

If You Don't

Take The Standard you don't get the news—you would if you did.

The Chelsea Standard.

If You Don't

Advertise in The Standard you don't get the trade—you would if you did.

VOL. IX. NO. 49.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 465

Hosiery Sale Extraordinary

We will offer all odd lots of ladies' and children's hosiery at prices that will close them out at once.

Ladies' black 50c hose, now 33c.
Ladies' black fleeced 40c hose, now 25c.
Ladies' black 35c hose, now 25c.
Ladies' black 15c hose, now 3 for 25c.
Children's wool 50c hose, now 33c.
Children's wool 35c hose, now 25c.
Children's wool 25c hose, now 19c.
Children's fleeced 50c hose, now 33c.
Children's fleeced 35c hose, now 25c.
Children's fleeced 19c hose, now 15c.
Ladies heavy, good wearing, black hose 2 pairs for 25c.

We Will Continue Our Special
January Clearing Sale
Until February 1.

All clothing one-quarter off.
All dress goods one-quarter off.
All cottons, brown and bleached, one quarter off.
All underwear reduced.
Ladies' all-wool scarlet underwear for 50c.
Ladies' gray \$1 underwear for 70c.
Children's white and gray underwear at cost.
Outings one-quarter off.

Shoes.

Ladies' \$4.00 shoes, new goods, for \$2.50.
Ladies' \$3.00 for \$2.15.
Ladies' \$2.50 shoes, new goods, \$1.95.
Good shoes, odd pairs, were \$3.00 to \$3.50, sizes 1 1/2 to 5 1/2, for \$2.00.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

WINTER OVERCOATS

are a most necessary article at this time of the year. Our assortment for these garments is seldom equaled, and in all things we RIGHT for prices, in first class work and material.

J. GEO. WEBSTER,
Merchant Tailor.

A TRIMMER IN MY MEAT MARKET.

You purchase a choice roast and we'll fix it to the Queen's taste. Trim out the bones, lay on an elegant slice of suet, tie it up and it's ready for the oven.

I always keep in stock a fine line of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats and Poultry.

ADAM EPPLER.

DON'T STOP TO THINK.

Buy, and then think afterwards. Of course that might be a dangerous course to pursue in all stores, but here you could buy with a handkerchief tied over your eyes, and still get full value.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Call and get samples of them.
Goods delivered promptly. Highest market price for butter and eggs.

GEO. M. FULLER.

1st door north of post office.

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.

FROM KLONDIKE

James Young Tells of Some of
His Experiences in the
Land of Gold.

REACHED THERE IN SEPTEMBER

Plenty of Provisions to Carry Him
Through the Winter.

The following interesting letter was written by James Young, a former Lyndon boy, who started for the Klondike last July. Through the courtesy of his brother, Thomas Young, we are allowed to present it to our readers:

BONANZA CREEK, N. W. TERRITORY
November 10, 1897.

Mr. Thomas Young,
Dear Brother:—After two months hard work and a good many hardships I arrived in Dawson on September 27, safe and well. I will not try to describe my trip as it would take too much space; the experiences of that trip would fill a book. I found that it was reported to be, one of the greatest mining camps of today, and I doubt if California in its palmy days of '49 was equal to this either in the richness of its mines or high price of supplies. Many of the people are obliged to go out this winter for want of grub, it ain't to be had, and if I had not brought enough with me to keep me eight or nine months I would have had to go 400 miles down the river to Fort Yukon, but fortunately I have enough. I have a twenty pound box of candles which I can sell any day for \$1 a candle, but cannot part with them as I must have them to mine with. Flour is worth \$80 per fifty pound sack; salt \$1 per pound, and other things in proportion.

There is not a dime or nickel in use in the camp, and a quarter is no good to you as there is nothing that you can buy with it. Drinks are 50 cents and cigars the same. When I came here meals were \$2.50, now they are \$3.50. The night I arrived here a friend of mine who had been here a couple of years and struck it rich treated me to a dinner that cost \$2.50, and I could get as good out side for 50 cents. As I expected, everything in this immediate neighborhood is located so that there is not much of a show to get hold of any property until there is a new discovery made. There was a stampede to a creek about 100 miles up the river when I was coming down, so I took a change and located a claim and had it recorded. It may not amount to anything or it may be just as good as any. The creek is being prospected and I will know by spring if it turns out anything. If it does then I will go up and see if there is anything in my claim. In the mean time two other fellows and myself have leased a piece of ground (taken a lay, they call it here) on Bonanza Creek, and are going to work it this winter. We have a good, comfortable cabin and plenty of wood, and have got nicely working.

The bedrock is from sixteen to twenty feet deep and the ground frozen solid, so we have to thaw the ground down till we get a hole down to bedrock, then drift by thawing the earth with fires and hoisting the dirt with a windlass and pile it up till it thaws out in the spring, then sluice it out. You can't tell whether you are making anything or not only by panning a little as you go. I panned three pans tonight, they had \$1.20 to \$1.40 to the pan. That would be considered very rich in California or any place where they can sluice; but here it is nothing extra as the process of getting it is slow. Still, if we did not have to give the owner such a large per cent we could make big money at 40 cents per pan, as two men can thaw and take out 300 pans a day, but we have to give the owner one-half. The best pan that I have panned as yet was \$1.90, and I picked up a \$7 nugget the other day, and, of course, like all miners are looking for richer streaks all the time. What I have panned out so far is prospecting amounts to \$35, and if I strike a few rich streaks can make expenses with a pan. The owner gets no part of that, he don't expect it. That is what we call whiskey money. I told the boys that if we get a \$10 pan between now and Christmas we would have a bottle for them, that is what it cost for a bottle up here. I don't know when you will get this, but think sometime in January, am going to send it out by a friend who is going out by dog team as soon as the river is frozen. You can write anytime as the Canadian government has established a post office here and will endeavor to get mail here once a month. Address, Dawson, Klondike River, N. W. Territory.

As I have to go 20 feet under ground and light my fires before going to bed, will close.
Your brother,
Jim.

P. S.—It is 12 degrees below zero to night. I went to work this morning at 8 o'clock with the moon and stars shining bright. The sun shown for about 15 minutes; it rose from behind one hill and sunk behind another.

THE WASHTENAW MUTUAL.

Annual Meeting a Lively Affair—Board of Directors.

The court room was almost too small to hold the attendance at the annual meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance company. The proceedings were exceedingly lively too, much business being transacted. In the first place, the salary of the directors was reduced to \$1 a day. Then the secretary's salary was fixed at \$500 as usual, though an attempt was made to reduce it to \$300. Following this came the election of a director to succeed E. E. Leland, who declined reelection. It took three ballots to elect F. B. Braun, of Ann Arbor town, Philip Duffy, of Northfield, being his chief opponent. E. A. Nordman, of Lima, was re-elected. W. K. Childs of Ann Arbor was also re-elected, this time by acclamation, a grateful endorsement of his ten years of faithful service.

For members of the board of auditors A. W. Chapman, of Sylvan, and H. W. Bassett of Saline, were re-elected, Philip Duffy of Northfield, succeeding J. W. Wing, who declined reelection. After the meeting the board of directors met in the office of the secretary and organized as follows: president, E. A. Nordman, Lima; secretary, W. K. Childs.

The past year has been a fairly prosperous one, although the rate of insurance on account of a series of fires caused by lightning reached \$2.70 a thousand. During 1897 there has been a gain of sixty-eight members, although the books shows a net loss of risks amounting to \$4,085.

J. N. DeDiemar.

J. Nelson DeDiemar died January 8, 1898, of heart failure at the home of his sister Mrs. J. E. Huston in Grass Lake, aged 58 years. He was born in Lockport, N. Y., and came to this state and lived in Brighton in his youth and moved to Jackson in 1858. He served a term in the late war in the 1st Michigan Infantry under Capt. Wm. H. Withington. Was a member of Edward Pomeroy Post No. 48. He leaves a wife and daughter living in Kalamazoo, a sister, Mrs. J. E. Huston living in Grass Lake, and a sister, Mrs. Lottie Dye of Albion, N. Y.

Market Report.

The market continues firm without much advance. It does not look as if it would decline much if it does not advance. The market would be steady if the gamblers would leave it alone. They are not likely to do much with it for some weeks yet.

Wheat brings 85 cents for red or white. Rye 42 cents. Barley 70 cents. Oats 21 cents. Clover seed \$2.75. Dressed hogs \$4. Beans improving and in demand 75 to 80 cents paid. Hay moving some, mostly at about \$5 for timothy. Butter 12 cents. Eggs scarce but strictly fresh 17 cents. Potatoes 40 cents. Grain receipts fair, other trade dull.

Real Estate Transfers.

L. A. Kuebler to John Dieterle, Manchester, \$800.
W. Cash and wife to L. Kuebler, Manchester, \$800.
Anna Crandall to John Lockwood, York, \$400.
F. J. Flynn by heirs to C. Hildenger, Bridgewater \$300.
Chelsea Savings Bank to Richard Webb, Lyndon \$1,271.79.
C. Klein to Peter McEnery, Chelsea, \$300.
David Rockwell to Mary J. Rockwell, Sylvan, \$1,300.
Emeline Phillips to J. B. Steere, Pittsfield \$1,800.
Wesley Avery to Charles Rhodes, Saline \$800.
H. C. Sull to Wm. C. Reeves, Milan \$300.
John Orr to Isadore Scott, Ann Arbor \$3,100.
Cordelia Rogers to Edwin Insler, Webster, \$180.
M. Duffy to Wm. Burtless, Sharon \$3,600.
John Schenk to Charles E. Paul, Lima, \$900.
Rosale Krauss to E. L. Schneider and wife, Ann Arbor, \$7,000.
Eliza Rowe, by sheriff, to Sarah Laffin, Ypsilanti \$912.
F. D. Merrithew to J. H. Sloat, Sharon, \$2,500.
Ida Chandler to Charles Nisely, Pittsfield, \$1,000.
Ida Chandler to Charles Nisely, Pittsfield, \$900.

Grange Meeting.

LaFayette Grange met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. English, last Thursday, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson installed the officers. Each officer was decorated with a new badge which added much to their appearance, and one sister said, "she felt quite fixed up."

The delegates to the State Grange gave a partial report of that meeting, and also of their work of installing the officers of Ypsilanti and Fraternity Granges.

Mrs. Horace Baldwin read a good paper, a duet was rendered by Misses Edna Glazier and Bernice Hoag. After transacting further business the Grange adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Horace Baldwin, Thursday, January 27.

Question for discussion at the next meeting: Should the Grange be conducted according to Parliamentary laws and usages.

In Aid of Cuba.

Having been appointed a member of the Cuban relief committee by his excellency, Gov. Pingree, for the purpose of collecting funds, food, clothing and medicines in this part of Michigan, all such supplies to be forwarded by me to Hon. Allen Sheldon, Hon. Levi L. Barbour or Hon. Clarence A. Black of Detroit who will forward the same free to Consul General Lee of Havana. I would therefore announce that I am ready to receive at my office in the Duffy block all such supplies as a generous public may be willing to contribute to alleviate the suffering and distress of the starving wives, mothers and children at our very door.

This is a matter that should enlist the immediate sympathy of all our respected fellow citizens, and most especially of all philanthropic and christian people. All supplies will be receipted for and acknowledged through the press.

EDMUND J. HELMER, Commissioner.
Ann Arbor, January 18, 1898.

The New Milage Book.

The passenger representatives of the following roads: Ann Arbor R. R.; C. & W. M. R. R.; D. G. R. & W. R. I.; D. & M. R. R.; F. & P. M. R. R.; G. R. & I. R. R.; L. S. & M. S. R. R.; N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R.; P. & L. E. R. R.; M. & N. E. R. R.; Michigan Central R. R. have formed an organization called the Northern Milage Ticket Bureau for the purpose of issuing and selling and properly accounting for an interchangeable thousand mile ticket differing from the form of ticket issued by the Central Passenger Association and possessing the following features:

It is good for passage upon any regular passenger train (excepting limited trains) of any and all the lines parties to this agreement, upon presentation to the conductor of the train, on compliance with the reasonable provisions of the ticket required for the purpose of identification.

It will be sold to the public at all principal ticket offices of line parties to this agreement, for the sum of thirty dollars, with rebate of ten dollars after use or upon expiration, upon compliance with the agreement upon which the ticket is issued.

This ticket will be placed on sale February 1, 1898.

Foretold the Wheel.

"There is no new thing under the sun." We hardly expected to find that Dr. Johnson aphorized on so up to date a subject as cycling, yet such is the fact, as the following extract will show, says an English paper:

Mr. Ferguson told him of a newly invented machine which went without horses. A man who sat in it turned a handle, which worked a spring that drove it forward. "Then, sir," said Johnson, "what is gained is, the man has his choice whether he will move himself alone or himself and the machine too."—Bowtell, Year 1769, Page 307 of Globe Edition.

A Household Hint.

Entering the house of a friend some weeks ago, I was struck with the superb polish of her walnut stair rails. They were fairly dazzling—so much so that I could not but remark it.

"What polish do you use?" I asked.
"None at all," she replied. "I encourage my three small boys to slide down the banisters, and there you are."

The idea struck me as a good one, and I offer it herewith to all readers of The Chatterbox.—Harper's Bazar.

God is love, and you can never escape from love. No sorrow, no sin, no estrangement, no darkness, can enable you to escape from love. The omnipotence is the omnipotence of love, and the omnipresence is the omnipresence of love. You may loosen your hand, but he will not loosen his.—Lyman Abbott.

The eruption of Etna has entirely destroyed the chestnut woods on the mountain slopes, the trees being devastated by the lava.

The London Chronicle says that the baked banana is the ideal food for nervous and autistic brain workers.

The Difference In Price—

That is why your neighbors buy their groceries at the

AT THE

BANK DRUG STORE.

We are constantly trying to make it the most satisfactory place in Chelsea for you to trade.

We are selling

Good Coffee at 10c per lb.

Try our rich blend at 16c per lb. Mocha and Java at 25c per lb.

Ask for a sample of our

Tea dust at 14c per lb.

It will bother you to tell the difference between it and a high grade tea.

Everything in the Line
of Drugs

Bring your prescriptions and receipts to us. We use only pure drugs in preparing them.

Notice Our Prices on
Clocks

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

FOR EGGS.

We are Selling:

10 cakes soap for 25c
18 pounds fine granulated sugar \$1.00
Pecor machines 1 cent a box.
First-class lantern 35c
5 lbs new prunes 25c
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c
5 lbs crackers for 25c
Pure elder vinegar 18c gal.
Pickles 5c per doz.
8 lb pail family white fish for 35c
23 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
Choice whole rice 5c a lb
6 boxes axle grease for 25c
7 cans sardines for 25c
6 doz clothes pins for 5c
35 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 ginger snaps 5c a lb
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 5c
Flat bottles catsup for 10c
Choice honey 10 a lb
Choice table syrup 25c per gal
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal
8 cakes toilet soap for 10c

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

ONE WANTED A FIGHT

CHANG TUNG PROTESTED AGAINST SUBMISSION.

He Offered to Lead Troops in Defense of His Country—Missionaries Are Guarded Now—Big Combine of Linen Thread Manufacturers.

Priests Tortured to Death.

