

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. X. NO. 2.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 470

NEW SPRING GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

We are about through painting, papering and "cleaning house" and are ready for spring trade. We now have the

Cleanest and Brightest Dry Goods, Clothing and Carpet Rooms

It has ever been our privilege to welcome the trade of Chelsea in every department into.

We are now opening and putting in stock the

Largest Lot of Spring Goods

we ever bought. It is a pleasure to us to show all the new fabrics and weaves in Dress Goods and Wash Goods. We have opened our full spring assortment of

BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS

We are showing very stylish suitings in this make at 37 1/2c (These are new, worth 50c), 50c, 59c, 62c, 69c and 75c.

We Open New Black Goods Next Wednesday.

New French Organdies, French Checks, French Gingham, Fancy Checked Gingham, Etc.

New Domestic
New Laces
New Dress Trimmings
New Velvets and Silk Trimmings
New Fancy Waist Silks
New Plaid Silks

We are showing our full assortment of

New Carpets, Portiers and Lace
Curtains.

We have the best qualities of Ingrain Carpets ever shown in Chelsea.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

In Hats we are showing all the new shapes and colors. Have you seen those new grey Fedoras? We would be glad to show you these hats. We cannot begin to show them up in our windows. We have them at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

The Knights of Pythias Held Their Annual Banquet Tuesday Night.

The Knights of Pythias of this place are a hustling lot of fellows, and when they start out to do a thing they carry out all of their plans just as they are laid down in the program. Tuesday evening they gave their second annual banquet, and about seventy five people sat down to the tables where they discussed the following menu:

Salted Almonds Escalloped Oysters

Fruit Chicken

Boiled Ham Veal Loaf Pickled Tongue

Biscuits Olives

Pickles Cheese Straws

Lemon JELLIES Currant

Angel Food Chocolate Ribbon

Coffee Cocoanut Bananas

After driving the waiters nearly frantic with their many appeals, like Oliver Twist for "more", Toastmaster Hiram Lighthall rapped for order and the following program was carried out:

The Order and its Teachings,

Hiram Lighthall.

Music.

Friendship, GEO. A. BEGOL

A Random Talk, from the Talker,

GEO. E. DAVIS

Solo, 'Mrs. L. T. FREEMAN

Charity, G. W. BECKWITH

What the K. of P.'s Have Done

for Me, ADAM EPLER

Music.

The K. of P.'s I Meet, B. J. HOWLETT

The Musical Prodigy and His

Little Box, H. S. HOLMES

Benevolence, J. GEO. WEBSTER

Solo, Miss ANNA LIGHTHALL

Our Record, by the K. of R.

and S., B. B. TURNBULL

Pythianism Before and After

Inspection, by the Inspect-

or, A. W. WILKINSON

Before and after Taking, H. W. SCHMIDT

Music.

Advice by the Vice Chancellor,

J. D. WATSON

Our Lima Beans, ARL GUERIN

Extracts from the Extractor,

H. H. AVERY

It was a very late—rather early—

hour when the company broke up, with

many sighs when they thought that it

would be a whole year before their next

meeting of this character.

TOWNSHIP MONEYS.

The Law Requires that an Itemized Statement be Made.

An act of the last legislature, in the observance of which the people of the state generally should be greatly interested, will soon have to be complied with in every township in the state.

This act provides that each township board shall cause to be published, immediately upon the settlement of the board, an itemized statement of the amount of money in each township fund at the beginning of the year, the amount and source of all money placed to the credit of the township during the year and the fund to which it was accredited, all bills audited and allowed by the board, all disbursements of money made by the board and for what purpose and from what fund paid, all outstanding and unpaid claims and to what fund charged, the balance remaining to the credit of the township, specifying the balance in each fund.

The law requires that this itemized statement shall be either written or printed and distributed in numbers not less than five nor more than fifty, and also posted in three conspicuous places, in the township, such posting and distributing to be made at the polls of every township meeting, on opening of the polls. A severe penalty for violation of the law is provided.

This will be the first time that the taxpayers of the various townships have ever been furnished with this information.

Farmers' Club.

The annual election of officers of the W. W. Union Farmers' Club was held February 18, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Spaulding. It was a largely attended and very enthusiastic meeting, and after a bountiful oyster dinner proceeded to the business on hand which resulted as follows:

President—Nelson Cook.

Vice President—George W. Boynton.

Secretary—Frank Storms.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Amanda Spaulding.

Treasurer—Mrs. R. Waltrous.

Organist—Mrs. H. Fletcher.

Chorister—Mrs. Geo. Chapman.

Chaplain—William Gray.

A vote of thanks was given the retiring officers. We were then entertained by music, and the meeting then adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. E. Spaulding,

March 17. Topic for discussion at the next meeting, "How to obtain the greatest profit from a given number of acres?" "Which is easier and more profitable for the farmers wife, poultry raising or the dairy?" SECRETARY.

Circuit Court Juries.

The following is a list of those drawn to serve as circuit jurors for the March term:

Ann Arbor city, first ward, W. W. Watts; second ward, John Lutz; third ward, John Peck; fourth ward, William Goodyear; fifth ward, Augustus Freer; sixth ward, John F. Avery; seventh ward, Daniel Fletcher; Ann Arbor town, Louis Lutz; Augusta, W. D. Symmons; Bridgewater, Jacob Schumacher; Dexter, Hugh McCabe; Freedom, Edward Schneider; Lima, Albert Wedemeyer; Lodi, Emanuel Rentschler; Lyndon, John C. Clark; Manchester, Robert Wellwood; Northfield, Adolph Rauschenberger; Pittsfield, Robert C. Campbell, Samuel A. Morgan; Salem, John Asplin; Saline, George Schairer; Scio, Harvey Allmendinger; Sharon, Charles Buss; Superior, George W. Burrell; Sylvan, Cyrus Updike; Webster, John Cushing; York, Amos G. McIntyre; Ypsilanti city, first district, W. Z. Clark; second district, Albert Olinger; Ypsilanti town, Oscar Pesler.

Crop Report.

