

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 36.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 452

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FALL LINE OF

WINTER GARMENTS.



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

FIVE DOLLARS!

In Jackets we are showing a good assortment of Styles in rough and smooth 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 6 750 yards Light colored outing remnants others 7 cent quality, our price 5 cents.

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

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

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

OUR BARGAIN DAY

Is Every 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.

NARROW ESCAPE

Emma Schallennmuller Badly Burned While Filling a Gasoline Stove.

SPILLED THE FLUID ON HER APRON

And When She Lighted the Stove Her Clothing Ignited.

About 10 o'clock Wednesday morning Miss Emma Schallennmuller, who was employed as a domestic in the family of Adam Eppler, was filling the tank on a gasoline stove. She spilled some of the fluid on her apron, when she lighted the stove the vapor from her apron ignited and in a second her clothing was in flames.

She rushed into the hall and Bert E. Turnbull, who heard her cries, ran to her rescue, and in his attempts to smother the flames, his hands were very badly burned.

Physicians were soon on hand and an examination showed that the young lady's left arm and side were badly burned and at present she is at the home of Mr. Eppler where she is receiving every attention.

Mr. Eppler also received some severe burns in the attempt to extinguish the flames, and Mrs. Eppler had an apron which she was wearing, catch fire, but she succeeded in removing it before she was burned.

Market Report.

The market continues steady at 87 cents for the best red and 86 cents for white wheat. Rye 42 cents. Barley 75 cents. Oats 20 cents. Beans 65 cents. Clover seed \$2.75. Apples 50 cents. Potatoes 40 cents. Onions 35 cents. Hay \$5. Chickens 5 cents. Eggs 13 cents. Butter 14 cents. Receipts are free now and likely to be till after the holidays unless prices decline materially from what they are now. The new tariff on hay, beans, barley, chickens and eggs, has not kept the price on these articles as high as many people expected. It may help them some later.

From the Klondike.

The following, taken from the Pacific Wave, published at Seattle, Wash., has reference to a former Chelsea boy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Everett:

Mr. Fred Everett, of Seattle, who took the course in mineralogy at the University last year, was one of the first to outfit men and send them to the Yukon. He sent three men there early last spring, and lately heard from V. C. Gorst, who was a student here a part of last year and the first student to go to the Klondike. He was outfitted by Mr. Everett and left April 5th, via Dyes and Chilkoot Pass and reached Dawson City June 21st. His letter is dated July 9th, and we give below a part of it, which shows what he did the first eighteen days.

"We went up Henderson Creek and located a claim. I was offered \$500 for half interest but did not sell. I have worked just two weeks at \$15 a day, and can work all winter at the same price for this man. This has given me \$180. A man gave me his old dump where he washed his dirt this spring, and I work on that evenings, making from \$2.00 to \$3.00 an evening. I have located a bench claim on Eldorado creek (near here), and am just doing enough work on it to hold it until I find out how other bench claims turn out. I am in a good place to watch stampedes, and you bet when I hear of anything I will be there.

What the papers say of this country is all right. They don't give it praise enough to do it justice. I wish you could see the gold packed on boats. Men carry it on their shoulders and some pack it down the streams on horses. This is the only country, Fred, and if we do not strike it before a year from next fall I am no good.

Yours in haste,
V. C. Gorst.

State Sunday School Convention.

The attention of all persons connected with or interested in Sunday School work, is called to the fact that the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Michigan State S. S. Association will be held at Port Huron, November 16, 17 and 18. This gathering being international and interdenominational in its spirit and aims, and withal spiritual, edifying, educative in its methods, we can confidently commend it to the general patronage of the public.

The committee would specialize a few matters:

First—The sessions will be held in the new and magnificent auditorium now approaching completion.

Second—The program already adopted will be eminently practical and helpful,

and ably sustained from outside the State by Alfred Day, general Secretary of the Provincial Association; Mrs. J. W. Barnes, of New Jersey, a Primary worker of national renown, and E. O. Excell, of Chicago, who will conduct the song services; and by representative talent within the State. It is expected that some member of the International Committee will be present.

Third—One-half day will be given to a Field Worker's Conference, in charge of Mr. Day; and a half day to Primary methods, the discussion of primary principles, etc., led by Mrs. Barnes, and in addition several important conferences will be held, independent of the regular program.

Fourth—The Michigan R. R. Association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Michigan. Dates for the sale of tickets, November 15th and 16th. Return limit 19th, 1897.

Fifth—County and township associations are entitled to two delegates each, besides their officers; and every Sunday School in the State should send its Superintendent and one delegate.

Sixth—Entertainment, so far as lodging and breakfast is concerned, will be provided by the people at Port Huron; dinners and suppers will be provided at 20 and 25 cents each.

Programs in full, with further details, will be supplied to the school and workers soon.

FROM NEW YORK.

Glen C. Stimson Gives the Standard His Impressions of New York.

Albany, N. Y., October 12, 1897.

Mr. Editor:—I have often remembered my promise to you of a letter for the Standard readers, setting forth my experiences and impressions of the "East." When I assumed this obligation it seemed to me an easy task; but now that I have seen this wonderful state and its most wonderful city, mixed with its people and lived their life with them, the prospective wonders have become the ordinary and left me without any vivid impressions of which to write.

I suppose however, I must mention the Hudson river. Everyone has heard this called the Rhine of America. My first impression of the river was not, as is generally the case, the most pleasing and I hope not the most lasting. As I first saw it I concluded that though its figure might be more slender yet its complexion was not nearly so good as Cavanaugh lake. It looks as though it needed some of those sarsaparillas we read of on bars. However, like a person with big feet and tan shoes, it isn't the head that attracts attention. Down the river, not at the head is where you find the scenery. There it finds its way among hills rising precipitously a thousand feet and more from the water. When I first saw them they did not impress me greatly, but last Saturday they were crowned with a glory of richly colored autumn leaves, changing color magically as the cloud shadows and wind played over them. Then it was that I realized the impress of the scenery upon me. If the shores of this river are feminine gender I no longer wonder that a man of war would hug them. (I am writing impressions, not new jokes.)

As I looked from the river away to the summits of the Catskills I felt that I had an inspiration equally as good as Washington Irving and being the same inspiration I should likely have said the same words that he did—I have Rip Van Winkle by me now—and so I simply refer you to Irving's Sketch Book for descriptions of this region. At Tarrytown, where I stopped recently, the people were celebrating the 200th anniversary of a little Dutch church that figures in some of the quaint tales of the above mentioned author.

Below the Catskills and near to the city of New York are the Palisades. These are perpendicular walls of rock rising abruptly from the river's edge. The formation is greatly like the gorge below the falls at Niagara, of which you all have at least seen pictures.

But I am aware that your interest does not center about the natural scenery covered over with its manifold autumnal tints, as it does about the hurrying, seething, rushing caldron of New York City. I know that upon my first arrival, it gained my attention completely. I entered the city at night, and from a direction that I had never counted as the way by which I should come down upon it. As I stepped from my car, which was of the New York, New Haven & Hartford suburban service, I found myself at the 29th street station of the Third Ave. elevated road. That meant no more to me than it does to most of you, but I kept moving until I reached the Grand Central Depot and from there I was able to locate the hotel I wanted to reach. However New York is not an intricate city to get around in, and in less than a day one can go where they like without direction from passing policemen. One does not half realize in what an immense throng he finds himself until you return to the smaller cities, for

then they seem quiet and sleepy as does Albany to day with its 100,000 people.

Broadway at night is a thrilling sight, lacandasant lights of many colors are so arranged as to form words and designs, and these hang over and at the side of the street, and brilliant windows, and busy fashionable crowds hurrying on, make a scene of delight and bewilderment. Of the mammoth sky scraping buildings, of which you have all heard so much, I can give no adequate description. You must see them to realize their immensity.

New York with its splendid streets, parks, buildings, theaters, hotels, churches, and people, is a place of recreation, amusement and business, permanently business, but what is the price you pay to live there! I don't mean in dollars and cents; that is plenty enough. I mean you pay the price of being an unknown atom. You miss the friendly nod of your friends and one only realizes what friends are until he comes down the elevator with a person who looks up over with a stony stare, probably all the while wondering if it would be quite proper and "English you know" to die in the same elevator if the boy should lose control. And then too where would you live? Leave your pretty home with a dove yard and go into some desert region and dig many big ditches crossing one another here and there, dig them five stories deep and then go down to the bottom and dig into the side walls and live there. Never speak to your neighbor only to complain of the noise of his children, and then occasionally walk up and down the bottom of your big ditch with your best clothes on and try to like it. That's what you do and the price you pay to live in New York.

The points one could mention would fill this page of the paper, but I realize the printer had rather set up local gossip so will close.

Yours truly,
G. C. STIMSON.

Real Estate Transfers.

Alice Barnes to D. C. Griffen, Superior, \$900.

Elos Goodman to Frank Goodman, Ypsilanti city, \$100.

Katherine Fisher to Maggie M. Nowlin Ypsilanti, \$10,000.

Olivia B. Hall to Henry and Lizzie Bliton, Ann Arbor city, \$500.

F. D. Pierson to Jennie E. Pierson, Ypsilanti city, \$400.

Clara S. Colman to John W. Maulbetsch, Ypsilanti, \$771.

George B. Alexander to George R. Alexander, Ann Arbor city, \$1.

Sara J. Sutherland to Reese J. Lewis, Pittsfield, \$1.

Reese J. Lewis to Newton A. Lewis, Pittsfield, \$1,000.

S. W. Twichell to Charles Standemann, Ann Arbor, \$500.

A. H. Traver et al. to Isaac Sherk and wife, Ann Arbor city, \$550.

H. Olcott to C. L. Dow and wife, Ann Arbor city, \$2,800.

T. Laubengayer and wife to Virginia Stabler, Ann Arbor city, \$4,500.

L. W. Gleason to Jos. H. Taylor, Ypsilanti city, \$400.

Mary S. Tibbals to Bruno St. James, Ann Arbor city, \$800.

Lucella Case to Elenor Root, Manchester, \$300.

Wm. Wagner to N. Schmidt, Manchester, \$275.

Herman Pierce and wife to Sherman Pierce, Lima, \$1.

Sherman Pierce and wife to Herman Pierce, Lima, \$1.

Conrad Schneider to John Koch et al. Ann Arbor city, \$1.00.

Rebecca Vinkle to George Vinkle, Dexter, \$1.

George Vinkle to Josephine H. Vinkle, Dexter, \$1.

Hattie Lambie to Margaret A. March, Superior, \$1,250.

Lewis J. Becker to Parson L. Bodmer, Ann Arbor city, \$1.

Charles E. Collins to Claude Collins, Dexter and Lyndon, \$2,000.

Chancey Stephens et al. to Sarah A. Barlow, Chelsea, \$280.

Stands at the Head.

August J. Bogel the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Arizona writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

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.

There
is
One
Sure
Way

of telling good coffee from poor coffee. That is by trying a sample. We will be glad to give you a small amount of any of our choice brands at

12 1-2c, 15c, 20c, 25c

AT THE

BANK DRUG STORE.

ASK FOR THEM.

Come to us for

Wagner's Cider Vinegar

AND

Pure Spices

You Will Find The
Bank Drug Store

The cheapest place to buy

SUGAR

the year round.

Syrups and Molasses!

Ask to see our light table syrup at 25c per gallon.

Pure sugar syrup 38c per gallon.

Dark sugar syrup 20c per gallon.

Try our New Orleans molasses at 25c per gallon.

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 pail family white fish for 38c.

23 lbs. brown sugar \$1.00.

Choice whole rice 5c a lb.

6 boxes axle grease for 25c

Best crackers 5c a lb.

7 cans sardines for 25c

6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.

25 boxes matches for 25c

Pure Spices and Extracts

7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c

Try our 25c N.O. molasses

Best pumpkin 7c per can

Fresh gingersnaps 5c lb.

5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c.

Heavy lantern globes 5c.

Pint bottles catsup for 10c.

Choice honey 12 1-2c lb.

Choice table syrup 25c gal

Sugar corn 5c per can

Good tomatoes 7c per can

Good sugar syrup 20c gal.

3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

HE STIRS THEM UP.

BRITISH OFFICIALS ASTONISHED
BY SHERMAN'S NOTE.

His "Tone of Surprise" Was Not Expected by Them—Comments of the London Times—The British-Venezuela Boundary to Be Settled Next Year

Reception of Sherman's Note.

The British foreign office officials appeared to be astonished at what they termed the "tone of surprise" assumed by Secretary Sherman in his reply to the note of the Marquis of Salisbury expressing Great Britain's declaration to be represented in the conference with Russia and Japan. The officials reiterate that the Marquis of Salisbury agreed to join in a conference of sealing experts representing the United States, Canada and Great Britain, but, they add, he did not agree to take part in a conference on the subject with Russia and Japan. The foreign officials will be unable to say what the British Government is prepared to do until Secretary Sherman's latest dispatch on the conference is received. The Times comments as follows: "Allowing for the peculiarities of American diplomacy, there is no reason to quarrel with Secretary Sherman's reply on the subject of the Bering Sea conference. We entirely disbelieve that Lord Salisbury in his oral communications with Ambassador Hay ever departed from the position adopted in his final note of July 28. But it is unnecessary to deal seriously with expressions of astonishment obviously intended to cover the failure of an attempt to bluff the British Government in a manner disapproved by the leading organs of American opinion."

Will Settle the Boundary.

The international court of arbitration which is to pass on the British-Venezuela boundary has been completed by the selection of M. Maertens, a distinguished Russian jurist, as umpire, and arrangements are being made for the assembling of the court at Paris during the late summer or fall of next year. M. Maertens will act not only as umpire, but also as president of the court.

BREVITIES.

The town of Ahus, Sweden, was almost wiped out by fire.

Clara H. Richards has been appointed postmaster at Dren, Alaska.

New papri discovered at Cairo by Jules Nicole prove to be verses of the poet Menander.

Ras Mekonnen, chief general in King Menelek's army, and 3,000 men were killed by Somalis.

The New York Sun has formally announced its change from Democracy to Republicanism.

Superintendent Greenwood of the Kansas City schools is planning to use newspapers as text books.

The sultan is making efforts to obtain the withdrawal of American missionaries from the interior of Asia Minor.

Commissioner of Immigration Powderly will try to bar out Louise Michel, the French anarchist, when she comes.

Henry C. Rouse, president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, is seriously sick at his home in Cleveland.

The London Daily News says there is a good prospect of a general treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

Oil is now used as fuel for the Cromer express on the Great Eastern Railway in England, which runs 130 miles at the rate of 78 1/2 miles an hour.

A plan is on foot to make the Yukon Valley a separate territory under the name of Lincoln, with Eli Gage of Chicago as its first governor.

The Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution have agreed upon a plan of union under the name Society of the American Revolution.

White Caps attacked the home of Dot Price, colored, near Milan, Tenn., but he returned their fire and killed William Sires and fatally wounded four others.

Thomas Coffey, manager of the Detroit office of the Vermont Marble Company, has been missing since Oct. 3 and his family and friends have become anxious about him. So far as known there is no news of him.

Ex-Banker F. V. Rockefeller, convicted of receiving deposits at his bank at Wilkesbarre, Pa., after he knew the bank was insolvent, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,400 and serve one year in the Eastern penitentiary. The prisoner is over 70 years of age.

Plans contemplating the investment of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 by Eastern capitalists in sugar factories and refineries have been consummated in Denver, and an agreement has been signed by 100 farmers pledging themselves to the cultivation of 1,000 acres of sugar beets.

At Harrisburg, Pa., Judge Simonton handed down an opinion dissolving the temporary injunction against the Capitol building commission in the equity proceedings brought by certain architects who competed for the prizes for making the best design for the proposed new capitol.

At Portland, Ore., Francis Seely, Government tax inspector, condemned 830 chests of tea which arrived from the Orient on the steamship Mounmouthshire. Several days ago he condemned 422 chests, consigned to a Chicago firm. The entire lot was found to be old, trashy tea, unfit for use.

Mayor Harrison will permit no knock-out boxing contests in Chicago.

Commander-in-chief Gobin of the G. A. R. has made the following appointments: Inspector general, Alonzo Williams, Providence, R. I.; judge advocate general, Eli Torrence, Minneapolis, Minn.; senior aid-camp, Milton A. G. Herst, Lebanon, Pa.

