellow. This makes vermilion, the brightest red known. If blue is wanted mix with white lead, four parts, with one of Prussian blue. This will give a dark blue, which can be made as light as wanted by adding white. Green is made by mixing yellow and blue. Any of these colors will answer for the wooden portions of the machinery. Do not use any drier, as the paint will last much longer without it. In winter a much longer time between coats is required for paint to dry than in summer, but when it has become solid it lasts much longer than if it dries rapidly.

Do not use white lead to paint metal surfaces of any kind, for the acetic acid it contains will tend to corrode them. For all this kind of work use venetian red and oil or get some of the common black paint sold especially for this purpose. For the portions which are expected to scour, mold boards, plow shares and similar points, etc., use a paint made as follows: Mix yellow ochre with coal tar and thin to a working consistency with turpentine. This will effectively prevent rusting, but it will rub off quite readily when the plow is to be used.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Eating Peaches.

It is somewhat fortunate that the woolly coating on the skin of the peach is so objectionable to most people that they remove it before beginning to eat the fruit. It is almost always the receptacle of germs, which, if taken into the stomach under certain conditions, are extremely injurious. Hence, whenever the peaches are eaten raw the skin should be removed, not alone because its woolly covering is unpleasant, but still more because it is unhealthful. For still stronger reasons peaches should never be dried with their skins on. In such case the number of germs which a pound of dried peaches will carry can hardly be estimated. Still, if the stomach be entirely healthy, any number of germs taken into it will do no injury. Nobody can surely know this of himself or herself. That some can eat the peach, peeling and all, without injury is no proof that others can do so.

Make the Calves Gentle.

Much of the value of a cow depends on her being gentle. There is no way to make sure of this except by accustoming the heifer calf from the first to be handled and petted so that she will never fear man's presence as threatening injury. There is another object in this. By free handling of the heifer's udders, both they and her teats will be enlarged. This will also cause the milk glands to develop, making the cow a better milker all her life.

Rye as Hog Feed.

On light, sandy soil corn is a very uncertain crop, and many seasons it will not yield so much grain as a crop of rye which usually succeeds well there. We have known some farmers on sandy land to grow rye to feed their hogs. It is excellent for growing pigs, but when fattening time comes some corn should be fed, even though it has to be purchased.

Farm Notes.

Do not feed corn to pigs, colts or calves, but use ground oats, bran and middlings, as those foods contain more mineral matter than corn and better promote the formation of bone and tissue. It is time to put the fat on the animal after the framework is completed. Straw may be added to the barnyard manure because it is plentiful, but it is better to utilize the straw in some manner before it reaches the heap. It should be cut with a feed cutter and used for bedding before throwing it away, in which condition it is an excellent absorbent and more quickly decomposes in the heap.

We judge of a farmer by his own farm and of a farm by what we see in passing it, says a contemporary. If all is neat, and tidy, fences and outbuildings, as well as dwelling houses, in good repair; if tools, wagons and machinery are housed and painted and animals sleek and contented, we are satisfied that the owner is a good farmer and is prosperous.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

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

Lesson for October 17.

Golden Text.—"Fear thou not; for I am with thee."—Isa. 41:10.

Paul Before the Roman Governor is the subject of the lesson this week—Acts 22:10-25. Paul's hearing before the Sanhedrim, which followed his speech to the multitude studied last week, ended in confusion, as described in 23:10. The reference of Paul to the resurrection stirred up the Sadducees against the Pharisees, and he seemed to be in danger of his life. Rescued once more by the chiliarch, he was comforted that night by a vision, in which he was assured that he would visit Rome. Learning of a plot laid by bloodthirsty Jews to kill Paul, the chiliarch decided to send him to Caesarea, the residence of the Roman procurator Felix. The letter of the soldier to his superior is an interesting bit of reading, in its brief and compact statement of the facts (23:20-30). Accompanied by a large escort—470 men went as far as Antipatry, and the seventy horsemen all the way to Caesarea—Paul was conducted to the governor. Of course all this came for the life of the prisoner was due to the fact that he had claimed to possess Roman citizenship. Paul was committed to prison, or rather, to some apartment in Herod's former residence, to await the arrival of the witnesses and the prosecuting attorney. They reached Caesarea five days later (24:1), including the high priest Ananias, some members of the Sanhedrim ("certain elders") and an "orator" or attorney by the name of Tertullus. The speech of Tertullus in opening the prosecution is a good specimen of flattery and misstatement calculated to catch the governor's applause (24:2-8). The Jewish witnesses confirmed his statements, and then Paul, by the permission of Felix, rose to speak in his own defense.

Explanatory.

Contrast Paul's opening sentences with those of Tertullus. The former are courteous, without overstepping in any respect the bounds of truth. Though Felix was known to be an evil man, and had ruled as a tyrant, so that the Jews hated him, Tertullus sought to gain his favor by lying flattery; while Paul simply referred to his long service as being ground for a hope that he would at least be familiar with the character and customs of the people.

Paul denies all the charges of creating public disorder. It was his accusers who had caused that. The charge of stirring up the people was the only one which the Roman governor was likely to regard seriously. The accusation of religious heterodoxy would have no effect on him. So that when Paul claimed to be innocent of the former charge, he had practically made out his case, knowing that no credible proof on the other side could be offered.

Felix had at least the humanity to allow Paul as much comfort as was possible for a man in confinement. Prudence may have influenced him fully as much, however, remembering Paul's citizenship. Drusilla, a daughter of Herod Agrippa I. (Acts 12:23) and a sister of the Agrippa before whom Paul was later brought, was an immoral and notorious Jewish woman. She and her son were eleven years later overwhelmed in the eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed Pompeii. Her interest in Paul was probably one of mere curiosity, the same interest that would have taken her to a gladiatorial show or fight of wild beasts in the arena. "Righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come." The profligate ruler and his equally abandoned wife had not expected such entertainment. They had thought, perhaps, of some fine display of rhetoric, for Paul was known to be an educated man, with considerable power as a public speaker. They had thought that he might break out into impassioned denunciation of his enemies the Jews; or perhaps into praise of his own religion. But to have him turn at once to the intensely personal subject of their own sin, expounding with merciless clearness the divine demands as to righteousness and self-control, and the inexorable penalty of disobedience—this was more than their guilty conscience could endure.

Teaching Hints.

Paul makes it plain that while his Christianity is not a mere offshoot of Judaism, yet he has many things in common, instead of being opposed to each other. It is likely that in his "reasoning concerning righteousness," he set forth the difference between the pagan and Jewish conception of righteousness and the Christian doctrine of righteousness through Christ.

Compare Paul before Felix with Moses before Pharaoh; Samuel before Saul; Isaiah before Ahab; Jeremiah before Zedekiah (Jer. 37:3; 38:28); Daniel before Belshazzar; Christ before Pilate; Peter and John before the Sanhedrim. These cases are by no means entirely similar, but they are all examples of brave and true men bearing a divine message of warning and calm defiance to weak and wicked rulers.

"When I have a convenient season" is the soul's excuse to itself. As a man utters it he knows that the convenient season is even then at hand, as much as it ever will be. Yet the pretense of postponement instead of refusal dulls one's sense of guilt and quiets for a time the stings of conscience. Such excuses are keeping more people out of the kingdom of heaven than all the intellectual doubts, all the so-called critical attacks on the Bible, all the inconsistent lives of Christians. The plain facts must be faced, that thousands and millions of people know perfectly well what they are about when they refuse to listen to the call to enter Christ's kingdom. They accept the responsibility. How can this course be excused? Where must it end?

Next Lesson—"Paul before King Agrippa."—Acts 26:13-32.

Professing Christians.

The professing Christian ought not to fail to subject himself from time to time to an examination with the questions: What spirit dwells in my heart? What good have I been doing? What works of love have I done? What deeds of charity have I performed? What fruits of the spirit, what evidence of love have I to show? Let all remember that the Holy Ghost is the spirit of charity.

MARVELOUS CURES!

BY
DR. W. C. WALKERThe Eminent Physician and Surgeon of
Detroit, Mich., formerly of New
York, will make Regular
Monthly Visits.Chelsea House, Chelsea,
Friday, October 22,Stebbins House, Dexter,
Thursday, October 21,The Most Successful Method in the
Treatment of all Diseases and
Deformities Known to the
Latest Medical and Surgical
Experience.CONSULTATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS FREE
TO ALL.Dr. Walker will not Treat any unless
there is a Possibility of a cure,
and will so inform you.

Examination by Reflection.

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

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

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY!

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

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

REMEMBER DATE OF VISIT.

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

Mrs. S. Rogers, cured of cancer of the
breast. She was a great sufferer.
Mrs. W. M., after being barren for ten years
has been blessed with a child. She now has two
little children. Suffice to say our home is a
happy one.