There was very little precipitation in December until about the 12th of the month. The average depth of snow on 15 was in the southern counties 1.54 inches, in the central 1.84 inches, and in the northern counties and the upper peninsula from 9 to 12 inches. Soon after the 15 snow fell generally throughout the state, and on the 31 the average depth in the southern counties was 7.89 inches, and north of this section from 14 to 21 inches.

The prevailing opinion of correspondents is that wheat has not been damaged. In reply to the question: Has wheat during January suffered injury from any cause? 71 correspondents in the southern counties answer yes, and 272 no. In the central counties 30 correspondents answer yes, 115 no, and in the northern counties 1 answer yes, and 73 no.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in January is 1,229,810, and in the six months, August-January, 10,263,864. The amount marketed in the six months, August-January, is more than two-fifths of the crop of 1897, and is 3,958,089 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year.

At 78 elevators, stations and mills from which reports have been received there was no wheat marketed during January. Live stock throughout the state is in good condition.

Real Estate Transfers.

James L. Babcock to Toledo Ice Co., \$1,800.

R. Kempf et al. to Gottlieb Bahnmiller, Fredonia \$1,600.

William F. Hatch and wife to Judson N. Merchant, Chelsea \$3,500.

Conrad Lehn by sheriff to Henry Smith, Manchester \$4,596.93.

John W. Morton and wife to W. H. Morton, Ann Arbor \$2,600.

Charles Kingsley to Laura E. Remberton, Ann Arbor \$1,600.

Mary G. Armstrong to George W. Gill, Ypsilanti \$300.

Gilbert Magrau to Warren S. Travis, Augusta \$800.

City of Ypsilanti to State Board of Education, Ypsilanti \$1.

Emma J. Moore to Mary J. Spath, Dexter \$65.

Elizabeth Wallington by administrator to Simon J. Kress, Lodi \$1,000.

Clarence G. Taylor to Lydia S. Morrison. Land contract.

Christian F. Wetzel to Frederick Kalmbach, Freedom \$900.

Sarah F. Vaughan to Samuel Heffebower, Ann Arbor \$550.

B. Kurnz to Frederick T. Sibley, Dexter \$300.

Auditor General to Orton M. Kelsey, Saline \$8. Another parcel of land for \$1.

Harriet Hart to George D. Lockwood, Ypsilanti \$500.

Charles F. Lang, deceased to Fannie L. Robbins, Ypsilanti \$2,200.

S. Damon to Franklin J. Fletcher, Ypsilanti \$2,000.

Rosina M. Engle to Mary Hartlock, Manchester \$325.

H. H. Rushton to William B. Rushton, Manchester \$50.

Ellen Volkenburg to H. C. Wyman, Ypsilanti \$1.

Charles Sauer to Herman Ludolph, Ann Arbor \$350.

Martin Cavanaugh to Clare Millett, Ann Arbor \$600.

Hugh Reid by guardian to John F. Lawrence et al. \$1,800.

Lucy E. Gates to John Kaercher, et al. Chelsea \$300.

Constitution.

We herewith submit the Constitution of the Sylvan Christian Union, that all who are interested may know upon what

basis the Union work is conducted. We do not claim for it perfection, but are of the opinion that some such a plan is best for the amalgamation of all Christians, especially in small towns or rural districts where several denominations are represented.

CONSTITUTION.

Revised, November 26, 1897.

Article I—Purpose and Name. For the purpose of maintaining religious services at Sylvan, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and of fostering the Christian interests and moral welfare of the community, we do hereby enter in to this society to be known as the Sylvan Christian Union.

Article II—Membership. Any person may become a member of this Union.

Section 1—On public profession of his faith in Jesus Christ as his Divine Lord and Saviour, when he shall have been baptised in the way which seems right to him, or

Section 2—On recommendation of a letter from any of the recognized evangelical churches, signifying his membership in that church in good and regular standing, or

Section 3—On experience which shall indicate that the candidate has had a change of heart, has been baptised, and that he is now maintaining his walk with Christ; provided that

Section 4—He shall receive at least a three-fourths vote of the members of the advisory board who are present at any properly called meeting, recommending him to the Union. A majority vote of the members of the Union present at any regular meeting of the Union shall be necessary to acceptance.

Section 5—Membership in another church shall not prevent one from becoming a member of this Union also.

Article III—Officers and Committees.

Section 1—The officers of this Union shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer.

Section 2—The president, secretary and treasurer shall constitute the executive committee, and shall have special charge of all property under control of the Union.

Section 3—The advisory board shall consist of the president, secretary and treasurer and four other members, also elected at the annual meeting. The duty of the advisory board shall be to act in an advisory way on all important matters, as membership, discipline, calling a pastor, etc., before they shall come up in a regular meeting of the Union.

Section 4—Such other officers and committees as may seem necessary may be appointed or elected by the Union from time to time.

Section 5—The pastor shall be ex-officio moderator of all meetings when he is present, provided he is a member of the Union.

Article IV—Meetings. Section 1—The annual meeting shall be held the last Friday of October, for the purpose of hearing reports of officers, electing officers for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may come before the Union. The church year shall begin November first.

Section 2—All regular church services—the two Sunday services and the mid week prayer meeting—shall be considered the regular meetings of the Union, at which business may be transacted.

Section 3—Special meetings may be called at any time if necessary, by the president or any three of the members, for the transaction of such business as may be indicated in the call.

Section 4—A majority vote of the members present at any regular or special meeting shall determine all matters, except calling a pastor, expelling a member, or changing the constitution. For these a three-fourths vote shall be necessary, and notice shall have been given at least two weeks previously.

Section 5—All meetings for the discipline or trial of a member shall be restricted to members of the Union unless others are invited in by a vote of the Union.

Section 6—Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article V—Lord's Supper. It shall be the practice of this Union to observe the Lord's Supper at the close of the regular morning service on the first Sunday of each month.

Article VI—Amendments. This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Union, provided public notice indicating the desired change shall have been given at least two weeks previously.

SECRETARY.

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.

8 lb. Pail Family
White Fish 42c

6 lb Pail No. 1
White Fish 63c.

The Choicest Halibut,
Codfish, Etc.

AT THE

BANK DRUG STORE.

Notice Our Prices
on Lamps.