Col. J. Thomas Scharf, Chinese inspector at New York, has sent in his resignation, declaring that the Chinese exclusion act is a farce, cannot be enforced and results in the corruption of the Treasury Department.

EASTERN.

John F. Boynton, a well-known resident of Leominster, Mass., shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. Family troubles are believed to have been the cause.

Dr. Joseph W. Kelley, 23 years old, a graduate of the Holy Cross College and the Baltimore medical school, is said to be lying in a Brooklyn hospital suffering from yellow fever.

Sister Gonzaga, the oldest sister of charity in the United States and for over fifty years the superior of St. Joseph's orphan asylum, Philadelphia, is dead. Sister Gonzaga was born near Emmetsburg, Md., in 1812.

The Traction Iron Works has begun the construction of an aerial tramway from Dyea to Lake Linderman, for the Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation Company. The contract calls for completion of the road by Jan. 15.

Ethel Sprague Donaldson, granddaughter of Chief Justice Chase and daughter of ex-Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island and Mrs. Kate Chase, who was the belle of the court during the Lincoln administration, has gone upon the vaudeville stage.

Emmet C. Gibson is under arrest at New York, and if the charges against him are true he is the most astounding financier, promoter, check "kiter" and all-around swindler of the century. He lived in Chicago at one time, and is said to number among his victims Henry Clews and John Wanamaker.

At Philadelphia, the representatives of twelve breweries located in the central eastern part of Pennsylvania signed an agreement for the consolidation of the twelve concerns into one corporation, to be known as the Central Pennsylvania Brewing Company. The company will have a capital of \$10,000,000.

A forty-eight-inch water main at the southeast corner of 48th street and Madison avenue, New York, burst and flooded that select section of the city with 100,000 gallons of water. The flood stretched from 49th to 42d street and from 5th avenue across the tracks of the New York Central Railroad to 4th avenue. It was the greatest and most destructive accident of the kind which has occurred in the history of the city. Within the area mentioned thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed, residents were fearful that the foundations of their homes would be undermined, and the escaping water in many instances reached the gas meters and shut off the chance of seeing by gas light how much damage was done. In searching for the causes of this disaster there was a unanimity of opinion that it was due to the terrific blasting of rock at 48th street and Madison avenue. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is laying an electrical conduit system in Madison avenue above 42d street, and the blasting was done by its men. It was this heavy blasting which cracked the 48-inch main at 48th street and Madison avenue. The great stream of water which flows through the pipe at big pressure forced open the crack and caused a section of the pipe almost seven feet long and three feet wide to fall out.

WESTERN.

An earthquake shock was felt at New Madrid, Mo., but no damage was done.

One hundred carpenters employed at the trans-Mississippi exposition grounds, at Omaha, Neb., have struck. The men ask that the carpenters' union be recognized.

At San Francisco John H. Coville has been arrested on a telegraphic dispatch from Boston. He is accused of embezzling \$1,500 from Marshall P. Pollard of that city. When searched \$400 was found on his person.

Leigh Hough, brought to Owatonna, Minn., from Guthrie, Ky., charged with murdering Joe M. Clark, has made a full confession to Sheriff J. Z. Barnard and several witnesses. His confession clears three companions.

It is rumored among iron and steel men of Cleveland that John W. Gates will soon resign the presidency of the Illinois Steel Company to become the head of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, with plants in various cities.

State Senator F. Q. Felts has filed with the secretary of the Nebraska State board of transportation complaints and applications for orders to compel the express and telegraph companies doing business in this State to reduce their charges one-third.

On Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Frank Early was in the company of Nannie Fry Early's wife appeared and a disturbance followed. Early shot and killed his wife and fatally shot the Fry woman. Early and wife are colored and the Fry woman white.

Fire destroyed the flouring mill and warehouse of John M. Cain, at Atchison, Kan., together with the contents; the flouring mill and contents belonging to the Central mills; the Cain block, a two-story brick structure, containing four stores, and five small frame buildings. The aggregate loss is about \$75,000; insurance about one-third.

A practically inexhaustible mine of silicon has been found near the line of the Carson and Colorado Railway in Esmeralda County, Nevada. There are hundreds of acres of the mineral, which is almost pure. A Pennsylvania company has been formed and will soon put up a plant to develop the mine. Tests have proved that a fireproof paint and plaster can be easily and cheaply made of it, and it is superior to asbestos as a boiler covering.

News just received from Long Valley, Idaho, says that there has been a battle between the settlers and the shepherds, in which three men were killed and one dangerously wounded. Details are meager, but it seems that fifteen of the settlers warned the shepherds to leave the valley and when they refused, made an attack upon the sheep camp. Thirty sheep were fired by the settlers and a man named Barber was wounded. The shepherds then returned the fire, killing three of the settlers. The rest of the attacking party fled. It is thought that Barber was killed.

Victory for the laymen marked the opening hour of one business session of the Rock River conference at Chicago. Soon after the ministers had been called to order in the Western Avenue Methodist Church Rev. P. H. Swift, secretary of the committee of five, made his report. It recommended the adoption of the proposition for a constitutional change granting equal representation in numbers of preachers and laymen at the Methodist general conference held every four years. This proposition was favored by a unanimous vote. In addition the conference passed the resolutions favoring the laity, which was also presented Monday, after the laymen's association committee had

been heard by the clergy. As the action was expected, it did not arouse much enthusiasm, but the church members present, when the report was made and the action was taken, joined in hearty applause. At Dubuque, Iowa, by a vote of 141 to 8 the Upper Iowa Methodist Episcopal conference declared for the proposition to increase lay representation at the quadrennial general conference.

SOUTHERN.

At Atlanta, Hoke Smith, former Secretary of the Interior, has been elected president of the Board of Education.

In Chicco County, Arkansas, A. V. Bloss of Michigan sold the oak timber of about twenty sections of land for nearly \$2 a tree.

Miss Florence Holm, who was for two terms postmistress at Elizabethtown, Ky., is dead from the effects of morphine taken with suicidal intention.

Governor McLaurin of Mississippi has appointed Senator-elect Money to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator George, whom he was chosen to succeed in 1890.

Lightning struck a tree near Union Ridge, N. C., just as E. P. Huntman and his wife drove up. Mrs. Huntman died an hour afterward. Many others were seriously injured and are not expected to live.

West Virginia officials have called upon former Secretary of State Chilton to pay a balance of between \$15,000 and \$20,000, which he had collected as tax on charters, etc., and he has promised to do so in a few days.

J. R. West, a student at the Texas State University in Austin, became violently insane. He was put in a cell with another inmate, Thomas C. Deage, and choked him to death, although four attendants tried to tear him loose.

Bob Carter, negro, killed James Burch in a saloon at Breham, Texas, and then went to the jail to surrender. The next morning his body was found riddled with bullets and buckshot, lying about 100 yards back of the jail. A mob of unknown persons had pursued and killed him.

WASHINGTON.

It is said in Washington that E. D. Kotzebue, the Russian minister, will not return to the United States because of family reasons and his own ill health.

The United States board on geographic names has fixed the spelling of many Alaska names. "Klondike" is adopted, and what is commonly called Dyea is spelled "Taia."

Illinois Republicans at Washington complain because John C. Ingersoll, appointed consul at Copenhagen, is charged to Illinois. They say he has never been a citizen of that State.

The United States Government may protest against the action of Nicaragua in granting to an English corporation a concession that conflicts with that awarded to the Maritime Canal Company of New York.

President McKinley has appointed George H. Bridgman of New York minister to Bolivia. Ambrose W. Nauha is appointed collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Indiana. David W. Henry was appointed collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Indiana.

The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Twenty-five per cent, the Merchants' National Bank of Helena, Mont.; 12 1/2 per cent, the First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, Mich.; 12 per cent, the First National Bank of Port Angeles, Wash.; 10 1/2 per cent, the First National Bank of Dayton, Tenn.

The Postoffice Department has adopted a policy of general extension of the money order system. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath believes that any post-office wanting money order facilities should be given them. The total number of money order offices now in operation is about 22,000, and the number probably will be increased to 30,000 before the next fiscal year.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii is reported as very sick at her apartments in the Elbitt House in Washington. The former monarch returned from a trip to San Francisco in bad health. She had contracted a heavy cold on the journey eastward and a physician was at once summoned. She has since been steadily growing worse, and it is reported that symptoms of pneumonia have developed.

The Washington police have recovered what they believe to be the pistol with which Gaitanau shot President Garfield, and have put it in the cabinet at headquarters for safe keeping. The pistol was taken from police headquarters July 2, 1881, the day President Garfield was shot, by Col. George B. Corbitt, then district attorney. Subsequently it disappeared mysteriously and trace of it was obtained only recently.

FOREIGN.

Reinhold Stenzel, editor of the Hamburg Echo, has been sentenced to eight months in jail for lese majesty against King Leopold of Belgium.

The British steamer Hesperides, laden with iron ore, went ashore on Diamond shoals, Cape Hatteras, and is a total wreck. The crew was saved.

The national council at Berne by a vote of 98 to 29 has adopted a bill providing for the purchase of the five principal railroads of Switzerland at a cost approximating 1,000,000,000 francs.

The Spanish cabinet has decided upon the immediate recall of Gen. Weyler from Cuba. A decree will be issued appointing Captain General Blanco y Arenas, marquis of Pena-Plata, governor general of the island.

Senorita Evangelina Cosio y Cisneros has escaped from the Casa de Recogidas, at Havana, where she had been confined for several months on a charge of conspiracy against the crown of Spain, and of an attempt upon the life of Governor Berez, governor of the Isle of Pines.

Twelve hundred Japanese laborers are on their way to Honolulu from Japanese ports to fill contracts for plantation laborers, and it is asserted by prominent Japanese in that city that about 9,000 will be shipped there by the 1st of December. It is claimed that if the islands are annexed to the United States, Japanese laborers who are there under contract cannot be forced to return to their own country upon the expiration of their contract, and that they will have the same citizenship rights as will be accorded to the present citizens of the republic.

At the final meeting of the committee of the Indian famine fund at the Man-

son House in London the lord mayor, Sir George Fandell-Phillips, announced that the total subscriptions amounted to \$549,300. For every pound collected 10s 11 1/2d had been remitted to India, demonstrating that the expense of administering the fund had been most minute. There are still 1,500,000 persons receiving relief. The total of subscriptions from Great Britain, the United States, the British colonies and India, the lord mayor concluded, amounted to nearly \$1,500,000, and the total cost of the famine was over \$10,000,000. The lord mayor, in replying to the address of thanks of the secretary of state for India, referred gratefully to the efforts of Mrs. Hauser of Chicago as having been the initiator of the plan for sending large quantities of clothing to the sufferers in India from the famine and plague, adding that the clothing so collected was distributed with remarkable success.

The British Government's answer to the proposals of the United States and France for bimetallic by international agreement will probably be ready soon. There is evidence that the ministers are disturbed by the prolongation of the controversy over the monetary question in the press and wish to put an end to it. Two months ago they were strongly disposed to make such concessions to the United States and France as would have enabled those powers to convene a monetary conference. Sir Michael Hicks Beach obtained from the governor of the Bank of England a qualified assent to the conversion into silver of one-fifth of the reserve for the redemption of the note issue. The Indian Government was also consulted respecting the expediency of reopening the mints to the free coinage of silver. If the answer to that proposition had been as favorable as the reply of the governor of the Bank of England on the minor point of a larger use of silver in the reserves, Senator Wolcott's mission would have been completely successful in opening the way for a new session of the conference. That answer has not yet been officially revealed, but it has been received in London, and is believed in diplomatic circles to be unfavorable to reopening the Indian mints.

IN GENERAL.

Canada is negotiating a loan of \$10,000,000 in London for the purpose of taking up outstanding obligations of Canada and to assist in the railroad and canal developments of the dominion.

A terrible accident occurred twenty-five miles south of Monterey, Mexico, where a tunnel is being constructed by the Mexican National Railroad. A premature explosion of a blast occurred, killing four men outright and wounding ten others seriously.

The drought which has prevailed in Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, the eastern portions of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and other portions of Illinois, has been broken by abundant rains.

The British war ship Imperieuse, which recently sailed from Victoria, B. C., for Guatemala, carried, as a guest of Rear Admiral Palliser, Ernest Harris, a real estate man of Victoria. It is asserted that he went south to secure part of the treasure which Charles Hartford says he has located on Cocos Island. Hartford claimed to have located \$30,000,000 in gold, silver and jewels.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "While failures were the smallest ever known in any quarter since 1892, and business payments throughout known in September, the speculators who profess anxiety about Cuba, or fever at the South, or a municipal election, still have some influence. The productive force steadily enlarges, the distribution of wages affords an increasing fund for purchases, and the foundations are laid for a larger business hereafter. Crop reporters who have widely differed now agree in putting the yield of wheat from 580,000,000 to 590,000,000 bushels, which is nearly 200,000,000 bushels more than will be required for home use, keeping stocks as they were July 1, the lowest for seven years. With less favorable reports of yield, corn exports fall short slightly, with small difference in price. Cotton is unchanged in price, with larger consuming demand, though the big crop estimates do not appear to be disputed. Building, however, vessels on the lakes and seacoast, heavy orders for sheets, bars, rods and pipe have caused advances averaging 1/4 of 1 per cent on all classes of iron. Wool has now reached an average of 20 3/4 cents per pound, a rise of 8 cents since a year ago, with a much heavier rise on some qualities. Speculative sales still account for most of the aggregate. Failures for the week were 213 in the United States, against 296 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 46 last year."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; new potatoes, 28c to 50c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 44c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 47c to 49c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; clover seed, \$3.20 to \$3.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 3, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 46c to 47c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 45c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 winter, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; butter, creamery, 15c to 23c; eggs, Western, 10c to 18c.

RAIN FALLS AT LAST.

SHOWERS GIVE ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

Nine Parched Western States Are Well Sprinkled—How the Crops Will Be Affected Is Uncertain, but Good Pasturage Is Assured.

Baked Soil Is Soaked. The first signs of promise in many weeks appeared to the farmers Sunday throughout the Western States. A general opening of the clouds moistened the parched earth just enough to awaken the belief that Providence still reigns, and that the end of the almost unprecedented drought is at hand. In nine of the dozen or more States afflicted by the blighting dryness showers fell with a gentleness sufficient to soften the hard crust that has been baking for weeks on the fields and prairies.

A hymn of thanksgiving mingled with the falling of the rain in hundreds of localities. Countless numbers of farmers hailed the showers that visited their acres as their salvation from heavy misfortune. For days and days they have been waiting for a favorable time to put in their winter wheat. Such ground as would permit plowing at all was so dry that clouds of dust followed the plows across the fields. The fields that had been planted early in the beginning of the drought with winter wheat promised nothing for lack of water on the tender sprouts. It is now believed that much of the ground can be put in cultivation in time, taking it for granted that the drought is broken.

Reports received from the Government signal service show that rain has fallen very generally in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Upper Michigan and Illinois.

The visitation in Nebraska is the first rain of any consequence that has fallen for six weeks. Suffering Kansas got her first wetting in two months Sunday afternoon. Iowa received her share of rain at the same time.

In its effect upon the future crops the damage wrought by the drought cannot be estimated for many days, in the opinion of experienced observers. On regular cultivated soil, grain men declare, the contracted wheat area merely means a larger corn acreage next year, but this does not apply to the vast acres of prairie ground that have never been touched by a plow. Much of this virgin prairie sod was to have been turned over this fall in Nebraska and Kansas, but the drought has made it necessary for this work to be left over. To make such land available for next year's use it must be plowed in the fall and left to the elements until the next spring. It is too late now for such work to be carried out to completion.

One consolation has been found in the drought by the stock growers, while the farmer has found nothing to compensate him for the loss of his winter wheat prospect. The cattlemen declare the prospects for abundant and fine grazing on the ranges have not been so good in years. The grass has been extremely well cured by the protracted dry weather, and this fact is encouraging to the men who count their wealth by the head. Their only anxiety has been to supply their cattle with water sufficient to keep them alive. Now that the rain has begun falling their cup of joy is full, as they see the ponds and creeks and wells once more available.

BIG MONEY IN BASE-BALL.