Oriental advisers by steamer Empress of China are as follows: Since the establishment of Germany at Kiao-Chow Dame Rumor has been very busy in Hong Kong, but at the time the Empress left all residents there were agreed that the British garrisons at Singapore and Hong Kong must be immediately increased. In consequence of the Kiao-Chow affair extra precautions are being taken, according to the native papers, to protect missionaries and their property. The churches in many places are being guarded by Chinese braves. Two priests arrested by the Chinese authorities in connection with the alleged fraudulent sale to Russia of land in the Kiu-Kiang mountains have died as a result of torture. Three more are in prison and unless speedily helped will meet with a similar fate. A native telegram received from Peking reports that Viceroy Chang-Tung has energetically protested to the throne against the granting of the German demands, and he especially protests against the dismissal of ex-Gov. Li Ping Keng, whom he declares to have been in the recent murder of German priests. He fears that if Li Ping Keng be dismissed the other viceroys and governors will resent the injustice done to their colleagues. The viceroy further declares that the people are loyal to the throne and only need men to lead them.

Canadian Klondike Tariff.

The Canadian Government is going to great expense to maintain police and establish courts of law, postoffices, treasuries for the safe-keeping of the miners' gold, offices where drafts may be obtained for gold and other conveniences, and must obtain revenue to meet the outlay. Everyone, regardless of nationality, has liberty to enter the Klondike and take up mining claims subject to the Canadian regulations, but all supplies and outfits bought outside of Canada, as, for instance, in the United States or England, will be subject to Canadian customs duties averaging 30 per cent. Outfits and supplies bought in Canada by persons taking the Wrangell and Stikine, the St. Michael's, Skagway, Dyea or Dalton trail routes will be admitted free into the Klondike, and, of course, are not subject to duty when taken in over the all-Canadian routes from Ashcroft, Kamloops, Edmonton and Prince Albert.

Line: Thread Trust.

A gigantic linen thread combination has been formed with headquarters at London and capital equaling that of the Coats combination. The following firms have joined it: Barbour & Sons of Belfast and America, the Marshall Thread Company of Paisley and New York; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co. of Paisley; the Knox Company of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, and several smaller firms.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Jacob Geisel was killed by William Hall during a drunken quarrel at Kenton, Ohio.
Frank C. Partridge, the new United States consul general at Tangier, has arrived there.
A beet sugar syndicate has secured 150,000 acres near Chico, Cal., and will erect three factories.
Col. Delancey Kane denies the statement that his son is preparing to enter the Roman Catholic priesthood.
The Brooks locomotive works are about to ship thirty-six locomotives built for railroads in Japan and Korea.
The National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.
Henry Bunn, Jerre Moore and A. D. Russell were killed by a cave-in at Paint Rock mines, near Knoxville, Tenn.
Sergeant Fredericks of the Greely arctic expedition ridicules many of the statements of Professor Nansen as preposterous.
Duluth citizens at the special election voted to issue \$1,250,000 bonds to purchase the gas and water companies' plants.
The Hoadley-Knight and the Hardie Compressed Air Motor companies have formed a combination with \$7,000,000 capital.
Li Hung Chang cabled the Chinese minister at Washington to request the President to appoint Col. Fred Grant minister to China.
Fred Hills, a mining engineer of Colorado Springs, has patented a machine by which he claims he can treat gold ore running \$1 to the ton at a profit.
Vice Chancellor Reed of New Jersey has filed an opinion refusing to set aside the Oklahoma divorce granted to Frank A. Magowan from his wife, Mary Magowan.
The battle ships Texas and Massachusetts have been ordered to sail for the Hampton Roads rendezvous. Both war ships have been at the Brooklyn navy yard for over a month undergoing repairs.
A certificate of increase of capital stock of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable Company from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany, N. Y. The liabilities of the company are \$142,727.
The Paris Aurora publishes an open letter from Emile Zola to President Faure pointing out irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court martial and formally accusing Gen. Billot, minister of war; Gen. Mercier, Major Ravary, the investigating officer, and Major Paty-de-clam of perjury and challenging the Government to prosecute them.
An amicable cable settlement has been made between the warring elements concerned in the foreclosure suits instituted against the Arizona Canal Company by a Chicago trust company and C. J. Hall becomes receiver.

EASTERN.

Carl P. Flucker, a millionaire planter and miner well known in the United States and Europe, died suddenly of apoplexy at New York.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in Malone, N. Y. Buildings trembled so that the occupants were startled for the moment. No damage was done.

Captain John McCullagh, who has been connected with the New York police force for twenty-eight years, has been made chief of the Greater New York police.

The rim of one of the drivers of an engine on the Baltimore and Ohio burst as the train was running past Netherwood, N. J. Three persons were slightly injured.

In New York the other day, Standard Oil Trust liquidating certificates advanced to the highest price that they have ever reached. Sales of 250 shares were made on the curb at prices ranging from 38 3/4 up to 37 1/2.

At New York, the intervention of the unsecured creditors of the insolvent Union Pacific Railroad at the last moment prevented the sale of \$18,000,000 of securities. The sale has been postponed to Jan. 1. There is a possibility that it will not take place even then.

A jury in the United States Court at New York awarded Anthony Comstock a verdict of 6 cents in his libel suit for \$50,000 damages brought against Dr. Montague R. Levenson. Dr. Levenson called Comstock a "notorious blackmailer, who never earned an honest dollar in his life."

Mrs. Augusta Mack, jointly charged with Martin Thorne with the murder of William Guldenuppe, a bath-rubber, at Woodside, L. I., in June of last year, was sentenced at New York to fifteen years in the State prison at Auburn. The good-time allowance may reduce the term to ten years and five months.

Seth D. Tripp, whose inventions revolutionized shoe manufacturing, died in Lynn, Mass., aged 72 years. When about twenty years old he began work on his first machine, which was for pegging shoes, and it was a pronounced success. In making shoes was done by hand. The machine was considered a wonder, and finally found its way into many factories. He next invented a counter-skiver and later secured numerous patents on rolling machines, sole molders, shank cutters, heel polishers, sole dyers, welt cutting and beating-out machines.

WESTERN.

An explosion of dust or gas in a mine near Chicopee, Kan., caused the death of six men.

At Mound City, Kan., Mrs. Susan B. Wattle, one of the oldest settlers of the State, is dead.

At Chamberlain, S. D., John Rush, a county commissioner, was found dead, with the top of his head blown off by the discharge of a shotgun. It is believed to be a case of suicide.

The insurance grain business of Pad-dock, Dodge & Co. will hereafter be conducted by Justice H. Bowman, of Toledo, Ohio, alone, he having purchased the interests of his partners for upward of a quarter of a million.

Aaron Pardee, the oldest practicing attorney in the United States, died in Wadsworth, Ohio, aged 90 years. He was a member of Gen. Garfield's regiment in the war. He was father of Gen. Don Pardee, United States judge at New Orleans.

An unknown tramp, who at the point of a revolver robbed W. E. Ayers, station agent on the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Weskan, and subsequently set fire to the snow sheds near Sharon Springs, was killed by Section Foreman Foreberg at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Four assignments were filed in the probate court at Dayton, Ohio. Welsh & Collins filed three separate deeds to Phares Binkley. Assets and liabilities, \$3,500 each. James H. Sauder, liquor dealer, assigned to W. E. Donson; assets, \$3,500; liabilities, \$3,300.

The Port of Chalmers below New Orleans, with its hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in cotton compresses, wharves, etc., has gone into the hands of a receiver on account of its inability to meet \$100,000 interest on bonds due July 1, 1897, and Jan. 1, 1898.

George Wells, a St. Louis man, returned to his home to find that his family had identified a "floater" found in the river as his body, and that he was being mourned as dead. Now he is worrying for fear that he is legally dead and has lost his rights as a citizen.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Miss Julia Gling, twin sister of Catherine Gling, the victim of Murderer Harry Hayward, has lost her suit against the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company to recover the face of an accident policy on her sister's life. Judge McGee held that the murder was not an accident.

Representatives of the Adams Express company opened an ill-smelling box at Arion, Iowa, having become alarmed the strong odors emitted therefrom, and found the remains of a human body cut into bits. The box stood several days in the express office and the officers becoming suspicious, pried off the lid. They were nearly knocked down by the stench. Detectives were at once put to work on the case.

Patrick A. Largey, president of the State savings bank at Butte, Mont., and a wealthy mine owner, was shot and killed by Thomas Riley. Riley was injured in a big explosion Jan. 15, 1895, and has since been making threats against Messrs. Council, Kenyon, Clark, Largey and others who were supposed to own an interest in the buildings in which the giant powder was stored.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture has completed a tabulation of the values of farm products and live stock marketed in Kansas during the last ten years. The figures show that Kansas farmers realized over \$1,800,000,000 for these products. Contrary to the general impression, wheat is not king in Kansas. Corn outranks it. In ten years the total value of corn has exceeded that of wheat by \$177,000,000.

Judge Zachritz in the criminal court at St. Louis, passed sentence of twenty-five years in the penitentiary on Otto Willig for murder in the second degree. Last February Willig's sweetheart, Pauline Rosenthal, bleached her hair. Willig was angered at the act, and one evening soon afterward the girl was shot down while in a crowded room. Nobody saw Willig fire the shot, but the girl before she died said Willig was her murderer.

The Seminole Indians at Muscogee, I. T., went on the warpath and left a trail of blood and ashes. Two hundred and fifty braves went to Maud, O. T., just over the line, and massacred twenty-five

men, women and children of the homesteaders. After killing every white person they could find they fired the town and it is in ashes. Many of the victims were scalped by the savages, and other bodies were otherwise mutilated according to Indian traditions.

SOUTHERN.

Major Moses P. Handy, special United States Commissioner to the Paris exposition, and editor of the Chicago-Times-Herald, died at the Bon Air Hotel, near Augusta, Ga.

At Wheeling, W. Va., Clinton Johnson and Peter Jones, wealthy oil men, partners in several big ventures, got into a quarrel over a woman and Johnson shot and killed Jones.

The hardware store of Pollard, Hore & Co. and the large dry goods house of Madden, Graham & Co., in Dennison, Tex., were destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, \$200,000, partly insured.

Fire destroyed the Rehkoff & Sons' collar factory at Paducah, Ky., entailing a loss of \$50,000, with only \$4,000 insurance. Charles Dillon, a fireman, was caught under falling walls and fatally injured.

The Military Committee of the House has returned to Washington from the recent trip to the Vicksburg battle field favorably impressed with the value of this locality for a national military park, and it is practically agreed that a favorable report will be made on a bill to this end. Members of the committee say that the old defenses about the city and the points occupied by the Union forces can be secured for about \$50,000. Among those who helped entertain the committee was Gen. Stephen D. Lee, who next to Gen. Pemberton was most conspicuous in the defense of Vicksburg. It led to some good-natured rivalry during the visit as to the valor of the respective parties to the conflict and the sufferings each had incurred from the siege. This took rather pointed form at a banquet, although the incident passed without any loss of good feeling between those who had participated on the two sides.

WASHINGTON.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of these insolvent national banks: Ten per cent, of the First National Bank of Helena, Mont.; 5 per cent, the Northern National Bank of Big Rapids, Mich.

Auditor Castle of the Postoffice Department at Washington has discovered irregularities in money order accounts which may possibly result in a loss to the Government of a considerable sum. They were brought to light as the outcome of a new system of checking accounts by postmasters which went into effect on the first of the year. About three years ago the practice of checking money order accounts in the office of the Auditor was changed, they being audited by stubs or coupons and not by the orders themselves, as had been done previously. If the postmasters' returns corresponded in each item with this coupon or stub the account was assumed to be correct and was closed.

When Auditor Castle took charge of the office he discovered defects in the system which made it possible for dishonest postmasters to rob the Government. He then put into operation a new system, which he believed would cover all defects. Several cases have already been detected in which orders were issued for as high as \$80 and \$100 and were reported by the issuing postmaster at \$1 or \$2 each. How many such frauds were perpetrated during the three years in which the old system was in operation can only be guessed.

"I am sorry to say that up to date it looks as if the people of the United States were not after all so very much interested in Cuba." This is the comment of Secretary Sherman on the failure of the public to respond to the President's appeal for aid to save the starving concentration camps. It is no longer possible to conceal the fact that the contributions to this humanitarian purpose have been practically nil. Some other plan seems to be necessary. The American people are warm-hearted and generous. If they have not been so in this case there is believed to be some reason for it. Government officials and Senators are now explaining.

At the same time they are taking pains to state that the Government will not appropriate funds for this purpose. As to this statement Secretary Sherman says: "It should be understood at the outset that this Government has no right to take money from its treasury and distribute the same among the Cubans who need aid. Congress has not voted aid for such a purpose, and it is doubtful if it would appropriate money for that purpose, if asked to do so. I may say in this connection that it may be the people of the United States feel that if they contribute in abundance the relief asked for, the Spaniards, rather than the Cubans, will receive the benefit of it. If the supposition be correct it will explain in a measure the reason why the requests recently made have not been responded to."

FOREIGN.

Belgium proposes to call an international conference for the abolition of sugar bounties.

Mlle. Marie Louise Ney, grandniece of the celebrated Marshal Ney, of the first Napoleon empire, was found asphyxiated at Paris.

Emperor William has personally decorated Baron von Bulow, German minister for foreign affairs, with the Order of the Red Eagle.

Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy was unanimously acquitted at Paris on the second day of the secret court martial proceedings.

A Colon dispatch says that Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago and other engineers, bound for Nicaragua, favor the Culabra cut for the Panama canal.

The Spanish Government has extended for two months the period during which cattle may be imported into Cuba from the United States free of duty.

There are signs that the end of the great strike in the engineering trades of Great Britain is approaching. Large numbers of Glasgow engineers have applied for reinstatement.

Attorneys for Dr. Cornelius Herz have filed at the State Department a claim for \$5,000,000 damages against the French Government for alleged false arrest and illegal attempt to prosecute Herz in connection with the Panama canal frauds.

Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy of the French army, accused of the authorship of letters published recently in Figaro reflecting upon France and the army, surrendered for trial by court martial, ordered by Gen. Saussier, military governor of Paris.

A sensation has been caused at Budapest by the arrest of Rosa Benke, a music hall singer, together with several male ac-

complices, on the charge of blackmailing King Alexander of Serbia. It is reported that they also tried to blackmail Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and ex-King Milan of Serbia.

Word comes to Havana semi-officially from Moron, on the central trocha, that of the 12,000 men Weyler left upon the line, but 2,000 are now available for garrison and picket duty. The hospitals of Moron, Guadalupe, San Fernando and other points along the trocha are filled with living skeletons, the victims of painful fever, and the few men able to do duty are having their numbers rapidly decimated by poor food. Hundreds of cases of smallpox are also reported.

Arthur J. Balfour, in the course of a speech at Manchester, England, gives some general indications of the British policy in China. The burden of his declaration was that the British policy in China was to obtain freedom of trade, not only for Great Britain, but for all other nations as well. England simply asked for a fair field and no special favors. Mr. Balfour said British interests in China were commercial and not territorial. The holding of territory was a disadvantage rather than an advantage, because it involved responsibilities, and also, perhaps, the expenditure of man and money. Inasmuch as the British interest in the external trade of China was 80 per cent of the world's trade there, Great Britain had a special claim to see that China's policy was not directed toward the discouragement of foreign trade.

IN GENERAL.

Billiardist Schaefer is considering an offer to go to France.

The Canadian Government has decided to extend the preferential or reduced tariff to Spain.

Thomas A. Edison has discovered a new metal, which, mixed with iron, renders cast-iron as tough and strong as wrought iron.