Epilepsy (or fits) positively cured by a recent
scientific discovery.

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

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

Mrs. L. E. Lambert cured of varicose ulcers
on limb.

Miss Ella Crane cured of Bronchial trouble
and lung disease.

Miss H. E. cured of female weakness after be-
ing treated by many noted physicians.

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

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

Doctor Walker's specialties are diseases of
Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and all chronic, private
and nervous diseases and deformities, as Gran-
ulated Neck, Denfens, Cross Eyes, Discharge of
the Ear, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Gout,
(Old) Leeks, Fever Sores and Ulcers, Bright's
Disease, Rheumatism, all diseases of the Kid-
neys and Bladder, Heart, Stomach and Nervous
Diseases, Chorea (St. Vitus Dance), Epilepsy
(fits), General Debility, Scrofula, Skin Diseases,
and all diseases due to bad blood; also rectal
disease. I will give special attention to
difficult cases and to cases other physicians
have failed to cure. Bank references.

Persons applying for treatment will please
bring from two to four ounces of urine, first
passed in the morning preferred for analysis.
Question blanks sent on application. Enclose
stamp for reply. Those unable to see the Doc-
tor can address:
W. C. WALKER, M. D.,
Box 75, Detroit, Mich.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published
every Thursday afternoon from its office
in the basement of the Ferguson &
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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

NORTH LAKE.

Albert Remnant is very sick with
cholera morbus.Beans are turning out very good per
acre in this vicinity.Mrs. William Glenn is visiting her
son Emory near Plainfield.Geo. Hudson while trying to throw
the belt off Peter Gorman's engine
was caught and drawn up between the
wheel and belt raising him from the
ground, spraining his wrist and elbow
and bruising him quite badly.

WATERLOO.

Bert Archenbrunn is confined to the
house with sickness.Mr. and Mrs. Edward Broesamle
visited relatives here Sunday.S. S. Dewey spent Saturday and
Sunday with friends in Ypsilanti.Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Leach
on Thursday, October 7, a daughter.The United Brethren aid society met
at Mrs. Henry Gorton's Thursday after-
noon.Miss Josie Hounson of Grass Lake
is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F.
Croman.Judson Armstrong has been obliged
to give up working in the mill on
account of ill health.

LIMA.

Miss Amy Schanz is suffering from
the tonsillitis.Mrs. O. B. Guerin is suffering from
the neuralgia.Russell Wheelock and Miss Ora Perry
were Dexter visitors Sunday.The box social at Herman Fletcher's,
Friday evening, well attended.Mr. and Mrs. Prettyman of Ann
Arbor called at Mrs. O. B. Guerin's
Sunday.Gus Zotes leaves next week for Ann
Arbor when he will begin work for
Mr. Prettyman.The crusaders who have been hold-
ing meetings here for two weeks past,
left Saturday for Napoleon where they
will continue their work.

SYLVAN.

Miss Cora Beckwith is visiting rela-
tives and friends at Detroit.Mrs. Ed. Emmons of Jackson is the
guest of her aunt Mrs. H. C. Boyd.Carl Worch of Jackson made a fly-
ing call at C. T. Conklin's Sunday.Mrs. Charles List of Jackson is visit-
ing her brother George Henschelwerdt.Darwin Boyd of Clio is visiting his
mother, Mrs. H. C. Boyd, and other
relatives at Sylvan.Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lowre of Eat-
on Rapids are visiting her son, Will-
iam Drake, at her old home.Mr. Stead of the U. of M. preached
at the Sylvan Christian Union Church
Sunday morning and evening.Capt. Rathburn of the crusaders has
closed his labors at Lima and expects
to go to Napoleon Jackson county.Mr. and Mrs. James Young were
called to Lyndon last week by the se-
vere illness of their sister, Mrs. Silas
Young.Monday night of this week Miss
Dora West left her week's washing
on the line over night, the result was
some thief helped himself to five
sheets, a pair of pillow slips 1 table
spread and a towel.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

The board of health of Hanover,
Jackson county on Tuesday of this
week, closed the public school because
of the rage of scarlet fever, there being
seven new cases that day.F. J. Boyd of this city informs us
that he has an appointment as mining
engineer from the Alaska Transpor-
tation and Development Company of
Chicago, and with his wife expects to
start for the gold regions in April.
Mr. Boyd desires to be one of six per-
sons to pay the expenses of a reliable
man who will go to Alaska under
contract and bonds to do a year's pros-
pecting in the gold fields.—Ypsilanti.Budge and Booser were the sugges-
tive names of two travelling men who
registered at the Pennsylvania house
last week. They were from that moral
vineyard—Ohio.—Blissfield Advance.The trustee officer of Ann Arbor
says that children are attending school
more regularly this year than for many
seasons past, and that owing to the
cordial co-operation of parents he has
not had to send any one to Lansing up
to date.Hon. Samuel Post, of Ypsilanti, has
made the first donation for the pro-
posed street fair to be held in that city
next year. His donation is two boxes
Queen Ann soap and the accompany-
ing oil painting, and the use of the
fair grounds for races and base ball
games during the fair.The annual meeting of the Ypsilanti
poultry association was held last week
and officers elected as follows: presi-
dent, George M. Goudy; secretary and
treasurer, Eber W. Owen; executive
committee, William Meanwell. Will-
iam S. Carpenter and S. C. Fisher.
The association will hold a poultry
show December 27 to 29.Miss Ethel Hubbard, daughter of
Charles Hubbard of this city is only
eleven years old, but her skillful fingers
have already won her fame and a start
toward fortune. Unaided she wrought
four pieces of beautiful crochet work
which she sent to the Plymouth fair.
Her specimens took the first premium
and she has received a substantial check
therefor.—Ypsilanti.A dispatch from Pinckney to the
Detroit papers says: "It is just noised
around that Frank Mowers and Miss
Ida May Miller, of this place, were
quietly married at Ann Arbor on Fri-
day of last week. When confronted
with the question the bride blushing-
ly owned that it was a fact. This makes
the sixth secret marriage for Pinckney
people and all from the best families."Lou Snyder, who was stabbed in the
left lung a Sunday, 24 years ago at his
home on south Milwaukee street, by a
neighbor named John Solodene, has
always suffered more or less from the
wound, but now more than ever be-
fore. Lou has the past few years re-
sided on his farm nine miles north of
the city, cultivating onions. Wednes-
day he was in the city, quite ill, and
desired to enter the hospital for treat-
ment. His assailant, Solodene, who
was imprisoned for two years, died
many years since.—Jackson Citizen.Ex-Justice Gibson was confined in
the county jail for about two hours
Monday morning. Now, it was not
for any offense that he had committed,
but simply through the forgetfulness
of a deputy sheriff, and the ex-justice's
feelings are considerably ruffled over
the fact. He had been allowed to go
into the jail to see one of the prisoners
whom he was to defend, and the deputy
locked the iron doors upon him and
there he was. It was not until his
name was called on the roll of the
Washtenaw county bar when the cir-
cuit court convened that the deputy
recollected where Mr. Gibson was and
and went and released him, steaming
with perspiration and indignation.—
Ann Arbor Argus.Rev. Adolph Roedel is the guest of his
brother, Fred, here this week.Junior social at the opera house, Fri-
day evening, October 15. Refreshments
served from 6:30 to 8 p. m. Program
begins at 8 p. m. Everybody come and
have a good time.Shophere rams for sale cheap. In-
quire of Ed. Daniels.Dr. King's New Discovery for Consump-
tion.This is the best medicine in the world
for all forms of coughs and colds and for
consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed.
It will cure and not disappoint. It has
no equal for whooping cough, asthma,
hay fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, la-
grippe, cold in the head and for consump-
tion. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to
take, and above all, a sure cure. It is al-
ways well to take Dr. King's new Life
Pills in connection with Dr. King's New
Discovery, as they regulate and tone the
stomach and bowels. We guarantee per-
fect satisfaction or return of money.
Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's
drugstore. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.

If everyone knew

The Superior quality
Of Hood's Pills,
Their gentle, easyAction, their prompt effect upon
The torpid liver and inactive bowels,
It would be only a short time when
They would be used to the exclusion
Of every other kind. Hood's Pills
Are the only Pills to take
With Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The One True Blood Purifier.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medi-
cine ever contained so great curative power in
so small space. They are a whole medicineHood's
Pillschest, always ready, al-
ways efficient, always sat-
isfactory: prevent a cold
or fever, cure all liver ills,
sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c.
The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Notice.