New York and Boston Pocket a Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

"The Boston club will make fully \$150,000 this season," said James Mulcahey, who looked after the finances of the St. Louis team during the recent eastern trip. An employee of the Boston management estimated the profits of the club at the above sum in a conversation while the St. Louis team was playing in Beantown. One gatekeeper at Boston said that the average attendance there this season was the best in the history of the game. Ned Hanlon, the manager of the Baltimore, received \$9,000 as his club's share of the gate receipts for three games at Boston. New York will make at least \$100,000. Like Boston, the attendance in New York has been large from the commencement of the season. New York has the best paying grand stand in the league. The visiting clubs get none of this rake-off. New York paid St. Louis \$6,500 for six games this season. For one game, on April 29, the St. Louis club received \$1,500. Baltimore has made plenty of money, but the home patronage did not keep up big crowds in Baltimore. They say at Cincinnati that they will clear about \$80,000 on the season. Washington will also make big money, something like \$20,000. Philadelphia started off pretty well in the spring, but the poor work of the Quakers toward the finish cut the attendance down to nothing. St. Louis received \$3,000 less than it did in 1896 for its series in Philadelphia. Rench and Rogers will be lucky to break even on the season, so they say in Philadelphia. Cleveland's profits fell off one-half. In '96 and '97, when they were pennant favorites, the Spiders made a big money on the road. This season there was a big slump in their playing speed. The attendance in Cleveland has never amounted to much. The Pittsburgh club also fell behind in a money making way. The home attendance of this club fell off. Chicago's stockholders will receive good interest as a result of the season's profits.

Must Bid Above \$50,000,000.

Attorney General McKenna issued an official statement announcing that the Government had decided not to appeal to the United States circuit court, but to allow the road to be sold in consideration of the Union Pacific reorganization committee raising its guaranteed bid from \$45,745,059 to \$50,000,000. The road, he added, is to be sold to the highest bidder, but with a minimum bid guaranteed as stated.

President McKinley has decided to allow A. Benninger, an artist who resides at Brunnen, Switzerland, but who has studios in Paris and New York, to paint his portrait. The portrait is to be the property of Vice-President Hobart.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco has handed down a decision that talpa flour shall not be admitted free of duty, but must pay 2 cents a pound, as starch.

Isn't it rather curious that in all that Turkish trouble it never occurred to the powers to sit down on the Ottoman?

TAGGART IS ELECTED.

Present Mayor of Indianapolis to Nominate for Governor.

Thomas Taggart was re-elected Mayor of Indianapolis by 3,500 plurality. Judge of the police court, Charles Stuckmeyer, city clerk, six councilmen and a majority of the time during adoption of the new city charter. Mayor has succeeded himself, and it is the first time the city has elected a mayor since all the suburbs were annexed to mean that Taggart will be years from next fall. His friends have been informed all along that his election depended upon the result of his election. Two years ago Taggart was elected Mayor by 3,722 plurality, and it is probable that the official returns from all precincts will show that he has received that large a plurality this time. Last November McKinley received, within limits of the old city (the suburbs had been annexed at that time) a plurality of 6,003.

JUSTICE FIELD TO REST.

Venerable Supreme Court Jurist to Leave the Bench.

Associate Justice Field of the Supreme Court, having now broken all records of length of service upon the bench, has made formal application to be retired Dec. 1 next. Attorney General McKenna, assistant Secretary of State, will probably be appointed Attorney General. The changes have all been decided upon so that the Senate may confirm the appointment. At the same time there will be other changes in the cabinet. The retirement of Justice Field, the appointment of Attorney General McKenna to the vacancy and the promotion of Judge Day to a seat in the cabinet are the changes now decided upon.

Justice Field has been eligible for retirement ever since Nov. 4, 1886, when he reached the age of 70 years. Since that time there have been frequent rumors that he was about to leave the bench. There was some foundation for any of them, however, and it was not until a week ago that he decided to take the step. He then called upon the President and formally presented his letter asking for retirement. Efforts were made during the Cleveland administration to induce him to retire, but he would not consent to do so.

It was on Aug. 16 last that Justice Field broke the record for length of service on the supreme bench, as it was on that day that he exceeded the term of service of thirty-four years five months and six days to the credit of Chief Justice Marshall, whose service had up to that time been the longest in the history of the court. The total length of Justice Field's service up to the date when his retirement will take effect, Dec. 1, will be thirty-four years seven months and twenty days. Under the law Justice Field will receive the full salary of an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court—\$10,000 per year—for the remainder of his life.

A KLONDIKE GRUB STAKE.

Reasonably Accurate Estimate for One Man One Year.

What is a "grub stake"? It is money enough to get to the mines of the Klondike or any other country and start work. But the "grub" to eat is another story. The following estimate for one man one year, in the Klondike, is believed to be as near the proper quantities as it is possible to guess in advance:

Articles.	Wt. lbs.	Articles.	Wt. lbs.
7 sacks flour.	350	Sundried apples.	20
1 sack cornmeal.	50	Sundried prunes.	20
Rolls of soap.	30	Sundried peaches.	25
Beans.	20	Sundried plum p.	20
Rice.	20	Sundried prunes.	20
Evap'd potatoes.	25	Raisins.	5
Evap'd onions.	5	Figs.	5
Beacon Coffee.	150	Tea.	20
Sugar.	50	Butter.	14

RIGHT MADE MIGHT.

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF THE REBELLION.

Because the South Lacked Resources and Men, and Because It Was a Conflict for Justice, Humanity, and Christian Civilization.

Grave Errors Corrected.

The Century Magazine for February, 1897, were published contributions from the Southern men, all officers of the Confederate army, discussing the causes of the failure of the rebellion. One of these writers, Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, claims that the "South was overpowered by the superior numbers and resources of the North." He also asserts that from first to last the South had not over 600,000 soldiers in the army with which to meet more than 2,000,000 men in the Union army. General Lee's statement is based on an estimate made by the adjutant general of the Confederate States soon after the war, an estimate which has been repeated and repeated for more than thirty years.

It is much to be regretted that this estimate has been repeated, for the rebellion failed, not because it was at war with justice, humanity, and Christian civilization, and therefore ought not to succeed, but because it was a contest of physical resources in which the North had nearly five times as many men as the South and yet almost failed to maintain her cause against the South. It may be profitable to study the problem for a little while.

There were fifteen slave States, of which eleven rebelled. Western Virginia, having but few slaves, was strongly opposed to secession, and in 1863 became an independent State. In the following calculations the eleven States that joined the rebellion are treated as giving their strength to the Confederate cause. Delaware is counted among the loyal States, though furnishing some men to the South. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia are treated as "border States" whose people were divided in sentiment. The exact number of men furnished by the border States to the Confederate army is unknown, but it is safe to say at least one-third of their military strength to the South. The enlistments from the free States aggregated 61 1/2 per cent. of the men of military age, while the border States gave 37 1/2 per cent. of their strength to the Union army.

In the following estimates the totals are taken from the census of 1860, but the ratios of male citizens of various ages to the whole number are those of the census of 1890. Greater accuracy is thus secured. The male population is therefore taken as 51 per cent. of the whole, and 40 per cent. of males are regarded of military age. White troops only are considered, as the South had no others.

According to 1860 census the white male population of the eleven seceding States, plus one-third of that of the border States, was 3,043,168, with 1,232,806 men of military age—that is, 16 to 44, inclusive. Boys of 13 and men of 45 in 1860 would be 17 and 49 respectively in 1894 and therefore subject to the last conscription. Hence there must be added to the military strength of 1860 all boys enrolled in the census from 13 to 18 years of age and men from 45 to 49, making 11.4 per cent. of the white male population. We have, then, 1,584,340 men subject to the conscription, exclusive of 175,000 who are enrolled in the military reserves, who ought, in justice, to be included as a part of the military population. That this is a conservative estimate is shown by the fact that a Richmond estimate in 1864 gave the available white military strength of the South in 1860 as 1,269,700, and those who had become 17 years of age during the war as 331,600, making 1,601,300, or 46,000 more than the above figures.

The white male population of the free States and Territories, plus two-thirds of that of the border States, was, in 1860, 10,648,478, with 4,259,391 men of military age. From this number must be deducted men who were 44 in 1860 and hence past military age in 1891; and there must be added 883,823 boys from 14 to 17 in 1860, who became of military age during the war.

These corrections being made, we have a grand total of 5,060,156 men as the available military strength of the North.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the Southern military strength could be drawn upon much more fully than the Northern, because the four million negro slaves in the South did most of the agricultural and mechanical work of that region. In fact, if every white man from 16 to 56 had been drafted into the army, the grain, cotton and rice fields would have been planted, sown and harvested regularly, and all mechanical pursuits carried on.

But in the North entirely different conditions existed. Every able-bodied man taken from the farms and shops meant the abandonment of just so much productive industry. It became possible for the North and West to send so large a part of their men only because of the better machinery with which the people did their work; and the extent to which white women went to the fields, stores, and mills to perform the tasks their husbands, sons, and brothers laid down.

The free States furnished enlistments equal to 61 1/2 per cent. of their available military strength. If the slave States furnished only the same proportion to the secession cause, the Confederate army must have numbered 664,000 men, or more than a half more than Gen. Lee claims.

Just how large a per cent. of available men the South actually sent into the field may never be known. Official

statements show that Alabama and North Carolina furnished 122,000 and 125,000 respectively. This was 81 per cent. of their military strength. If the other States supported their cause as well as these two, there were at least 1,283,000 men in the Confederate armies.

Most writers give the total death losses of the Confederate armies as nearly if not quite equal to those of the Union armies. Beyond doubt they were relatively greater than those of the North. Hospital and medical supplies, and every resource to care for the sick and wounded, were less abundant in the Confederate than in the Union camps, and their men were less comfortably fed and clad.

Gen. Emory Upton, who was sent by the United States Government to inspect and report upon the military systems of Europe and Asia, in his official report to the War Department, estimated the total Union loss, white and colored, at 304,400, the Confederate loss at 200,000 to 250,000; that is, from two-thirds to five-sixths of the Union losses. But exact figures published by the War Department, 1885, after Upton's estimates were made (see Mitchell's "Life of Gen. Upton, and Battles and Lettlers of the War," vol. iv., page 767), give the Union death loss as 300,222, of whom 323,345 were white soldiers. As this official total exceeds Upton's estimate by 56,000, his higher estimate of 250,000 for the Confederate death loss may be taken as a very conservative one and entirely within the facts. The Union loss given is 12 1/4-10 of total white enlistments. At the same ratio of deaths to total Confederate enlistments, Upton's estimate would give 1,220,000 as the strength of the Confederate army.

Finally, when the United States census of 1890 was taken, an attempt was made to find the number of surviving soldiers of both Union and Confederate armies with the following results: There were then living 980,274 white Union soldiers and sailors, or 43 1/2 per cent. of those who survived the war. At the same time there were living 432,020 Confederate soldiers and sailors. If we suppose as large a proportion of Confederate survivors of the war to be living in 1890 as of Union soldiers, there must have been 1,000,000 Confederates living at the close of the war. Adding 250,000 dead gives us 1,250,000 for the Confederate army.

Looked at from whatever point of view we may, but one sound conclusion can be reached. The Confederate army numbered at least a million and a quarter of men subject to orders by the Richmond government, and the true number is more likely to have been much above than at all under these figures. This is exclusive of the militia reserves, and of men above 50 and under 17 who served in the ranks. The writer of this paper had served almost one year in the Union army before his seventeenth birthday, and there were thousands of such lads in both armies.

Two old Confederates were once overheard discussing this question. After advancing the usual arguments about superior numbers, etc., they turned to a third Confederate, who sat listening to their talk, and asked his opinion. He said: "We fought four long years and did all that men could do to succeed, but we failed because God Almighty was against us, and we might as well acknowledge it." His answer deserves the thoughtful consideration of all who would know and wisely teach the philosophy of history.—Prof. Albert Loughbridge, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Black Jack at Bull Run.

John A. Logan's first military service in the war of 1861-65 was performed at the battle of Bull Run, in which he participated as a private soldier. He was in Washington at the time the southern troops began to concentrate at Manassas Junction, and seizing a gun he hastened to the front, against the protests of his political associates. Up to that time Logan had been a Douglas Democrat, being elected to Congress from Illinois in 1856 as a representative of that party. He was advised to keep aloof from actual conflict, but the martial spirit was strong within him and he decided to take up arms for the Union. Having served with distinction in the Mexican war he was told by prominent Democrats that if he must fight he ought to have a commission as a colonel at least.

"Pride, if nothing else, ought to keep you out of this thing, Logan," was the way in which his associates argued. "A man of your experience ought to be recognized by the government, and so long as the authorities don't see fit to give you a command you're foolish to take up arms for it."

"Pride be d—d," was the hot rejoinder. "This is no time to talk or quibble about rank. There will be fighting enough pretty soon to keep all hands busy, and if I'm not badly mistaken there will be vacancies enough for all there will be officers that can be found. I'll take my chances with a gun until then."

So Logan went to the front and fought at the battle of Bull Run. He left Washington in a hurry, without uniform, and wearing an ancient and battered hat of the "stovepipe" pattern, in which he faced the rebels and came fighting. After the battle he came back to Illinois and raised the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry Regiment. After that his rise was rapid and the close of hostilities found him wearing the insignia of a major general and with a record for bravery and military dash unexcelled on either side.

Survivors of Bull Run say the sight of Logan in his battered stovepipe hat and black frock coat taking part in the battle was ludicrous enough to overcome the gravity of the situation, and some of the Union soldiers forgot to fight in their amazement.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Chapter on Farm Economy—Less Acreage, Free from Debt, More Desirable than Large Farm—Mushroom Culture—Horns a Nuisance.

Farm Economy.

The profits and receipts from a farm cannot easily be computed for a single year. Labor given this season may bring results for years to come. Walls and fences that are built, drains that are dug, and trees that are planted, are but labor exchanged for profit that will extend over a long series of years. Manure on some soils is lasting, and the beneficial effects of some fertilizers are more apparent the second season than the first. Labor expended in bringing new ground into cultivation is not supposed to yield adequate returns for several years. A crop of clover that gives a yield of hay may leave in the roots and sod much valuable nitrogen as a supply for some succeeding crop, all of which lessens expenses in the future by reducing the proportion of labor or manure which would otherwise be required. Profits on the farm are, consequently, much greater when the averages for several years are compared, as each year must bear its proportion of expenses, and a failure to secure a profit this year may not be a loss, because there may be a corresponding reduction of expense next year. Nor must we overlook the advantage of the opportunity offered the farmer of selling his own labor in the form of some product. Where a farmer makes only a small profit, but has derived a fair sum for the labor he personally bestowed, his gain is greater than the actual profit. The farm has increased in value as the labor or manure or other accretion has failed to yield a reasonable cash return. On the farm the item of labor must be considered according to its actual cost as an expenditure. Though the labor of the farmer himself is an item of cost, and must be paid for, yet he pays it to himself, and it really is profit because of the employment secured by him on the farm. For that reason a small farm, or a small flock or herd, will always pay more, in proportion to expense incurred, than larger areas or an increase of stock. The personal supervision of the farmer, or the interest taken in the work performed by him, will also add to the gains because of the closer application given the economy practiced in every department. The labor on the farm, therefore, is the heaviest of all expenses, and it is the principal standpoint from which all profits must be estimated. But labor alone cannot make a crop. The soil must be fitted to derive the largest possible product by the proper use of plant food, which permits of the application of labor to the best advantage. Small farms can be made to largely increase their yields more easily and rapidly than large areas, because the manure or fertilizer can be concentrated instead of spread over a wide surface at an increased cost of labor for men and teams; hence, proportionately, as the yields increase the expense decreases. Expenses are reduced when the yields are increased because in many instances it requires but little more labor to secure a large yield than a small one, and expenses are also lessened when fertilizers are used to increase the yield because the cost of the fertilizers will be more than regained, as well as assist in securing greater results from the labor. The best mode of reducing expenses is to cultivate no more land than can be kept up to its highest limit of fertility so as to secure the largest yields possible.—Epitomist.

Small Farms the Best.

Farmers are beginning to see that a less acreage of land, free from the oppressive mortgage, is more to be desired than a burden of debt. Intensive farming is the basis of argument upon which our learned and scientific agriculturists build their estimates of rapid development and future permanent wealth. The increasing number of small farms, with better cultivation and better improvements, is certain to be followed by an increased production, an increased number of manufacturing industries, an increased population and greatly increased wealth of the State's resources.