Stop at the Bank Drug Store for everything in the line of

Perfumes, Toilet Soaps,
Sponges, Chamois Skins,
Combs, Brushes, Fine
Drugs and Several
Hundred Other Things.

Before You buy a Clock
Look at our Assortment

Low Prices on Brooms.

The Choicest Teas
and Coffees.

We are Selling:

10 cakes soap for 25c
18 pounds fine granulated sugar \$1.90
Parlor matches 1 cent a box.
First class lantern 38c
5 lbs new prunes 25c
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c
5 lbs crackers for 25c
Pure cider vinegar 18c gal.
Pickles 5c per doz.
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.
25 boxes matches for 25c
Pure spices and extracts
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
Try our 25c N. O. molasses
Best pumpkin 7c per can
Fresh gingersnaps 5c a lb
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 5c
Pint 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
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
FOR EGGS.

Everything in the
Line of Drugs.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

NOT YET AT THE TOP.

LEITER SAYS WHEAT WILL GO STILL HIGHER.

State of the Crop and Not the Explosion of the Maine Responsible for Flurry in the Market—Fifty Die in a Prussian Mine.

Conditions Favor a Rise.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago, apparently bearing up manfully under his terrible burden of some 18,000,000 bushels of cash wheat estimated to be at his disposal in elevators all over the middle and eastern as well as the western cereal-growing States, was interviewed by an inquisitive reporter the other day. "The upward movement of wheat," said he, "was not caused by a war scare. It was only the result of the shorts trying to cover. The high price of wheat is due to nothing more or less than natural conditions. The Argentine Republic has repeatedly reported a falling off in the estimates of its crop. Australia has produced nothing for two seasons and the output of the southern hemisphere is almost an entire failure. These circumstances, and not the Havana explosion, are responsible for the increase." "Will wheat go higher, and if so, how much?" was asked of Mr. Leiter. "It is bound to go higher, but how much more no one knows," responded Mr. Leiter.

Blown Out of the Water.

High and dry on the meadows at Maurice River, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, firmly imbedded in the soft mud, lies the big three-masted schooner Maine. It is a victim of the fierce northwest gale. It was, while the wind was blowing its hardest and sweeping the waters of the Delaware seaward that the Maine, lying at anchor off the mouth of Maurice river, was caught in the full strength of the tempest and tossed like a child's toy back upon the bosom of the rushing waters and hurled far inland. The Maine, at the time it was lifted and borne shoreward, had a cargo of pig iron aboard, which goes to show how strong the rushing waters were and what terrific force lay in the wildly sweeping gale.

Mob Destroys Property.

Rioting has been resumed in Lonoke County, Ark. A mob has been at work for the last several nights in Crooked Creek township, burning and otherwise destroying property. Nearly every school house in the township has been burned and other public property destroyed. The grand jury of Lonoke County, which has adjourned, says in its report: "We have made special efforts to investigate and ferret out the depredations and outrages committed against some of the colored residents of the town of Lonoke, but regret to state that our efforts have been without success, and we are compelled to refer these matters to the next grand jury."

Part of Kansas Pacific Sold.

The eastern division of the Kansas Pacific road, 140 miles in length, was sold under the first mortgage at the Union Pacific depot in North Topeka. Judge W. D. Cornish of St. Paul, special master, conducted the sale, and the property was bought in by Alvin W. Kreech on the part of the reorganization committee for \$4,500,000. The same party of attorneys and railway men as witnessed the sale of the road under the Government lien the day before was present, but the crowd was not so large.

Fifty Die in a Mine.

A terrible explosion of fire damp occurred in the Vereinigte Carolinenleek colliery at Hammerby, Prussia. Thirty-seven bodies were recovered. Many miners were seriously injured. It is believed that 50 persons perished.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Elmer Martine was run over by a train at Lima, O., and cut to pieces.

At Hamburg, Ark., Ellis Morgan thought his brother was a fox and shot him.

At Guthrie, O. T., C. P. Crawford of Chicago sues for \$10,000 for false imprisonment.

At Youngstown, O., David Stewart, a flagman, left \$8,500 to the Catholic Church.

At Milan, Mo., Ira Sexton, who murdered Nathan Stark, was sentenced to be hanged April 1.

A new patriotic society was organized in New York Saturday. It will be known as the American Flag Association, and its membership will be made up from committees selected from the various patriotic societies of the country. Its object will be to protect the flag from desecration.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, who is the defendant in a suit on trial in the Superior Civil Court in Boston, brought by Edwin Bates, musician and publisher, for \$10,000 damages for slander, defamation of character and assault, must pay Bates \$1,500. Mr. Hoyt admitted that he called Mr. Bates a thief, but declared that he meant it in the sense of a plagiarist.

The French opera house in New Orleans, where the Knight of Mithras hall, a swell carnival function, was being held, caught fire from the electrical apparatus in connection with the tableaux. A terrible panic ensued. Three women fainted, and but for the action of two officers, who, knowing the extent of the fire, closed the doors, many would have been crushed. The fire was extinguished without any trouble, but the hall was broken up just in the midst of its splendor.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died at the Imperial Hotel, New York City.

Thomas Bryson, a pioneer of the fifty and prominent in political and lodge circles of Montpelier, Ind., is dead. He was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1814.

Teumseh Budd, a cripple, aged 29 years, committed suicide at Defiance, O., because of unrequited love.

Pyron Billings, aged 23 years, shot and killed his father, H. M. Billings, hotel keeper, at Leavenworth, Kan.

EASTERN.

The New York Assembly has passed a resolution censuring United States Senator Murphy because he voted for the Teller resolution.

Col. W. H. Stevenson of Bridgeport, Conn., has joined the Salvation army and signaled the fact by presenting it with a check for \$5,000.

A part of the Hartford carpet plant at Thompsonville, Mass., has been closed down for an indefinite period, throwing 200 hands out of work.

The New York Senate has passed the House resolution censuring United States Senator Murphy because he voted for the Teller resolution.

The great strike of textile workers in New England may spread so as to embrace nearly every operative in that territory, of whom there are 148,000.

The Massachusetts cotton mills at Lowell, with a branch plant at Lindale, Ga., has decided to take steps looking to the extension of its business in that State.