To the Patrons of the Chelsea Water
Works Company:We are now prepared to obtain for
our patrons, fire insurance in thoroughly
reliable companies on dwellings, barns
and contents, at a little less than half the
ruling rates in Chelsea for the past
five years.Chelsea is now listed as one of the very
best protected towns, by water works, as
far as extended, in Michigan.Your health, comfort and protection,
Chelsea Water works Company.The Sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla
are the largest in the world because
the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are
wonderful, perfect, permanent.Hood's Pills are the best family
cathartic and liver medicine. 25c.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No
beauty without it. Cascarella, Candy Cathar-
tic clean your blood and keep it clean, by
stirring up the lazy liver and driving all im-
purities from the body. Begin to-day to
banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads,
and that sickly bilious complexion by taking
Cascarella—beauty for ten cents. All drug-
gists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.WANTED—To exchange a few pairs of
boots for wood. Jacob Mast.FOR SALE—Baby carriage in good con-
dition. Inquire at Standard office.ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sar-
saparilla, because "100 doses one
dollar" is peculiar to and true only of
the One True BLOOD Purifier.FOR SALE—One "B Daylight" Kodak.
Inquire at Standard Office.R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 2JO,
meets the Second and Fourth Friday in
each month. The Second Friday at 2:30
p. m. The Fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.
R. M. WILKINSON, Secretary.

"THE WHITE IS KING."

Buy a White Sewing Machine. All
kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired.
HENRY S. COLYER,
CHELSEA. AGENT.

How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with ur-
ine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a
sediment or settling indicates an un-
healthy condition of the kidneys. When ur-
ine stains linen it is positive evidence of
kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to
urinate or pain in the back, is also con-
vincing proof that the kidneys and blad-
der 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 fulfils ev-
ery wish in relieving pain in the back,
kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of
the urinary passages. It corrects inabil-
ity to hold urine and scalding pain in pass-
ing it or bad effects following use of li-
quor, wine or beer, and overcomes that
unpleasant necessity of being compelled
to get up many times during the night to
urinate. The mild and extraordinary
effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized.
It stands the highest for its wonderful
cures of the most distressing cases. If
you need a medicine you should have the
best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents
and one dollar. You may have a sam-
ple bottle and pamphlet both sent free by
mail. Mention Standard and send your
address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Bingham-
ton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper
guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

MY NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

J. MAST.

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

"RACKET STORE!"

Whole lot more New Goods at the Corner store

Tea and coffee pots, 10, 25, 45 and 50 cents	Overalls with bib, 40 cents
Fire shovels, 4, 5 and 10 cents	Umbrellas, 90, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Fine Perfumes, 10 cents	Towels, 5, 10 and 15 cents
Good brush brooms, 10 cents	Whips, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25 cents
Ladies underwear, 20, 40 and 50 cents	Toilet Soap, 3, 5 and 10 cents
Childrens fleece lined hose 10 and 12 cents	Egg Beaters, 3 cents
Corsets, 25, 35 and 50 cents	Pancake turners, 4 cents
Slop pails, 25 and 30 cents	Stew kettles, 5, 10 and 15 cents
Shaving soap, 3 and 5 cents	Lather brushes, 5, 7 and 10 cents

Hand lamps, burners, wicks, shades,
lamps, dolls, looking glasses, hat
pins. Nice line of Enamel wear and other things too numerous to mention.

GIVE US A CALL.

H. E. JOHNSON.

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.

NEW

GROCERY STORE!

Having purchased a clean fresh stock of Groceries and
placed them in the south store of the Boyd Block
we invite the people of Chelsea and vicinity to give us a
call. Bring us your BUTTER AND EGGS. We
want 'em.Mr. Aaron Burkhardt 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 sev-
enth year, September 27, 1897. Courses:
Teachers' Commercial, Shorthand, Pen-
manship, 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 com-
mon 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 penman-
ship, reading, spelling, letter writing,
music, elocution, physical culture, debat-
ing 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 posi-
tions in our largest cities. Not one from
our teachers' course has failed at teach-
ers' examination during the past two
years. Drop a card for free catalogue to
C. W. YERINGTON, St. Louis, Michigan, 33

Two Millions a Year.

When people buy, try, and buy again, it
means they are satisfied. The people of the
United States are now buying Cascarella
Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million
boxes a year and it will be three million be-
fore New Year's. It means merit proved,
that Cascarella is the most delightful bow-
el 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 & Stimson and Dr. R. S. Arm-
strong.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-
LENSA, 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 ver-
ified, 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 de-
ceased, 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
held at the Probate Court 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 or-
dered, that said petitioner give notice to the
persons interested in said estate, of the pen-
dency of said petition, and the hearing
thereof, 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.

B. PARKER

Geo. H. Foster.

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

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

B. PARKER

Geo. H. Foster.

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

Local Brevities

Born—Sunday, October, 3rd to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gage a daughter.

Birth & Lehman have been moving their blacksmith shop a little farther west.

The subject for Sunday evening at the Baptist Church will be "A Manly Example."

The Michigan Association of Bean Buyers recently elected J. P. Wood of this place president.

At last the farmers wear a broader smile. It is caused by the fact of the arrival of the long delayed rain.

The seniors will present the comedy drama "The Stolen Will," at the opera house, Chelsea, in a short time. Watch for the date.

Mrs. A. S. Barlow has purchased the vacant lot east of W. F. Hatch's residence on Middle street east, and will erect a house thereon.

The ladies wishing to take up the course of French lessons with Mrs. James Bacon will please meet at her house on Monday, October 18, at 7.30 p. m.

Miss Lydia Graham has moved her dressmaking parlors from over W. P. Schenk & Company's store to the building occupied by F. Staffan & Son.

Christian Culture Courses under auspices of the B. Y. P. U. were inaugurated last Monday night. Any wishing to join them please give their names to Mrs. Baich.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a reception to their pastor and family next Tuesday evening, October 19, in the parlors of the church. All are most cordially invited.

On Wednesday evening, October 20, 1897 the Epworth League will give a free social to its members, in connection with its business meeting. All members are requested to be present.

Mayor Maybury of Detroit is agitating the question of a Michigan exposition. He has been down to Nashville and is quite enthusiastic in his desire that Michigan should hold something of the kind.

The truancy law has been amended so as to include all children between the ages of eight and sixteen years. Attendance must commence with the fall term and continue for four consecutive months. School officers are obliged to enforce the law.

William Buerle while at work on the residence of G. Hutzel, Tuesday afternoon placed a ladder against a piece of scaffolding which slipped while he was nearly to the top of the ladder, letting him fall in such a manner as to break his right arm.

Word has been received from Herman Schatz, who started for the Klondyke some time ago, that he was getting along all right, and that he expected to be in Dawson City by September 20. He is enjoying good health and has plenty of provisions and expects to get through the winter all right.

The Michigan Central will sell excursion tickets to Kalamazoo from October 12 to 15 for one fare for the round trip. Good to return October 16. They will also sell excursion tickets to Grand Rapids from October 25 to 29 for one fare for the round trip. Good to return not later than October 30.

The Misses Louella Townsend and Mamie Fletcher entertained the F. T. K. Club at the former's home on Saturday last. Those present from out of town, were the Misses Sadie Larzelere, Cleora Watkins and Messrs. Claud Raymond, John Lemm and Eugene Close of Grass Lake, E. A. Mellencamp of Ypsilanti and F. J. Mellencamp of Jackson.

Word was received here Friday from Dowagiac that Miss May Trouton, who had gone to that place about three weeks ago, had died suddenly. Her remains were brought to this place Saturday afternoon, and taken to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Trouton. The funeral was held from the Baptist Church, Monday afternoon, Rev. J. S. Edmunds conducting the services. Her remains were laid at rest in Oak Grove cemetery. The afflicted family has the sympathy of the entire community in their deep affliction.

In certain sections of Barry county and the adjoining counties they have what they call monthly auction sales, when farmers from the surrounding country bring what they may have to sell and it is all put in a bunch and auctioned off, each one paying a certain per cent of what his article may bring to the auctioneer. One at Nashville last week called together a large crowd and a heap of stuff. In this way one farmer gets rid of what he has no use for and gets the money out of it, the others get what they want without costing them much money, and the town gets the benefit from both sides.—Ex.

About 25 young friends of Florence Hesselewerdt gathered at her home on Washington street, Saturday last to help celebrate her eighth birthday. All went home happy wishing, there would be such a party every day.

A warning to people who are prone to lavish attention on their pet tabbies, comes from Chillicothe, O., where the cause of the recent spread of diphtheria has been discovered by the board of health. The result of that discovery is that a war is being waged against cats, and a bulletin has been issued prohibiting children playing with their feline pets. It has been noticed that the mortality among cats there has been unusually great recently, and within the past few days the health officer made an examination of dead cats. The startling discovery was made that all these cats had died of diphtheria.