Economy on the farm may be made to mean more than the saving of the little things. The reducing of the mortgage debt by reducing the acreage of the farm to the actual capacity to till and make productive will be in the line of economy. The changing of conditions whereby 100 bushels of grain is made to grow where formerly fifty grew is economy; the building of better homes and the enjoyment of better home comforts by the family on the farm is economy; the independence of actual ownership in a business which recognizes no rival in its business-sustaining attributes is economy to mind and body.—World-Herald.

Mushroom Culture.

Mushroom-growing in summer requires, as indispensable conditions, a cool, moist atmosphere, and a dark place from which flies may be excluded. The breeding of maggots in the mushroom, as soon as summer weather begins, renders their culture unprofitable under ordinary conditions. A cool, dark underground cellar, however, may be used for mushrooms. The basket may be filled with prepared manure, firmly packed, mounded up in the center, covered with loam, and then spawned like an ordinary bed. Amateurs growing mushrooms in small quantities would find baskets or boxes very convenient for handling, and an economy of space. The general treatment is the same as when grown in ordinary beds.

About four years ago scientific attention was given, for the first time, to a very distinct variety of mushroom raised for market by a Long Island grower, who found it especially suited to summer culture. This mushroom (Agaricus subrufescens Peck) was rather coarser in appearance than the variety ordinarily grown (Agaricus campestris) and different in color, the gills being of a rusty reddish tint. The new mushroom proved to be of an excellent quality, a heavy yielder, and very easily grown, flourishing in open frames outside. The only drawback to its culture was the fact that many purchasers objected to its unfamiliar appearance, fearing that it might be an unwholesome variety.—Rural New-Yorker.

Growing Hogs Cheaply.

We still occasionally find writers on agriculture who believe that clover as the main feed is the best and cheapest way of growing hogs. We believe in clover as thoroughly as any one can, but it has its limitations. It is not adapted as the principal article of diet for an animal which has so small a stomach as a hog. It is in the fact of the hog's small stomach that its value as a producer of cheap meat largely consists. No other animal has so small a proportion of waste as a pig, and a proportion of waste as a pig, and a proportion of food it must eat would enlarge its stomach, and also, perhaps, increase the proportion of bone in proportion to meat. A very small proportion of clover given to hogs fattened on corn will enable them to digest it better, because the clover furnishes more of the material for growth and muscle than the corn does. But this can quite as well be furnished by oats or wheat middlings, with milk if it can be had. As succulent food in connection with grain, any kind of beets are, we think, preferable to clover. More of them will be eaten than of clover, and the beets will keep the digestive organs in good condition better than any other feed will do.—American Cultivator.

No Horns on Cattle.

Horns were unquestionably useful to cattle in their wild state; but since they have become domesticated they are only a nuisance and a danger. No animal except the horse is brought into so close association with man. In feeding cattle or in tying them up in stalls they will often whisk their heads in play, or to get rid of flies, and unless great care is taken, the person who cares for them is liable to severe injury. We have known sight destroyed in one eye by the puncture of a sharp horn. The old plan was to put knobs on the tips of the horns, so as to make them less dangerous. Nowadays the practice is growing of disorning cows and bulls, and better still, stopping the growth of horns with a little potash before they appear above the surface. If this is done once thoroughly no trouble from horns need be feared. The operation is only slightly painful, not nearly so much so as the horns would inflict if allowed to grow.

Making Cabbages Head.

Every year about heading time the grower of cabbages finds his crop deficient in growth, and unless stimulated by extra fertilizing not likely to make a marketable head. Now a cabbage that does not head is merely a bunch of loose leaves that cannot be sold at all. It does not matter what the cause of failure may be. Possibly the plant was originally a weakling, and with ordinary care and rich soil could not amount to anything. Or it may be that lack of cultivation or natural poverty of the soil is the cause of the failure to head. Either way the duty of the cabbage grower is plain. He should thoroughly cultivate the soil around the cabbage, and then apply a very weak solution of nitrogenous and mineral plant food, the latter in the form of phosphate. If this is done at once the cabbages will start into growth so quickly and also so strongly that, before the growing season closes, the grower will probably be obliged to partially uproot his cabbages to prevent them from splitting open with the excess of plant food with which they are furnished.

Horticultural Notes.

Always puddle the roots of trees before planting. Prune the currants every year, cutting out the old wood. In storing beets for winter be careful not to cut or bruise them. The peach tree should be grown on a well-drained, moderately rich soil. Gooseberries and currants planted in partial shade are less liable to mildew. Keep the asparagus bed clear of weeds and do not cut over before the third year. The time will come when nut trees will be commonly grown for commercial purposes. Summer pears should be gathered a week before they are ripe and autumn about two weeks. The quince makes the best preserve of any fruit, we think, and it will grow in any mellow, rich soil. Rich soil, deep plowing, high manuring and thorough cultivation will produce a good cabbage crop. The soil in which fruit trees are to be planted ought to be pulverized twelve to eighteen inches deep. It is now that the flowers you have taken so much pains with laugh you a welcome when you enter the garden. In planting fruit trees cut off all broken or bruised roots. Do not shorten the tops, however, in fall planting. When near a market the dandelion may be made a profitable crop. Many prefer it to any other kind of greens. Mangel wurzels yield immense crops, and perhaps are the very best root for sheep, but they draw heavily on the soil.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Unnatural Crime Punished at Grand Rapids—Fatal Accident in Detroit—Flint's Tragedy—A Workman Lives After Falling Seventy-five Feet.

Killed His Father.

At Grand Rapids, John Ellison was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his father, Leroy Ellison, last spring. Ellison is 20 years old, and a week after he was born his mother, a deaf mute, died from ill treatment of her husband, the murdered man. The boy was brought up by neighbors and did not know his father until 15 years old. The father married again and John became passionately fond of little Goldie, one of the four daughters born of the second marriage. The old man was unkind to Goldie, and last spring a short quarrel over his treatment of her ended in John drawing a knife and stabbing his father. Insanity was claimed for the defense.

Flint's Latest Tragedy.

The Dayton house in Flint was the scene of an awful tragedy. Lester Burton shot his wife to death, and then, turning the revolver on himself, fired a bullet into his brain, ending his own existence. Burton was about 46 years old, and his wife 14 years younger. The pair had not lived happily together, and Mrs. Burton had frequently been the victim of her husband's brutality. Last August he committed a particularly brutal assault on her, and she had him arrested. She also began divorce proceedings against him at the same time.

Killed Woman and Himself.

Mrs. Freeman Lee of Clarion was shot and instantly killed by her alleged lover, Wm. Shane. Shane escaped from Clarion after the shooting and returned to his room in Boyne Falls. He refused to surrender to the sheriff, but by a trick the officer secured admission to the room. As soon as Shane caught sight of him he placed a revolver to his head and fired a bullet into his brain, dying shortly afterwards.

Fell Seventy-five Feet and Lived.

Frank Patterson, a painter, 40 years old, fell 75 feet off the steeple of the Swedish Reformed Church, on which he was at work in Grand Rapids, and was practically unharmed. A slight cut over the eye, a big bruise on his forehead, and a twisted knee are the only injuries he sustained.

Cold-Blooded Crime.

Duncan Paul, postmaster at Appin, was murdered and Charles Vise, aged 22 years, of Uby, is under arrest charged with the crime. The postoffice was robbed. The murdered man evidently had no opportunity to defend himself, as there was no sign of a struggle.

Capitalist Is Fatally Injured.

Thomas McGraw, an aged Detroit capitalist and owner of the McGraw building, was struck by a Woodward avenue electric car, sustaining injuries from which he cannot recover. He is 73 years old.

Minor State Matters.

Bellevue is to have a new postoffice. Port Huron merchants are vigorously opposing the trading stamp scheme. Ground has been broken at Adrian for the new Detroit and Lima Northern depot.

At Hadley, the postoffice safe was blown open and \$300 worth of supplies taken.

The 3-year-old daughter of Frank Humeston of Gaylord was burned to death.

Mr. and Mrs. David D. Spencer celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Gowen.

Postage is enjoying a building boom. Several large factories there are making additions to their plants.

Mrs. Herbert Bracy of Washington, while asleep, accidentally rolled on her two weeks' old baby and killed it.

St. Clair will hold a special election to submit the question of bonding the city for \$3,500 to enlarge the city hall.

Brant J. Brown, on trial at Corunna on the charge of stealing a red heifer from Mrs. Minnie Buck, was acquitted.

The man who was found dead on the railroad track west of Perry has been identified as Ed. Winters of Lansing.

Burglars broke into St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at Monroe and robbed the contribution boxes of about \$20.

The Amish religious sect of northern Indiana will found a colony near Newberry. Farming lands have already been selected.

The Milwaukee, Benton Harbor and Columbus Railroad has begun regular train service between Buchanan and Benton Harbor.

William Fitton lost \$200 in money in his house, which burned in China while Fitton was in St. Clair. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$900.

A young man killed by the cars at Air Line Junction is supposed to be Chris Miller of Adrian, who left there on a freight for Toledo.

Big Beaver Methodists are all torn up by reason of a suit for slander brought against Joseph and Charles Greatapple by Miss Alice Willoughby.

The body of Mike McNamara has been found in the woods near his home in Arcadia township, and everything points to the fact that he was murdered.

Charles and Frank Nye of Riverdale are under arrest at Ithaca on the charge of counterfeiting. It is said a complete set of tools and several bogus coins were found in their possession.

The old Grand Trunk club house at Lansing, otherwise known as Whipp's Hotel, burned. The building was vacant and the loss will not exceed \$800. Tramps are supposed to have caused the fire.

William Pelton, a well-known young man of Bancroft, was seriously injured while jumping off a freight train. One foot was taken off at the ankle and the left arm was so seriously smashed that there is little hopes of saving it.

H. P. Kauffer, E. S. Roos, W. G. Howard and H. C. Reed of Kalamazoo have sold their interests in the Battle Creek electric railway to New York capitalists. This means the consolidation of the Kalamazoo and Battle Creek Railways and the construction of the electric line between these cities. The new line will cost \$300,000.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Maple Rapids is without an attorney. Galesburg will have a Sunday mail hereafter.

Charles Atkins, aged 14 years, of Bedford township, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, while hunting.

At a special election the city of Sturgis sustained the proposition to borrow \$50,000 to erect new county and city buildings.

Thomson Bros. started their St. Clair salt block with a full force of men, after a suspension of weeks, because of the coal famine.

The receiver of the street railway, at Jackson, has been authorized to issue certificates to the amount of \$10,000 for repairs to the road.

Earl F. O'Dell of Battle Creek, a brakeman on the D. T. & M. Railroad, fell between the cars at Addison Junction and was cut to pieces.

John W. Adams of Davison lost his barn, granary and 45 tons of hay by a fire, which was caused by sparks from an engine passing by.

St. John's M. E. Church members, at Mason, do not like the action of the conference in taking Rev. Mr. Urch from them. He goes to Iowa.

Three months ago Mrs. F. C. Parsons fell through a manhole at Port Huron and sustained serious injuries. She will sue the city for \$15,000 damages.

The east-bound T. S. & M. freight was wrecked two miles east of Perrinton. The wreck was caused by the breaking down of a pair of trucks. No one was hurt.

Peter Bona, the murderer and assailant of Pearl Morrison, pleaded guilty at Crystal Falls. He was given a life sentence at hard labor and solitary confinement.

J. W. Torrence, claiming to hail from Detroit, is under arrest at Plymouth on the charge of defrauding Hiram T. Church out of \$100 with a check-a-luck game.

Large amounts of cedar will be cut this winter along the Rife and An Gres rivers; also the M. C. and D. & M. railroads. Cedar, like pine timber, will soon be gone.

T. A. Cairns and wife, graduates of the class of '97, of Adrian College, have left there for Japan to serve as missionaries for ten years under the auspices of the M. F. Church.

The large cider and planing mill of Charles Emmert, three and a half miles northeast of Elsie, burned, together with a large lumber shed filled with lumber. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.

The house occupied by George Brown on Brown street, Ypsilanti, burned. Mrs. Brown and her daughter were rescued with ladders. Mrs. Brown slipped and was severely injured. Loss, \$1,500; insured.

The potato crop in the vicinity of Franklia will be a fair one, especially for the late variety. Some farmers report that their crops are rotting badly. The average price paid farmers is 40 cents a bushel.

A Swedish laborer attacked Ronald McDonald, a wealthy farmer living near Cheboygan, because he would not give him work, and pounded McDonald into insensibility with a shovel. The Swede was arrested.

Work has just been resumed on the Arcadian copper mines at Houghton, which were idle twelve years. Capitalists controlling the Arcadian have options on adjoining mineral properties, and propose working the mines on a large scale.

At Lansing, Jay Willinder, a native of Sweden, and a student at the Agricultural College, was adjudged insane and committed to the asylum at Kalamazoo. He entertains the delusion that there is a conspiracy on foot to do him harm.

Dr. Hans Hellman pleaded guilty to the justice's court at Mt. Clemens to the charge of assault and battery on Octave Baufait, a cripple, and paid a fine. Later the same day he was again arrested on a civil warrant charged with doing bodily harm to Baufait.

Bion Benham and Angus McDonald were arrested at Hastings on complaint of Mrs. E. Edmunds charged with criminal assault. They waived examination and gave bail. They have always been considered respectable, and the lady is above reproach.

Captain W. A. Dunn has sold his Six-Mile Hill property at Houghton to Cameron, Currie & Co. of Detroit, brokers for New York capitalists, for \$500,000. The property has the richest showing of copper of any mine opened since the discovery of the Calumet and Hecla.

New Michigan postmasters commissioned: Fritz Rohr, Empire; Lester D. Heath, Spring Lake; Ellsworth N. Rathbun, Lyster; Charles A. Lasher, Sand Hill. The site of the postoffice at Burrows, Branch County, has been moved three-fourths of a mile southeast on route 37,133.

The south-bound train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana was held at Sturgis twenty minutes while the company's physician examined Miss Katie Henninger, who walked from Kalamazoo to Mendon, took the train there for Port Wayne, and fell unconscious on the floor, murmuring Port Wayne as she fell. It has since developed her parents opposed her in a love affair and a Kalamazoo woman offered her work as a domestic. The woman paid her fare. She found herself victimized by a procuress in a house of ill-fame. A physician at Kendallville went with her as far as Laporte.

Thomas Watson, a dynamo tender in the employ of the Consolidated Street Railway Company at Grand Rapids, met with the most peculiar and a very serious accident. Watson was engaged in repairing wires at the rear of the switchboard in the dynamo room, using his pocketknife in the process. As his hand passed to and fro the handle touched one of the live wires. The current, bearing a voltage of 525, was forced through the steel tool. There was a flash, the knife blade melted at the haft, and Watson's hands and face were frightfully burned. It will be weeks before he can resume work.

Hiram Brink, Melvin A. Jones, C. F. Bennett and Phil Dorrer, four of the oldest conductors on the Chicago and West Michigan road, have been dropped from the list. The railroad officials are reticent as to the reason, but intimate the discharges are for cause.

The morning train on the D. G. H. & M. struck the 3-year-old son of Mrs. C. F. Edson of Saranac, fatally cutting his head open. He got out of the house and before it was noticed that he was on the track the train had done its deadly work. He is the youngest child of C. F. Edson, who committed suicide a short time ago.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms: \$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.



F. M. Hooker is visiting in Detroit.

Nate Howe spent Monday in Detroit.

Miss Kate Haarer was in Dexter Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Welch are in Chicago.

Miss Ella Slimmer spent Sunday at Dexter.

Mrs. Dora Harrington spent Sunday in Dexter.

Mrs. F. P. Glazier, spent Saturday in Detroit.

James Curlett of Detroit was in town Sunday.

Henry J. Seckinger was in Manchester Sunday.

Howard Brooks spent Sunday at Manchester.

Miss Mary Smith was a Dexter visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. John Farrell is visiting friends in Jackson.

Miss Lucy Wallace spent Sunday at Jackson.

Miss Maggie Nickerson is home from Bay City.

Mrs. C. E. Stimson, was a Detroit visitor Saturday.

Miss Vira Clark is spending the week in Detroit.

Henry Steinbach spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

Chauncey Freeman spent Sunday at Manchester.

Mrs. J. W. Speer was a Detroit visitor Wednesday.

Tommy Wilkinson of Ann Arbor spent Sunday here.

Miss Minnie Howe visited friends in Detroit, Friday.

Mrs. J. Sherry was the guest of Detroit friends, Friday.