John Wamamaker, it is reported, is negotiating for the lease of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York and intends to erect the largest department store in the world on its site.

Henry Kline, chief of police of McKeesport, Pa., committed suicide by shooting himself because the council refused to confirm his appointment and rejected his back pay claim for \$500.

Nassau Chambers, a seven-story business building on Nassau and Ann streets, New York, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$500,000. The building was owned by Levi P. Morton.

It is believed that C. W. Sterling, under arrest in Mattawan, N. J., for passing worthless checks, is C. W. Thomas, who is wanted in Iowa for criminal assault and in Illinois for theft, robbery and forgery. Thomas, alias Sterling, works G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans and other secret societies.

By a vote of 8,670 out of 10,000 shares the National City Bank of Boston was placed in voluntary liquidation. The deposits and business of the bank have been already transferred to the Eliot National Bank and the president and cashier will now collect the assets and the loans of the bank, after which it will be determined what dividend shall be paid to the shareholders.

WESTERN.

Police Magistrate Ellis of Denver, Colo., has declared the ordinance fixing the license fee for cigarette dealers at \$1,000 per year to be excessive and unreasonable and therefore void.

At Cleveland, O., Archibald McLaren has been bound over to the grand jury in \$5,000 bail, charged with embezzling \$15,000 from the Order of Scottish Clans, of which he was treasurer.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad has secured a temporary order restraining the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway from enforcing its boycott against the former road.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Watson Denny shot his wife in the head and fired a bullet through his own heart. Denny is dead. The cause assigned for the deed is the fact that Denny attempted to transfer a lot of his real estate in Iowa, forging her name to the instruments. She discovered the trick and threatened to sue for a divorce.

William H. Heath, manager of the Central Electric Express Company of St. Louis, was found dying in Forest Park from a bullet wound in the head. It was evidently a case of suicide. The young man was taken to the city hospital, where he died. He was a relative of Perry H. Heath, assistant Postmaster General. The cause for the deed is a mystery.

Attorney General Boyle of Kansas will hold that road overseers throughout the State have the power to direct where railroad gangs sent out to work the company's pull tax shall do their work. Heretofore this work has been done to no special purpose. Boyle purposes that the leading highways into the principal towns shall be made passable. He says this is a movement for good roads in the right direction.

Two masked robbers entered the farm house of James E. Bolivar, living near Vanine, O., at an early hour in the morning and terribly beat Bolivar and his wife. The robbers thought Bolivar had considerable money about the house and tortured the two, thinking they would reveal the hiding place. Bolivar produced a bank book, showing he had deposited his money, and the robbers left, securing only about \$12.

At Colorado Springs, Colo., the jury in the case of Shirley D. Chamberlin, charged with the murder of Herbert H. Kay of Wisner, Neb., on Pike's Peak in August last, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Kay had started to ascend the peak by night, and his dead body was found forced into a small culvert under the cog railroad at a point about 12,000 feet above the sea level. The evidence against Chamberlin was circumstantial but conclusive, and the jury was out only about an hour.

After thirteen years of life among the Indians of Cheyenne River, S. D., reservation as a child of the tribe, Annie Russell, the pretty 15-year-old white girl whose case recently has attracted wide attention because of the efforts put forth to determine her parentage, has been identified as the daughter of Mrs. John M. Tipton of Moose Mountain, Assiniboia, British Northwest Territory. The discovery was due to the efforts of Rev. Mr. Sprout, who first stirred up interest in the case and secured the girl's removal from her Indian parents to the agency children's home.

In a decision of the United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis affirming the decision of the lower court, wherein Mrs. Sarah I. Smith obtained judgment against the Western Commercial Travelers' Association for \$5,000 on the death of her husband, Judge Sanborn gives the judicial conception of the word accident. Freeman O. Smith of St. Louis died from blood poisoning in 1895, as the result of a sore toe, the skin of which had been abraded by a tight shoe. Mrs. Smith attempted to collect on the accident policy, but was resisted by the association. A jury in Judge Adams' court gave her the full amount of the policy and the association appealed. Judge Sanborn held that the death of the defendant had been brought by an external agent and that it was accidental. "What is the result of design or premeditation?" said the judge, "is accidental. No man intentionally wears the skin off his toes, and such injury must be considered accidental."

Among passengers who arrived in San Francisco, recently were M. Kobayashi and H. Kawamura of Tokyo, who were on their way to Mexico to further the interests of a colossal Japanese colonization project. The first named gentleman, when seen, said that preparations are being made for the establishment of a Japanese colony on a big tract of land adjacent to the port of San Benito and contiguous to the Guatemala boundary. In accordance with a treaty between the Japanese and Mexican Governments, ratified last year, Count Enomoto, ex-minister of agriculture and a wealthy Japanese land owner, purchased 100,000 acres of land in Mexico in the locality described, and it is on this that the Japanese colony is to be established. The enterprise is receiving the support of the Japanese Government. It is the purpose of the two visitors to have the land surveyed and laid out for the colonists, and this will be done as quickly as possible. The entire acreage, they declare, will be devoted to the cultivation of coffee. It is also planned to establish a line of steamers between San Francisco and Acapulco to connect with the Japanese Trans-Pacific line.

SOUTHERN.

The St. Louis authorities declare that public sparring or boxing exhibitions are in violation of law, and that hereafter the law will be enforced.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., city and county boards of health have officially declared smallpox stamped out of Chattanooga and Hamilton County.

George Washington Edwards, colored, was hanged at Senatobia, Miss., for the murder of Roxie Williams. The crime was committed in July, 1896.

Secretary Hester of New Orleans estimates the world's visible supply of cotton at 4,460,510 bales, against 4,463,114 last week and 3,942,758 last year. Of the former amount 4,179,510 bales are American cotton.

Attorney General Crew of Missouri has rendered a decision holding that it is unlawful for a teacher to require pupils to respect the Lord's prayer as part of the opening exercises in the public schools of that State.

The McChord bill, which gives the State Railroad Commissioners power to fix rates, has passed the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature. It got through the Senate by a narrow majority, and now it seems certain to become a law.