If a man is the owner of a bull pup worth two dollars, he cherishes it as the apple of his eye and will not let him be around at night all over town. But if he is the father of a boy it is a different matter. He is turned loose at the age of about ten years to go to the devil if he choose—and he generally chooses and then people wonder where the army of tramps, bums, loafers, dead beats, gamblers and drunkards come from each decade. They are germinated from the poor seed gathered from our homes and sown broadcast on our village streets. Perhaps your boy is making a growth in that direction. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap" is as eminently true in this regard as any other. At all events, the boy ought to be given an equal chance with the bull pup.—Ex.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Remember the mandolin and guitar duet at the Junior social.

An eighth grade boy in declining a masculine noun said, "It is masculine gender."

Every other hour in the day the scholars in the ninth grade room sit three in a seat and two or three sit at the table.

On Monday morning three scholars were walking about the ninth grade room because there were not enough seats.

Don't fail to hear Mr. Burg sing at the Junior social Friday, October 15, 1897.

Miss Lillian Gerard visited the high school Friday last.

The Seniors have begun to read Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar".

The Geometry class have taken up the set of complication commonly called solid Geometry.

The Seniors attended the funeral of Miss Mae Trouton Monday afternoon.

Mr. Whinery gave a minute's talk on drawing before the high school last Friday. He is trying to organize a class in drawing here.

Do not forget the Junior social at the opera house, next Friday evening.

The Seniors intend to repeat the drama "The Stolen Will," which they gave last July, in the near future.

Miss Marie Bacon visited the high school Wednesday forenoon.

The German class is enjoying a series of written lessons this week.

Mrs. Congdon of Manchester, called at the high school Wednesday.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and sick headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2025 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Glazier and Stimson's drug store.

A few buggies left for which I will make low prices. C. STEINBACH.

Dr. Walker's next regular monthly visit to Chelsea, at the Chelsea House, is Friday, October 22. Dr. Walker is highly recommended by the press and patients wherever he has visited. All wishing to consult an expert in chronic diseases will make no mistake in calling on the Doctor, on his next visit to Chelsea, Friday, October 22. Remember the date.

Just received at C. Steinbach's the finest lot of horse blankets and robes of all kinds, that ever came to Chelsea. In order to turn them into cash quickly I will give bargains that will move them at once. Come and inspect them and get prices.

Lost—A pair of gold bowed spectacles in a case. Return to Standard office.

NEW FALL

MILLINERY!

LATEST STYLES OUT.
EVERYTHING NEW.
PRICES VERY LOW.

ELLA M. CRAIG.
OVER THE POSTOFFICE.

Personal Mention

Wibur VanRiper is at Lealie this week.

Charles Elsie spent Sunday in Dexter.

Miss Minnie Allyn is visiting friends in Dexter.

Victor Hindelang of Albion was in town Sunday.

Miss Lena Foster was a Dexter visitor Sunday.

William Bacon has been at Mt. Pleasant this week.

Mrs. Amosa Gilbert is in Ann Arbor this week.

Mrs. R. A. Snyder spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Delos Spencer is spending some time at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Reese are visiting friends at Jackson.

Miss Nina Crowell is visiting friends in Grass Lake.

Edward Hagan of Detroit is visiting friends here.

Miss Nellie Warren is the guest of Mrs. R. A. Snyder.

May Congdon was the guest of Hiram Pierce, Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Lewis of Cadillac is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schumacher spent Sunday at Jackson.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson spent the first of the week at Detroit.

F. F. Stone of Stockbridge spent Monday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Klein are visiting friends in Chicago.

C. E. Babcock of Grass Lake spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. George Monroe of Howell spent Sunday at this place.

W. W. Wedemeyer of Lansing spent Sunday at this place.

Frank Mellencamp of Jackson spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. M. Boyd and daughter Edith spent Sunday at Manchester.

J. H. Hollis is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. L. T. Freeman.

D. Boyd of Clio spent several days of the past week at this place.

Philip Bacon left Saturday for Detroit where he will attend school.

James Hudler is spending some time with his daughter at Detroit.

Richard Trouton of Toledo, O., was in Chelsea the first of this week.

George Beckwith of Detroit spent the first of the week at this place.

Carl Worch of Jackson spent Sunday with Miss Etta Belle Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schultz and son are spending this week at Detroit.

Mrs. Edna Martin has been visiting friends in Ann Arbor and Detroit.

Miss Ellora Knapp of Ypsilanti is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. Brooks.

Mrs. M. Eckert of Dowagiac was the guest of friends the first of the week.

Messrs. D. A. and H. A. Richardson of Franklin were in this place Wednesday.

Lewis Kilmer, who has been spending some time in Colorado, has returned home.

Mrs. J. Wolfer has gone to Jackson where she will spend the winter with her son.

Lewis Vogel will again be seen in Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wood, have been visiting friends in Chicago the first of this week.

Mrs. Frank Krum of Hamilton, Ont., was the guest of Mrs. L. Tichenor last week.

Dr. Thomas Holmes was in Ann Arbor Wednesday attending the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. W. Riggs of Elyria, O., is the guest of her grand-daughter, Miss Ella M. Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. Merchant Brooks have been spending some time in Ypsilanti and Detroit.

Mrs. T. McKune, Misses Tressa and Sarah Conlin and Bert Conlin spent Sunday at Adrian.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wood have been spending a few days with Mr. Wood's brother in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hudson were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Prudden, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gee of Pontiac were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Cushman the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arnold of Unadilla were the guests of Mrs. J. C. Taylor the first of this week.

Mrs. E. M. Hotchkiss of Buchanan, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. J. Stiegelmeier for the past two weeks returned to her home to-day.

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

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan
At the close of Business, October 5th, 1897.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 93,389.01
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	92,668.99
Banking house.....	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures....	3,861.83
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	51,062.04
Due from other banks and bankers.....	5,000.00
Exchanges for clearing house.....	64.32
Checks and cash items....	3,257.98
Nickels and cents.....	288.91
Gold coin.....	2,235.00
Silver coin.....	1,143.00
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	5,314.00
Total.....	\$262,475.08

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund.....	5,671.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	2,310.18
Dividends unpaid.....	156.50
Commercial deposits subject to check.....	22,546.42
Commercial certificates of deposit.....	74,357.01
Savings deposits.....	22,472.81
Savings certificates of deposits.....	74,961.16
Total.....	\$262,475.08

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

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

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1897.

THO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.
H. S. HOLMES
WM. J. KNAFF
W. P. SCHENK, Directors.

GOOD BREAD

Comes from using

JACKSON GEM FLOUR

Warranted

You get a fine glass tumbler free with every sack at

FREEMAN'S

NEW GOODS!

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

LOW PRICES.

MISSSES MILLER.

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.

H. Y. P. M. F. C. P.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE

Have your Photos made for Christmas Presents. Now is the time to make your

SITTINGS.

Don't wait until the last moment. We can't make our work in a hurry and give you a first class Job.

LAVETTS' PATENT ENVELOPES

For mailing Photographs. Ask for them.

E. E. SHAVER, Photographer.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

From This Time On

CASH

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

ADAM EPPLER.

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.



CON A HIGH 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.



AT LENA'S COMMAND

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Mrs. Carew shook her head.

"Truth is often stranger than fiction," she said. "You will not be surprised to hear that my husband and I did not agree for one hour. Before the sun had set on my wedding day, I felt sure that I had made myself miserable for life. We could not agree—we could not understand each other. He seemed to me a grim, stern guardian; I appeared to him a foolish, undisciplined child; and, after a time, the usual result was attained—the very intensity of his love changed into dislike."

"Our first violent quarrel took place about the time my father died. I had wept as one who could never be comforted. It seemed, however, to my childish mind, a source of some comfort to reflect that my father should have one of the finest monuments in Lima. My husband refused to listen to my request; it was all nonsense, sentimental rubbish—a plain headstone would do just as well as a marble monument. One hard word led to another. We had the most violent quarrel of our lives. It all seems very childish to me now, and very foolish; but then it was a terrible tragedy. We did not speak at my father's funeral, but when it was over he came to comfort me. I was lying, sick at heart, on a couch, and he tried to kiss me. 'Do not cry so bitterly, Grace,' he said; 'I will try to be very kind to you.' 'Do not touch me—I hate you,' I cried. 'Do you mean that, Grace?' he asked. 'Yes, I mean it. I am sorry that I ever saw you—I am sorry that I married you. I wish that I could be freed from you, and never see you again—I wish that I lay dead by my father's side! He stood quiet still while the torrent of my wrath rolled over him. When he turned to me again his face was as the face of the dead. Had he acted wisely, he would have borne with me until my humor had changed; as it was, he invested childish passion with the dignity of a woman's anger. He repeated, 'Do you mean that, Grace?' 'I mean ten thousand times more,' I replied; and he bowed and left me."