Arthur Judson of Ann Arbor was in town Saturday.

Miss Etta B. Richards is spending some time in Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman spent Sunday in Jackson.

Clarence Harrington of Ypsilanti spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. Sarah Beach of Grass Lake is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Frank Davidson is visiting relatives in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. Bailey of Ann Arbor visited friends here the first of the week.

John McNaney of Battle Creek, was in town the first of the week.

John Schwonk of Mendon visited friends in Chelsea last week.

Miss Emma Bower of Ann Arbor was the guest of B. F. Tuttle, last week.

Mrs. Carl Wisman of Jackson, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Laubengayer, Monday.

Rev. S. Breed, of Ann Arbor was the guest of J. Everett the first of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Eppler are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Wisman of Jackson.

Mrs. W. J. Guthrie of Vicksburg is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Depew.

Miss Carrie Cunningham left this week for Chicago where she has accepted a position.

Mrs. Fred and Theodore Wedemeyer spent several days of last week at Kalamazoo.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks and daughter, Erma Belle, have been the guests of friends here this week.

Miss Belle Hall of Grand Rapids was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipple who have been visiting here have returned to the home in Battle Creek.

Mrs. L. T. Bowen of Connorsville, Ind., was the guest of Mrs. J. I. Nickerson the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Glazier and Mrs. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier were at Rollin, Wednesday.

William H. Freer, who has been traveling with an orchestra, was brought home Tuesday very sick with a fever.

James Ackerson left Friday night for Grand Rapids where he will take a course in the Grand Rapids veterinary college.

Mrs. James Cunningham will spend part of the winter in Jackson, with her son, and in Lyndon with her daughter, Mrs. John Clark.

Andros Gulde has been spending the past week at this place. Mr. Gulde, who is engaged in the railway mail service, has been transferred from the upper Peninsula to a run between Detroit and Cincinnati.

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

AGURAI IN MAROCCO.

The Whole Population of the Town is Descended From Renegades.

Agurai is a small town surrounded with walls of from 40 to 50 feet in height and built of tabia, or consolidated rubble. It owes its existence to Mulai Ismail, who held the throne of Morocco from 1722-1757. One gate alone gives entrance to the place, and in this respect, as well as in its architecture within and without, it much resembles the "khor" of the Sahara described in the writer's "Taflet." But it owns one feature of curiosity which was lacking in the desert, for almost without exception the entire population are descendants of the renegades and Christian slaves of the time of Mulai Ismail, with the addition of stray renegades who have been sent there since. Probably no such cosmopolitan place exists in the world, for its 300 or 400 inhabitants are representative of no less than 13 nationalities. Each family remembers and is proud of its origin, the Arab equivalent being applied as surnames.

The family in whose home the writer spent the few days of his visit were Flemish, while the next door neighbor on one side was an elderly female, whose father, an Englishman, had become a renegade some 80 years since, and who quickly tired of it, leaving a wife and daughter, the neighbor in question. The other neighbors were the descendants of Spanish gypsies, the head of the family being "Abalann ben Mohammed el Gitano el Espanol." They were particularly proud of the "Gitano" (gypsy) part of the surname and begged me not to confound them with the ordinary Spaniards, of whom there were many descendants in Agurai. The ancestor of this gypsy family was two generations back. He had left his country, they naively told the writer, because he was not on good terms with his sultan, who wanted to imprison him, being afraid of his influence. Probably it was more of an affair of the police courts than political intrigue.

The "Ulad el Aluj" ("sons of the converts"), as the inhabitants of Agurai are called, have entirely, except in one or two cases, lost the type of their European ancestry, and through marriage, no doubt, are as largely Berber in appearance as the wild tribes that surround them. They speak among themselves both Arabic and Berber, and both, curiously enough, with a strong foreign accent, easily distinguishable. They are exempt from all taxation, but have to serve in the sultan's army, where they perform the duties of cooks and butchers.—Geographical Journal.

COURIERS BACK NUMBERS.

No Longer Any Need to Go Through Europe With Them.

Up to times within the memory of living men almost no one of means traveled through Europe without a courier. Before railroads were built and before good guidebooks were printed he was almost indispensable. His tribe survives, but in greatly diminished numbers. To the self-reliant traveler he is of no use whatever. Indeed he is frequently a positive incumbrance, and worse. To my mind one of the great pleasures of travel is in learning to travel by myself. There are satisfaction, pleasure and education in planning routes, deciphering time tables, making bargains, learning by observation the lay of the land.

The time may have been when a courier could save a traveler more than his cost. Most certainly that is not the case now. On the contrary, as he gets a percentage on every purchase his party makes, which, of course, comes out of the purchase in increased price, and as it is often for his interest to advise the more costly route, the more costly hotel or the more costly excursion, he eats up much more than his wages, while saving positively nothing. Bean declares that in a two weeks' trip in southern Spain, which he made side by side with a couple having a courier, he invariably reached the hotel first, got better rooms and saw all the sights to as good advantage, yet the courier was, of his kind, an expert. The fact is that travel has become so general, tourist companies, railroads and landlords have so well studied its needs, books are so plentiful, that you couldn't very well get off the track or have a mishap if you tried.—Herbert Luce in "Going Abroad."

What He Played.

A member of a military band at a certain barrack came to the surgeon recently with a long face and a plaintive story about a sore throat.

"Sore throat, eh," said the surgeon pleasantly. "Let me see. Oh, that's not so bad. A slight irritation; nothing more. You'll be all right in a day or two. I think you had better take no risk in renewing the trouble by using your throat, though, so I will recommend you for a fortnight's sick leave."

Armed with the surgeon's certificate, the bandman obtained his two weeks' sick leave. The two weeks had just come to an end when he met the surgeon on the parade ground. The bandman saluted. The surgeon recognized the face and stopped.

"How's the throat?" he asked pleasantly.

"It's quite well, sir," was the reply.

"That's good," said the surgeon. "You can get back to your duty without fear. By the way, what instrument do you handle in the band?"

"The small drum, sir," said the musician.—Chicago News.

From the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico you can see the entire city, and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico, not a grate nor a stove nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens.

Bowling, billiards and card playing are unlawful in Michigan, according to some dead letter statutes.

New Barber Shop.

Messrs. Thorndike & Shats have opened a barber shop in the McKune Block and are fitting it up in city style, and up-to-date in every respect. Mr. Shatz has just returned from Toledo where he has purchased new fixtures. They will also carry a choice line of imported cigars. They solicit a share of your patronage.

Secretary's Report.

The following is the report of the secretary of the Sports Day Association, which was held on September 25, 1897:

RECEIPTS.	
Received subscription.....	\$137.25
Gate receipts.....	129.13
Grand stand.....	7.50
Booths.....	8.00
Entrance fees.....	16.50
Total.....	\$298.38
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Horse premiums.....	\$72.00
Bicycle races.....	18.00
Foot races.....	7.00
Ball games.....	25.00
Total.....	\$117.00
EXPENSES.	
George Foster, labor.....	\$4.00
Thomas Jackson, police.....	1.50
Michael Keelan, labor.....	3.50
J. W. Beissel, postage.....	1.06
H. Steinbach, selling tickets.....	1.00
Alva Steger, selling tickets.....	1.80
A. Allison, printing.....	3.50
Elmer Bach, sprinkling.....	1.00
A. Gilbert, police.....	1.00
George Cross, gate keeper.....	75
O. T. Hoover, printing.....	1.00
John Farrell, balloons.....	1.25
Glazier & Stimson, ball.....	1.50
H. Flak, labor.....	1.50
W. J. Denman, labor.....	1.50
Thomas McNamara, labor.....	8.75
H. L. Wood, hay and straw.....	1.48
Sundries, expenses.....	1.05
Francisco band.....	8.00
J. Dean, judge.....	1.00
Total.....	\$156.09
Balance.....	\$134.29

Auction.

Having sold my farm, I will sell at public auction, Monday, November 1st, on the premises 2½ miles south of Chelsea, beginning at 9 a. m., the whole of my personal property, consisting of 13 horses, 21 head of cattle, 116 sheep, 40 hogs, 2,500 bushels corn and oats, 80 tons hay, and all my farming tools, the most of them are nearly new. Terms—All sums of \$5 or under cash; all over \$5, from one to two years time will be given on good approved, indorsed bankable paper at only 5 per cent. If paid when due. If not paid when due to draw 6 per cent. from date of note. Come early. Good lunch at noon. A. F. PRUDDEN.

Geo. E. Davis, Salesman.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful cures.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Fine wool rams for sale. Inquire of Howard Everett.

Dr. Walker's next regular visit to Chelsea will be Friday, October 23.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours: a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effort of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At drug stores fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the Chelsea Standard and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

POLAND CHINA HOG.

Any one wishing to secure the services of first-class Poland China Stock Hog, will find one at my premises. Service 75 cents, cash at the time.

JACOB SLIMMER,

LIMA, MICH.

Much in Little

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

Hood's Pills

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

Notice.

To the Patrons of the Chelsea Water Works Company:

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

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

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

Prevention is better than cure. Keep your blood pure, your appetite good and your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, gentle, efficient.

Shropshire rams for sale cheap. Inquire of Ed. Daniels.

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

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. Armstrong.

Probate Order. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. In the matter of the estate of Philip Gruner deceased.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Philip Gruner deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John G. Feldkem pf administrator with the will annexed, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 12th day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate. (A TRUE COPY.) F. J. LEHMAN Probate Register.

Commissioners' Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of William Wood, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the township of Dexter, in said county, on the 15th day of January, 1898, and on the 15th day of April, 1898, next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, Oct. 16, 1897. WILLIAM GLENN, ROBERT GLENN, Commissioners.

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.....	3,851.83
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.....	5,314.06
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 Washington, 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.

THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

(H. S. HOLMES, W. M. KNAPP, W. P. SCHENK, Directors.

Correct—Attest:

W. J. KNAPP,

Directors.

PURE FOOD STORE

Dexter Flour, Smoked Meats, Salt Pork.

A GOOD COFFEE FOR 10c PER POUND.

Peterman's Premium Bread.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

JOHN FARRELL.

RACKET STORE!

Whole lot more New Goods at the Corner store.

Tea and coffee pots, 10, 25, 45 and 50 cents
Fire shovels.....4, 5 and 10 cents
Fine Perfumes.....10 cents
Good brush brooms.....10 cents
Ladies underwear.....20, 40 and 50 cents
Childrens fleece lined hose 10 and 12 cents
Corsets.....25, 35 and 50 cents
Slop pails.....25 and 30 cents
Shaving soap.....3 and 5 cents

Hand lamps, burners, wicks, shades, lanterns, 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

Come in to my new store in the building just north of Knapp's hardware, where you will find one of the finest stocks of Millinery Goods that was ever shown in Chelsea. All of the latest styles and novelties, and prices right. Give me a call.

MRS. J. W. SCHENK.

Try Our Teas and Coffees

VEAL LOAF

M. L. Burkhardt & Co.



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

ROUND OAK

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

GARLAND STOVES

the worlds best at lowest prices. Remember us on

FURNITURE

Prices always the lowest.

W. J. KNAPP,

Real Estate!

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

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

B. PARKER

MY NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

J. MAST.

Local Brevities

Mrs. C. W. Sawyer, north of this village is very sick.

Bert Taylor is building his new house on Polk street.

W. A. Pew is engaged in painting a new drop curtain for the opera house.

Edward Spaulding has purchased the Arnold F. Prudden farm south of Chelsea.

Evening services in the churches of Chelsea will now commence at 7 o'clock.

J. D. Schnaltman, secretary, wishes that all members of Olive Lodge, F. and A. M., would pay up their dues for this year at once.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold an Autumn social at the home of Mrs. George Bacon Friday evening, October 29th. All are cordially invited.

The social given by the Juniors at the town hall, Friday evening was attended by a large number of people, and netted the class quite a neat sum.

John and Mary McCoy, who have both been blind from birth, gave a very pleasing musical and impersonating entertainment at the opera house Tuesday evening.

The subject for next Sunday evening, at the Baptist Church will be "Peter the Hermit." As these meetings are on the Evangelical order they should be well attended.

The banks of Ann Arbor will pay but 3 per cent interest on all savings whether represented by savings or certificates of deposit, beginning on October first on all new deposits and on December first on all old deposits.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week, Jacob Sillmer of Lima, had on exhibition at The Standard office a quince of the orange variety, that measured around 11 1/2 inches and weighed 1 1/4 pounds. Who can beat this?

The Knights of Pythias and the Foresters have dissolved partnership as regards the occupancy of the hall in the Babcock block. The K. P.'s will now be the sole occupants, while the Foresters have leased and are having fitted up rooms in the McKune block for their home.

Lewis Killmer, who has been spending the past three years in Colorado, returned home last week. A pleasant surprise was held at his home Monday evening, and about forty of his friends were present. He reports that Fred Killmer, who went there some years ago in search of health, is much improved, a fact of which his many friends here will be pleased to learn.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson, pastor of the M. E. church, of Chelsea, will preach in the Lima Church, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the friends in and around Lima who would like to have preaching in the church there, will please be present. If the people want preaching Mr. Nickerson, will try and give it to them. Whether there will be service after this will be decided on Sunday.

Friday two large barns on the farm of J. V. N. Gregory east of this place were burned. The fire caught from a threshing engine. It seems that Mr. Gregory refused to buy coal to run the engine and used the engine to use wood, and a spark from the engine blew into one of the barns, which together with about 100 bushels of grain, a large quantity of hay, and several hogs were soon consumed.

The reception to Rev. J. I. Nickerson and family at the M. E. church, Tuesday evening, was attended by a large number of our citizens who were pleased to give this expression to the pleasure they take in the return of this excellent family to this place for another year. Some unknown friend sent a \$5 note to the president of the Ladies' Aid Society, which he wished to be presented to the pastor.

The Ladies' Christian Aid Society of Lyman held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. M. B. Millspaugh, October 4. There were about fifty people in attendance. This large company was entertained by a long literary program, prepared by Mrs. H. Boyd, after which a beautiful repast was served, of which all partook. At a late hour in the evening all departed for their homes believing that they had had a pleasant time. The receipts were about \$4.00.

In accordance to a suggestion made by The Standard a few weeks ago, the students from this place who are attending school at Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, met Wednesday evening of last week and organized a society, calling it by the mystical name of A. Z. Y. C. The following officers were elected: president, Charles T. Tryon; vice president, Leora Aldi; secretary and treasurer, Jeanette Morris; watch, Miss Miller; sergeant-at-arms, Nellie J. Bacon. The society will meet every four weeks, and a fine of five cents is imposed for being absent or for attempting to offer an excuse.

It is desired that there be a good attendance at the meeting of the W. R. C. Friday evening, as an inspector will be present.

A. R. Welch will put in an electric lighting plant at Dexter, and is now in Chicago purchasing the material and machinery.

There will be no preaching services in the Congregational church next Sunday, as the pastor, Rev. J. S. Edmunds, is in Ohio taking a short vacation.

A number of members of the Congregational society of this place were in Dexter this week attending the meeting of the Jackson Congregational Association.

The Standard is pleased to chronicle the fact that Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt have moved from Lima to their new home in this village—the Ives residence on Jefferson street.

The Lady Maccabees of Chelsea are entertaining their sisters from Dexter-to-day, and judging from the amount of eatables that has been carried to the banquet hall they will not go home hungry.

Chelsea still holds the appointment of poor commissioner for Washtenaw county. James Taylor having been appointed by the board of supervisors in place of C. H. Kempf, who has held the position for the past four years.

Chelsea has lost one of its best families—Mr. and Mrs. George Blaich having moved to Ann Arbor, where Mr. Blaich will open a grocery store. The people of Chelsea will miss this genial couple, but will commend them to the people of Ann Arbor.

George Blaich, of Chelsea, has leased the store rooms at 1219 S. University avenue, and will in the near future open with a fine stock of groceries. Mr. Blaich is an old hand in the grocery business. We are glad to have him come among us.—Washtenaw Times.

All watches are compasses, says an exchange. Point the hour hand to the sun, and the south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII on the dial. For instance, suppose it is four o'clock. Point the hand indicating 4 to the sun, and II on the watch is exactly south. Suppose again, that it is 8 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 8 to the sun and the figure X on the dial is due south.