Arthur Garvey, a merchant of Rocky Mount, N. C., while dressing in his room at a hotel in Richmond, Va., accidentally fell against the window, breaking it, and his head went through. In his efforts to free himself the jagged glass cut his jugular vein and he bled to death.

A desperate duel was fought with knives and pistols between George Vogt and Arthur B. Waldron at Fourth avenue and K street, Louisville, Ky. Fred Vogt, the son of George Vogt, was also drawn into the encounter. As a result Waldron is lying at the city hospital not expected to live. Fred Vogt is at the Gray street infirmary, badly wounded, and the elder Vogt is in jail, charged with malicious shooting. The primary cause of the trouble was a murder case tried in the Jefferson County Court about eight years ago.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill for the suppression of gambling in the territories of the United States. The bill is broad in its intentions and provides heavy penalties.

The President has appointed as registers of land office Joseph W. Johnson at Lincoln, Neb., and Leo Stover at Watertown, S. D. George W. Case has been made receiver at Watertown, S. D.

Representative Burton of Ohio has introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$100,000 to construct a steel steam light-house tender for use on the great lakes, to be specially fitted for steaming through heavy ice.

Acting Consul Smith at Moscow, in his report to the State Department at Washington on the harvest failure in Russia, compares the present crop shortage with that of 1891, and adds that the enormous indebtedness incurred by the provinces at that time will be greatly increased by the present scarcity of food products.

FOREIGN.

Members of the Spanish cabinet condemn the De Lome letter in the most able manner.

Senor Juan L. Cuestas, the president of Uruguay ad interim, has executed his threatened coup d'etat, has issued a decree dissolving the assembly and has formed a junta, with himself as provisional governor.

The latest dispatches from Guatemala state that anarchy reigns throughout the country. This is the direct result of the assassination of President Barrios and the plotting of leaders to get into power in the republic.

At a quarter of 10 o'clock the other evening a terrible explosion took place on board the United States cruiser Maine in Havana harbor. Many were killed or wounded. As yet the cause of the explosion is not apparent.

The Paris ministry of finance recently instituted an inquiry to learn the amount of gold in circulation. It has ascertained that there is \$890,000,000 worth bearing the French stamp. It is claimed that this is the record amount. It is stated that the United States has \$720,000,000, Germany \$680,000,000, and Great Britain and Russia \$600,000,000 each.

The passenger steamer Marbella, bound from Hull, England for Hamburg, was sunk by collision with the bow of the British warship Galatea in Hull Roads. All the passengers and crew were saved. The Galatea was run aground near the entrance to Alexandria dock at Hull. The Marbella was a steel screw steamer. She registered 333 tons. The Galatea is built of steel and has a displacement of 5,000 tons.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will celebrate this year the fiftyth anniversary of his accession to the crown. He has decided to signalize the event by resigning in favor of his eldest nephew, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who is now entirely restored to health. This news, circulating in Vienna court circles, is confirmed by the emperor's relatives and by the signatures of his household, who declare that he is tired out by the cares and worries of governing. It will not be a complete abdication, as he will retain the title of emperor and possession of the crown.

At Honolulu, the engagement is announced of a marriage that has been arranged between Prince David Kawakamaka and Princess Kaiulani. The former betrothal merely awaits the signature of Dowager Queen Kapiolani. Princess Kaiulani is the daughter of ex-Gov. Arch-

bald Scott Cleghorn and the late Princess Mariani Likelike, and under the monarchial regime would have succeeded Queen Liliuokalani to the throne of Hawaii. Prince David is the son of Kahoolepouli, a famous high chief, and Kikoiki Kekaulike, the younger sister of Queen Kapiolani. He has been well educated in English, partly in California and England, and was destined under the monarchy for a diplomatic career.

A special from San Jose de Guatemala says civil strife and bloodshed have followed the killing of Barrios. Before the body of the late ruler had found sepulcher the factions were flying at each other's throats, and as a result Gen. Marroquin, the chief supporter of Prospero Morales, one of the aspirants to the presidency, is dead and his forces are seeking safety in flight. It was reported that Gen. Marroquin attempted to seize the reins of government in behalf of Morales. He made an attack in force on the palace barracks. The assault was vigorously resisted, and in the fighting Gen. Marroquin and a few others were killed. Seeing that their efforts would not prove successful, the attacking forces, consisting of 2,000 men headed by Gen. Majereca and Col. Arrevalo, fled from the city. Gen. Toledo, who has been appointed minister of war by Manuel Estrada Cabrera, the president pro tem, of the republic, ordered the artillery in pursuit of the fleeing revolutionists. The populace and soldiers are demanding that Gen. Mendizabal be proclaimed president. The situation is becoming more complicated and the crisis is acute.

IN GENERAL.

The standing committee of the diocese of Delaware has refused to consent to the consecration of Archdeacon Brown as bishop of Arkansas.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which has been in dock at Newport News undergoing her usual spring overhauling, has sailed for New York.

The proposed consolidation of sewer pipe manufacturers in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, with a capital of \$11,000,000, has been declared off.

Vice-Chancellor Stevenson of Jersey City has decided in effect that union labels designated to indicate fair-made goods are not privileged trade-marks and may be copied with impunity by anybody.

The report of the loss of the Klondike steamer Clara Nevada, with all on board, is confirmed by the news brought by the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Islander. There were forty persons—passengers and crew—on board.