"After that we rarely spoke; when we did, it was to quarrel most violently—and I never failed to tell him how intensely I hated him. 'I believe you hate me, poor child,' he said to me once; 'and it is a hard belief, too. I married you because I loved you so dearly.' I cried out that I had never wanted his love. 'I believe that, too,' he said; 'but why did you let me marry you if you knew how little you cared for me?' 'Because I was a child, and a foolish one,' I cried; 'and I am so miserable now that I wish a thousand times over that I were dead.' He looked so strangely at me that I was frightened; there was a terrible expression on his face; his eyes seemed to flame. I saw the fingers of his hand clinch.

"Are you going to kill me, Peter? I asked. 'I do not know,' he replied. 'At times I think that the wisest thing I can do is to kill you first and myself afterward—anything would be better than this terrible pain which you make me suffer.' And from that moment I felt sure that he would murder me. I resolved upon running away. All the stories that I had ever read of jealous, angry husbands slaying their wives, all the horrible tragedies ever perpetrated, came back to me, and I felt quite sure that some such story would one day be told about me. I am no coward, but this idea took a morbid hold of me. I packed a small bag, collected the little sums of money that from time to time he had given me, and went away, hoping never in this world to see his face again. It was a strange coincidence, but on that very day a favorite and confidential clerk of my husband's ran away; and from the advertisements that I saw, I had a strong conviction that my husband thought we had gone away together."

"From that day that I left the house of Peter Lennox, a frightened, terrible child, in fear and trembling, I have never held any communication with him. I was even coward enough to be pleased that he should have a completely bad opinion of me. I left Lima, and, with the few pounds that I had, came over to England. Then something occurred that altered my whole life. Five months after I left my husband's house my dear son Beltran was born."

Lady Ailsa uttered a low cry of surprise; and for the first time during the telling of her story, Mrs. Carew's voice trembled and faltered.

"I did wrong, then," she said—"you will find it hard to forgive me. Mind, when I left Peter Lennox, I was but a foolish, ignorant child. Still I did wrong to conceal from my husband the fact that he had a son. I ought to have written to him at once, and told him, even had I hidden the child from his sight forever. I loved my little Beltran so dearly; he was a fine, handsome child, and in my passionate love for him I swore that he should be my own forever and that no one should ever share in his love. Before that time I had called myself Mrs. Lennox; now I resolved upon calling myself by my maiden name of Carew. I took all precautions, though, about my son—the registration of his birth, the certificate, go to prove the truth of what I say. Though I swore that Peter Lennox should never know even of his birth, still I arranged everything so that at any moment I could prove my boy's claims."

"It is a wonderful story," said Beatrix, in a low voice.

"I have but little more to add," continued Mrs. Carew. "When, after being in society for many years, I heard at last of Peter Lennox of Erceldoune, the great millionaire, it did not occur to me that it was my husband of twenty-four years before. I thought the name was a strange coincidence—that was all. The reality did

"No, madam. It is a subject we will not discuss."

"Then you refuse to listen to anything that I can suggest?" she said, proudly—and the ring of passionate scorn in her voice struck him as being somewhat familiar.

"You can suggest nothing practical," he replied. "Such a marriage would be most advantageous to you and your son; but it can never take place—of that you may rest assured."

Hitherto she had been standing where her face was in the shade and half hidden from him. She went now to the window and touched the blinds; they sprang apart and admitted a flood of sunshine. She turned and confronted him, her black velvet dress trailing on the ground, her hands raised half in denunciation, her keen, brilliant, passionate face flushing, her lips curling half scornfully.

"Peter Lennox," she said slowly, "look at me; do you know who I am?"

He looked at her quite indifferently.

"Yes," he replied, "you are the scheming mother of a scheming son."

"Look again," she said—"not at the ceiling over my head, not at the wall behind me, but at my face—look, Peter Lennox, and tell me who I am."

He looked indifferently at first, standing just opposite to the graceful, brilliant woman whose face had such strange repressed passion in it. Then gradually, slowly, surely, the indifference died away. Something of wonder, of incredulity, of surprise, of fear, came in its place; his lips grew white and trembled, the dawn of new and great emotion came into his eyes, the calmness of his face departed—he tried to speak, but the sound died away on his lips.

"Who am I?" she repeated.

He raised his trembling hands as though to ward off a blow; all power of speech had gone from him.

"I will tell you," she said. "I am Grace Carew—Grace Lennox, your wife; and you have disinherited your niece because you were hard, stern, cold of heart, cruelly unkind; because you did not know what human love meant; because you trampled my girl's heart under your feet; because you could not and would not understand what a sensitive, warm-hearted, loving nature required; because you wanted to reduce me into a mere machine for regulating your house and saving your money! What was it to you?" she continued, in a passion of scorn, "that I had a quick, changing, sensitive soul, that I had a warm, tender nature, that I was blithe of heart and gay by nature? Less than nothing!"

He held up his hands in deprecation.

"You did not understand me," he said. "I loved you all the time."

A slight, scornful laugh was her answer, and then her face flushed.

"You loved me, yet you suspected that I had run away with a clerk in your office. I was but a child when I ran away, but—understand me clearly, Peter Lennox—I ran away because I did not love you, and because you made my life miserable. Understand that, since I left you, my life has been filled with hard work; but it has been spotless, and you may trace every movement of it. There is another thing, Peter Lennox. My son Beltran is your son, the lawful heir of Erceldoune. He was born five months after I left you. I have every necessary proof to place in your hands. Mind what I say: I did wrong in keeping him from you; I should have given you your son. But I loved him too well; I could not part with him. He is like your brother, it appears, the Lennox who was called 'Prince Charlie,' and not like you."

He made no answer, but a strange gray pallor came over his face which touched her as words could not have done.

"I am very sorry for the past," she said, quietly. "I have been sorry ever since I fled from my home. I was very young and thoughtless."

But Peter Lennox made no answer. The tall, stern figure swayed to and fro, and then he fell with a low cry at his wife's feet. She bent over him. "I am truly sorry, Peter," she said, but he was unconscious, and, seeing the gray tint deep on his face, she began to fear that he was dead.

A few hours later Peter Lennox opened his eyes and found himself lying in a charming room. At first he was puzzled to know where he was, and what had happened to him; there was a dull ringing in his ears, a strange confusion in his brain; a queer uncertainty troubled him as to his whereabouts, a heavy kind of wonder and pain.

He looked about him; it was an artistic room. In all his superb mansion there was nothing like it. Then his eyes fell upon the figure of a woman kneeling by his side. Gradually all returned to him, and he knew that he was looking in the face of his wife Grace; he knew also that he had had a narrow escape from death.

"Grace," he said feebly—and his voice seemed to come from a distance—it had a faint, feeble kind of sound—"tell me all about it again. I cannot imagine that it is really true."

SOLDIERS AT HOME.

THEY TELL SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

How the Boys of Both Armies Whittled Away Life in Camp—Forging Experiences, Tireless Marches—Thrilling Scenes on the Battlefield.

Private Smith's Story.

Henry H. Smith, the well-known cotton broker of Atlanta, Ga., is a model business man, and apparently the last person in the world to take any liberties with a stranger. But appearances are sometimes deceptive, and Smith makes out a strong case against himself in a story which he occasionally tells when he attends a Confederate reunion.

"In the early part of the war," said Smith, "I was a private soldier under Stowell Jackson in Virginia. At that time I was a mere boy, and my gun was almost as big and heavy as I was. You can imagine how tired and hungry I was after I had marched two days without any food. A driving rain-storm came on, and I could hardly drag my feet along the muddy road."

"A tent by the roadside attracted my attention, and I saw a gray-bearded face peeping out at the marching troops."

"Hello, old man!" I shouted; "got anything to eat in there?"

"Yes; what's the matter?" the man in the tent replied.

"I told him that I was hungry and had been marching two days without a scrap of food."

"Come right in," said the old fellow pleasantly.

"Into the tent I plunged in a hurry, throwing down my gun and smacking my lips in anticipation of a square meal."

"The stranger opened a camp chest and invited me to help myself. You should have seen the way I sailed into the ration. I ate ravenously, without saying a word, and for the time forgot all about my kind host."

"Finally he asked me if I would have a drink of water, and handed me a gourd from a bucket in one corner of the tent. I took a big drink and got ready to depart."

"You have been very kind to me," I said to my new friend, "and I would like to know your name."

"My name is Lee," was the answer. "Lee—what Lee?" I asked him—"not General Lee?"

"That is my name," was his quiet response.

"Well, I was taken aback, of course, but I was young and cheeky, and I made the best of it. Soldiers had no handkerchiefs, and so I wiped my hand on my breeches and gave the General's paw a cordial shake."

"He asked my name and told me to take care of myself as I left."

"A few days later my command was on the march, and had just reached a bridge when it was ordered to open ranks to let General Lee pass."

"I was standing at the head of the line, and when the General dashed up, followed by a negro servant riding on another horse, I could not keep still."

"Howdy, General!" I shouted.