The sloop-of-war Albert, has started from San Francisco for Central America. The gunboat Marietta is expected to get away for Nicaragua soon.

Major Bittinger, the United States consul general in Canada, has been blackballed for membership in the St. James Club, Montreal's swell social organization.

By the falling of a cage in the Creston mine at Minas Petras, Mexico, eight men were hurled 500 feet to the bottom of the shaft. Five were killed outright and the remaining three are not expected to survive.

It is definitely announced by A. O. Bratnaber of Tacoma, Wash., that the Rothschilds would build a railroad into the Yukon country over the Dalton trail. The railroad will be about 400 miles long. The cost of construction and equipment is estimated at \$8,000,000.

The first seizure under the new law was made at Niagara Falls, where a seal-skin sac, valued at \$200, was taken from Miss B. Parkison of London, England, a passenger coming from Canada. Miss Parkison declared that the sacque had been purchased in London, England, in 1894.

Dun's Review of Trade says: "In failures 1897 was not only the best year since 1892, but on the whole the best ever definitely known. With 13,522 failures, in number 11.5 per cent less than 1896, and \$182,581,771 defaulted liabilities, 24 per cent less than in 1896, the year's banking failures counted for \$28,249,700, and the commercial failures were but 13,351, with liabilities of \$154,332,071, the average per failure being only \$11,558, the lowest ever known except in 1892. But even in that year the failures during the last half averaged liabilities of \$10,474 per failure, while in the last half of 1897 the average was only \$9,593. The returns by branches of business show that in fifteen out of twenty-eight classes the failures were lower than in any previous year of which there is record. The new year began with disappointment for speculators in stocks and grain, which is not a bad sign. Prices of stocks have gained a little, after yielding at first, and close 73 cents a share higher for railroads and \$1.05 a share higher for trusts. Wheat declined 3/4 cents, owing to the termination of the corner at Chicago. A speculative estimate makes the quantity still in farmers' hands 40 per cent of the crop. A fleet of vessels is reported at Baltimore, or on the way thither, for wheat. Cotton was a disappointment to many because it did not charge at all in spot prices, although the accounts of reductions in wages by New England works warrant hope of larger consumption. The woolen and worsted mills are both buying wool quite largely at prices probably close to the best. Failures for the week have been 322 in the United States, against 471 last year, and in Canada 32, against 62 last year."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.

Western, 10c to 22c.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.

CROWDS ARE EMBARKING FOR ALASKAN FIELDS.

All the Steamers from Pacific Coast Ports Carry Full Complement of Passengers and Freight—Firms Must Stand by Prices of Their Salesmen.

Bound for the Klondike. The steamer City of Seattle sailed from Tacoma, Wash., for Alaska with 600 passengers, and the City of Topeka with 250 passengers. Both steamers had many hundreds tons. Freight space for the north is in such demand that it is impossible to get accommodation for southern Alaska. The steamer Alaska carried 200 passengers, every berth being taken. The government relief expedition will start for the Klondike on the steamer Oregon, from Portland, Ore. The advance party consists of sixty men from the Fourteenth Infantry and takes 100 mules and 250 tons of supplies. Captain Kuhn of Fort Riley has charge of transportation. A \$400,000 contract for mining machinery was awarded the Fraser & Chalmers Company of Chicago by Captain Thomas Main of the Alaska Treadwell group of mines, calling for 520 stamps, compressors, engines, etc. When 520 stamps are in operation the Alaska Treadwell Company will have 880 stamps, the largest number on a single ledge in the world.

An Important Decision.

Judge Charles C. Blair, presiding over the Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Mo., has given a general opinion which is of greater interest to the commercial world than any other ruling of the court which has been made for a number of years. The suit was an action for damages because the Kelly-Goodfellow Company of St. Louis refused to ratify a sale of goods to a Texas house at the price at which the salesman sold them. The company offered to fill the order at a higher price, but the Texas firm refused to accept the proposition. The trial began in the Circuit Court and at the conclusion of the testimony of the plaintiffs the court instructed for a nonsuit. The plaintiffs appealed from the decision of the court. The Court of Appeals overruled the Circuit Court and ordered that the motion to set aside the nonsuit be sustained and the case be given a new trial.

Foreign Commerce Increases.

The forthcoming annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, will show that the total value of foreign exports in 1896-7 was \$380,278,410, of which \$556,948,911 was entered at the port of New York. The total value of domestic exports was \$1,127,701,948, of which amount New York is credited with \$467,624,856. The decrease of the total foreign commerce at the port of New York as compared with the previous year was \$3,153,044, while the increase at all the ports of the United States during the same period was \$185,994,713. The value of merchandise and coin bullion imported into and exported from all the ports of the United States in 1896-7 in American vessels was \$247,563,800. Foreign vessels carried \$1,061,107,043.

BREVITIES.

Charles Page Bryan is to be made United States minister to Brazil, in place of Minister Conger, who will be sent to China.

The Japanese transport steamer Nara of 2,510 tons, bound to the Philippines, was wrecked on Dec. 24 and about eighty lives lost.

Commissioner Martin A. Knapp has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed Colonel W. R. Morrison.

Two score of human lives and upward of \$1,000,000 worth of property were destroyed by a terrible tornado which burst upon Fort Smith, Ark.

John Mayes, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' bank at Arcanum, Ohio, committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of carbolic acid; financial trouble being the cause.

Brayton Ives, formerly president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has been elected president of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, to succeed Thomas Hillhouse, deceased.

Commissioner Jones of the Indian office at Washington has received a dispatch from Wewoka, Seminole nation, from W. S. Field, who says that the reports of the Seminole uprising are untrue.

Thirty-nine cadets were discharged from West Point, having been found deficient in their studies. Among them were George H. Baird, Elmer L. Ham, William F. Larkin and Omar F. Telforth of Illinois.

Marcus A. Hanna was elected to represent Ohio in the United States Senate for seven years and two months. Including both the short and the long terms, Hanna's time as Senator will expire in March, 1905.

Late advices from the Orient say that the Japanese transport steamer Nara was wrecked and about eighty lives lost. The only survivors were five seamen, who were picked up by the steamer Madama Maru. The vessel struck an uncharted rock.

A cold storm has swept California. Snow has fallen in many counties, the semitropical belt not being exempt, and rain, which was badly needed, has come in sufficient quantities to gratify all growers of cereals. Fruit growers are confident that no injury will result.

The finding of the body in the Mississippi river at St. Louis solved the mysterious disappearance case of Mrs. T. W. Gemp.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Biarritz says the Carlist movement in Spain is growing so rapidly that a rising is possible sooner than had been expected.

The employees of the "Budweiser Department" of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery Association at St. Louis were remembered with a special gift. The reason for the celebration was the filling of the five hundred millionth bottle of "Budweiser."

The L. A. W. may receive professional aid by accepting a fee for their registration.

Judge Scott of the District Court at Omaha, Neb., handed down an opinion holding unconstitutional the law under which the Omaha police commission is appointed.



Two hours of Saturday's session of the House were devoted to the civil service debate, during which Messrs. Corlies (Rep., Mich.), Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), and Clarke (Rep., N. H.) addressed the House in opposition to the law as it now stands. The remainder of the session was consumed by the friends of the late Representative Wright of Massachusetts in eulogy of his memory. The Senate was not in session.

During Monday's session of the House the opponents of the civil service law had much the best of the debate, so far as the number of those engaging in it were concerned. Nine of the eleven speakers were of the opposition. The friends of the law are very anxious to shut off further debate, and in this will have the co-operation of Speaker Reed and the Rules Committee. Those who participated in the debate were: In opposition to the law, Messrs. Cooney (Dem., Mo.), Door (Rep., W. V.), Cox (Dem., Tenn.), Little (Dem., Ark.), Brumm (Rep., Pa.), Cowherd (Dem., Mo.), Sulloway (Rep., N. H.), Low (Rep., N. Y.), and in the defense of the law Messrs. McCall (Rep., Mass.), and Parker (Rep., N. J.). In the Senate a resolution looking to the filtration of the water used in the city of Washington caused Senator Hale, before it was referred to the District of Columbia Committee, to say that in no part of the United States was there a city whose citizens are so imposed upon and abused as the water supply as are the citizens of Washington. At 12:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session to consider the Hawaiian treaty, and at 3:45 adjourned.

In the House on Tuesday the civil service debate ended very tamely. There was not even a vote on the appropriation bill in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the commission upon which the debate was based. The Republican who are seeking to modify or repeal the law, decided to let the debate come to a close, but it required the casting vote of the speaker to accomplish this.

—125 to 120. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, made a clear statement of the minority position, which indicates that the minority will vote to repeal, but not to modify the law. The principal speech of the day was made by Mr. Brodus, chairman of the Civil Service Committee, who defended the law in a two hours' speech. In the Senate, Senator Davis took the floor and proceeded to deliver a speech in support of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. His speech was accepted as practically the committee's report upon the treaty. Mr. Allen introduced and secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the President for information in his possession relative to the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, and to inform the Senate whether the United States now has any clerks or other employees at work upon the Venezuelan boundary question.

In the House on Wednesday an urgent deficiency bill carrying \$1,741,843 was passed. One of the items authorizing a further expenditure of \$250,000 for the Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill., for which \$150,000 was appropriated in the last sundry civil bill, was used by Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) as a basis for a bitter personal attack upon Chairman Cannon, whose home is at Danville. His motion to strike out the item was defeated without division. There was a lively debate over the provision in the bill requiring the owners of bullion hereafter to pay the cost of transporting bullion from assay offices to the mints. The motion to strike out the proviso was then defeated—125 to 110. Mr. Hitt from the Foreign Affairs Committee reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. In the Senate Mr. Chandler of the Committee on Naval Affairs secured the passage of a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a list of the active officers of the navy in each corps, together with those who are at sea, on shore duty and on waiting orders.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Request Is Lost to the State—Daniel Lived a Double Life—Car Shops May Go to Tecumseh—Collapse of Ice Houses Near Hamburg.

State Loses a Request.
Nelson Holmes of Gratiot township is disposing of his property by will, after caring for his widow and grandson, bequeathing the remainder of his estate to the State of Michigan upon condition that some public educational or charitable institution be erected thereon. The Attorney General filed a bill for the Kent Circuit to obtain a construction of the will, and a decree was entered holding the bequest to the State void. The State appealed, and the Supreme Court has decided that the State has not complied with the conditions imposed. It has no interest in the land.

Leaves Two Widows.
The death of Frank I. Daniels, a pension examiner, who has been located at Reading, Pa., for several years, has brought out the fact that he had two wives and three children by each. His body was brought to Ingham County for burial, and awaiting its arrival were his wife and three children, whom he had been supporting without interruption. It was accompanied by another wife and two children. Each family was ignorant of the existence of the others. The second wife says she loved her what he claimed was a decree of divorce from his first wife. It was a forestry.

D. & L. N. Car Shops.
At a business men's meeting in Tecumseh the proposition of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railroad was accepted that the village donate \$14,000 and ten acres of land, for which consideration the company agrees to locate its car shops there. Then if the village will raise an additional \$4,000 it may secure the main shops. The shops will employ about 200 hands and the village headquarters will bring in the neighborhood of 150 additional attaches to Tecumseh.

One Fatally Injured.
Brakes on the rear end of an Ann Arbor freight train, which had been cut in two, failed to hold, and the cars slid down a grade at Comstock and collided with a M. & N. E. engine that was standing on the crossing. The engine and six cars were demolished. Conductor Jones of the freight was probably fatally injured. Engineer Fitzell and Fireman Elliott, the engine crew, were badly injured.

Ordered to Cease Business.
Commissioner Campbell has directed the Preferred Mutual Benefit Association, Industrial Benefit Association and American Benevolent Association, all of Detroit, to cease doing business. All were organized under the law for the incorporation of benevolent associations, yet have been doing an insurance business, which the law does not authorize.

Killed by a Lamp Explosion.
Mrs. Allen Rood was fatally injured by the explosion of a lamp at Owosso and died two hours later. Mr. Rood arose early to go out of town, and left a lighted lamp on a table in his wife's room. When she arose and started to remove the lamp to another room it exploded. Mrs. Rood was 70 years of age and an old resident.

Ready to Make Money.
The Dodgeville police have discovered a counterfeit outfit for the manufacture of counterfeit coins at the home of Herbert Gorham, and Gorham has been placed under arrest. Molds, dies and other paraphernalia were found by the officers. Counterfeit money had been in circulation there for some time.

Big Ice Houses Collapse.
The mammoth ice houses in the course of erection at Whitmore lake, near Hamburg, collapsed. Two hundred men were at work on the buildings. Two are known to have been killed, and possibly four. Twelve or more are injured.

Fortune Drops in Her Lap.
Mrs. Katie Ammon of Vandalla township and two minor heirs under whom she has been appointed guardian, have fallen heir to a \$3,000,000 estate by the death of her aged uncle, Elias A. Trabon, a Jackson, Miss., planter.

State News in Brief.
Metamora is to have an up-to-date hotel.

George R. Mayhew, dealer in boots and shoes at Grand Rapids, has filed chattel mortgages for \$20,000.

The projected railroad from Traverse City to Sutton's Bay is receiving a great deal of encouragement.

The project of building an electric railroad from Battle Creek, through Barry County, to Grand Rapids, may be revived.

Mrs. J. C. Horton fell on an icy sidewalk at Williamston and broke one of her hips. She will be a bad cripple for life.

Henry Walker, who was accidentally shot in the shoulder at Plymouth, was taken with lockjaw shortly afterward and died.

The deadlock in the Board of Education at Gladwin has been broken, and J. W. Howell was appointed superintendent of schools.

George E. Hall of Fairfield shot a rabbit just across the Ohio State line. He was arrested and his gun and costs amounted to \$32.50.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities state that the proposed plans for the new jail in Ottawa County are a model in every respect.

Charles Hartel, a farm hand working near Vienna, fell out of a tree while hunting squirrels. One arm was broken in two places and he was otherwise injured.

The schools at Coloma have been closed on account of an epidemic of measles.

The trouble in St. Stanislaus' Polish parish at Bay City seems as far from settlement as ever.

Mrs. Marshall Bills of Fairgrove was accidentally shot through the hand. Her husband held the gun, and, as usual, did not know it was loaded. She will lose most of her hand.

The failure of Sheldon & Beebe, Mendon's grain buyers, has caused much excitement among the farmers in that vicinity. There are more than 3,000 bushels of wheat stored in the firm's elevators.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Potash Fertilizers as Protection Against Frost—Profits in Sheep-Raising—Value of the Silo—Watering Stock in Winter—General Notes.

Protection Against Frost.

It has been noticed that the liberal application of potash fertilizers, especially the crude salts, lessens to a certain extent the injuries which the crop may suffer from frost. This is an item of considerable importance, especially in the case of tobacco, which is often greatly injured by frost in early autumn. The cause of the protection which kalm, for instance, offers to plants against frosts is found in two sources. In the first place, on account of the hygroscopic nature of the salt, the moisture of the soil is more securely held, and there is less rapid evaporation. One of the prime conditions of the formation of frost is a rapid evaporation and consequent cooling of the surface of the soil. Anything which prevents this, of course, tends to diminish the intensity of the frost. In the second case, the presence of a potash fertilizer produces a more luxuriant vegetation, and thus secures a more perfect cover of the soil, affording in this manner a less rapid evaporation. These two causes combined undoubtedly have a tendency to diminish the danger from frost to which a crop may be exposed.—Portland Transcript.

Profits in Sheep.