It is now predicted that the price of wheat will pass far beyond the dollar mark. Leiter has already disposed of 3,500,000 bushels of his wheat at figures ranging from \$1.15 to \$1.17 a bushel, nearly 20 cents above the quoted price of the May option. There is little wheat in farmer's hands and from all foreign ports come reports of decreased stocks and increased demands for the grain. Chicago correspondents say that neither Leiter nor G. B. French, his manager, will discuss the operations of the syndicate, but it is known that favorable freight rates have been arranged. Reports from the Argentine indicate that but little wheat remains for export, much of it having been ruined by the continued rains.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Business is pushing toward spring activity rather early. Events which have controlled are good buying of iron by the largest makers, the rise in cotton with strength in goods, the great railway consolidation and the Cuban insurrection. The latter, with its possibilities, operates as a brake on speculation. The output of pig iron Feb. 1 was 229,823 tons weekly, the largest in the history of the business. The Illinois Steel Company has contracted for 1,000,000 tons Bessemer ore, and producers of other ranges count upon an advance in price. Bessemer pig rose to \$10.15, and gray forge to \$9 at Pittsburg, with finished products generally stronger and in larger demand than ever at this season. January was one of the biggest months in Connellsville coke output—623,975 tons. The rise in cotton, 5-16 for the week, results in part from better prospects for manufacture here and abroad, but only in part. The actual movement shows no change of consequence, but prices of goods have a stronger tone, and foreign prospects are better. Wool sales at the chief cities were only 5,093,200 pounds for the week. Prices are still strong. The opening of works idle for years, in spite of the heavy production already assured, is a striking feature in this as in the iron and other industries, and implies heavier demands for products than are now met by the unprecedented output. Failures for the week have been 295 in the United States, against 267 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 61 last year."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 50c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, common to choice, 52c to 65c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 31c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, 50c to 51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 50c; clover seed, \$3.05 to \$3.10.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 50c; barley, No. 2, 38c to 44c; pork, mess, \$10.25 to \$10.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 14c to 15c.

WAY TO VISIT PARIS.

NEW PLAN IS BEING PUT IN EFFECT.

Scheme for Saving Money with Which to See the French Capital and the 1900 Exposition—Output of Gold from Yukon Country for 1897.

Paris Installment Plan.

To the Paris exposition of 1900 via the installment route is the latest venture in the tourist line. Offices have been opened in New York, Philadelphia and Boston where individuals who contemplate a trip to the Paris show and are not quite certain how they may be financially fixed two years hence may secure reservation of passage, hotel accommodations and other facilities in the gay French capital by paying in advance sums ranging from \$5 to \$15 monthly, according to the probable duration of the trip and the nature of the accommodations desired. The "installment visitors" will not go in a body as tourists, but will be enabled to travel singly or in party during such portion of the exposition period as may suit their convenience. In the event of any of the subscribers finding it impossible to carry out their plan, their money will be returned to them, less a nominal fee for the clerk hire involved. It is said that several thousand people have already signified their intention of availing themselves of this simple and easy method of laying by the money to carry out their plans.

Eighty-seven Lost at Sea.

The Campagne Generale Transatlantique steamer Flachet, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Anaga point, Tenerife, Canary Islands. Her captain, second officer, eleven of her crew and one passenger were saved. Thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost. The Flachet was a stern screw, iron vessel of 1,239 tons net and 2,175 tons gross register. She was 300 feet long by 36 feet beam and 25.5 feet depth of hold. The Flachet struck on the point during a thick fog and soon broke in two. The steamer Susu brought the fourteen survivors to Santa Cruz, and, after landing them, returned to the scene of the disaster.

Sale of the Kansas Pacific.

The Government lien on the Union Pacific case was wiped out the other day at the Union Pacific station in Topeka, Kan. The Kansas Pacific road was bought in by Alvin W. Kreech, representing the reorganization committee, for \$2,603,000. There was no competition at the sale; Mr. Kreech was the only bidder.

\$2,500,000 of Gold.

A return presented to the Canadian parliament gives the amount of gold taken out of the Yukon from 1886 to 1897, inclusive, as over \$4,000,000. In 1897 the amount was \$2,500,000.

BREVITIES.

Pennsylvania miners will strike April 1 for a ten per cent advance in wages and an eight-hour day.

I. E. Cooley and the party of engineers sent out by a Chicago syndicate to examine into the feasibility of completing the Nicaragua canal have returned to New York.

At Indianapolis, the Standard Oil Company made another move in its fight against the independent oil companies by dropping the price of oil to 3 and 4 cents a gallon.

Lord Salisbury and his son, Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, had a narrow escape from injury. Their brougham was demolished by the blowing shut of a heavy iron gate.

The passenger and freight steamboat Ericsson, which plies between Philadelphia and Baltimore, sunk in the Delaware river off Wilmington. Sixty passengers were taken off.

Four new cases of smallpox were discovered at Middleboro, Ky. The public schools and all saloons were closed indefinitely. Nearly all the surrounding country is quarantined.

A coroner's jury, sitting on the body of Gus Lettwich, editor of the Gallatin, Mo., Democrat, rendered a verdict that he came to his death by means of poison administered in his coffee.

At Kingston, Jamaica, a filibustering expedition, destined for Cuba, has been intercepted by the authorities, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized. The American schooner Cora M., Capt. Mitchell, last reported at Wilmington, N. C., is implicated.

At San Francisco, information was received by Collector Jackson that a Canadian sealing vessel was seen off Drake's Bay, and that she was violating the sealing regulations by being in American waters. The collector at once sent orders to the revenue cutter Rush to leave for Drake's Bay.

The commission appointed some months ago to investigate the charges that some of the convicts of the Minnesota penitentiary at Stillwater had been subjected to cruelty has filed its report with Gov. Clough. The commission exonerates the prison officials from all suspicion of improper treatment.

Committee men from twenty-one States effected a permanent organization at the corn congress in Chicago. They called the new body "The American Maize Propaganda." Then they adjourned. About 100 delegates took part in the deliberations. Plans for the immediate work of the new organization comprise the making of exhibits of corn products at Omaha in 1898, at Buffalo in 1899 and at Paris in 1900. For these purposes Congress will be asked to appropriate not less than \$100,000.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the chartering of the State University of Nebraska was celebrated at Lincoln. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was operated upon at Dr. Pozzi's hospital in Paris. The cyst was removed with complete success. Dr. Pozzi hopes that Mme. Bernhardt will be able to resume her professional work in April.

Benton McMillin has formally announced in Nashville his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee. There are three other avowed candidates in the field. The convention will meet in August.

Range riders from the Blue Mountain country, Utah, east of Green river and along the Colorado line, report cattle dry and cold. One cattleman says he fears the loss will amount to from 50 to 75 per cent before the country dries up in the spring.



Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed in the Senate on Friday, and, after being amended to some extent, the measure was passed. The most important amendment was that of Mr. Pettigrew, which, if finally enacted, will restore the free homestead law so far as it relates to Indian lands ceded to the United States, for which lands the settlers have been obliged to pay the purchase price paid to the Indians. The bill carries appropriations aggregating nearly \$8,000,000. The Senate adjourned until Monday. The House was not in session.