"Why, Smith, my boy?" he replied as he pulled up his horse. "Here, Smith, get on this horse and follow me."

"The negro turned over his horse to me and I mounted him."

"I rode off with my commander, feeling mighty good, I can tell you; but those rascals at the bridge were bound to have their fun, and about a thousand of them set up a yell."

A Story of Gen. Logan.

The following story is told of the late Gen. Logan: "One night a farmer rode into Mr. Logan's yard and rapped with a whip handle upon his bedroom window. The lawyer raised the window and asked what was wanted."

"Here's \$10 and come along," whispered the farmer.

"But what's the matter?" persisted the lawyer.

"Never mind, but come along. I'm in something of a hurry," insisted the farmer.

"They rode out of Murphysboro side by side and when they got into the open country the farmer said:

"The truth is, square, that my brother Jim's been arrested for stealing a hog, and he wants you to defend him."

"Did he steal it?"

"I don't know. You'll see him in an hour or two and he'll tell you all about it."

"When Mr. Logan arrived upon the scene of the offense and arrest he found a strong web of evidence woven about his client. It was proven that the hog then lying in Jim Johnson's cabin was the one which Farmer Smith had lost. There was a blood marked trail upon the snow in the path leading from the Smith to the Johnson cabin, and a man swore to having seen Johnson dragging the hog to his cabin."

"There didn't seem to be much hope for the client, and the coming general told him so."

"I know it," said Jim Johnson, "but you don't know the people in these parts as I do. They are all Methodists and all Democrats. Now, in your speech touch lightly on the hog, but bear down on Methodism and Democracy."

"Mr. Logan obeyed. He talked merrily about the phenomenal intelligence of the jury and the devotion of himself and his parents to old-fashioned Methodism. He brought tears to their eyes by his touching allusions to their staunch Democracy. He purposely omitted the hog. To his astonishment, the jury acquitted his client in five minutes."

"He happened to visit Johnson's neighborhood the next spring. He called on Jim and found him turning up stubble."

"Tell me, Jim, how that jury ever happened to acquit you," said Mr. Logan.

"The farmer thrust his quid of tobacco into the other cheek and said: 'I don't mind tellin' you, now that it's all over, that every durned man had a piece of the hog.'"

A Rebel Relic.

In cleaning out the vault in his office at Lansing, Mich., a few days ago, Col. Richardson, assistant adjutant-general, ran across the original record of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, S. C. A. from April 1, 1863, to the close of the war.

How it came into the possession of Michigan is not known, but it is supposed it was captured by some Michigan company. It contains a detailed statement of the cost of all ordnance issued by the Richmond arsenal, and some of the prices are startling.

A saddle is listed at \$135; bridle, \$40; halter, \$25; horse brush, \$3.50; curry comb, \$3. All ordnance of metal was sold by weight, a vent punch of steel weighing one and one-half ounces costing \$2.30, while an eight-pound iron bar cost \$23.20.

The trap rocks of New Jersey and the dolerites of Staten Island are the strongest stones in the United States, their crushing resistance being twenty-four thousand pounds to the cubic inch.

Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment.

More and Greater

Are the cures produced by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by any other medicine. If you are suffering with scrofula, salt rheum, pimples, running sores, boils, plagues, dyspepsia, loss of appetite or that tired feeling, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may confidently expect a prompt and permanent cure. Its unequalled record is due to its positive merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
to the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills do not cause pain or grip. All druggists. 25c.

Greater than the Mississippi.
The volume of water issuing from the Yukon is greater than that discharged by the Mississippi. The Yukon discharges every hour one-third more water than the Father of Waters.

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

Don't be mean enough to think when your wife becomes unusually affectionate that it's a new dress she wants. It may be only a hat.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '93.

THE TURN OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help.

The nerves are crying out for assistance. Theory should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The Vegetable Compound is an invigorating strengthener of the female organism. It builds up the weakened nervous system and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

It does not seem necessary for us to prove the honesty of our statements, but it is a pleasure to publish such grateful words as the following:

"I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life and it has been a saviour of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."—Mrs. DELLA WATSON, 594 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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Cures where all else fails. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Ayer's

is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people right along for more than 50 years. That's why.

CHULALONGKORN, THE KING OF SIAM.

Chulalongkorn, the King of Siam, is one of the most progressive monarchs in the Orient. Unlike all of his predecessors, he does not believe in absurd adulation. No subject of his is permitted to bow the head to the ground whenever Chulalongkorn comes around. The king is now 44 years old and has 153 children and wives ad libitum. He was selected by the "great council" to rule over Siam in 1895, the



KING OF SIAM.

year of his father's death. As soon as he got into power this modern monarch began to make all kinds of reforms, many of which were curtailments of his own prerogatives. He asked his subjects to come up and shake hands with him like men. He proclaimed perfect religious liberty in all the realm of Siam, and told the Christians that they would be protected in their worship. He partly abolished slavery, built railroads and telegraphs, improved the rivers, opened schools, hospitals and asylums, and in one word, tried to make Siam look like the nineteenth century after instead of the nineteenth century before Christ. He plays billiards and reads Shakespeare.

Current Condensations.
The Court of Appeals of New York has held that it was no ground for a new trial because the jury in a murder case attended church on Sunday in custody of the Sheriff and heard a sermon on the prevalence of crime.

Hobo is a common word among the Sioux or Dakota Indians. They use the word in referring to young men who have nothing to do. An old chief will correct a son for any such tendencies by saying: "You act like a hobo."

A French princess has placed a considerable sum at the disposal of the superior of the School of Sisters of St. Joseph in Athens to found a home in the island of Santorin for the children of Greek officers killed in the late war.

The London Lancet says in an elaborate article that there is an absolute pathological identity in the symptoms of alcoholism and the condition of one madly in love. In both cases, that high medical authority remarks, separation is a cure.

An order has been issued by the India Government that no rifles sighted beyond 300 yards are to be shipped to India, and that rifles sighted above the maximum allowed will be confiscated. This order has caused some consternation among Birmingham gunmakers.

The Philadelphia school authorities tested the pile of coal delivered at one of the schoolhouses and found it thirteen tons short of the amount paid for. A similar shortage is reported at all the police stations and is believed to exist at all the public schools in the city.

M. Louis Genari, a lawyer of Nipm, made an excursion toward the Italian frontier, near Breil, taking a camera with him. As nothing was heard of him inquiries were made and it has been ascertained that M. Genari was arrested by Italian carabinieri, charged with being a spy. He is imprisoned at Genoa.

Samuel Henry, an old colored man of Wilmington, Del., while indulging in a hearty fit of laughter over a story told him by a friend, dislocated his jaw. Surgeon Hughes of the police station fixed it up for him, and he was so tickled over having it fixed that he broke out in another hearty laugh and it was thrown out again. The surgeon fixed him up again and dismissed him.

The managers are putting third-class dining cars on some of the English railroads.

CABINET IS MADE UP.

SAGASTA'S AIDS IN THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

One of Its Members Discloses the Policy of the Liberals Spain's New Premier Credited with Threats Should Uncle Sam Make Demands.

Bold Talk Is Indulged.
The new Spanish ministry is constituted as follows:

Senor Sagasta, President of the Council of Ministers.
Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Senor Grolizard, Minister of Justice.
General Corra, Minister of War.
Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine.
Senor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance.
Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior.
Count Xiquena, Minister of Public Works.

Senor Moret, Minister for the Colonies. The ministers after an informal meeting proceeded to the palace and took the oath of office.

In Madrid the cabinet is regarded as fairly strong, although some disappointment is felt that Senor Gamazo, Senor Maura, Senor Armiño and others who had been looked upon as probable mem-



SEÑOR SAGASTA.

bers are not included. It is understood that Senor Maura, who was the author of the first Cuban home rule bill, felt that he could not act satisfactorily with Senor Moret, while Senor Gamazo, who is a relative of Senor Maura, feared that his presence might imply a leaning toward the Maura scheme of reforms. Consequently Senor Sagasta was compelled to take less prominent men.

At a cabinet council it was decided to appoint Senor Amos Salvador, minister of finance in the Sagasta cabinet of 1895, director of the Bank of Spain. Count Romanones has been appointed Mayor of Madrid and Senor Aguilera prefect of police of that city.

Bold Talk by a New Minister.
A special dispatch from Madrid published in London gives the substance of an interview between a newspaper correspondent and an unnamed member of the new Spanish cabinet. The latter is quoted as saying that Senor Sagasta will carry out the Cuban reforms proposed by Marshal Martinez Campos ten years ago. These include the granting of autonomy to Cuba on condition that she shall take over the Cuban debt, including the war debt, and accept Spain's customs tariff.

Continuing, the new cabinet minister is said to have declared that Premier Sagasta would not consent to a customs union between the United States and Cuba, and that if the former were not satisfied Spain was prepared to fight, as the Spanish navy was regarded equal in strength to the navy of the United States. Further, if necessary, Spain, according to the cabinet minister, would have recourse to privateering.