The profits on our sheep are governed by the cost of production, by the use of the foddors and straw, the coarse feed, which will not bring anything in the markets, especially corn-fodder, and by the cheapness of grain. We can make the fleece pay the keeping of the sheep for one year, on good, fine-wooled sheep and from these calculations it would leave the owner the lambs and manure for his profit. One hundred merino sheep, given abundance of bedding, will, between December 1 and May 1, make at least forty two-horse loads of manure. I scarcely need to say that both the summer and winter manure of the sheep is far more valuable than that of the horse or cow. Its manure on high-priced land that requires fertilizers cannot be estimated at less than fifty cents per head per annum, and I should be inclined to put it still higher. The profit increases just as the market value of land and the cost of keeping increases. The Western grower gets the lamb and about one-half of the fleece as the profit on each sheep.—Indiana Farmer.

Value of the Silo.

On any farm where corn does well, more cows can be kept on a given number of acres by using a silo than without one. Corn produces more cow food per acre than any other of the ordinary crops raised. When it is made into silage there is less waste than when dry-cured. Cows eat the whole plant, ears, butts and all, and do not leave the coarse stalks, as when field-cured. The ears of corn are soft and easily masticated and digested; so there is very little waste of grain. So the silo saves a great amount of work in husking and grinding, corn, which is necessary when it is dry, to get it in proper condition for the cow to get the full benefit of it. Another thing: If one has a silo, the harvesting, cutting into short lengths and storing the fodder in condition to feed is all done at one wholesale job early in the season, when the days are long and the weather good.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Watering the Stock.

A good well of soft water is necessary, especially for cows giving milk. The water should be pumped directly into the trough of a morning; after the stock have all been watered, let the rest of the water out. The cattle should be watered twice a day. Water freshly pumped from a well about twenty feet in depth, will be about the temperature of 60 degrees; this water is pleasant for the cows to drink, and they will drink a large quantity of it. Let the water out of the trough after the cattle have finished drinking, especially of an evening, and with a board cover the trough over. This takes but a few minutes, and it prevents ice and snow from filling up the trough. This is one way of keeping up the milk supply and keeping the stock in sound health. Horses, sheep and hogs need water frequently, but if the water is ice cold they will drink but little of it.—Baltimore American.

Methods of Preserving Eggs.

In the consular reports for December an interesting account is given of experiments made in Berlin to test various methods of preserving eggs. All were treated on July 1 and opened at the end of the following February. Salt water, salicylic acid, rubbing with salt, covering with bran, etc., did not prevent the eggs from spoiling. But eggs varnished with vaseline were all good at the end of February, and so were those preserved in lime water and those preserved in a solution of water glass. The lime water sometimes gives the eggs a bad taste, the solution of water glass causes the egg shell to break easily on immersion in boiling water and putting the vaseline on eggs takes too much time.

The Hot Shoe Evil.

Fitting the shoe hot, so frequently practiced, cannot be too strongly condemned, as the sensitive structures beneath the horny wall are seriously injured, the pores in the horny tissue closed, and the secretion of the hoof seriously interfered with until the hoof finally becomes brittle and easily broken. The majority of shoeing smiths

argue that it requires too much time to obtain a perfectly plane-bearing surface on the both the foot and shoe with the tools intended for that purpose; that the shoe can be made to bear all around alike much easier and quicker by placing it on the foot hot until the foot is charred wherever touched by the hot shoe. No doubt this is the most rapid way of fitting shoes, but when we take into consideration the harm done by such practice we find that nothing has been gained, but that much of the value of the horse has been lost; for of what value is a horse without a sound foot? It is also important that shoes should be reset every four or six weeks. With the above precautions the horse's foot may be kept reasonably sound.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Hogs in Small Lots.

It is neither profitable nor always entirely safe to keep great numbers of hogs together. Besides the liability to disease getting among them, there is always a certainty that the stronger will crowd the weaker from their feeding places, so that the inequality in size will increase instead of decrease. In every litter there are always one or two weaklings that were born runts, and unless given a better chance than their fellows, they will always remain runts. The best way to manage this is when the pigs are seven or eight weeks old, take out the stronger ones and wean them, giving them plenty of the best food that can be got to make growth. Then the runts left to suckle the sow alone will in two or three weeks more take a start that may make them as good as the others, so that in later life all can be fit together. No other feed, without the sow's milk, will do this, though such other feed should be given and the pigs be encouraged to eat all they can be made to eat.—American Cultivator.

Artificial Ducks Hatching.

This is a great feature in the local native industries of Formosa. This is how it is managed: A long, low shed is built, mostly of wattle and mud, which has a thick thatched roof. All around the inside walls are arranged rough wood troughs, which are filled up with grain and roasted paddyhusk, on which the eggs are placed as fast as they can be procured. In the summer particular precautions are taken, but in the winter the eggs are covered over with quilted coverlets, and far more care is taken to exclude cold draughts than is ever dreamt of in a native dwelling house. The grain, which is sprinkled with a little warm water, sets up fermentation, and that with the help of the warm paddyhusk, which is continually being changed, hatches the eggs in about thirty days. By this simple and inexpensive process the breeder is enabled to sell young ducklings at about a penny each.

Retaining Moisture.

The farmer who has a little till, ravine or draw running through his farm along which a line of shrubbery has grown up, when cleaning up his land, offended by the sight of this, is careful to clear it away, lest he be charged with negligence and unthriftiness. The consequence is that when the rain falls the water is carried off rapidly, taking more or less of the soil with it. The warm sun coming out, soon dries up and evaporates the moisture. This is a great error. Every one of these ought to be carefully preserved by retaining the shrubbery, if already there, or planting it, if already taken away or wanting. Want of proper care in this respect more than counteracts the beneficial effect of all the trees that are planted. Another method of assisting in retaining moisture is by forming ponds, and surrounding them with shrubbery and trees. This might and ought to be carried on to an hundred-fold greater extent than is at present done.—Western Ploughman.

Straw for Fattening Stock.

In all grain-growing districts straw is plentiful, and where it is used as feed it is reckoned, and rightly, as food of very inferior nutrition. The idea of using it to feed fattening stock is said to have originated with Joseph J. Mehl, a London alderman, who a generation ago made his name famous by his writings in agricultural topics. He largely imported linseed meal for fattening bees. But he found that if cut hay was used to extend the ration, only a small amount of the linseed meal could be eaten without cloying the animals. If clover was used still less of the oil meal could be eaten. But when he used cut straw which has not proteids, a good deal of meal could be eaten with relish, and the animals fattened faster. But when he fed Indian corn meal with cut straw, less of the corn meal would be eaten than when fed with cut hay. This vindicates the practice of American farmers, who feed much Indian corn, and comparatively little oil meal.

Keeping Grade Fowls.

The grade fowl is all right for poultry keepers who keep fowls for eggs or for sale as poultry, without trying to begin as breeders for sale alive. The grade can never be depended upon, and the grade roosters should be killed off every year, and only the pullets kept. When it is desired to replenish the flock a full-blooded cock of one or the other of the breeds from which the cross is made should be used. If a third breed is introduced into the strain the progeny will be mongrels, and good for nothing for any purpose. Most farmers try to experiment with too many breeds. More than two will result in practical ruin to their flocks.

No Head Covering.

Only when hunting or traveling did the ancient Greeks, either male or female, wear any covering on their heads.

MARK HANNA CHOSEN

NAMED FOR SENATOR BY THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

He Secures Election by Bare Majority—Gets 56 Votes from Representatives and 17 from Senators—Threatened Denial of 1 Not Materialized.

Barely Squeezes Through.

Marcus A. Hanna was on Wednesday elected to the United States Senate for both the long and short terms by the Ohio State Legislature. After being in caucus all of Monday night the Democrats of the Legislature agreed on Mayor McKisson of Cleveland as the only Republican they would support for Senator. When it was found absolutely impossible to agree upon either Gov. Bushnell or Charles L. Kurtz, McKisson was called in and made a speech, saying that, although a Republican, he would, if elected to the United States Senate by the fusion, stand squarely on the Chicago platform. This pledge was satisfactory and the caucus declared for McKisson for both the short and long term.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 10 Tuesday morning and balloted for Senator. The call of the House showed Representative Cramer, Democrat, the only absentee. The sergeant-at-arms was dispatched for him. He was very sick and his physician forbade his attendance.



The Republicans finally agreed to proceed with the ballot in the absence of Cramer. A test vote resulted in 56 yeas and 52 nays and the House dispensed with the call and proceeded to business, amid great applause from the Republican side. Kenner rose to a question of privilege and read the charges of offers to bribe Otis of Hamilton County. He offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to investigate these and any other charges of bribery affecting any member of the House. A motion was made on the Democratic side to suspend the rules and consider the Kenner resolution at once, but was defeated by the same vote—52 yeas and 50 nays, and again there was applause from the Republicans.

The names of Marcus A. Hanna and Robert E. McKisson were then presented. On roll call in the House Griffith, Manuel, Joyce, Droste, Kemper and Lane, the Republicans who had been acting with the opposition, cast their votes for Hanna and there was tremendous cheering, which was renewed when the result was made known—Hanna 56, McKisson 40, scattering 3. The speaker announced that Hanna was the choice of the House for the short term. The ballot was then taken for the long term and resulted the same, and was greeted with another 'ing and loud demonstration. In the Senate the vote for both the short and long terms stood 10 for McKisson and 17 for Hanna. This number, with his 53 in the House, gave Hanna exactly the necessary 73 for election, with all present.

Wednesday, when the contest was to be finally settled, the legislative halls were crowded early in the morning, although the joint balloting for Senator did not begin until noon. The workers on both sides showed more plainly their weariness than on former mornings. The Hanna hustlers were up all night, on the watch. Their opponents spent the entire night in getting some members out of bed and staying near others. There were several collisions in the hotels between opposing workers and watchmen before daybreak, and their feeling had not abated any when they met again in the state house.

The Senate roll call on the senatorship was called first. The votes were cast the same as on Tuesday. The House vote also was the same as on Tuesday—56 to 52. An attempt to secure passage in the House of a resolution looking to investigation of the bribery charges was defeated.



A winter cycling track is being constructed at Antwerp, Holland.

The Minneapolis ball team will do its spring work at Topeka, Kan.

Morin, the famous French cyclist, is fond of canaries, often spending hours with his feathered pets.

Italian cyclists are organized with a membership of 12,000. Three years ago the society started in Rome with 261.

A cycle race meeting held in Cairo, Egypt, recently is said to have been a great success, and the keen finishes sounded the natives.

Manager Watkins announces that fifteen men will be all Pittsburgh will carry this year. That will necessitate letting out ten players.

President Frank Robison of Cleveland is quoted as saying that the shut-out of the ticker reports of baseball would increase the receipts at the gate at least \$60,000.

The National Cyclists' Union of England has decided to abolish road racing in that country, and has issued instructions prohibiting open and paced contests on the highways.

The number of American athletes who declare they are going to England this year is remarkable. There never was such a desire to meet the Britishers on their own grounds.



One of the most skillful counterfeiters that the secret service detectives have ever come across was brought into the treasury last week. It is a \$100 silver certificate and the counterfeiting had been so cleverly done that the experts of the Treasury Department could not detect the fact that the notes were forgeries until they had been put through a severe test. Altogether five bad notes have been discovered, and they are all evidently the work of the same skilled hand. In view of the dangerous character of the counterfeit Secretary Gage has called in all \$100 silver certificates, of which there are about \$26,000,000 outstanding. These will be exchanged for silver certificates of smaller denominations and the plates destroyed.

The destitute in Cuba need all kinds of summer clothing, new or second-hand for men, women and children, blankets and sheets, medicines for fevers, particularly quinine; meat extracts, condensed milk and prepared soups and other forms of food suitable for invalids are particularly desired; also bacon, rice, lard, flour, corn-meal, potatoes, beans, peas, preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, canned goods of all kinds and every other form of food that will not be injured by a five days' voyage and exposure to the tropical climate of Cuba. The distribution of these supplies will be made through the several consuls and consular agents of the United States and such other agencies as Gen. — may find useful.

Col. Morrison is now at his home in Waterloo, Ill., and does not expect ever to return to Washington again as an official. His six years' term as president of the Interstate Commerce Commission has expired. He is now 72 years old, and by the time President McKinley's term is out he will be 75, hence he does not consider himself any longer an available presidential candidate, but he is quite confident that after his long official life he has strength and brains enough left to earn a living, and offers his services to any person or persons who desire the advice and counsel of a good lawyer. He is going to hang out a shingle on the main street of Waterloo, and will whittle the arm of his chair until he gets a client.

The pension lists will not be published. The Secretary of the Interior is decidedly opposed to the proposition. He does not believe it would result in any good, but would furnish the claim agents with material for another raid upon the treasury. He thinks that the experience of the department when the lists were published before, some twenty years ago, would be repeated. Then the old soldiers were deluged with enticing circulars from claim agents, who offered to secure them an increase if they would advance money to pay the expense of working up the evidence. It is the opinion of the law officers of the department that they can find cases of fraud without publicity.

The plan of using reindeer as means of transportation from Dyer to Dawson in the Klondike does not promise success, owing to the inability of the Government agent in Lapland to get animals to this country in time for service this winter. There is also some question about the value of reindeer in Alaska. There is plenty of moss there for the animals, but it will be buried under many feet of snow, and some of the most experienced arctic explorers say that the reindeer could not transport enough to feed them on the way from Dyer to Dawson. They believe that dogs will be more valuable.

When the postal congress met in Washington last year it was decided that on or before Jan. 1, 1898, the three principal denominations of the postage stamps of the world should be of uniform color. The 1-cent stamp of the United States and the frank of like value in foreign countries is to be green, of the same shade as the old 3-cent stamp. The 2-cent stamp is to remain vermilion in color, and Great Britain's penny purple must conform to it, while in the case of the 5-cent stamp we will adopt the blue of her 2½-pence piece.

In the course of the removal of the books and papers of the Congressional Library to the new building, an unexpected find has been made in the shape of a large box of papers written by Thomas Jefferson. These were found stored away in a little room next the entrance to the library, which had been under lock and key for many years.

The complete consolidation of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras into a sovereign republic is progressing steadily, according to advice received by Senor Correa, charge d'affaires of the greater republic of Central America.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Reform Bureau have entered protests against the permission granted for the sale of wine and beer in the restaurant of the new Congressional Library building.

Mr. Lippmann of Olyphant, Ark., suggests that it would be a good idea for the Government to publish the names of the old soldiers who are not drawing pensions.

Secretary Alger gave a Christmas present in the shape of a \$5 bill to every one of the forty-eight chairwomen and messengers in the War Department.

The United States Court of Claims has decided that all clerical employees of the Government hold office at the will and discretion of the heads of the departments. "The power to appoint has been limited by the civil service laws," the court says; "the power to remove remains unimpaired."

The Secretary of State has received altogether about \$7,000 in cash as the result of his appeal to the public for contributions for the distressed citizens of Cuba.

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 C. T. HOOVER.

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

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

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

Suburban Rumors

WATERLOO.

Henry Gorton was a Jackson visitor Friday.

Wm. Wahl is moving on a farm near Usadilla.

Mrs. Fred Croman went to Eaton Rapids, Monday where she will spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Beeman and daughter are visiting in Lansing, Owosso and several other places.

The snow has spoiled the splendid skating we had all last week, and the only sport the school children have now is in throwing snow balls.

About 50 friends of Mr. and Mrs. Orson Beeman met at their home last Thursday evening and enjoyed themselves with a sumptuous oyster supper.