In the House on Monday a resolution calling for information as to the concentration in Cuba was adopted. Another resolution calling for the correspondence relating to the exclusion of American fruit, beef and horses from Germany, was adopted. The remainder of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business. A feature of the Senate session was a speech in advocacy of the free coinage of standard silver dollars by Mr. Allen. Mr. Harris introduced a resolution calling for information regarding the abandonment of the Government's purpose to bid in the Kansas Pacific Railway under a guarantee of the full amount of the principal of the debt. On Mr. Chandler's objection it went over one day.

In the House on Tuesday the time was devoted to the consideration of bills and joint resolutions and sixteen of more or less public importance were passed. An order was entered by unanimous consent for the consideration of the Lend bill relating to second-class mail matter, on March 1, 2 and 3, and the order for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill was modified so that the final vote shall be taken on Saturday instead of Monday. The Senate bill amending the navigation laws was passed, as was the bill to make it lawful to transmit through the mails private postal cards with a 1-cent stamp affixed. In the Senate a resolution was passed, after a spirited debate, calling for information regarding the sale of the Union Pacific road.

The debate on the bankruptcy bill opened in the House on Wednesday, but it attracted little attention. The interest of the members being entirely absorbed by the disaster to the Maine. At times the hall of the House was almost deserted, the members being congregated in the lobbies or cloak rooms discussing the accident and speculating upon its probable consequences. Just before the House adjourned Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the naval committee, presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, expressing regret for the disaster, condolence with the families of those who lost their lives and sympathy with the injured. A discussion upon the coast defenses was the interesting feature of the Senate. Many Senators took the ground that the appropriations should be for the full amount of the estimates by the War Department instead of some \$4,000,000 less. Senators Perkins and Hale said that it was the policy of the Appropriations Committee to make an annual expenditure of \$10,000,000 for fortifications. Senators Stewart, Hawley, Chandler and Lodge spoke in favor of increases. Senator Teller also advocated liberal expenditures, and during his remarks made significant allusions to Cuba and Hawaii. In the early part of the day there was a discussion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad sale, but no action was taken.

In the House the debate on the bankruptcy bill continued on Thursday. Messrs. Moody (Rep., Mass.), Alexander (Rep., N. Y.), Broderick (Rep., Kan.), McCull (Rep., Mass.), Knox (Rep., Mass.), Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.) and Dooliver (Rep., Iowa) spoke for it, and Messrs. Little (Dem., Ky.), Smith (Dem., Ky.), Wilson (Dem., S. C.), Maddox (Dem., Ga.), Sparkman (Dem., Fla.) and Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) against it. In the Senate by a vote of 34 to 29 the resolution of Mr. Turpie, declaring the Senate's opposition to the confirmation of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was agreed to. The Chamberlain senatorial case was discussed by Mr. Pettus and Mr. Hoar. An agreement was reached to take a final vote upon the case Feb. 28.

The Bloke that Sneaked the Coal.

At a board school recently, during scripture lesson, the teacher was explaining to the class about the devil being everywhere to catch bad children, and said, as an example, that he was in the classroom at that moment.

"And is he at our

WOOD AND MARRIED

BY CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME

CHAPTER XIV.

Lord Carven stood in the billiard room at Ravensmere; he had been playing with one of his friends, who, having received a telegram, had gone to answer it. He stood alone, leaning carelessly against the open veranda, something more than his usual indifference darkening his face; he never liked interruption during a game.

"A most inopportune moment," thought the young countess, as she caught sight of him; but, having given her word to Sir Raoul, she would have marched up to the mouth of a loaded cannon rather than have broken it.

Looking up, the earl could not but confess that he had seldom seen a lovelier picture than his young wife at that moment presented, with a flush on her face, and her hands filled with sprays of fragrant mimosa.

She would not reveal her hesitation, but went straight to him, smiling so that he little guessed how her heart beat. He raised his eyebrows as she drew nearer to him. What was going to happen? Before he had time to speak his face was buried in a soft, dewy mass of fragrant mimosa.

"There!" said a laughing voice. "You said this morning that this was your favorite flower. I have been looking for the most fragrant sprays of it that I could find."

He could not believe the evidence of his senses; it was incredible that the laughing voice belonged to his cold, proud wife—the girl who had swept imperiously from the room when he saw her last. He looked at her in amazement. She would not see the surprise on his face or make the least difference because of it.

"You have the very pick of the garden here," she said, "every spray has its own special beauty."

He raised himself, and tried to recover from the wondering stupor that had overcome him.

"You really remembered, Hildred, what I said?" he began, with a pleased look.

"Yes, and I think you showed good taste," she replied. "I know no flower lovelier than fragrant mimosa."

"And you really think that I have good taste?" he asked.

"Yes, why should that surprise you?" she asked, with a smile.

His face flushed, and his eyes drooped. "I am glad," he said, hurriedly, "that you considered me altogether graceless, and without one redeeming quality. I believe this is the first thing that you have ever given me of your own free will, is it not?"

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

"Ah, pardon me," he said, with a quick change of face and voice—"you gave me your fortune."

There was no rebellion for one moment—no hot, bitter rebellion. Then she remembered Sir Raoul's words. It was for her husband's good. She tramped down the hot impulse of angry pride—she stilled the bitter anger and contempt. Her victory over herself was so great that she was even surprised at it. She laid her hand on his arm.

"Say, Lord Carven," she said, gently, "you are quite wrong. I was not thinking of money. Gold is dross—I despise it—I could almost hate it for the mischief that it makes. I was thinking of something very different from money—something that money could not buy."

He was looking at her with keen curiosity.

"Hildred, what have you given me that money could not buy?"

The dark eyes gleamed softly.

"I will not tell you, Lord Carven," she answered.

"But I must know. You have excited my curiosity—you must gratify it. You have enumerated three things that money cannot buy—happiness, virtue, love. It was none of these. Then what could it be?"

"I must tell you, Lord Carven," she said, her face glowing hot and her heart beating quickly. "If you weigh every word that I say, I shall have to be very careful."