In conclusion the new minister is alleged to have said it was impossible that Spain would consent to recognize the insurgent debt, but Premier Sagasta would not prevent the new Cuban Government dealing with it.

HUNDRED HOMES BURN.

Five Hundred Unfortunate Persons Left Without Shelter.

At Austin, Pa., fire broke out Monday afternoon at 2:45 in Weed's livery barn in Turner street. In five hours' time every building in town but five was burned to the ground. Turner street was the principal residence street of the town, and probably 500 people are homeless. The fire was started by a load of hay being run into a gas jet. In all, about 100 buildings were burned, mostly residences, among the losses being the Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church, opera house, Welch's meat market, Hellwig's drug store, Gallup's livery and Weed's livery. The loss is placed by insurance experts at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The town was practically without water supply, the mill pond on which it depended for water for fighting fires having been drained while undergoing repairs.

SIX KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Passenger Train Near Willow Springs, Mo., Strikes a Wagon.

A passenger train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway ran into a wagon containing seven persons at Dead Man's cut, three miles north of Willow Springs, instantly killing six and fatally injuring the seventh. The train was stopped and the remains of the dead and the injured were brought in. Conductor Hallaway says proper signals for crossings were given, but they were not heard. The crossing is considered one of the most dangerous in the country. The persons killed lived in Texas County, Mo., and were on their way to Arkansas to pick cotton.

Sparks from the Wires.
Crude petroleum has been found at Sun Prairie, Wis.

The accounts of ex-Postmaster Siple of Hamilton, Mich., who recently disappeared, have been found short.

Two masked highwaymen held up the Boonville stage near Ukiah, Cal., and J. R. Barnett, a passenger, was shot by one of the robbers and instantly killed.

A deal has been closed whereby Carnegie obtains control of the big Norrie Iron ore mine owned by the Metropolitan Iron and Land Company of Milwaukee.

Almost Inside Out.
The stomach that is not turned thus by a shaking up on the "briny wave" must be a well fortified one. The gastric apparatus can be rendered proof against sea sickness with that stomachic so popular among travelers by sea and land—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It defends the system against malaria and rheumatism, and subdues liver complaint, constipation and dyspepsia.

A Wide-awake Burglar.
First Burglar—It's no use tryin' dat place t'-night, Bill. De man an' his wife went in 'bout an hour ago, an' I heerd him tell her he'd buy her a diamond necklace to-morrow.

Second Burglar—What's dat got to do wid it?

First Burglar—Plenty! She won't be able t' sleep fer t'inkin' 'bout it, an' he won't sleep fer t'inkin' how he's got t' pay fer it.

Dainty Work for Dainty Hands.
To wash em, folders! It's no use no to face de colors. Fill a tub half full of warm water, to which add a little Ivory soap; wash each piece through de suds carefully, rinse in blue water, to which a little thin starch is added. Hang in the shade to dry. Iron on de wrong side, pressing down heavily to bring out de stitches, thus restoring their original beauty.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

The swan is not yet appreciated in America as a scenic attraction. On the Upper Thames the swans with their broods of young make beautiful pictures. In a stretch of thirty-five miles along the river 481 of the graceful birds were recently counted, and 108 of them belonged to the queen.

The B. & O. Railroad is having built ten express cars for the use of the U. S. Express Company on the B. & O. lines. These cars are to be 60 feet in length, of extra strength and so arranged that they can be used for the transportation of fine horses. They will be fitted up with removable stalls and when not used for horses will be placed in regular service.

A safe blower—the home guard.

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

Don't take it unkindly if your wife doesn't seem to appreciate the attention your friends pay her. She hates to be pitted.

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

A RUBBER. ST. JACOBS OIL

SORENESS AND STIFFNESS. It cures in two or three vigorous rubs.

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TO GIVE MORE than is promised has always been the practice of The Companion. The two hemispheres have been searched for attractive matter for the volume for 1894, and the contributors for the year include not only popular writers of fiction, but some of the most eminent Statesmen, Scientists, Educators, Explorers and Leaders of Industry.

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J. Zangwill
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Frank R. Stockton
Mrs. Burton Harrison
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and more than one hundred others.

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Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SPINDS, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Throat, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

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Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, many others.



We had a neighbor who suffered from a chronic skin disease, eczema they called it. He was always taking soda baths with wheat bran in the water, and fussing with cuticura soaps, ointments and resolvents. He used to be constantly scratching whenever he thought himself unobserved; sometimes his skin was red or raw and a little drop of water would exude in places now and then. All at once I noticed that he had seemed to be free from the annoyance for some time, and knowing that he had battled with it persistently for two or three years, I asked him what remedy had finally brought about a result so desirable and he told me Ripans Tablets.

"But Ripans Tablets are merely a cure for indigestion!" said I.

"I know that," he answered, "but the doctors all agree that eczema is one of the ways that indigestion manifests itself."

Our neighbor (Moody is his name) takes one Tabule every night of his life now, and if he has either indigestion or eczema he does not know it.

It must be a decided relief to him to be able to get along without so much scratching.

A new style racket containing TEN REPAIR TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—ten cents each. This new racket is intended for the poor, and the commonest. One dozen of the racket cartons (12 tablets) can be had by sending fifty cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, 20, 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single racket (25 tablets) will be sent for five cents.

DO NOT GET THE DUMPS.

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

When You Feel Mean and Irritable

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

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Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April 13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7th.
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WHAT HE MADE.
The Man Told, and Yet the Professor Was Not Satisfied.

Professor B—, who conducts the clinic of nervous diseases at — Medical college of Chicago, is himself a very nervous and easily irritated man. Recently at the close of a long clinic, when teacher and students were well tired out, the assistant rushed in and asked to have exhibited a very interesting case which had just arrived.
"Well, be quick about it," said the doctor, and he proceeded to emphasize some previous remarks concerning the influence of occupation upon nervous conditions, which point he proposed to illustrate in the case to be presented.
The patient, an awkward Swede, having been hustled into a chair, was now confronted by Professor B—, with the admonition to be brief and accurate in his replies, as time was limited.

"Now, sir, what do you do?" he commenced.
"Aw am not vera well."
"No. I say, what do you do?"
"Oh, yas! Aw verk."
"Yes, I know, but what kind of work?"
"Oh, eet es hard verk."
"Yes, but do you shovel" (illustrating with gesture) "or drive a car or work at a machine, or do—?"
"Oh, yas! Aw verk at a masheen."
"Ah! What kind of a machine?"
"Oh, eet es a big masheen!"

By this time the students were grinning broadly and whispering pleasant remarks, all of which caused the professor to redden and break into a volley at the poor Swede.
"Now look here, sir! I want no more of this. You answer the questions I ask you or go home. What do you make on this machine?"
A ray of intelligence lit up the face of the Swede and, with a confident smile, he said: "Oh, now aw understan yo! Yo! want to know wat aw mak' on the masheen, een't et?"
"Yes, sir, that is it. What do you make?"
"Aw mak' 17 cents an hour." And he and the class were dismissed.—Harper's Magazine.

HANDS OFF THE BIRDS.
Time was when man made ready war And in his caverned lair Banded his fellow's teeth and wore The trophies in his hair.
Time is when ruthless savage, swart, And slave of fashion, fair, Play God's sweet choristers to sport The trophies in their hair.
Where lies the cause of the doom? Who flaunt symbolic pain? The principals are those for whom The innocents are slain.
How long, Lord God, shall blood price gain Buy inhumanity? How long shall anguished stigma stain The brow of vanity?
Hands off the birds, whose worship pours From every templed grove! Let live earth's fittest metaphors Of beauty, joy and love! —Benjamin Lander in New York Times.

LONDON'S PAST PLEASURES.
How Its Inhabitants Amused Themselves a Century or Two Ago.

The Londoner in the long past might retire to Bagnigge Wells, near the present King's Cross, or Florida gardens, Brompton (Brompton was noted 100 years ago for its "salubrious air"), or the Marylebone gardens and Bowling Green, mentioned by Pepys as "a pretty place" so long ago as 1668, or the Baywater Tea gardens, which flourished till after the middle of the present century, there to sit in a summer house overgrown with honeysuckle and sweetbrier, drinking tea, then held in much esteem as a fashionable beverage, and eating cheese cakes, "heart cakes," Chelsea buns, syllabubs, jellies, creams, hot loaves, rolls and butter, while a band performed a concerto by Corelli or the last new composition by Mr. Handel, "The Master of Music," or a singer gave the last new song by Dr. Arne. Afterward his visitors might enjoy the privilege of drinking new milk from the cow and picking flowers and fruit, "fresh every hour in the day," a great attraction, doubtless, for Londoners at a period when fruit and flowers were neither so cheap nor so abundant in the metropolis as they are at present. Nor were more artificial amusements lacking. In addition to illuminations, fireworks and masquerades, attended by the world of fashion from princes downward, there were miscellaneous entertainments of every sort.