LIMA.

Mrs. Sampson Parker is seriously ill.

Charlie Saller is again seen in our midst.

Michael Zeeb has moved into Dan Wacker's house.

The Epworth League now has a membership of 30.

Edwin Wenk called at Jacob Hindener's last Sunday evening.

Mrs. O. B. Guerin is quite sick with the grip and heart trouble.

A dance will be given at the town hall, Friday evening, January 21.

Fred Klonsinger of Williamston is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mayer.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Cushman took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. George Perry last Sunday.

The Epworth League will give a necktie social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilson, Wednesday evening, January 28. Each lady to bring a box of eatables. The boxes will be sold at 25 cents each.

SYLVAN.

C. T. Conklin spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Mary Merker spent a part of last week at Wayne.

Mrs. S. A. Ferguson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

Burleigh C. Whitaker spent Friday and Saturday of last week at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. T. Beach of Grass Lake is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

Mr. and Mrs. George Merker entertained Adolph Boos of Jackson, Sunday and Monday of this week.

C. T. Conklin and Burleigh C. Whitaker attended the funeral of Mrs. W. W. Yerby at Leelle, Wednesday.

The Sylvan Christian Union will hold their church services at the school house next Sunday afternoon at 1:30, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Sylvan Christian Union will meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Fletcher, Thursday, January 27. Everybody cordially invited.

UNADILLA.

L. M. Harris was a Detroit visitor Monday.

Miss Jennie Harris is suffering from a severe felon on her finger.

Kattie Budd of Stockbridge, spent last week with friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Flora Watson returned from Ann Arbor, Monday after a few days visit.

James Little entertained a friend from Jackson the latter part of last week.

Fred Asquith of Stockbridge spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Bert Bulke.

George Montague has traded his residence here for a farm in the northern part of the town.

The Unadilla Debating Society will discuss the following question one week from Friday night: "Resolved, that the government should construct and maintain the public highways." A fine program will also be given.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mrs. Francis May, Wednesday, January 28. All are invited.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

T. Isham Lear Plainfield is making variegated robes from the skins of surplus cats he finds in various parts of the country. His handiwork is said to be novel and cat-chy.—Livingston Herald.

It doesn't pay to be a kicker. A certain young doctor not far off dreamed the other night that he was a kicker, and he kicked the footboard so hard that he broke his great toe. This is no joke on the toe, which is toe bad.—Milan Leader.

The street car authorities complain of the carelessness of children in playing around the street car tracks. They stay on the track until the cars are close upon them before they move off, thereby making the cold shivers run down the backs of the unfortunate motormen.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Ed. Gregory who lives west of Fishville called at Jesse Hulbert's Tuesday where he was bitten by a dog. He was fondling the animal, which had its paws upon his knees and seemed pleased with the attention paid it, when suddenly it sprang up and bit him in the face. His cheek and lip were lacerated.—Grass Lake News.

The Washtenaw County German Mutual Insurance Company has elected the following officers: president, J. J. Reichert of Soio; vice president, Jacob Knapp of Freedom; secretary, Charles Braun of Ann Arbor; treasurer, John Groshaus of Lodi; director for three years, Jacob J. Edele of Dexter. The rate last year was \$1.50 per \$1,000.

A resident of Piety Hill had been missing wood for some time and finally concluded to watch for the thief. He sat up until three o'clock when a fellow made his appearance and started in to load up his wheelbarrow or sled. When nearly ready to start with his plunder George let drive into the air with a loaded gun. The thief who was recognized, jumped six feet into the air and then charged out of sight like a deer.—Grass Lake News.

The fine sensitive ear of the News is unpleasantly affected by the manner in which one of our church bells is rung. The mellow voiced heralds of the steeples are very properly rung in rotation, but one of the number, when its turn comes strikes in too soon. It should permit the tones of the other bell to die away at least before it starts in, thereby preventing the tones of the two bells from mingling in disagreeable discord and jangling. Even in the ringing of bells good taste can be exercised.—Grass Lake News.

On Monday the Argus closed up with the administration of the estate of the late J. P. Vanatta of Salem, a subscription account which has been in existence for over 62 years. Mr. and Mrs. Vanatta came to Michigan in 1834, and commenced to take the Argus soon after it was first published. Mr. Vanatta died in April, 1895, at the age of 83 years. His widow still survives, aged 84 years, but owing to not being able to see to read any more she has dropped from our list. A 62 year's subscription is a long record and one that any paper can feel proud of.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Old Auntie Mosette, from immortal years a wanderer in this vale of tears, died at the county house on Wednesday, aged about 104 years. She saved money long ago to defray the expenses of her burial, as she always expressed a horror of being put away as a pauper. The county poor authorities, perhaps not knowing about the sum in reserve, instructed E. J. Foster to go out and get the remains and to take a cheap coffin along as a receptacle for them. But hearing of the facts in the case, Mr. Foster decided to use a nice casket and take his chances for the pay. It is understood that the money is in Orin Winans' charge and he is at present in Rew, Clinton county.—Grass Lake News.

At a recent meeting of the medical faculty it was decided to introduce a small innovation in the hospital work of the senior medics. No student will be allowed in the hospital wards except in a linen or white duck uniform. The reason for this innovation is to more completely provide against the spread of disease germs and also to aid in giving the hospital a clean and fresh appearance. Inasmuch as the value of absolute cleanliness is impressed upon the medical students for the first year, the faculty thought that a practical application of the principle would meet the change which is ordered. The seniors, while not disapproving

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly.

Hood's Pills

Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

at all of the principle, are complaining somewhat of the rule, as no safe place has been provided in which the necessary clothes can be kept.

We find the following item going the rounds of the state press: "Manchester citizens are agitating the question of an electric road to Ypsilanti and Jackson or the extension of the proposed Lansing, Dexter and Ann Arbor road to that place." We have attempted to ascertain who the agitators are, but have failed. There has been no agitating. True, some of our citizens have talked that some means of communication with Ann Arbor or Detroit would be desirable. And in this connection, we believe that the Lake Shore railroad should put on a train running east to Ypsilanti in the morning and returning at night. This would give our citizens an opportunity to go to the county seat or to Detroit, do business and return the same day, instead of its taking them nearly two days to make the trip. Unless the above railway company do something to alter the condition, and give us better passenger facilities, the matter of an electric line will be agitated very soon.—Manchester Enterprise.

Notice.

To whom it may concern: I Edward A. Nordman, have in my possession two letters sent me, both mailed at Chelsea, warning me to investigate the Gaunt and Monks fire before adjusting the loss. Later some unfriendly feeling between the parties insured and Mr. M. D. Sullivan caused me to believe and report that I believed Mr. Sullivan to be the author of the above mentioned letters from gossip that I had heard, and after investigation I believed such report to be an injury to myself and Mr. Sullivan, and his family, and I therefore take this opportunity to state that I now believe I was mistaken, and some unknown party is the author of the above named letters; and I sincerely beg the humble pardon of Mr. Sullivan, and his family.

Dated, Chelsea, Mich., January 11th, 1898.

EDWARD A. NORDMAN, Director.

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 efforts 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 druggists 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.

Just

See

Coffee 16c to 30c.

Uncolored Tea 30c.

Molasses N. O. 25c.

Mince Meat 10c per can.

I keep hay and corn.

Nuts and confectionery.

Gasoline 10c per gallon.

Soaps any kind 7 for 25c.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s.: At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor on Tuesday, the 15th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Wm. G. Danor deceased.
Edwin J. Danor, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to read his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
P. J. Lehman, Probate Register.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s.: At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor on Saturday, the 13th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Julia C. Whitaker, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac M. Whitaker praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to himself the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 12th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be 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 the said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
P. J. Lehman, Probate Register.

Commissioners' Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s.: 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 Albert Havens, 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 office of G. W. Turnbull in the Village of Chelsea, in said county, on Saturday the 19th day of March, and on Monday the 20th day of June, next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, December 28, 1897.
HENRY MESSING,
PHILIP SCHWEINFURTH,
Commissioners.

For Sale—Three sets heavy sleighs, new. Enquire of C. W. Maroney. 48

Sauerkraut.

Red Star Oil

Use it and avoid smoky lamp chimneys. 10c per gallon.

ANN ARBOR GOLDEN GRAIN FLOUR

Try it and you will have none other.

Highest Cash price paid for Butter and Eggs.

M. L. Burkhart & Co.

The Live Grocers.

ALL STYLES AND SIZES FOR EVERY KIND OF FUEL.

ALL THE TRADE-MARK BRANDS OF IMITATIONS.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

The World's Best.

We are offering Bargains on FURNITURE and STOVES.

W. J. KNAPP.

GUTCHESS COLLEGE OF BUSINESS
No. 10 SHORTLAND
Teaches bright young men and women for desirable salaried situations. Practical education is given.

BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP, TYPEWRITING, BUSINESS FORMS AND CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, ETC.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS. The kind of knowledge that costs little but pays big.

Write for particulars. GUTCHESS COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & SHORTHAND, Gamier Building, Detroit, Mich.

A Model Market

Is always clean and neat, has only the best of Meats; and orders taken there are accurately filled and promptly delivered. That is the condition of affairs at the New Meat Market which has been established by us. Shop first door south of R. S. Armstrong's drug store.

STRICTLY CASH.

Hines & Augustus.

Do not fail to look over our stock of
GROCERIES
Fancy Dishes, Lamps, Dolls and Toys.
Candies and Fruits
The largest assortment in town.
JOHN FARRELL,

If you want
Hardware,
Furniture,
Crockery or
Glassware,
Call on
HOAG & HOLMES.

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 CATHARTIC
Cure CONSTIPATION.

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

1-4 OFF SALE!
During January.
I must turn my stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** into cash before February 1st. It will pay you to buy your **FOOT WEAR** of me. I have the best values in Chelsea. You can not afford to miss this opportunity.

JACOB MAST.

Chelsea Steam Laundry
Give us a trial and we will give you satisfaction.
COME AND SEE US.
If you want the latest in visiting cards you can procure them at The Standard office.

Local Brevities

The Kempt Commercial and Savings Bank started operations Monday morning.

George E. Davis has sold his beautiful residence on Summit street to Daniel C. McLaren.

Miss Mary Breitenbach, daughter of John Breitenbach, is very sick at the hospital at Ann Arbor with appendicitis.

The donation at the Congregational church Wednesday evening brought in \$100 to the purse of the pastor, Rev. J. S. Edmunds.

A large crowd was in attendance at the minstrel show given at the opera house, Wednesday evening by the Catholic Club of Jackson.

Verne A. menschnelder has a very creditable pencil sketch of a Cavanaugh Lake scene on exhibition at the store of W. P. Schenk & Company.

Last Sunday morning, while on her way home from church, Mrs. Henry Heschwerdt had the misfortune to fall and break her left wrist.

George H. Foster will sell on the Wm. Showman farm for D. L. Davis, on Wednesday, January 26, his stock, grain, hay and farming tools.

Jay D. Rockwell formerly of this place has accepted the position as stenographer and book keeper at the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake.

According to the bulletin of vital statistics sent out from the secretary of state's office, there were thirty-nine deaths in Washtenaw county during the month of December.

All members of Columbian Hive No. 284 are requested to be present at the next regular review, Tuesday evening, January 25, for the transaction of important business.

Mrs. Alice Yerby, daughter of C. T. Conklin, died at the hospital at Ann Arbor, Sunday night. The funeral was held at Leile today and a number of her friends from this place were in attendance.

M. J. Noyes bought the first draft sold by R. Kempf & Bro. when they started their bank, and he purchased the last one sold by them last Saturday when they closed business before merging with the Kempf Commercial and Savings Bank.

All persons interested in organizing a farmers club in Lima are requested to meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Easton on Thursday, February 8, at 10 o'clock a. m. Bring your lunch baskets well filled and have a good dinner.

The subject for debate by the Young Men's Parliamentary Club next Sunday at the Baptist church, Resolved, that a man's reading has a stronger influence on his character than his associates; with J. Geo. Webster, Earl Lowery and Philip Steger, on the affirmative and Fred Fuller, Ward Morton and A. Steger for the negative.

A Morocci man with lots of time on his hands evidently, spent months in searching the dictionary for words that spell the same backward as they do forward. All he has found are these: Hannah, Anna, bab, bib, bob, civic, dad, deed, dowed, did, eede, eve, ewe, eye, gag, gig, gal, level, madam, noon, otto, pap, poep, pip, pop, pzp, redder, re-paper, revolver, rotator, sees, shaha, th, tat, toot, tot, tbt.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. BeGole gave a dinner party to the officers elect of Chelsea Lodge, No. 194, K. of P. Friday evening last. The table and room decorations and flowers were in red, blue and yellow the colors of the order. Each guest was presented with a hand painted souvenir of the occasion. The evening was pleasantly passed with cards, toasts and recitations, the participants all reporting a good time.

Married on Wednesday, January 19, 1898, Miss Hulda A. Feldkamp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Feldkamp of Freedom, to Mr. Munson L. Burkhardt of Chelsea, Rev. J. B. Melzer performing the ceremony. There were about 50 guests in attendance and the presents very numerous. The happy couple left the same day for Howell and Lansing to visit friends and relatives. When they return to this place they commence house-keeping in the Kaercher house on east Middle street.

The German Workingmen's Society at its annual meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles Kaercher; vice president, Charles Neuberger; recording secretary, Martin Bauer; corresponding secretary, Israel Vogel; cashier and treasurer, Jacob Heffer; trustees, Henry Fry, Jacob Schumacher, Matt Schweickert; physician, Dr. G. W. Palmer; banner carrier, Henry Weikner. There are 59 members in the society, and they paid out \$450.71 stock benefit last year.

At a meeting of the Baptist choir, January 18, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Organist, Miss Angle Baldwin; assistant organist, Miss Fannie Warner; chorister, Frank L. Davidson; assistant chorister, Miss Ella Barber.

Personal Mention

Howard Congdon of Dexter spent Sunday here.

Miss L. C. Maroney is visiting relatives in Canada.

Miss Clara Snyder was an Ann Arbor visitor Friday.

Mrs. James Mullen was an Ann Arbor visitor this week.

Miss Florence VanRiper is visiting friends in Dexter.

Miss Kattie Staffan spent several days of last week at Grass Lake.

Miss Galvin of Jackson is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Farrell.

Miss Nellie Mullen of Grass Lake is the guest of Miss Agnes Wade.

R. A. Snyder is spending some time in St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans.

O. V. O'Connor of Albion visited his sister, Mrs. J. Rafferty this week.

Frank Taylor is spending some time with relatives and friends in Chicago.

Miss Frankie Streeter of Fowlerville is the guest of relatives here this week.

O. S. Durand of Detroit was the guest of friends here several days last week.

Miss Maude Wortley visited friends in Ann Arbor the latter part of last week.

Henry Hall of Vermontville was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall this week.

Miss Minnie Merriam of Grass Lake was the guest of her brother this week.

Mr. Cochrane of Jackson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Taylor last Thursday.

Mrs. Thomas Shaw of Ypsilanti spent several days of this week with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Derby of Marion were the guests of relatives here this week.

Charles Tarbell of Jackson was the guest of Mr. and Mr. William Lehman this week.

Meedames L. Conkard J. S. Cummings spent several days of the past week in Ann Arbor.

Charles Swelgert of Toledo, was the guest of Dr. H. H. Avery several days of last week.