The department of vital statistics has issued its first monthly bulletin—under the new law. The total number of deaths reported for September was 2,370, of which 882 occurred in Detroit and 102 in Grand Rapids. Cholera infantum and other diarrheal diseases carried away 432 children under 5 years of age; 301 persons died of consumption; 47 of typhoid fever; diphtheria and croup, 45; cerebro spinal meningitis, 25 whooping cough, 13.

The Postmaster General has issued an order forbidding the renting of private letter boxes in post offices to minors when forbidden by their parents. Postmasters are constantly receiving complaints from parents that their sons and daughters are carrying on a clandestine correspondence by means of the private letter box. And then there are others who are not minors who use the private box for the same purpose.—Ex.

The next regular meeting of LaFayette Grange will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson of Lima, Thursday, October 28, at 10 a. m. The lecturer has the following program: Each member present is requested to give the name of some noted American who they admire and tell why they admire them; paper by Mrs. F. McMillen; paper "The Outlook for the Farmer" by O. C. Burkhardt; question for discussion "What is the best and most economical way of harvesting the corn crop?" Let all the members turn out and bring some friend who will join.

Chelsea is not a large burg—does not even wear city clothes as a corporation, but its school report for September, shows that 299 of the pupils were neither absent nor tardy. That school is making a record that gets in a little ahead of the one Neal makes in Northville. Chelsea's school pupils are no sleepy, loitering drones, and they deserve credit for their share of work that gives the town a good name. The teachers have a right to be proud of the showing, for their energy is reflected in the result. We tip our hat to Chelsea's corps of teachers, and their energetic pupils.—Adrian Press.

On September 27, 1897, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Joseph Remnant for fighting William Duggee. Last Saturday Joseph returned from his trip east, and was brought before Bert B. Turnbull, justice of the peace. Joseph claimed that he had come home to reform and try to be a man. The president and the attorney for the village came to the conclusion that the best way to take care of this matter was to require him to pay the costs, and to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace and to remain sober for a period of six months, and it seems that the justice was of the same opinion, as Remnant was so sentenced; his mother and Frank Leach signing his bond for one hundred dollars each.

A 7 year old roadster for sale. James Rowe, Francisco.

F. Staffan & Son received on Monday, of this week from the Riddle Coach and Hearn Manufacturing Company, of Ravenna, Ohio, one of the finest funeral cars in the state. The car is of the latest style and design; the canopy (or top) being of the mosaic style as also the lamps; the trimmings on the inside are of the finest quality of black hammer cloth while the canopy is of white, the tassels and fringe are of a fine quality of silk, the glass is of choice French plate with beveled edges, and the mountings are of silver, there being six massive hand carved columns. The car will weigh about 1,500 pounds, and the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity may well feel proud of the Messrs. Staffan for their enterprise in securing such a handsome funeral car, as there are but two others in the state that are any better than this one, and there is not one outside of Detroit that will compare with it. By this acquisition and many years of experience of the senior member and a number of special courses by the junior, the firm are now in a position to do anything in their profession second to none in the state, and Chelsea need not take a back seat for any city that covers a much larger territory than we do.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Earl Notten of Francisco is attending school here.

One of the members of the Virgil class is having a hard time in learning how to scan.

Carl Vogel and Edgar Steinbach have left the Chelsea high school to attend the German school.

The girls of the senior English class are threatened with front seats if their behavior does not improve.

The Juniors wish to extend thanks to all those who helped to make their social on last Friday evening, a success.

One of the pupils of the eighth grade when asked, "What is the prevailing religion of Japan?" promptly answered, "Mostly mechanics."

Let all be patient until the seniors put on the "Stolen Will," the greatest hit of the season. It will be presented Tuesday evening, October 26.

The seniors have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Percy G. Brooks; vice president, R. Helen Hepler; secretary, Orlando G. Wood; treasurer, Earl L. Foster.

One of the pupils of the U. S. history review class, being asked what prime minister of England was against the taxation of the colonies previous to the revolution, answered: "Henry Clay."

On Friday last the dignified seniors were seen slowly promenading up and down the streets of Chelsea with an unusual air of pride about them. You ask the reason? A mere glance would show you the new colors glowing on the breast of every loyal senior. The girls, "proud to show their colors" wore their badges pinned on the left shoulder; but the boys, fearing that the broad expanse of acesee and olive might mar the effect of their immaculate and fancy ties, showed their loyalty (?) by securely fastening their colors over their hearts but under their coats.

Cards of Thanks.

In the hour of our bereavement, such affectionate and sympathetic expressions were bestowed upon us by the citizens of this place, that we feel that life will not give us sufficient time to repay or fittingly acknowledge our sincere appreciation. Mr. and Mrs. S. TROUTON

We wish to thank the friends who so kindly assisted us in our bereavement, also those who furnished flowers and music. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. LEECH and FAMILY.

NEW FALL

MILLINERY!

LATEST STYLES OUT.
EVERYTHING NEW.
PRICES VERY LOW.

ELLA M. CRAIG.
OVER THE POSTOFFICE.

WE SELL TO SELL AGAIN



IT IS our pleasure to please you. We must please you with good goods cheap—not cheap goods. An unfair profit would injure us, while a good bargain for you is a gain to us. CAPACITY TO SATISFY the buyer IS OUR STRENGTH, and we believe that families who want strictly first-class eatables will not be satisfied with cheap stuff at any price.

WE OFFER

Meats

Choicest honey hams at 12c per lb.
200 lbs fancy honey bacon 12c per lb.
Choicest dried beef.
Cold boiled ham.
Corned and luncheon beef
Salt pork 7c, 8c and 10c per lb.
Pure leaf lard.

Oysters

Baltimore Selects and Standards.
New York Counts
All canned on the coasts where they are taken from the water, packed in ice and shipped direct to us. When you want a can of good oysters, try us.

Butter and Cheese

Full cream cheese, mild and rich, both old and new, at 13c per pound.
Fresh Limberg cheese at very low prices.
Choice dairy butter and fresh eggs

Fruits.

Cape Cod cranberries
Grapes, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons
100 bushels of Good Spy Apples
A splendid line of new dried fruits

Flour and Grain Products

Jackson Gem, Roller Queen
Daily Bread, Roller King, Gold Medal
A premium with every sack sold.
Battle Ax Oats at 6c per package.
Buckeye Oats at 6c per package.
The best Rolled Oats in Chelsea.
Aunt Sally and Uncle Jerry pancake flour make delicious pancakes and are very convenient. Try it.

Whipped Cream Baking Powder

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Seeley's Extracts

of Lemon and Vanilla are the finest made. We recommend them to you and guarantee them pure.

Try Our 20c Coffee.

We Are Not Undersold.

FREEMAN'S MILLINERY!

New Goods just received. Choice assortment of HATS, BONNETS, CAPS.

All the latest fads out in RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FEATHERS, WINGS AND TIPS.
MISSIS 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.

BOND IN THE DUMPS.

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

When You Feel Mean and Irritable

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

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
Cure CONSTIPATION.

ADDRESS: STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILL., NEW YORK, U.S.A.



A WOMAN'S HEART

FLORENCE MARYATT

CHAPTER I.

Some twenty years ago there lived in an old-fashioned, rambling cottage, in the greenest part of Chelsea, England, a lady of the name of Warner and her daughter Jane. Mrs. Warner was the widow of a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, a fact of which she was inordinately proud.

The girl laughed, though uneasily. "I thought the best sheets should go with the best floor. However, I will equalize my favors in future."

"And you darn his socks, too," continued Mrs. Warner, in a tone of injury, pointing to her daughter's work-basket, and Miss Prosser says she would be only too thankful to be helped with her needle-work.

"My Dearest Jane: I have been so full of business the last week I have had no time to write to you; but I shall be home to-morrow or next day, if only for an hour. I have unexpected news for you. My cousin, Sir Robert, and his boy were carried off by diphtheria, within a few hours of each other, last week. This event, as you will guess, brings the title and estates to me; but I beg you will not mention the circumstance in the house until I have seen you."

"I remain, yours lovingly, W. E." "P. S.—By the way, if that brute Knowles comes bothering about his bill again, refer him to Mr. Parfitt, 33 Cammentary Inn. And send me a couple of clean shirts and etceteras to the Albany Hotel in a cab, as soon as ever you receive this, there's a dear girl."

Jane read this epistle more than once before she fully comprehended the astounding fact it conveyed to her, and the difference that fact made in the fortunes of Wilfrid Ewell.

"A baronet!" she kept on repeating wonderingly to herself, whilst the night months flew about her, and the dark rapidly blurred the characters she had been perusing. "A baronet!—Sir Wilfrid Ewell!—and to live at that lovely place, Lambcote, of which he has told me so much! and to have all Sir Robert's carriages and horses and hot-houses! Oh, it seems too good to be true! I cannot believe it!"

And then her thoughts turned with womanly compassion and tenderness to the dead man, whom she had never seen, and his young widow.

"Poor Sir Robert!" she whispered softly, whilst the tears rose to her eyes. "How sad for Lady Ewell to lose him and her little boy both in one day! How miserable she must be! I wonder Will says so little of them both. He has such a kind heart, surely he must feel his cousin's sudden death. Perhaps he feels it so much he has not the courage to put his feelings into words. How I wish it in my power to do anything to comfort Lady Ewell now."

But here Jane's mind, always practical, remembered her correspondent's request for clean shirts, and she went up stairs and packed the articles, and carried them herself to the nearest cab-stand, just the servant should decipher the new address, and talk about it. And, as she walked back in the dark, there was a new light (which might almost have been deemed triumphant) in her eyes, as she kept on repeating to herself:

"Sir Wilfrid Ewell, of Lambcote! Sir Wilfrid and Lady Ewell, of Lambcote! Oh, it is impossible! It cannot be true. It will be days and days before I am able to believe it!"

The advent of these unexpected honors seemed almost as incredible to the recipient of them as to Jane Warner, and when the news was suddenly conveyed to him that a few short hours had quenched the lives of both the young baronet and his son, and bestowed on himself a title, lands, and money, he turned sick and faint with the shock. He was only 22, though rather old and blasé for his age, as young men left to their own devices in London are apt to be; and with one turn of her wheel-fickle goddess had transformed him to an independent man. It was enough to turn a stranger head than Wilfrid Ewell's.

The morning following his letter to Jane Warner, he walked by appointment into the office of the solicitor, Mr. Parfitt, and was received by that gentleman with open arms.

take after the late baronet in that particular. "No; I have always been spare enough, if that is any indication of health. But with respect to Lambcote, Mr. Parfitt?" "Ah! with respect to Lambcote, Sir Wilfrid. You want to know how soon you can take possession? Very natural. But I have thought it was hardly time to moot the question to Lady Ewell. The poor creature is naturally cut up about this affair, and being so soon after the funerals."

"I should have thought the sooner she left the place, the sooner she'd forget it," replied Sir Wilfrid, flicking the dust from his mourning trousers with his ebony cane. "And—and there are others to consult besides myself in the matter."

"Ah! your mother, no doubt, Sir Wilfrid, and your sisters. Five of them, are there not? You see, I was a friend of your late father for years, and know all about the family. Pity he did not live to see this day! I am sure you will agree with me in that. And directly I heard you had come into the title, I knew your first thought would be for your mother and sisters. They will help to fill the Hall nicely, Sir Wilfrid, and take all the trouble of it off your hands."

"At this suggestion the new baronet looked uneasy, and shifted his feet. "Yes, yes," he stammered; "of course I shall hope to see my family very often at Lambcote, as visitors, you understand, Mr. Parfitt—visitors. But a man does not want to live with his mother and sisters forever, and—and—"

The old man looked at the young man slyly. "I do understand, Sir Wilfrid, perfectly—and a very right resolution, too. You are of an age to do, sir, as you think of doing, and the inheritance of such a titled fortune as yours brings the responsibility of marriage with it. Poor Sir Robert thought so, and you must think the same. You must not let the name become extinct, Sir Wilfrid, and there is no one to take it after yourself, unless you leave sons behind you. It becomes a duty, sir—a duty. And if you will let me further advise you, being so much your elder and your late father's friend, I should say, don't be afraid of looking too high. There is many a lord's daughter who would be proud and happy to become the mistress of Lambcote, and you have a title fit to rank with the best in the land."

"Yes, Mr. Parfitt; but there is an obstacle in the way, and that is, that I am already married!" The solicitor bounced in his chair like an India-rubber ball, with surprise. "Married! Sir Wilfrid! married! Bless my heart and soul! You have positively taken away my breath with surprise."

"You may well say so. It takes away my own sometimes only to think of it." "But when did it happen, Sir Wilfrid?" "Two years ago."

"And none of your family are aware of it?" "Not one. I was afraid to tell my father, who held very rigid opinions on such matters, and would certainly have withdrawn the small assistance he rendered me, had he heard of it. And since his death, where was the use of disclosing it? I had not the means to introduce my wife into society, and we were perfectly happy as we were. Now, however, circumstances render it imperative that I should acknowledge her, and make our marriage perfect. She is, of course, Lady Ewell, and must take her place in the world according to her rank."

(To be continued.)

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

We hear a great deal about philosophers. It is our opinion that there never was one.

Two men cannot be friends very long who entertain opposite opinions about a base-ball club.

What has become of the old-fashioned What-Not, formerly the most prominent piece of parlor furniture?

People who are young, and fat, and prosperous, wonder why the old and unfortunate are not more patient.

We'll bet that we can spend a week in a kitchen, and cook better than half the women who hire out as cooks.

Every man is secretly proud if his beard is stiff, and hard to cut; he believes a stiff beard means more of a man.

The most pitiful case of slavery in the world is where an old bachelor marries a widow with a lot of grown children.

Lying is expected in a politician as much as in a circus man, a hunter, or a fisherman, and nobody pays any more attention to it.

A woman who has the courage to go to a dentist, and have four teeth pulled, should have the courage to get rid of undesirable visitors.

A policeman is about the only man whose advice is always taken: if a man does not take a policeman's advice, he is locked up.

No man is so worthless that he is not an effective gossip: people will not take his note, but they take his word for a scandalous story.

There is a good deal to be said in favor of the man who goes fishing; it is so much better to fish than it is to loaf around busy friends.

When a man commits a great crime, there is a good deal of sympathy for him, but let him commit a little folly, and how the people give it to him!

Our idea of good luck is to have country-people think so much of you that they come in for you on Sunday, take you out to Sunday dinner, and bring you back again.

Dry goods deserves the credit for much of the attractiveness of women. A blue sash properly used is as effective as blue eyes, and a white dress is prettier than pearly teeth.

Old people are often fretful and seemingly unreasonable because they are sick. The young should remember this. After a man is sixty years old, he is simply a lot of decaying matter waiting for burial.

Kansas products will bring more money this year than ever before in the history of the state.

Last year Jewell county, Kansas, raised more corn than any other county in the world: eleven million bushels. This year it will raise twelve million bushels, thus breaking the world's record twice in succession.

WOMAN'S REALM

SCRAWNY NECKS MUST GO.

MUSCLES must be developed, the flesh hardened and increased, the skin whitened, and the lines in the throat carefully massaged. The thin girl with the bony neck has much to accomplish. The high evening gown frequently seen last winter was uncomfortable to dance in and lacked pictorial distinction. Besides, its wearer was always accused of making necessity a virtue, a criticism so invariably appropriate to the truth that she is resolved to stay at home or accept the traditional evening uniform of her sex. The former alternative is quite out of the question, so to prepare for the latter she passes days and nights developing her neck.

There are ways and ways of increasing the flesh on the neck and covering up the unsightly collar bones, always the most persistent of offenders. A simple method advocates the liberal use of icy water, dashing it impetuously over the front and back of the neck, and then expanding the chest in long, regular breathing. The skin is finally rubbed vigorously with the palms of the hands, carefully smoothing the throat under the chin and behind the ears, until the blood tingles exuberantly. A second method for restoring an unsightly neck to sightliness combines the usage of hot water, massage and olive oil. The skin is bathed in water as hot as the victim can bear it; then it is treated to a course in uncomfortable rubbing, after which the olive oil is applied plentifully, so as to allow it free access into the pores of the skin.

The full neck and chest of a prize fighter suggest the third manner of preparing to meet the requirements of the winter season and an evening gown. The pugilist invariably holds his head with the chin pressed backward toward his neck. Imitation of this movement straightens the head and forces the chest upward an inch or so, and while in the beginning it is principally the bony monuments of the thin girl's presence that rise to the



MISS MAY GOELET.