A high scaffolding was erected in Marylebone gardens in 1736 for a predecessor of Blonfin called "the flying man," who was advertised to fly down on a rope pushing a wheelbarrow before him. In May, 1786, Lunardi, the first aeronaut who went up in a balloon in England and was quaintly called "the first aerial traveler in English atmosphere" by contemporary prints, descended unexpectedly one afternoon in the Adam and Eve Tea gardens in the neighborhood of Tottenham Court road, then a resort of fashion, and was apologetically welcomed by the populace in acknowledgment of his flight. Later on aeronautic flights became a special feature of all these pleasure gardens. Ponds containing goldfish—a novelty in the middle of the eighteenth century—were reckoned as another of their special attractions and were advertised as "gold and silver fish, which afford pleasing ideas to every spectator."—Temple Bar.

Japanese English.
The Rev. Masazao Kagaren brought me a present of a tin of native preserved apricots put up at Nagano, bearing the inscription, "This apricot is very sweetest." Another tin—I think it was a sort of Japanese "Liebig"—was still more remarkably inscribed: "All the medicines of our company used to sell are not only manufactured of the pure and good material, but also, unless the article are inspected by the superintendent, they are not sealed. It is true that their quality is best. If there was suspicion about it, trust on official examination. If even in the slightest neglect the result is not good, our company should be responsible for it. Beware the trademark, sealing wax and wrapper of our company." In this connection I may remark on the curious signs in English (if composed in cheerful independence of outside help. I have seen the equivalent of the English "mangling done here" rendered "the machine for smoothing the wrinkles in the trousers" and "Washman, ladies only," "Clothing of woman tailor, ladies furnished in upper story," "Instructed by the French horse leech," (this adorned the door of a veterinary surgeon and referred to the tuition under which the gentleman was trained).—From "Mountaineering in the Japanese Alps," by Rev. Walter Weston.

Inopportune Shelling.
The troops were storming a temple or a palace, and O'Shaughnessy stopped before a mirror and stood twirling his mustache and admiring himself, though the bullets were whistling round him.
"Bedad, shangh," he said to himself, with a grin, "ye're a fine figure of a man."
Crash came a bit of lead, which started the said mirror into a thousand cracks, quite obliterating Shaugh's features.
"Bedad," said he coolly, "ye've sp'iled a foine view that I had of meself."—London Mail.

The Minister's Mistake.
In a rural parish in the Meams an Aberdeen divine, who had driven over in a hired vehicle, occupied the pulpit. Only one person attended service, and the minister apologized for the length of his discourse. His audience signified his approval of his preaching, and the minister continued. Guess his consternation when he discovered his audience consisted of his driver, who had been engaged by the hour.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The people of the United States read and support as many newspapers as England, France and Germany combined.

BLACK ROCKS.
A Story of the Early Days of the Connelville Coal Region.

A writer in Forest and Stream says that Elias Blank, one of the early settlers of what is now the great Connelville coal region, in western Pennsylvania, was among the first Americans to burn soft coal. How the thing came about is thus described:

One night Mr. Blank was aroused by a rapping at his door. Opening it, he admitted a famous Indian fighter, Lewis Whetsell, and a companion, Jonathan Gates, commonly known as "Long Arms."

"Friend Lewis," said Blank, "where have thee and our friend been and where bound?"

"I want to get out of here at once," said Whetsell, "and Long Arms is of the same opinion. This country's bewitched, and Long Arms and I are nearly scared to death."

"Friend Lewis, thee must not tell such stories to me," said old Elias. "Thee knows I am thy friend, and I have saved thee when a price was on thy head. I know thou art a man of courage, and friend Jonathan Gates, whom some call Long Arms, fears nothing on earth, and I'm fearful nothing anywhere else, and yet thou tellest me that he and thee are scared even all, most unto death. Shame on thee so to declare before thy friend, who loves ye both as he were thy father!"

"No, no, Elias," said Whetsell, dropping into the Quaker speech. "I tell thee no lie. We are scared. Yesterday afternoon we were in hiding about a mile from Dunkard creek, and in the evening we built a fire under the bank very carefully, and we got some black rocks to prop up a little kettle and put them beside the fire rather than in it, and the black rocks took fire and burned fiercely, with a filthy smoke and a bright light, and Long Arms said the devil would come if we staid, and we grabbed our kettle and poured out the water and made our way here, leaving the black rocks to burn."

Elias Blank was much interested. He did not tell Whetsell what the black rocks were, but he found out exactly where the men had made their fire, and when they went away he gave them each a new Ezra Engle rifle, a knife and a tomahawk, with four pounds of powder and a supply of lead.

Then he hunted up their camping ground, found the "black rocks" and opened a coal bank into one of the river hills, and this coal bank is still in existence in a 12 foot vein of coal that is absolutely free from slate and burns like pitch.

Resting at Unyanymbe.

My march is nearly over. I have got back into well beaten tracks and am even occupying a house where nearly every Englishman who has entered this region of Africa has lain and groaned over his fevers, his delays and the thousand and one troubles incidental to African travel. Livingstone waited here with patient resignation for months, ruminating no doubt upon the great lake, anon on the "great open sore of the world." Stanley barricaded and looped his walls in the war with Mirambo. Here Cameron groaned over his fevers and his delays, and before me rises the picture of Murphy, stout and burly, sinking with a groan to the ground, and Dillon, blind and helpless, lying wearily on his couch. In later times Captain Carter of elephant fame had to flee from the house as from a house infected, and but a few days ago his Scotch assistant and two Belgians were on the point of shooting each other with their revolvers, and last of all, to close this "strange, eventful history," here lies yours truly, resting from his long and lonely march and feeling as if his work was over.

I am at the present moment, a prey to that horrible scourge, prickly heat, making me feel as if needles were oozing out of every pore of my corpus. Mosquitoes by the million buzz about my ears, but sing no pleasant love song to my maddening brain. I am also a martyr to certain volcanic eruptions vulgarly known as boils, which prevent me from sitting, lying, walking or standing with any degree of comfort. Then the temperature is so high that at midday I have not got out of my pyjamas, while to get a breath of air I have continually to resort to the fan.—Biography of Joseph Thompson, African Explorer.

Clean Shirts in Germany.

The Berlin Boersen-Courier tells about a German's invention of a paper shirt front which is intended to appeal to the large number of continental Germans who wear dummies. The shirt front has a paper collar polish and is in seven layers. As each layer is torn off it reveals another white, glistening front. Thus from one paper dicky the wearer may evolve a clean paper shirt front for every day in the week. The dicky is made to button to any kind of shirt. It costs but 30 pfennig, or about 7 cents; consequently the expense of a clean front is but a cent a day. In view of the prevalence of the dicky habit in Germany the inventor has taken steps to manufacture his compound shirt fronts in large quantities.

Acids and the Teeth.

It is a dentist's word that acids are quite as injurious as sweets to the teeth, unless their traces are promptly removed. Oranges or apples eaten at night need the brush as certainly as do candy and other sweets. If persons would be careful, too, what is taken before a teeth filling appointment, those with sensitive teeth will find some mitigation to their suffering. Acids that set the teeth on edge are particularly to be avoided.

Good Argument.

Yablesy—Mudge, what makes you laugh at your own stories?
Mudge—Why shouldn't I? If they were not worth laughing at, I would not tell them.—Indianapolis Journal.

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

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

BENEFICIARIES OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGDOMS TIMES,"

Kingsboro, 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 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. NASHLEY, 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; the second relieved my chest; the third removed all soreness from my lungs; the fourth day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.

None but the best.

Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

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

W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers.

Arkansas City, Kansas.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

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

Neodesha, Kan., Dec. 24, '98.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 24, '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 of my life above a whisper. I tried every known remedy, but to no avail. In desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four C." The first dose relieved the least objection, from oldest to youngest, and it is particularly noticeable that even the youngest children are cured. A single dose will almost immediately relieve the most severe cases of acute laryngitis. In my family "Four C." is simply indispensable and I recommend it to all who are afflicted with it.

Yours,

J. R. HULLIN.

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. R. HULLIN, Manager,

Office Commercial Printing Co.,

105 South Clark St.,

Chicago, Nov. 24, '98.

R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in treating and curing my children.

As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but I have to confess that a test of your "Four C" remedy has convinced me that it is a remedy of great value and it is particularly noticeable that even the youngest children are cured. A single dose will almost immediately relieve the most severe cases of acute laryngitis. In my family "Four C." is simply indispensable and I recommend it to all who are afflicted with it.

Yours,

J. R. HULLIN.

CONTRACT TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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

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