L. Watkins of Grass Lake was the guest of his mother, Mrs. James L. Gilbert this week.

Miss Minnie Schumacher has returned from Ann Arbor, where she has been spending some time.

Mrs. E. Skidmore spent several days of the past week at Grass Lake with her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Babcock, who was very ill with erysipelas.

Mrs. V. G. Stover, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Irwin of this place, has started for Chicago, Ill. Her mother attending her to Mascen and Lansing.

Whist in the Church.

And that's what's the matter with Emporia—too much whist. The painted china set is married to cards. Women have no higher thought from week's end to week's end than winning hand prizes. They grow nervous, irascible, bad tempered and ugly playing cards. Little crows' feet appear at the corners of their eyes after an evening with whist, and deep, vertical lines plow themselves just above their noses. There are more plump women in Emporia who lost their bloom at the rented card tables than there are women who have worn themselves out over the kitchen stove. It is worry, not work, that makes women fade, and cards are sapping the juice out of the town. Only the young people patronize the public library. The old folks make "What's trump?" the chief end of man. Cards have invaded the churches. One church has a big factional row looming upon the horizon because the pastor has jumped cards. Another church narrowly avoided it last winter. A third pastor sees his best customers whooping it up in whist clubs and hasn't the nerve to say a word. In the meantime poker rooms, which are just as improving and elevating and just as helpful to the town as whist clubs, have opened on Commercial street, and the town is enjoying the fruit of the seed the women have planted.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

Probable Enough.

"The feelings of woman are far deeper and finer than those of man," cried the lady orator in a fiery tone. "We are told by those who style themselves the stronger sex that we are much inferior. Is that so?"

A loud chorus of "No!" from the ladies greeted this question, and the orator went on:

"I say that woman feels where man thinks."

"Is that the reason your husband is bald?" inquired one of the few male members of the audience.

It was lucky for him that he got two seconds' start in the race for the door.—Pearson's Weekly.

I have received the assessment roll for the township of Sylvan and taxes can now be paid at my office.

Geo. A. BeGole, Deputy Treasurer.

A Perfect Cathartic
Is one which does not wrench the system or leave it weak and exhausted. A perfect cathartic is found in Hood's Pills. They are praised everywhere, and after once being tried they soon permanently take the place of the old fashioned drastic pills, such as our grandfathers used. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla and they greatly aid that medicine in its cleansing and purifying work.

The Greatest Discovery Yet.

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

For Sale—Lot 6 rods front by 18 rods deep. North Main street. Enquire of H. H. Penn, or Frank Staffan & Son.

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

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has a lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy, is purely vegetable and mild laxative and restores the system to natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

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.

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

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

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations.

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

W. N. Lister, Commissioner.

Great Music Offer.

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

Pay the printer.

DON'T

GET LEFT.

We are selling a choice Table Syrup for

25 CENTS A GALLON.

This is a first-class Syrup and will give better satisfaction than some sold at 40c.

We can supply you with the best New Orleans Molasses you ever used at

50 CENTS A GALLON.

or a fine Baking Molasses at 25c a gallon

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FREEMAN'S.



THIS MAN
has been making shoes for forty years and learned to make them better and better every year.

J. B. LEWIS CO'S
"Wear Resisters"
have become famous everywhere for their comfort, stability and beauty. Made in all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Look for "Lewis" on each shoe.

Made only by
J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.
LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS"
are sold by all shoe dealers.

RACKET STORE.

GIVING AWAY

To any one purchasing

a dollars worth of

goods from my store

on SATURDAY next I

will make a present of

one of those fine Hand

Lamps.

H. E. JOHNSON.

THE NEW

PALACE BAKERY.

We make a specialty of

Merchant's

HOME MADE BREAD

and Merchant's Entire

Wheat Bread, also a full

line of cakes, pies and

every thing found in an

up-to-date Bakery.

J. N. MERCHANT.

FOR SALE.—One "B Daylight" Kodak.

Inquire at Standard Office.

JANUARY BARGAIN SALE. ENDING JANUARY 29.

The Wind up of a Season

Always insures late Buyers great opportunities to buy goods of us at LESS THAN THEIR ACTUAL VALUE. All broken lots odds and ends must be CLOSED OUT, and as we are desirous of reducing our stock to the lowest possible notch before taking Inventory, February 1st. We are making pretty much a general sale in prices all through the Big Store during the next two weeks.

Manufacturers and wholesalers are steadily advancing price. Retailers will be forced to do the same on their future purchases. The GOODS we now offer were bought on the lowest market we have ever known. Profits nevertheless cut no figure during this sale. It is to reduce this STOCK REGARDLESS OF PROFITS. Can you afford to MISS IT?

SALE POSITIVELY CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 29.



CLOTHING

1-4 OFF.

All Clothing, Mens, Boys and Childrens Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits 1/4 off from the lowest prices ever known on GOOD ALL-WOOL CLOTHING.

This means mens good all-wool suits as low as \$6.35.

Mens all-wool Ulsters and Overcoats at \$7.50, \$9.00 and \$10.50. First class garments in every respect.

Every Ulster and Overcoat we show is now this season.

All broken lots in underwear at 1-4 off from right prices.

All Cottonade Pants 1-4 off.

LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS

1-4 OFF.

Every one new and marked very low. With very few exceptions our Ladies' Capes and Jackets are all marked from \$5.00 to \$12.00. There is still a good fair selection of NOBBY UP-TO-DATE GARMENTS, AND 1/4 OFF means your choice at from \$3.75 to \$9.00, nothing like them in value was ever shown in Chelsea. No trouble to show them. We simply ask you to compare.



COTTON GOODS.

SHEETINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Outings 7 1/2c yard. All Gingham 1/4 off. Fair quality sheeting in short cuts 3c yard. Good heavy sheetings 5c yard. Argyle and Black Rock Sheetings, very popular brands, 6c yard or 5 1/2c yard in full pieces. Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom bleached cottons 7c yard. All wide pillow cases goods and sheetings 1/4 off. Best white carpet warp 15c. Best colored carpet warp 17c. Odds and ends in prints 3c yard. Best Indigo prints 5c yard.

CARPETS.

We laid in a lot Carpets before the tariff advance. We have over fifty pieces strictly ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS fresh and new, part of them yet unopened. The assortment cannot help but surprise you. The beautiful patterns will more than please you, and the prices won't scare you, as we are going to let them all go into this sale at from 45c to 55c a yard. Which is really less than retailers must pay for the same class of goods the coming season. Can you afford to miss this bargain?

GREAT DRIVE IN SHOES.

In our Ladies' Shoe Department we offer all pointed toe shoes and all odds and ends throughout the stock at

1-2 REGULAR PRICES.

All new shoes at reduced prices during this sale. Come to this Sale. You cannot afford to stay away, if you need goods now or in the near future.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY,

WOOD AND MARRIED

BY
CHARLOTTE M
BRAEME

CHAPTER III.

Hildred had gone through the grounds down to the banks of the river; she sat there watching the color of the water change as the twilight deepened. A tall beech tree with superb spreading branches grew near; the grass was studded with white and golden flowers. There Arley Ransome found her, the daughter on whom he had built all his hopes of fame and fortune, her dark eyes fixed on the tranquil stream, her white hands lying listlessly on her knees.

"Hildred," said Arley Ransome, "I have something very particular to say to you. I will sit down by your side. How gloriously beautiful the river looks to-night!"

"Something to say to me?" she repeated, dreamily. "You could not have chosen a better time for saying it, papa. I never care to talk on nights like these; I can only listen."

"The brightest hope of my life has been accomplished to-day, Hildred," he began; "that which I have longed for has been given to me. I have been pleased, proud and happy."

He saw that her interest was awakened, and that her eyes brightened. She looked earnestly at him.

"Pleased, proud and happy? That seems a great deal, papa."

"It means a great deal, Hildred. To-day the Earl of Caraven has asked permission to make you his wife."

If he had expected any demonstration of delight he was disappointed. She made none. She did not blush, or look pleased or displeased. The calmness of her face was unbroken.

"The Earl of Caraven. That is the gentleman I saw to-day, papa?"

"Yes, that was Lord Caraven, and he wishes to make you his wife."

"But how can he, papa? He has seen me only once. Why should he wish to marry me?"

"That I cannot say, Hildred," he answered; "I am better versed in law than in love; I can only repeat what I have told you. The earl wishes you to be his wife."

The dark, eloquent eyes traveled slowly from his face to the river, and then back to the shrewd, eager countenance.

"And this is the dream of your life, papa—that I marry him? I should be a countess, I suppose, papa. One of the girls from St. Roche, our school, became a countess—everyone envied her; but her marriage was not a very happy one."

"All marriages would be happy if women expected only a little less than they do, and were rational," he said, hastily.

She knitted her fair white brow, while she thought deeply, silently.

"The Earl of Caraven wants to marry me, papa—did he say that he loved me?"

"Gentlemen seldom speak to lawyers about love," he replied, impatiently. "This is not a mere sentimental, nonsensical love affair; it is of far greater importance. Give it your serious attention, Hildred; put aside all the nonsense."

Again the dark eyes wandered from the rippling river to the blue sky, to the green trees, the soft, dewy grass, the sleeping flowers—wandered uneasily, as though reading something there that did not harmonize with her father's words; then she spoke to him—years afterward she remembered her words.

"That is your dream, papa—to see me Countess of Caraven. Tell me—I have been at school all my life, and I know so little of real life—it seems to me that I have done nothing but study—I have read few novels, I know nothing of what people call love, but you, my father, would not deceive me—tell me, is love a needful part of marriage? Is it right to marry without it? Are people happy without it?"

"Most decidedly," he replied, "Hildred," he said, after a pause; "I hope you are not going to turn out romantic."

"I hope not," she replied, quietly. "You have told me the truth, papa, and, though it has astonished me, I thank you for it—one should not have false notions. I have asked because it strikes me that it would be a terrible thing to marry without love, and then for love not to come afterward."

"Such a thing could not be. Every woman with a well-regulated mind loves her husband; every husband in the same way loves his wife."

"Then, if I marry the Earl of Caraven now," she said quietly, "I shall learn to love him afterward?"

"Certainly," he replied, with a wish that she were not so earnestly sincere.

will be pleased. But, Hildred, I want to say something else to you. Common people have common customs. When Darby goes to woo Joan, he sits with his arm round her waist. Men like—then he grew confused, remembering that men were alike all the world over—men like the earl who in a different fashion."

"What is their fashion?" she asked, quietly.

"They say little of love—they talk no nonsense—they send princely presents of diamonds and jewels—they prove their love by actions more than by words."

"I see." Then she added, naively, "Do you know, papa, I think I should like what you call the Darby and Joan fashion best."

CHAPTER IV.

Hildred Ransome was engaged to be married; she was to be Lady Caraven, and on this day her lover was to visit her.

Mr. Ransome, hoping to make matters smooth and pleasant, had invited his future son-in-law to dine with him, and that he might not feel dull had asked the humorous and brilliant talker, Mr. Carven, to join them.

It was well that he had done so, for the actual presence of her lover seemed to strike Hildred dumb. She looked at him whenever she found that he was looking elsewhere. She thought him very handsome. His indolent, careless grace contrasted so favorably with her father's sharp, brisk manner. She wondered why the earl looked worn and haggard. When dinner was over, the earl evidently preferred the society of Mr. Carven to hers.

"Why had he asked to marry her if he did not care to talk to her?" she said to herself. "How strange it was!" Then her father invited Mr. Carven to have a game of chess, and the earl walked slowly across the room to where she was sitting. He stood by her side, tall, stately, despite his indolent grace of manner, her heart beat. What was he going to say? He bent his head somewhat stiffly.

"I have to thank you, Miss Ransome," he said, "for honoring me by wearing my ring."

She looked up at him, and there was something in the calm gaze of the pure eyes before which he shrank.

"You wished me to wear it, did you not?" she asked. "My father thought so."

"Certainly. I am delighted." Try as he would, he could not conceal a tone of irony. She detected it and looked at him again. He bowed and continued:

"I am fortunate indeed. I have to ask you, Miss Ransome, now that you have consented to—become Lady Caraven, to tell me—that is to say—what day will suit you?"

"Day for what?" she asked, innocently.

"A day to be married on," he replied. A look of rebuke stole over the girl's face.

"You spoke of it so lightly," she said, "that I fancied you meant a day for going out somewhere. You spoke as if you were asking me to arrange a day for boating on the river."

"What shall I say, then?" he asked, smiling despite his annoyance.

"It is not for me to tell you," she replied, in all simplicity.

He laughed aloud.

"Shall I say 'loveliest, fairest'?" With an air of grave displeasure she rose from her seat.

"Lord Caraven, I will hear no more," she said; "your manner does not please me."

He longed to retort, "Nor do you please me," but he was merely a fly in the spider's web—he could not escape. He followed her. After all, he was a gentleman, and she was to be his name.

"I am unfortunate, Miss Ransome," he said, "in having displeased you—pardon me. I had every intention of asking you the question with all decorum—pray permit me to repeat it."

"Do I understand you rightly?" said the grave, sweet, girlish voice. "Are you asking me to decide as to my wedding day?"

"I am indeed so brave," he replied.

"Then I must decline to do so—my father will know best what time will suit him."

"I understood from Mr. Ransome that six weeks from now would be convenient," said the earl.

Her face did not change—no flush or pallor told that the words had affected her.

"Six weeks," she said, musingly; "I shall be eighteen in four weeks from to-day."

"Poor young lady, it is hard to have neither mother nor sister!" Lady Riche had swept into the room, and had admired the beautiful wedding dress. The only sensation that Hildred had had was one of cold, sick fastness. When she was dressed her father had kissed her and said:

"You will make a beautiful countess, Hildred."

She had thought the morning might bring her some token from her lover—a note or present—something to remind her of him; but it did not, and her heart misgave her sorely. Then, after a long drive, she found herself in the fashionable church of St. George's, Hanover Square. There was a crowd of spectators outside the church was crowded with spectators.

Amidst the throng, the odor of flowers, the rustle of silk, the gleaming of satins, the shining of rare gems, with the white-robed minister before her and the handsome earl by her side, she realized the fact that it was her wedding day; hither to everything had seemed as in a dream.

It seemed to her that she passed through a sea of faces, that people crowded round her as she went down the church. She saw the long line of carriages, the profusion of wedding favors. She made no attempt to speak; if she had done so she would have lost herself in a passion of tears.

At home again, her father took her in his arms, and kissed her face, whispering: "My daughter, Countess of Caraven."

Lady Riche had attempted a very mild career.

"It went off very well," she said. "Lord Caraven looked dazed. I had no idea that we should have so many people there. I hope my fichu was all right. There were very handsome dresses."

"A very pretty wedding," put in Lord St. Maurice. "I feel that I have been busy to-day in a good cause."

But the man who had married Hildred Ransome spoke never a word.

Then the carriage drove up to the door, and the bride went to change her dress. Lady Riche went with her; the girl's form and manner and wistful face had touched even that worldly heart.

"I hope you will be happy, Lady Caraven," she said. "When they read the account of your wedding every woman in London will envy you."

"Envy me!" she echoed—"I, who have neither mother nor sisters?"

"My dear Lady Caraven, you think a husband and a father, which I have better. Let me give you one little bit of advice. You are going to face the great, cold world; have nothing to do with sentiment, and as far as possible care more for yourself than any one else."