\$10,000,000 in her own right she will therefore be among the wealthiest marriageable girls in the world. Miss Goelet has not yet been formally "brought out" in New York, though she figured as one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough. Recently it was said that she was engaged to the young Duke of Manchester, but this rumor was subsequently denied. Miss Goelet is described as a



SOME HINTS TO THIN GIRLS.

occasion, little by little perseverance conquers and the bones gradually retire discomfited. After drawing the chin inward in the habitual manner of the prize fighter, turn the head slowly from left to right, still keeping the chin rigorously in position. Then throw the head backward and forward, the chin again immovable, until lower and lower, it finally strikes the chest vigorously. Sustained breathing adds greatly to the effectiveness of the pugilistic exercise, which is the chief means employed by the fighter to harden into iron the muscles of his neck. The oftener the practice the quicker the remedy, and a trial twice a day, in the morning and at night, soon gives courage to the scrawny girl to continue her self-imposed labor, for improvement rapidly terminates in triumphant success.

To gain fullness in the neck and length in the waist, stand firmly on the balls of the feet, with arms at the side motionless, the palms of the hand extended toward the front. Slowly raise the arms over the top of the head until the arms meet and form an arch, then drop quickly again. The second portion of the exercise consists in extending the arms to their full length in front, with the palms of the hands facing downward. Gradually move each arm to the side and back again, keeping the same level, and repeating until fatigued. In the third position the arms are outstretched, forming with the body a human cross. Then describe circles with each arm, using the shoulder as the pivot. Slapping the backs of the hands together behind the back also furthers the development of chest muscles.

One Weakness of Women. It is becoming a noted fact that the young women of to-day show a decided preference for men whose reputation is not of the best. Speaking about this a few evenings ago a college man said: "It isn't much of an incentive for a fellow to keep his morality up to the standard when he sees the most disreputable men of his best set simply lionized by girls and their mothers. I don't know why it is. Women have a mania for cultivating men whose characters are anything but good. The shadier they are the more they appeal to women. Can't understand it. There were two men in my class last year, the wildest, fastest fellows I knew, but they were made more fuss over by the mothers and daughters of their acquaintance than any of their well-behaved friends. These same mothers and daughters knew any number of bright, moral young men, but they ignored them every time in favor of the ne'er-do-wells—were flattered to death to receive the slightest attention from

charming young lady. Naturally, she received a good education and as a consequence she possesses many accomplishments.

The Etiquette of Introductions. It is mortifying to note how many persons pay little or no heed to what may be styled the etiquette of introductions. To the lover of good form there is nothing that sets one's teeth on edge on hearing an introduction so worded that a woman is presented to a man, or an elderly woman to young one. At a tea a matron who years before had arrived at the dignity of a grandmother was piloted by her hostess to a young girl of 20, and they were made known to each other in the well-meant words "Mrs. Knight, I want to present you to my dear little friend, Mabel Day. Mabel, dear, this is Mrs. Knight, of whom you have so often heard me speak."

If the ladies were so well versed in that knowledge of good form in which their hostess was lacking that they showed no consciousness of her error.

Another Woman Lawyer. One more woman has stepped into the ranks of the legal profession and Laporte, Ind., has the honor of being her home. She is Miss Mollie L. Lorig, and she has just been admitted to the bar. She is a graduate of a Denver law college and had the distinction of being the only woman in the class. She is convinced that she will enjoy practicing her profession and for that reason undertook the hard work, against the advice of some of her friends who advised a stage career. The woman is 20 years old and expects to spend the next few years in the office of some well-established lawyer of Laporte.

Naming the Hindu Baby. A Hindu baby is named when twelve days old, and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother; in that case two lamps are placed over the two names, and the name over which the lamp burns brightest is the one given to the child.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for October 24.

Golden Text.—"Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven."—Matt. 10: 32.

In this lesson, Acts 20: 10-32, Paul is before King Agrippa.

Felix's "convenient season" for hearing seriously the truth that Paul preached, never came; but hoping to receive money from him, the governor often sent for the prisoner to talk with him. We can imagine the sort of conversations that he would have—the crafty and covetous Roman, and the earnest, godly Paul. We cannot say with certainty, by Felix's supposed that Paul had money. Reports of the large sum of which Paul had been the bearer to the Jerusalem church may have roused the suspicion in Felix's mind that Paul was enough like the average Jew to keep a part as commission. It is conjectured by some that Paul had a private fortune, which he had used in his journey. Certainly the scanty income from his occasional tent making could hardly have sufficed for his expensive travels by sea and land, though it may have been adequate for his support during his sojourn in certain cities. During the captivity at Caesarea, Paul was certainly not idle. Some scholars think that he wrote during that time some of the epistles which are commonly supposed to have been written at Rome, e. g., Ephesians. At any rate, his influence must have been exerted for the good of the churches, as far as his degree of liberty allowed.

In the year 60, or perhaps early in 61, Felix was succeeded in office by Porcius Festus. The circumstances connected with this change of officers are very important for the chronology of Paul's life, because this is one of the few dates that can be fixed with even approximate accuracy. Reasoning from statements of Josephus and Tacitus, most writers are of the opinion that this could not have occurred later than 61 nor earlier than 60. But Harnack, the German church historian, placed the date several years earlier and alters the whole Pauline chronology. Festus seems to have been a man distinctly superior to Felix. No sooner had he reached Jerusalem than he was besought to send Paul to Jerusalem for trial. He refused, and informed the Jews that the hearing would be held in Caesarea. After his return, Paul was brought before him, and the witnesses made charges. Festus, knowing that the charges were false, desired nevertheless to gain favor with the Jews, and asked Paul if he was willing to be taken to Jerusalem for trial. He replied, courteously but firmly, that such a proceeding would be useless, since not the Jews but the Roman government was to decide his fate. Appealing to Caesar, his appeal was granted by the governor, after consultation with the judges who sat with him. Appeals to the emperor were not always granted on request. The governor had the power to grant or refuse the petition.

Agrippa, the king, was a son of Agrippa I. (see Acts 12: 20-24), and belonged to the Herodian family so renowned for crimes. His domain was in the north and east of Palestine, and he was a colleague rather than a subordinate of Festus, yet had no such power as his father. Herod was Agrippa's sister. She was also a sister of Drusilla, the notorious wife of Felix, and was even more renowned for her wickedness.

Festus laid Paul's case before Agrippa as an act of official courtesy, relating the circumstances of the hearing and the appeal. Agrippa expressed a desire to hear Paul and accordingly on the following day an audience was given. Festus indicated to Agrippa, as being a Jew and one presumably acquainted with the Jewish religion, that he would be glad to have information as to what the trouble was all about, that he might send charges to the emperor with the prisoner.

Explanatory. How courteous, how felicitous is the opening sentence of Paul's address (verse 2). It was true that Agrippa was learned in Jewish law for rabbinic writers confirm this statement. Though such knowledge had had little effect on Agrippa's moral character, it did nevertheless fit him for understanding Paul's statements better than could the Roman Festus. The earlier part of the address, preceding the lesson, may be compared with the other accounts of Paul's conversion.

What did Agrippa know about heavenly visions? It shows the moral course of Paul that he could tell this story so straightforwardly to a man utterly unspiritual and out of sympathy with him. "First unto them of Damascus": he proceeded thither immediately his conversion, but met with poor success. A second visit is referred to in Acts 9: 23, 25. The "coasts of Judaea" are the borders of Judaea, its territory. This preaching, of which we have no full record, must have intervened between his conversion and the first missionary journey, A. D. 58.

"For these causes," causes which certainly should have no standing in a court of justice—the preaching of repentance and salvation. Without the help of God Paul could not have stood fast against the many trials and dangers of his career. There is a quiet joy in those words, "I continue unto this day." They sum up a long history, with its storms as well as its sunshine. The continuance is the main thing; the trials of the way are largely forgotten.

The simplest truths about the Messiah found in the Old Testament, such as that he must suffer and that he should be a light to the Gentiles, were ignored or denied by most of the Jews at this time; so that Agrippa, for instance, would probably be little better informed than Festus upon such subjects.

Next Lesson—"Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck."—Acts 27: 13-26.

Queer Case. A pebble in a bun has given rise to a lawsuit in New York. The buyer of the bun has sued the baker for \$100 damages for two sound teeth broken and much pain and suffering. The baker claims that he is not responsible for the accidental falling of the pebble into the dough, and ought not to be blamed because his patron's teeth have no sufficient strength to take care of a pebble diet. The court has not yet rendered its decision.

Left Destitute
Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fall scourge is, however, short of its threat in advance by Hostetter's Stomachic. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

Elder Drinkers in Maine.
The abundance of water this summer has not caused any decrease in the rural consumption of old cider. The abundance of apples last fall put elder barrels at a premium. Many farmers declare that two barrels of elder are as much help as an extra man in haying time. Up in Canada one man is said to have drunk five barrels since last fall, but he promptly takes a back seat when a Cornville citizen asserts he has consumed eight barrels in the same time.—Augusta Journal.

Great mischiefs happen more often from folly, meanness and vanity than from the greater sins of avarice and ambition.

Scrofula Cured

Face and Head Covered With Sores, but Hood's Has Cured Them.
"My face and head were a mass of sores, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla these sores have all disappeared. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for scrofula." IDA A. WEAVER, Palermo, Ill. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO NEBRASKA

September 7, 21, October 5, 19

On these dates round-trip tickets, good for 21 days, will be sold by all Burlington Route agents and by those of many eastern railroads at

HALF FARE Plus \$2.00.

The undersigned will send you free on application a handsome illustrated pamphlet describing Nebraska, with a large sectional map of the State.

A Dry, Healthy Climate.

A Soil Unsurpassed for Richness, easy to cultivate, and yielding all varieties of crops.

That is what Nebraska offers to the homeseeker. Ask your nearest ticket agent about the cheap rates, or write to F. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, C. & N. W. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

WINCHESTER GUN

SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 136 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

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WAGON SCALES

A better scale for less money than has ever been offered. Address: Jones of Birmingham, Birmingham, N. Y.

Day—Either Sex—Selling From Perfumes, Scenting, Two boxes \$2.00. CHICAGO NOV 11/10 CO., 625 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Dr. H. Pitcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Dr. H. Pitcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except per. No one has authority from me to use my name except per. The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Dr. H. Pitcher

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

You Have Waited for This.
There are many people who would be glad to abandon the habit of drinking coffee if they could find a substitute for it. That substitute is Grain-O, made from pure grains and a beverage in every way preferable to coffee. Grain-O is not a stimulant—it is something better. It is cheering, nutritious and strengthening. In other words it is a food-drink, as coffee is not. It is acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and agrees with confirmed dyspeptics. Unlike coffee Grain-O produces no nervous action. It never interferes with sleep. As for the flavor of Grain-O, people who use it say that after using it a week or two they like its taste better than that of coffee. Grain-O is sold by all grocers at 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it.

Cowboys' Day in Texas.

The old-fashioned cowboy had his day at Seymour, Texas, a few days ago. Several hundred ex-cow punchers, the remnant of the men who filled the history of the South-west with tales of desperate shooting and hard riding, gathered in their picturesque ranching garb, lariat on pommel and six-shooters on hip, to attend the reunion of the Association of Cowboys. Five hundred unbroken broncos were brought in for the visitors to show their old-time prowess on, and the sight attracted 10,000 spectators from all over Northwest Texas.

The "old-timers" appeared in full frontier regalia, and the opening parade was one of the most curious ever seen in the West. It was a typical plainsman's procession, and every feature of life on the plains was represented. A barbecue dinner, served to thousands of the visitors, followed the parade. Afterward there was a special parade of 400 Comanche Indians in full tribal costume, including blankets, pipes, war clubs, etc., which, in the appreciative language of a local correspondent, was "the most successful incident of the kind ever witnessed in Texas."—New York World.

The last of the bunch of fifteen 21x23 inch Consolidation locomotives built by the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been delivered and are in service on the Second Division between Brunswick and Cumberland. These locomotives excite very favorable comment by reason of their general design, excellent workmanship and efficient service and are further evidence of the great advance that is being made by the B. & O. in its motive power. Thirty-five (35) of this type of locomotives have been placed on the Second Division during the past year, and with the reduction in grades and in the increase in power the number of cars per train has been increased fully 40 per cent.

Glass Eye for a Tiger.

A tiger with a glass eye is at present in the menagerie at Stuttgart. A serious affection of the muscles caused the beast to lose the sight of one eye. As the public didn't appreciate a one-eyed tiger, the beast was put under cocaine, and the useless optic removed. He was measured for a new eye, which had to be made with a special degree of ferocity. For the first week he tried to rub it out, but he now rests contented as the only wild animal with a glass eye.

A Fatal Interruption.

Pruyn—Did you ever really know a man to be cured of a disease by a patent medicine?

Fields—Well, I can't exactly say 'a' I ever did. I knowed one man 't' take it reg'lar fourteen years, an' 'e mought 'o' cured him, but jess then 'e' goldurned patent expired!

Cleaning and Dyeing.

Ladies and Gen's Clothing beautifully cleaned and dyed at reasonable prices. Send postal card for price list and information. Mercantile Dyeing Co., Chicago, Ill.

A bushel of corn makes four gallons of whiskey, which retails for \$16. Out of this the Government gets \$3, the railroads \$1, the manufacturer \$4, the vender \$7, the farmer 40 cents and the drunkard gets the delirium tremens.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

The British empire has an area of 11,400,000 square miles and a population of 400,000,000. The British empire is six times as extensive as that of ancient Rome in its palmy days.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

WORLD'S YIELD OF GRAIN.

Deficiency in the Wheat Crop Will Be 50,000,000 Bushels.

Following is an abstract of the monthly report of the Agricultural Department on the European crop situation, summarizing the reports of European correspondents to Statistician Hyde:

Recent information, while it may in some cases modify the crop estimates for particular countries, does not essentially change the situation as regards the deficiency in the principal cereal crops of Europe. The outlook for wheat in the Australasian colonies continues good, but the prospects in Argentina are somewhat less bright, owing to drought and frosts. Accounts from India are quite favorable, both as to the Kharif crops harvested, or to be harvested this fall, and as to the seeding of the Rabi crop, to be harvested next spring, which latter includes the wheat crop.

The annual estimate of the world's wheat and rye crop issued by the Hungarian ministry of agriculture gives the following revised results for 1907, compared with 1906: Wheat production, importing countries, 800,771,000 bushels for 1907, 886,030,000 for 1906; exporting countries, 1907, 1,341,806,000; 1906, 1,452,092,000; total wheat production of both importing and exporting countries in 1907, 2,142,577,000; in 1906, 2,339,541,000; net deficit in 1907, 202,805,000; 1906, 190,534,000.

The world's rye crop is put down by the same authority as follows: 1907, 1,163,457,000 bushels; 1906, 1,203,185,000 bushels.

Against the net deficit of approximately 203,000,000 bushels of wheat estimated by the ministry, they estimate that there is a residue of from 145,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels out of former crops, leaving in round numbers from 58,000,000 down to 33,000,000 bushels as the quantity by which it would be necessary to curtail consumption if these estimates should prove to be correct. It is of course quite likely that under the influence of high prices consumption will be curtailed by more than this amount and that existing stocks will not be reduced to near the point of complete exhaustion.

Extremely pessimistic reports as to the extent of the crop failure in Europe have been circulated, but the liberal quantities coming forward for shipment have led dealers to receive such reports with incredulity. It is probable, however, that much of the Russian grain going to western European markets is out of the more liberal harvests of former years, and there is evidence tending to show that the crop of 1907 is at any rate considerably below the average.

The markets of Europe will apparently be inadequately supplied with good clear barley suitable for malting purposes, complaints on this score being common among growers in large parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary and other countries, including the province of Ontario, in Canada, in which such barley is usually an important product.

The European potato crop is apparently a short one, and the fruit crop is also deficient.

Consul Eugene Germain of Zurich, Switzerland, after an investigation of the European fruit prospect, expresses the opinion that there will be a good market for American apples and dried fruits this season if growers will be careful to put up choice stock only.

He says: "Nothing smaller than eighties in French prunes will pay to ship to Europe, and all other dried fruit must be uniform in size and attractively packed."

LONDON'S NEW MAYOR.

Something About the Successor of Sir George Faudel Phillips.