Lord Caraven bade his adieus; he shook hands with Arley Ransome, cutting short a long speech that the lawyer had carefully prepared. Then Arley Ransome was touched again. Some one said that Lady Caraven was in the morning room, waiting to say good-by to him there alone.

The tender arms were clinging round him, the dark eyes looking into his—a sad, wistful face, full of pathetic inquiry, was near his own.

"Papa," she whispered, and there was an agony of entreaty in her voice, "you are quite sure that you have not deceived me—you are quite sure that I can be happy without love?"

He laughed.

"You will find that the Countess of Caraven has more to think about than a trifling like love, Hildred."

Her arms fell from him; he raised her sad, sweet, girlish face from his breast.

"I will believe you, papa," she said; "I will trust you to the very end."

Then she went away, and Arley Ransome would have spent a far happier day if those words had not lingered with him.

Hildred was alone with her husband at last. Now surely he would say something to her—speak to her of that love that he must feel for her; he would not keep up the same indifference now she was his wife. The words that she thirsted for that she longed to hear, he would surely utter; surely he would bend over her and say something, were it only the two words—"My wife."

What were his first words? She had thought of many things that he might say to her—sweet, tender words; the reality was far different. He leaned back with an air of utter weariness.

"I never remember to have found time pass so slowly in my life," he said. "The sun is very warm—would you like the carriage-hood raised?"

She made no answer. He did not even seem to notice it.

"I wish," he said, "some one would bring in a bill for the abolition of wedding breakfasts."

Her face flushed with anger.

He was so far from understanding her that he laughed. The pain in her voice did not reach him.

"Do you like being on the sea at night?" he inquired, after a long pause.

"I hardly know my own likes and dislikes yet," she replied. "Why do you ask?"

"Because the boat leaves Dover for Calais about eleven, and I thought we would take it."

THE FIELD OF BATTLE

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

The Veterans of the Rebellion Tell of Whistling Bullets, Bright Bayonets, Bursting Bombs, Bloody Battles, Camp Fire, Festive Bazaars, Etc., Etc.

Neal Dow's Captor.

COLONEL ALLEN D. CHANDLER, Georgia's Secretary of State, was a mountain schoolmaster at the breaking out of the civil war, but he comes of fine old Irish ancestry, and the opportunity to lay aside the rod of correction and take the shillalah of war was too much for the doughty pedagogue, and he raised a company and offered his services to the Confederate Government and soon rose to the rank of colonel of the regiment.

His command was stationed in North Georgia in 1863, to assist in stopping the advance of the Federals, but he was detailed to take command of the post at Jackson, Miss., and was there during the summer of that memorable year, when hard fighting was going on around Vicksburg, and the Confederate and Union forces were struggling for supremacy in Mississippi.

"One morning bright and early," said he, while indulging in some reminiscences the other day, "a planter from down near Hazlehurst, Miss., called at headquarters and asked to see me privately. Taking him into my private office, he disclosed the fact that there was a Union general who had been severely wounded around Vicksburg stopping in his neighborhood at the home of a Union sympathizer, and he offered to pilot me to the house if I wished to effect his capture."

"It was too good an opportunity to be missed, and taking a posse of six men I proceeded to the little town of Hazlehurst, which was the last Confederate outpost on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad that remained in possession of the Confederate forces."

"We arrived at Hazlehurst late at night and with the planter to guide us started on the march over roads so abominable that we could hardly pick our way in the darkness. There was no conveyance of any kind to be procured and we had to foot it through the fields and woods for seven miles before we reached our destination."

"The planter pointed out the house to us and remained in the background himself, so that he might not incur the enmity of his Unionist neighbors, and we quietly surrounded the house and I knocked for admittance. It was not until after he was convinced escape was impossible that the Unionist agreed to surrender his guest, and the latter came out into the struggling light of the early dawn with his arm in a sling."

"I asked him his name and rank and he informed me that he was Neal Dow, holding the rank of brigadier general in the Union army. I told him that he must consider himself a prisoner of war, and we started on the return journey to Hazlehurst. My prisoner proved to be an elderly man of commanding presence and possessed of more than the average intelligence, and our acquaintance progressed rapidly."

"When we arrived at Jackson, I assigned him to the most comfortable room in the building which I had appropriated as a military prison. It had been the former office of the Flag of the Union, a red-hot Unionist newspaper, whose publisher decamped when the Confederates took possession of the town, and the name of the newspaper still appeared on the front of the two-story wooden building in flaming letters."

"The only entrance to the second story was by an outside stairway, so that one sentinel could easily prevent the escape of prisoners confined above, and in that part of the building I placed my distinguished prisoner. I visited him every day and carried him such newspapers as fell into my hands, and we discussed the merits of the two sides of the question quite freely."

"We soon became the best of friends, and it was with genuine regret that I started with him to Richmond, where he was to be consigned to Castle Thunder as a prisoner of war. I was accompanied by 'Coon' Mitchell, a pudgy little music teacher, who had wandered into the ranks of the Confederate army along with all the rest of that strangely assorted assemblage of warriors."

"One night in August we started, and when we reached Montgomery, Ala., we went to the old National Hotel, where I secured a room. I had not been there long before I noticed that a mob was collecting in front of the hotel, and pretty soon the proprietor of the hotel appeared and with trembling lips warned me that I had better take measures to protect my prisoner, as the mob was gathering with the avowed intention of taking him out and hanging him to a lamp-post."

"It seemed that a number of Pensacola, mostly Spaniards, had fled to Montgomery, and as General Dow had been in command at Pensacola during its occupation by the Union forces, they were greatly incensed against him and accused him of robbing them of their personal property, some of them even claiming that he had stolen their silver spoons. Of course, I put no credence in the charges, but the point was to defend my prisoner from the violence of that angry and irresponsible mob, so I sent for Colonel Bibb, who was in command of the post."

"On his arrival we went down and harangued the crowd and pleaded with them not to cast such a stain on the government and on the city by such an act of violence against all the rules of civilized warfare. After much pleading we succeeded in dispersing the citizens of Montgomery, who had assembled to assist in the execution."

"But the Spaniards from Pensacola were not so easily dissuaded from their purpose. They continued to fill up on mean whisky, and in a short time they began gathering in front of the hotel again, and Colonel Bibb and the proprietor of the hotel advised me to get the prisoner out of the city as soon as possible."

"I learned that the next train for Atlanta would leave at 4 o'clock in the morning, so that I must do something to avert the tragedy and keep my prisoner safe from harm until train time. General Dow remained perfectly cool and self-possessed, although suffering from the wound made by a bullet which had passed through the fleshy portion of his right arm, and did not appear at all disconcerted by the danger that menaced him."

"Leaving the hotel by a back door, we picked our way carefully through the garden, and slipping through a gate into an unfrequented alley, we made our way to the railway yards. Locating the mixed train which was to pull out at 4 o'clock, I obtained permission to enter a box car, and, folding our blankets, we lay down on the floor of the car, having securely fastened the door, and awaited the time of leaving."

"In all my war experience I never passed such an anxious night as that, and I never felt safe. All we had passed the outskirts of the city and were speeding away toward Atlanta as fast as steam could carry us. When I arrived here I turned General Dow over to 'Coon' Mitchell, feeling that all danger was past, and he accompanied the prisoner to Richmond and turned him over to the authorities there."

"I passed through many thrilling experiences during the war, but I was never in such a close place as I was that night in Montgomery, while in charge of the great temperance leader, who was afterward to make such a world-wide reputation as the undaunted leader of the crusade against the liquor evil.—Montgomery M. Folsom, in Chicago Times-Herald."

"Liberator of the Press." Gen. Porter relates the following anecdote in the Century:

Gen. Meade had been untiring in his efforts during this eventful week. He was Gen. Grant's senior by seven years, was older than any of the corps commanders, and was naturally of an excitable temperament, and with the continual annoyances to which he was subjected he not infrequently became quite irritable. He was greatly disturbed at this time by some newspaper reports stating that on the second night of the battle of the Wilderness he had advised a retreat across the Rappahannock, and in talking this matter with Gen. Grant, his indignation became so great that his wrath knew no bounds. He said that the rumor had been circulated throughout the press and would be believed by many of the people and perhaps by the authorities in Washington. Mr. Dana, the assistant Secretary of War, who was still with the army, was present at the interview and he and Gen. Grant tried to console Meade by assurances that the story would not be credited and that they would give a broad contradiction of it. Mr. Dana at once sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War, alluding to the rumor and saying: "This is entirely untrue, he has not shown any weakness of that sort since moving from Culpeper, nor once intimated a doubt as to the successful issue of the campaign."

The Secretary replied the next day (June 10), saying: "Please say to Gen. Meade that the lying report alluded to in your telegram was not even for a moment believed by the President or myself. We have the most perfect confidence in him. He could not wish a more exalted estimation of his ability, his firmness and every quality of a commanding general than is entertained for him." The newspaper correspondent who had been the author of the slander was seized and placed on a horse, with large placards hung upon his breast and back bearing the inscription, "Liberator of the Press," and drummed out of camp. There had never been a moment when Meade had not been in favor of bold and vigorous advances and he would have been the last man to counsel a retreat.

Hadn't Thought of That. "Some time ago," says an insurance man, "a man asked me to accompany him home, as he had some things there to be insured. When we arrived at his house he showed me 100 boxes of cigars, which he wanted insured. There were 100 cigars in each box, making 10,000 in all, and were valued at 10 cents each, so I insured the lot for \$1,000. A few days ago the man came to me and asked for his insurance money. 'You've had no fire at your house,' I replied. 'No, but I've smoked them,' said he, 'and according to the paper, I am entitled to the money, as it reads distinctly that if the goods are consumed by fire money is paid on application.' As far as technicalities were concerned he was all right, but I knocked him cold about a minute later by saying, in a very stern manner: 'All right, sir; you'll get the money; but, according to your own confession, I will proceed at once to make a charge against you for incendiarism.' 'Well, I'll be hanged!' was all he said, and the room shook violently after he banged the door!"—Philadelphia Record.

At affected humility is more insufferable than downright pride. Take care that your virtues be genuine and unostentatious.

Never do anything concerning the rectitude of which you have a doubt.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for January 23. Golden Text—"Ye are the light of the world."—Matt. 5: 14.

This lesson is found in Matt. 5: 1-12, and treats of the beatitudes. Comparison with Luke 6: 20-26 is most interesting. Instead of eight beatitudes there are four beatitudes and four woes. To account for this difference, and inquire what bearing it has on the relation of the two gospels, is too large a question to enter here.

"The poor in spirit": We are so familiar with these beatitudes that often we suppose we understand them perfectly. But at the very beginning we meet difficulties. Does this mean what we call poor-spirited, unresisting people? If it does, there is almost a repetition in the third beatitude—though as we shall see meekness is not cowardice. But this first beatitude means something different.

Prof. A. B. Bruce, in the new "Expositor's Greek Testament," of which the first volume is just out, defines it thus: "Poor in their own esteem. Self-estimate is the essence of the matter, and is compatible with real wealth. Only the noble think meanly of themselves. Poverty laid to heart passes into riches. A high ideal of life lies beneath all. The poor man passes into the blessedness of the kingdom as soon as he realizes what a man is or ought to be. Poor in purse or even in character, no man is beggared who has a vision of man's chief end and chief good." Such men have the kingdom of heaven within them. It should be remembered that in these beatitudes Jesus is in reality defining the kingdom of heaven; defining it by description. Eight different qualities of the heart he names as characteristic of the men who belong to the kingdom.

"Blessed are they that mourn": surely there must be some limitation of this. There is nothing intrinsically worthy in grief, nothing which ensures future comfort. We cannot suppose that Jesus meant merely to utter the commonplace statement that all sorrows lose their sharpness by the flight of time. Something far deeper must be his meaning. We shall not attempt to limit or define it. The mourners who belong to the kingdom of heaven are in no danger of mistaking the scope of the promise. They know well enough when their mourning is blessed, when it is sure to receive ultimate comfort, and they know when their grief is only remorse for sin, or sinful worry over things that cannot be helped; for such grief comfort is not promised. But all "goodly sorrow," Jesus says, shall end in comfort.

"Blessed are the meek": Here again, we quote from Prof. Bruce on this passage: "The men who suffer wrong without bitterness or desire for revenge, a class who in this world are apt to go to the wall. In this case we should have expected the teacher to end with the common refrain: theirs is the kingdom of heaven, that being the only thing they are likely to get. But Jesus promises to the meek the empire of the solid earth. Is it not a delusive promise? Not altogether. It is at least true as a doctrine of moral temperance. The meek of England, driven from their native land by religious intolerance, have inherited the continent of America."

"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." Perhaps none of the beatitudes is dearer to the Christian heart than this. It is the attitude of the unsatisfied; the promise of fulfillment to all who long for the best things. But no man has the right lightly and easily to claim this promise because he has frequent desires to be better and purposes to reform. To hunger and thirst after righteousness means to long for righteousness intensely, persistently and actively, as the one greatest thing in life, as the thing absolutely necessary to sustain the life of the soul. A man who thinks of righteousness only on Sundays does not hunger and thirst for it. A man who has a sentimental admiration for goodness in poetry, in romance, or in real life, does not hunger and thirst after righteousness. What we hunger and thirst for, we work for with all our might, knowing that we must have it or die.

It is true that the merciful do obtain mercy from their fellow men. In many cases, but not always. The ultimate meaning is that merciful men shall receive mercy from God. "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." Commentators remark that mercy is a peculiarly Christian virtue. Of course mercy is enjoined in the Old Testament, but along with it are many things that seem to us cruel and harsh.

"Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God." In its perfect simplicity and sublimity this sentence is perhaps the greatest of all. It is true that similar statements had been made by philosophers, by sacred books of other religions. But in a form which has made it easy for them to be interpreted in support of asceticism and other errors. Thus the oriental devotee holds that he must be "pure in heart," that is, free from any disturbing thought of earthly things, in order to attain the mood of contemplation which enables him to approach the divine. But he does it in absurd ways, quite impossible to the thought of Jesus. The phrase of Jesus surpasses all these philosophies. The sentence implies, though it does not say, that only the pure in heart shall see God. Hence the words cannot refer to that ignorance of evil which is possible only to children and to the most protected lives; for that would shut out from the vision of God the vast majority even of good men, who have been tempted although they have conquered temptation.

Next Lesson—"How to Pray."—Matt. 6: 5-15.

John de Salme is mayor of the smallest city in the world. The city, the name of which is Panton, regularly incorporated, but though it has been in existence for more than twenty years, it has a population of fewer than 100 people. It is situated about fifteen miles south of St. Louis. The city is a settlement of wealthy business men of St. Louis, and has a full quota of officials, none of whom, however, draw a salary.

Never obtrude any advice unasked.

S. G. BUSH
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Formerly resident physician U. of M.
Hospital.
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posite M. E. church.

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Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 8, April 5, May
3, May 31, June 28, July 26, Aug. 30,
Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 22. Annual
meeting and election of officers Dec.
27th.
J. D. SCHNAUFMAN, 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.
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means they're satisfied. The people of the
United States are now buying Cascarets
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mony procure your invitations at The
Standard office, where you will find the
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"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 7:50 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Real Estate!

If you want a really desir-
able building lot, or if you
want a house that is al-
ready built, I can furnish
you with it.

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

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THEIR QUEER WAY.

ACTORS AND SINGERS AND THEIR
REMARKS ON THE CRITIC.

Callous Indifference or Ignorance the Com-
monest Refuge of the Artistic Nature.
Several Cases Cited by the Innocent Re-
porter.

"There are many amusing things
about the artistic temperament," said
the innocent reporter, "but you have to
know the disposition in order to tell
how funny they really are. You must
know enough not to believe them al-
ways and then through all your inter-
course with the professionals there will
flow an accompaniment of easy humor
that gives acquaintance with these per-
sons an added pleasure. One charming
incident of this can always be found in
their views of what the newspapers say
about them. Mrs. James Brown Potter
is the only woman I ever saw who
talked frankly about that subject.

"So long as they don't ignore me,"
she said, "I don't care what they write.
Let them say anything so long as they
say it, but it would be horrible to be
left alone."

"That was a very truthful statement
of her own opinions and almost un-
paralleled in its frankness. Everybody
knows that Mrs. Potter has never had
very much to thank the newspapers for
that was really pleasant, but she had
plenty to be grateful for as long as she
was willing they should print anything
if it kept her in the public eye.

"Almost as genuine was a young
American singer who came back here
after she had made a debut and some
little reputation in Europe. She was a
pretty woman and she had a good voice,
but she was unfortunate. Once she had
a sore throat and another time she was
out of condition for some other reason.
At all events she was never in condi-
tion to do herself justice. So there was
nothing pleasant that, even with the
kindest intentions, the newspapers could
say about the young woman. One night
toward the close of the season she was
in a grand tier box at the opera house.
During one of the entr'actes she was
walking about the foyer with a friend,
and halted in front of the greenroom.
"What is that room?" her friend asked.

"Planting herself deliberately in
front of the partly opened curtains, she
said in a voice audible to every man in
the room, 'Oh, that is the place they
go to write, in the most disagreeable
way they can, the most disagreeable
things they can think of about you.'"
The younger singer was unjust, but she
had no false vanity. She was willing to
have it known that she read what the
newspapers said about her. Her more
illustrious colleagues are not always so
willing to admit that.

"I have heard Mlle. Calve protest
that she never saw a newspaper but the
Paris Figaro, and declare that she
really had not the slightest idea what
New York papers wrote about her. She
said this one day while waiting outside
of Maurice Grau's office at the Metro-
politan, and then turning suddenly to
a reporter standing near her asked if he
was the man that wrote she had signed
a contract to give some concerts at
\$2,000 a night when she was really to
receive \$2,200. The man did not un-
derstand French, so Mlle. Calve's com-
panion translated the question into
English. The man replied that he re-
presented another newspaper, and when
she turned this into French for Mlle.
Calve she mentioned the name of the
newspaper from which she had had
translated the dreadfully erroneous
paragraph which had led the public to
believe that Mlle. Calve had consented
to take \$200 less than she was to get.

"Mme. Eames has an indicated in-
difference for what the newspapers say
which is sometimes a little bit difficult
to reconcile with her intimate knowl-
edge of what they publish about her.
Mme. Melba is also familiar with
them, and she is a little less averse to
having that fact known than Mme.
Eames is. It is well known that Mme.
Nordica takes her press clippings with
her coffee, and she makes no bones of
it. Jean de Resnais is a regular reader
of what the newspapers have to say
about him, and, whatever he may think
about it in reality, he never, but in one
instance, took any notice of it. Pianco
enjoys reading the agreeable things
that are written about him and doesn't
care who knows it. Only the women
profess to be wholly ignorant of what
the newspapers write.

"With the actresses the case is very
much the same. The celebrated foreign-
ers, according to their own accounts,
are quite unacquainted with anything
that the American press may write
about them. Agnes Borna said that she
did not intend to read any of the criti-
cisms of her work until she started
home on the steamer. It didn't take a
conversation of more than three min-
utes to show that she had a fairly ac-
curate knowledge of everything that
had been printed about her. It must
have been some superior sort of clair-
voyance that is possible only to the ar-
tistic temperament, for hadn't she said
that none of them would be read until
she had got on the steamer to go to Eu-
rope? Sarah Bernhardt has them all
translated to her and accompanies the
performance with more or less emphatic
rejection on the intelligence of the
writers who do not agree with her own
ideas of what she does. It is said that
the atmosphere of the Hoffman House
was heavily charged with bromine for
several days after Mme. Sarah had the
New York accounts of her performance
of 'Magda' read aloud to her in Eng-
lish. When the American actors read
unfavorable accounts of themselves,
they are always able to tell how they
came to be written. There is always
some specific cause for everything un-
favorable. Either they mumbled the writer
accidentally or said something disagree-
able about him to one of his friends.
There is never any explanation beyond
their bold truthfulness for the flattering
articles that appear.—New York Sun.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

Made in a Very Great Variety of Styles,
Suited to All Occasions.

Ball programmes are made in hun-
dreds of styles. A wholesale dealer in
New York prepares a sample book,
which is of the size of an atlas and the
thickness of a dictionary. Fancy cards
for some other uses are shown in this
book also, but of ball programmes alone
there may be 500 styles. The book is
like a great album. The dealer sends
out 2,500 such books to printers and
stationers.

Programmes can be bought at almost
any price, including many at extremely
low prices. Nearly all are more or less
ornamented, many of them with em-
bossed work finished with gilt or in col-
ors and in a great variety of designs.
There is scarcely any society, perhaps
none, that could not find here an appro-
priate programme. There is, for in-
stance, a ball programme embellished
with a trolley car. A number of pro-
grammes, suitable for yachting club
dances, have a yacht surrounded by var-
ious emblems of yachting and of the
sea. There are programmes for musical
societies, with appropriate emblems,
and for railroad men, for bicyclists,
for military organizations, for letter car-
riers, for firemen.

The cords and tassels for the pro-
grammes are a separate article of man-
ufacture. They are produced in great
variety of colors, qualities, sizes and
styles and sold in enormous numbers
and many of them at prices that seem
marvelously cheap. It is probable that
nearly all the programmes of the kinds
referred to, handsome and elaborate as
many of them are, would sell complete
at prices under \$5 a hundred. There are
folded ball programmes, with a picture
decoration, that are sold at wholesale,
without printing or cord and tassel, at
as low as 35 cents a hundred.

The production of costlier pro-
grammes, such as sell for \$5 a hundred
and upward, is a business by itself. These
are made in about 150 different designs,
ranging in price up to \$1.25 each. They
are made in a great variety of shapes
and sizes, and, as with the less costly
programmes, of designs appropriate to
the occasion on which they are used.
The more costly programmes are adorn-
ed with hand painted pictures. Cellu-
loid in various forms is employed in the
making of these programmes, and satin,
lace and paper mache are also used.
All these programmes are of larger size
than the less expensive varieties, and
each one is put up in a box. A pro-
gramme of the highest price was an
elaborate production 14 inches square.
The programmes most commonly sold
among the costlier kinds bring about
\$18 a hundred.

There are sold of the cheaper vari-
eties of ball programmes millions annu-
ally; of the costlier far fewer. These
may be numbered in thousands. Winter
is the season of the most active demand
for ball programmes, but they are sold
the year round. Some ball programmes
are exported to Mexico and the various
countries of South America. Many of
the designs are equally suitable and ap-
propriate anywhere. The printing is
done in the countries in which they are
used.—New York Sun.

Hounding Celebrities.

Dr. Paul Garnier, a French specialist
in lunacy, has been giving some infor-
mation about the insane men and wom-
en who follow celebrities about and fall
in love with them. The doctor has to
send two or three women of this sort to
asylums every month, and nothing is
known of the cases by the public. Good
looking priests, the doctor declares, are
"notably marks for the attention of such
women. After the priests, but in a lesser
degree, come the members of parlia-
ment whose names are most frequently
in the newspapers or who make good
speeches in the chamber, the authors
and the handsome actors. The latter,
like the priests, have often been threat-
ened by their jealous admirers. In some
instances women have gone to the the-
aters with loaded revolvers ready to fire
at them, but for some reason or other
have failed to carry out their purpose.
As to actresses, Dr. Garnier states that
their dangerous admirers are terribly nu-
merous. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has
sometimes to be watched over very care-
fully. Her worshippers secrete them-
selves in all sorts of places in order to
see her enter or leave her theater or her
residence. The special detectives have
had to interfere on two noted occasions
in order to save the famous actress from
the bullets or the daggers of maniacs
who resolved to injure or kill her be-
cause she refused to respond to their flat-
teries and passionate declarations of love.

An English Shop.

Shopping is a task at any time, and
not always a pleasant one, but imagine
looking for bargains in 56 different de-
partments of a store. That is the num-
ber the largest department store in Lon-
don contains, and we may expect yet to
see it on this side of the water, as
American enterprise and energy have
been heading in that direction for sev-
eral years past. In the London store
everything from a cannon to a needle
may be purchased. You may have your
photographs taken, hair dressed and
nails manicured, your household goods
stored or insured. You may have a
house built, decorated, furnished all
complete, with the servants and insur-
ance of the property, from one estab-
lishment. Piano, iron in bars and the-
ater tickets may be obtained, as well as
drugs, ribbons and lace. Altogether it
would be an interesting place in which
to spend a week or two shopping.—Phil-
adelphia Press.

A Model Town.

Hoopstown, Ill., a town of 4,000
inhabitants, has never had a saloon.
The mayor receives a salary of 50 cents
a year, the remuneration of each of the
councilmen is half that amount, and no
fees are accepted. Last year the com-
bined salaries of the mayor and the city
fathers were given to help a needy wid-
ow pay her taxes.—New York Tribune.

UNCLE SAM'S MENAGERIE.

Animals Kept at the Department of Ag-
riculture For Experimental Purposes.

It is not generally known that the de-
partment of agriculture has a menagerie
in connection with it, but such is the
case. The menagerie is not a very large
one, but does contain any rare or
strange animals. Most of them are of
the domestic variety.

It is a part of the division of animal
industry, and the animals are used to
develop interesting cases of disease and
to illustrate the effects of an epidemic
of a particular kind which the division
may wish to experiment on with a view
of stamping it out and to test various
kinds of foods of which a trial is thought
to be efficacious.

Comprised in this collection of ani-
mals are rats and mice, guinea pigs,
rabbits, different sorts of fowls, some
cattle and sheep and a few others. The
larger of the animals are kept at the
breeding place of the department, on
the Benning road, while others are do-
mesticated in the basement of the division
of animal industry laboratory, near the
bureau of engraving and printing.

Down in the basement, under the lab-
oratory, which was visited recently by
a reporter, were seen a number of coops
and cages, in which were grouped guinea
pigs, rabbits and chickens. The animals
seemed to be perfectly at home and
formed a seemingly happy family,
as some guinea pigs were in the cage
with rabbits. One of the little white
and black creatures was nibbling at the
whiskers of a sleepy looking rabbit,
which blinked contentedly, as if it en-
joyed the operation or was too lazy to
resist any trespass on the part of the
guinea pig.

A dilapidated looking chicken, which
had much the same appearance as has a
tramp who has been forced to saw wood
for a meal at a "friendly inn," rested
on top of a cage. The guinea pigs seem-
ed to be the life of the place and ran in
and out with apparently little or no
concern whether "school kept or not."

On some of the cages where the rab-
bits were confined, printed in large
black letters, was the word "rabies."
Upon the cards also were the warnings
to the attendants and others not to put
their hands in the cages. This meant
that the animals had been inoculated
with hydrophobia virus, and it was
therefore dangerous to handle the ani-
mals. A further precaution taken in
such cases it is said, is not to inoculate
animals with virus by nature, as they
become terribly ferocious, or any ani-
mal which is chief means of defense is by
biting.

A cat or dog, for instance, will strive
to bite when afflicted with the disease,
while a rabbit, which is purely a vege-
tarian, will simply moan and die with-
out making any resistance.

It was stated that one steer, which
had the "blackleg," remained at one
of the experiment stations for about
eight years, and the persons there really
became attached to it.—Washington Star.

CLEO'S THRIFTY MOTHER.

Washed and Ironed the Dancer's Clothes
and Walked Miles For Twenty Cents.

The parsimony of foreign celebrities
who come to this country has been fre-
quently amusing to Americans. There
have been some very striking instances
of it in recent years, but the mother of
Mlle. Cleo de Merode seems to have car-
ried off the palm in this respect. Sal-
vini, it is said, was so penurious that he
bought a sandwich on the street for 5
cents rather than pay for his supper at
a hotel, and one of the stories told about
him on his last visit to this country was
that once in Philadelphia he gave the
porter of a hotel a penny and told him
to buy him three tacks. The actor had
discovered that his trunk was damaged,
and he wanted to repair it himself.

Tamaqua was notorious here for his
stinginess. It was said that he sold the
tickets sent to him in view of his artist's
privilege and hired his own brother as a
valet because he could be got at a cheap
figure. Then he used to make him roll
his trunks around on a truck at the fore-
ign custom houses rather than pay the
porters a fee for the work. Herr Van
Blene marked as a curiosity and sent
back to England a hotel bill of fare on
which he had marked the price, \$1.50,
for a tenderloin steak as one of the won-
ders of an extravagant and youthful
country. It may have been nothing
more than good business judgment
which prompted Mlle. Calve to look for
a business manager while she was here
and then express the greatest astonish-
ment that such an assistant or the most
capable kind could not be hired for \$10
a week.

These are some of the stories told
about the highly paid foreigners who
come to exhibit themselves here. But
Cleo's mother holds the record. It is
said that she astonished the servants at
the Imperial hotel by washing her
daughter's clothes in the bathtub and
ironing them herself. On the day before
they returned to Europe the ballerina
and her mother were seen on lower
Broadway. They had gone down to one
of the exchange offices in order to get
\$100 in French money. It was raining.
An acquaintance met the two just as
they were coming out of the office.

"Why, that wretch inside," ex-
claimed the mother indignantly, "wants
to give me only 517 francs for \$100."
Then Mme. de Merode de Cleo de Merode
put up her umbrella with a mighty em-
phasis and stepped out on to the side-
walk. "Why, a man offered me 518 up
town. But I thought I could get 520
down here. Now we shall have to walk
up town, for otherwise there will be no
profit left for us." Then Cleo and her
mother started to trudge up town. The
dancer received \$2,000 for her appear-
ances here.—New York Sun.

Streetwise.
The Blond—I wonder if I shall ever
live to be 100?
The Brunette—Not if you remain 22
much longer.—London Fun.

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make your liver lively, and pure blood pulse
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lift the strain from your brain, and stay on
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What if Not Miracles?

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

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.
Office of "Kaiserliche Zeitung"
Kaiserhof, Berlin, Dec. 13, '97.
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 con-
cerned. 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
whisper. The night previous I had coughed
nearly the entire night, just before retiring I took
a teaspoonful and slept the entire night sweetly
as ever I did in my life, notwithstanding 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
unolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of
the race in giving it the antidote for some of the
worst afflictions to which it is heir.
Very Truly Yours,
C. J. Nussery, Editor.

A MIRACLE.
Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '97.
Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician
stated unless I was better by morning he could
do nothing for my relief. That night I com-
menced taking Phelps' "Four-C Remedy," stopped
all other remedies. The first dose stopped my
cough, sleep and feeling 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
street and today was up town purchasing holiday
goods.
Witness J. J. HANSEN,
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.

IT IS A MIRACLE.
Conductor Edwards, the Railroad Correspond-
ent of the Brooklyn Times Eagle, has been
so kind as to say of Phelps' "Four-C Remedy," that
it is a miracle. Phelps' "Four-C Remedy" gives an
instant relief to all who are afflicted with
croup, cold, cough, etc. It is a miracle.
It is a miracle.

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CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PUR-
CHASE 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.

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