Horatio David Davies, the new lord Mayor of London, was born in that city in 1842. He is a son of H. D. Davies of the ward of Bishopsgate, city of London, and was educated at Dulwich College. He has served as lieutenant colonel of the Third Middlesex artillery volunteers, was

sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1887 and was an alderman, representing Bishopsgate in 1889. Mr. Davies is a justice of the peace for the county of Kent. He unsuccessfully contested Rochester in 1889, was returned for the same borough in 1892, but was unseated on petition. At the last general election Mr. Davies defeated R. H. Cox, Liberal, by 583 votes. He began life as an engraver's apprentice.

BASE-BALL

There will be at least seventy-five batsmen in the 300 class.

Delchanty fell off amazingly in his batting the latter part of the season.

St. Louis succeeded in finishing just about 25 games lower than any other club.

Indoor baseball will flourish again in Chicago this winter. Dahlen, Pfeffer, Long, Griffith, Parker and Ryan are a few of the stars at this work.

Milwaukee has had a very profitable season. It is said the profits were \$25,000—a good tribute to the excellent management of "Connie" Mack.

McGraw and Collins are undoubtedly the finest third basemen in the business when it comes down to a question of fielding bunts, says the Baltimore Herald.

Young Callahan of Chicago has slipped into one of the finest all-round players in the country. In fact, it may well be doubted if he has an equal on the diamond in playing all nine positions.

Frank Donohue's victory in the last St. Louis game was worth \$300 to him. Chris Von der Ahe held out that sort of reward to him. Every Brown played ball to save the sorrel-topped twirler, and save him they did.

How Do You Wear Your Hat?

"You can generally tell a man's character from the way he wears his hat," a physiognomist remarked the other day. "Indeed, this is one of the most reliable guides for the amateur character reader that I know."

"Take the man who blusters. He stands with his feet apart; wears his clothes at least a couple of sizes too large for him; and his hat stands bolt upright on his head, firm and precise, in a way that reminds you of a general in command."

"The person who wears his hat deep down over his eyes—on the bridge of his nose, in fact—is given to melancholy, and is inclined to be despondent about the future. But he is also quick at observation, and unselfish. The hat worn at the back of the head denotes independence of a certain obstinate nature, self-esteem, purse-pride."

"Some originality is expressed in the habit of wearing the headgear slightly to one side, though the inclination to right or left should not be too strongly marked. If very noticeable, you have the 'waggish' individual. A man with a thoughtful, poetical temperament seldom looks well in a hat, being always seen at his best bareheaded; while, curiously enough, criminals of nearly all classes quite reverse this order of things."—Answers.

How to Carry a Revolver.

A. S. Mason was before Judge Edison this morning charged with carrying a concealed weapon. According to Mason's story he was taking the weapon, a revolver, home to be cleaned. He started with it in his hand, but, seeing Officer McLennan approaching, he thought he had better put it in his pocket, and did so. This was just what Mason should not have done, and it proved his undoing, and the officer took him in tow. Mason was very much mortified at being arrested and was anxious to right himself in the eyes of the law.

"If you say so, Judge, I'll take this here gun and throw it in the lake," he remarked to the court.

"What do you think I'd better fine you to make it even?" asked the court.

"Well, don't strike me too hard, Judge, that's all I've got to say," replied the prisoner.

"Well, I'll suspend sentence this time," said the court. "In future, when you have a revolver to take home, carry it in your hand, wear it on your watch chain or send it home on a dray."—Duluth Herald.

Quien Sabe?

Quien Sabe—who knows—is a phrase in very common use among the Spaniards, and helps over many, many difficulties. It is expressive. What the weather may be the coming winter, who knows? It may be snowy, wet, stormy, cold, freezing, and full of sickness and pain, who knows? Some of us to-day, hale and hearty, may lie on beds of torture or hobble about on crutches, who knows? Before the autumn merges into winter many may have symptoms of approaching trouble, of the old rheumatism coming on, or of first attacks begun; who knows? Who knows? That's a conundrum. But there is one thing everybody knows, the best thing to do is to be ready for the weather coming, and to take hold of what is. Everybody knows what is best. With St. Jacobs Oil in the house, everybody knows they have a sure cure for rheumatism, acute or chronic. It is likewise known that in any stage of it the great remedy does its work of cure perfectly. If we suffer we need not ask who knows; when it is so well known what is best.

Norse Sailor Proves a Hero.

The wrecking of the schooner Hueneme off Alaska Island discovered a real hero in the person of Charles Nelson, a Norse sailor. Amid a dense fog in a southeast gale which threw sea spray over the topmasts the vessel struck a hidden rock. The decks were swept away, and Capt. Peterson and his men clung to the rigging. It seemed that every sea would dash them to death, when the captain appealed: "Who will venture ashore?"

"I will!" Nelson shouted, and with the lifeline about his waist he struck out for shore. It was some time before he was heard from, and the men on the wreck were bewailing his fate, when a shout told them of Nelson's safety. To the lifeline a hawser was tied, and in due time Nelson pulled his nine shipwrecked companions ashore.—Chicago Record.

Properly Exposed.

The ideal Boston small boy—who exists chiefly in the humorous periodicals—is trained from his earliest years to habits of accurate statement. Puck represents a man as asking a boy who was fishing not far from Boston: "Are the fish biting well to-day, sonny?"

"The fish do not bite, sir," replied the boy, respectfully. "They attempt to swallow the bait, when the hook embeds itself in the mouth. But the fish are unusually wary to-day, sir."

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.

Expensive Metals.

Gallium is quoted at \$3,000 per ounce, germanium \$1,125 per ounce, rhodium \$112 per ounce, ruthenium \$90, iridium \$87, osmium \$26, palladium \$24, and cast iron only \$0.00375 per ounce.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

Dr. Ramachandraya, a converted Hindoo priest, is preaching in Tremont Temple, Boston, and is attracting considerable attention.

How inexpensive, and yet how effective is the great substitute for sulphur baths, Gillette's Sulphur Soap.

It is popular with some people all that is necessary is to say "Thank you" in a very loud voice.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Tonic. Send for FREE 60-day trial bottle and treatise. Dr. H. H. Kline, M.D., 101 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Cupid steals base every time lovers look at the moon.

WOMEN DO NOT TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Modest Women Evade Certain Questions When Asked by a Male Physician, but Write Freely to Mrs. Pinkham.

An eminent physician says that "Women are not truthful, they will lie to their physicians." This statement should be qualified; women do tell the truth, but not the whole truth, to a male physician, but this is only in regard to those painful and troublesome disorders peculiar to their sex.

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions when those questions are asked, even by her family physician. This is especially the case with unmarried women.

This is the reason why thousands and thousands of women are now corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham. To this good woman they can and do give every symptom, so that she really knows more about the true condition of her patients through her correspondence than the physician who personally questions them. Perfect confidence and candor are at once established between Mrs. Pinkham and her patients.

Years ago women had no such recourse. Nowadays a modest woman asks help of a woman who understands women. If you suffer from any form of trouble peculiar to women, write at once to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will advise you free of charge.

And the fact that this great boon which is extended freely to women by Mrs. Pinkham, is appreciated, the thousands of letters which are received by her prove. Many such grateful letters as the following are constantly pouring in:

"I was a sufferer from female weakness for about a year and a half. I have tried doctors and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I underwent the horrors of local treatment, but received no benefit. My ailment was pronounced ulceration of the womb. I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhoea in its worst form. Finally I grew so weak I had to keep my bed. The pains were so hard as to almost cause spasms. When I could endure the pain no longer I was given morphine. My memory grew short, and I gave up all hope of ever getting well. Thus I dragged along. At last I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her answer came promptly. I read carefully her letter, and concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured. My friends think my cure almost miraculous. Her noble work is surely a blessing to broken-down women."—GRACE B. STANBURY, Pratt, Kansas.

It Was Before the Day of SAPOLIO

They Used to Say "Woman's Work Is Never Done."

This is the head of a Pearlina woman. "There are others." And if the others don't look cheerful, it's no wonder. You've got to work hard, if you do your washing and cleaning with soap, and you've got to work a long time over it, and you're wearing things out with your rubbing. Pearlina makes the work easy and quick; saves rubbing. The wonder is that any woman who has to do soap's hard work can look pleasant. Still, some of them do, in spite of it.

Millions NOW USE Pearlina

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big 48 for unusual discharges, inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of vagina, or menstruation, or leucorrhoea, or any other ailment. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, or sent in plain wrapper, or sent in plain wrapper, or sent in plain wrapper. Circular sent on request.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

C. N. U. No. 43-07

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE PISO CO., WARREN, PA.

DR. RAMACHANDRAYA, A CONVERTED HINDOO PRIEST, IS PREACHING IN TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON, AND IS ATTRACTING CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION.

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CONA HIG 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 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 CASCARETS CATHARTIC

SURE CURE FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

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

S. G. BUSH
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Formerly resident physician U. of M. Hospital,
Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite M. E. church.

G. E. HATHAWAY,
GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.
All work guaranteed satisfactory.
Office over Bank Drug Store.
Chelsea, Mich.

R. McCOLGAN,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polytechnic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.
CHELSEA, MICH.

FRANK SHAVER,
Proprietor of the "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.
Bathroom in connection.
CHELSEA, MICH.

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

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

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

"THE WHITE IS KING."
Buy a White Sewing Machine. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired.
HENRY S. COLYER,
CHELSEA, AGENT.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.
TurnBull & Hatch.

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

R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210,
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.

FINE JOB PRINTING
If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipts, Wedding Stationery, Posters, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time Card, taking effect, July 4, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:00 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 8:15 p. m.
TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.
No. 18—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.
O. W. ROGERS, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

The Coast Line to MACKINAC



New Steel Passenger Steamers
The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment. Artistic Furnishings. Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY
FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

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

LOW RATES TO Pictured Mackinac and return, including meals and berths. From Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$15; from Detroit, \$13.50.
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE.

Between Detroit and Cleveland
Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

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

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address: A. A. SCHANTZ, P. O. 2, DETROIT, MICH.
The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

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

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or \$1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

We Cannot Please Everyone,

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

Chelsea Steam Laundry 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
Geo. H. Foster,
AUCTIONEER
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Terms Reasonable.
Headquarters at Standard Office.

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. LITZER, Commissioner.

Suburban Rumors

NORTH LAKE.
George Sly lost a horse last week. The church at this place has been re-painted.
William Glenn and M. R. Griffith spent Saturday and Sunday at Plainfield.
The Epworth League at a meeting last week elected Mrs. R. S. Whallan president.
Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold of Detroit were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Daniels the past week.

SYLVAN.
James Rowe of Francisco spent Sunday at Jacob Kern's.
Mrs. Glover has been visiting relatives at Eaton Rapids.
William Doll closed the fall term of school here, Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin are spending some time at Williamston.
Emory West of Bellevue is spending this week with his father Wilson West.
Wilson West and daughter, Dora, leave for their new home at Bellevue, Saturday.
Clarence Hurry of the U. of M. spoke at the Sylvan Christian Union last Sunday.
There will be a chicken pie social at the home of Mrs. Jacob Dancer, Thursday evening, October 28, 1897.
Mrs. Ed. Emmons of Jackson has returned home after spending a week visiting her aunt Mrs. H. C. Boyd.

LIMA.
Miss Lizzie Strieter spent Sunday at home.
C. C. Burkhardt is moving to Chelsea.
Mr. and Mrs. George Boynton visited at I. Storms' Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hammond called at I. Hammond's, Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest White visited at George Perry's, Saturday.
A number from Chelsea attended the dance here, Friday evening.
Arl Guerin entertained H. G. Pretzman and four friends of Ann Arbor Friday.
Rev. J. I. Nickerson, of Chelsea, will preach at the M. E. church of this place next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.
A number met at the home of Mrs. Fannie Ward, Sunday evening, to see about organizing an Epworth League at this place.
John Gregory had the misfortune to lose his two barns by fire Friday. It caught from the threshing engine. It came very near burning Charles Morris' barns also.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.
Dexter has a curfew ordinance but from the racket made by the kids on the street at night you'd never think it—Dexter Leader.
John Laidlaw, the Michigan Central gardener, says he will have a fine chrysanthemum show this year. He has 1,700 plants representing 187 varieties.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

It is almost certain that President Angell, whose leave of absence expires a year from now, will return to the University at the opening of the next college year.—Washtenaw Times.

Warrants were taken out last week for the arrest of Mayor Harding and Fred Shaefer for having in their possession trout less than six inches in length. The cases, however, will probably not come to trial.—Ypsilanti Commercial.
George Alban is exhibiting a hot-net's nest in Alban & Johnson's window that is attracting considerable attention. It measures 28 inches in length and 37 inches in circumference. He found it on his farm east of the city, and brought it home on his bicycle.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

In the show window of Mack & Co.'s store is exhibited a neatly framed relic of bygone days in the shape of a time discolored handbill which reads as follows: "Attention—Indignation Meeting. The Citizens of Ann Arbor are requested to meet at the court house this evening at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration the conduct of the Faculty of the University of Michigan in expelling all students belonging to Secret Societies!" This is signed "Many Citizens" and dated "December 20, 1840." Many of the older residents who are still left have vivid recollections of the affair.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Eight thousand five hundred pieces of baggage were handled at the two railroad depots in this city during last month and only one trunk was lost. The trunk was the one stolen by the two men arrested last week in Toledo, it being found latter, in the woods just east of the Michigan Central depot.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Fred H. Blosser was taken sick last Wednesday night. On Saturday morning he felt better and came up town, but at noon returned home and went to bed. He suffered such severe pain that Dr. C. F. Knapp was summoned and announced that he had acute appendicitis. The patient is somewhat better to-day.—Manchester Enterprise.

Mrs. Caroline Phillips is in receipt of a telegram from her son, Don, who recently chartered a schooner, with the intention to cruise around the southern seas, stating that the boat had been wrecked, and everything lost. No more definite word has been received, except that he will be home in a few days. Mrs. Phillips says their stock on board was insured.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

M. F. Sanders, the gentleman who is getting the George Hammond colts in shape for the New York sale next month, was the man who originally sold to Mr. Hammond both the stallions Sidney and Simmicolon. Mr. Hammond paid Mr. Sanders \$13,500 for Simmicolon and \$27,000 for Sidney besides purchasing from him about \$20,000 worth of other horses.—Washtenaw Times.

Henry Owen and Charles Dibble, of Ann Arbor, burned up all the road from Ann Arbor to Ypsilanti yesterday having made the distance from the Cook house to the Hawkins house in exactly 20 minutes on a tandem. This is probably the fastest time ever made between the two cities by wheel. At least if any faster time has been made it is not on our sporting almanac.—Washtenaw Times.

Deputy sheriff Jerry found a horse and buggy near Mr. Warner's south of town, Thursday morning. On investigation he found it had been stolen from a Mr. Kent, who runs a butcher shop in Ann Arbor. Several boxes of cigars and other articles were found in the buggy, which the sheriff learned had been stolen from Mr. O'Hara's grocery store in Ann Arbor the evening before.—Saline correspondent Ypsilanti Commercial.

A platoon of the Salvation Army from Ypsilanti arrived in Willis last Friday evening, after an uneventful march across the country. They were well equipped for business, the members being supplied with a bass drum, tamborine, bugle, jews-harp and a bagpipe. There has not been so much noise since the election of village officers last spring. Most all of the people were converted, at least the church was well filled. The preaching consisted mostly in singing, etc. They took away quite a few pennies and nickels. Perhaps they will come again some time in the future.—Whittaker correspondent Ypsilanti Commercial.

The devils are not all in hell yet, as has been clearly demonstrated here at the London cemetery of late. A few years ago a son of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Millage was buried, and in due time a monument with proper inscription was erected on the lot. About a year ago some person chiseled off the initial letter of Mrs. Millage's name, and on the 27th day of last month the letter was put back on the monument again, and on the 28th it was by said devil chiseled out again, and last week the monument was completely destroyed, broken into over a hundred pieces; therefore we repeat that there is a bigger and meaner low-lived devil running at large than Satan has got in that place called hell, or hades.—London correspondent Milan Leader.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$1.00

Will pay for

The Standard

from now until

JAN. 1, '99

THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY FOR LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.



What if Not Miracles?
The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly miraculously as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for anyone interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)
My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KIDNAPER TIMES,"
Kingsfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '96.

GENTLEMEN:—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took a teaspoonful, and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving to the audience 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, '96.
Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.
—Miss JANE H. BARNES,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

GROUP CURED.

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

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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

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