"Hildred, tell me what you mean?" he requested. "What have you given me?"

"I will tell you," she replied, laughing. "When you have counted all those tiny leaves on the mimosa tree."

She turned to go, but he put out his hand to detain her. She eluded him, but with a light laugh, disappeared, leaving him by the veranda alone.

"You look astonished at something," said Lord Carven's friend to him when he returned to resume their game at billiards.

"Yes," replied the earl. "I have seen a ghost."

"A ghost? The ghost of what?"

"I am not quite sure," replied the earl; "but I think it was the ghost of what might have been."

CHAPTER XV.

Lady Carven was pleased as she dressed for dinner. She had seen something in her husband's face that day which had surprised her, something that drove away the indolent, easy expression. Was the sleeping lion roused at last? Had her passionate words, her keen indignation, moved him? Had he grown ashamed of his indolence? Had he tired of his pleasures?

When the gentlemen came into the drawing room she made herself most fascinating and charming. She sang, she talked, she coaxed, she teased, she entertained the whole party thought her exceedingly entertaining. It was when her husband was looking most pleased, and listening to her with real interest, that she went up to him.

"I have a little favor to ask of you," she said. "Will you give me five minutes of your time this evening?"

His look was one of pleased, bright expectation.

"Assuredly, Hildred—as long as you like. I am beginning to think that my interviews with you are welcome ones."

So, when most of the visitors had gone

waited upon her with plans for the model cottages, she took them at once to him. He looked up laughingly.

"You pay me a compliment, Hildred," he said, "but it is your affair entirely, not mine."

"I shall find no pleasure in it unless I have your approval," she replied. "I am your head steward, not your guide. Look over these with me."

They discussed them in full detail, and that conversation had something so interesting, so piquant in it, that the earl was deeply interested.

"Thank you," said Hildred, looking up with a charming smile—"I am grateful to you for relieving me of my perplexity."

"The pleasure has been all on my side," he answered, and that was the most gallant speech that the earl had yet made to his wife.

So time passed on, and the beautiful summer days were filled with schemes and plans for the benefit of others.

It seemed to the earl that he was really waking up from a long sleep. The world was wearing a different aspect for him. With the arbitrary insolence of youth he had pronounced them nonsense—and that was one of the things that Sir Raoul most deplored. Hildred, too, was sorry for it. She had been so successful in other matters that she ventured in last upon this. It was by a series of well-directed questions that she first aroused his attention. In trying to answer them he grew interested himself. "If I could vote," Hildred had a fashion of saying, "I should try to urge that measure." At last Lord Carven awoke to the consciousness that in the government of Britain's mighty empire he, too, ought to have a voice.

They had seen nothing of John Blantyre since his abrupt dismissal. The earl had been told that he had left Mere Cottage, but that he was living at Court Raven. That piece of intelligence did not trouble him; the unjust steward was part and parcel of the past—a past he was beginning to think of with regret. Nevertheless, John Blantyre lived only for his revenge.

(To be continued.)

LITTLE LOTTA.

The Old-Time Favorite Is Happily Resting in Retirement.

It is given to few actresses to retire gracefully from the stage. In fact, it might almost be said of them that none resign.

Yesterday, however, says a New York correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, I ran across the case of an actress, second to none in America in her day, who has contrived to retire from the stage without unseemly talk and to stay away from it in the peaceful contemplation of a life of perfect privacy and quiet. Lotta is happy to be Miss Crabtree now and until she dies. She loved her calling when the country rang with her praises, but she has no regrets, or, if she has, conceals them thoroughly from her most intimate friends. Her disposition is sunny, and those of you who remember her, let us say, as "Musette," can understand what I mean when I say that Lotta is "Musette" still, cheerful, childish in a sweet, unaffected way, devoted to her mother first of all and always, and rejoicing in her old friends, for she makes few new ones now.

Miss Crabtree's devotion to her mother is a source of delight to those who are privileged to see it. She has concentrated her affection and she is full of it—upon the dear old lady. This life is all returned, and the two are almost inseparable. The other day Miss Crabtree—I can hardly resist calling her Lotta—much against her will, had to leave her mother for the best part of the day. The cruel man who caused this separation was the agent who looks after the renting of the flat buildings in Upper New York which belong to Miss Crabtree. He insisted upon her inspecting her property. Her description of the tour afterward was awfully funny. She saw the amusing side of everything—even the janitors failed to depress her spirits.

Miss Crabtree is a very wealthy woman, which makes her simplicity of life and the pleasure she finds in it the more remarkable. "There is a halo of happiness about that little red head," said one of her best friends to me the other day, "and she keeps it aglow. I believe, by thinking most of the time of others, and especially of her mother. She has a beautiful home here in New York, and she stays in it a great deal longer—every year than one of her means in this part of the world usually does."

Lotta will never return to the stage, and it is a privilege to be able to recall her charming impersonations, but I can not help feeling that if she had been born a generation later and then found some one to direct her artistic instincts in a proper way, she would have achieved greater triumphs and left upon the public a deeper impression. Her genius was never extended fully. The plays in which she appeared were the veriest trash. She shone in spite of them. We remember Lotta in this character or that, but the very names of the plays to which they belonged are fast being forgotten. But what does it matter to Lotta, still the darling of every one who saw her, and, most of all, beloved by her own sex, "though lost to sight to memory dear?" So Lotta the actress retired without regrets to Lotta the constant cricketer of her own happy hearth.

Cannot Have His Wife Abroad.

It is a strict rule by the big transatlantic steamship companies that the wife of the captain shall not travel in his ship. The supposition is that if anything should happen to the ship the captain, instead of attending to his public duty, would devote his attention mainly to the safety of his wife.

There are few higher qualifications than that of reflection on surmounted evils, when they were not incurred nor protracted by our fault, and neither reproach us with cowardice nor guilt.

No man can give his best services where he has not first given his heart.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for Feb. 27.

Golden Text—"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt. 11: 28.

The lesson this week is entitled "Warning and Invitation," and is from Matt. 11: 20-30.

Introductory.

Chapters 11 and 12 of Matthew's gospel are given to "events showing the attitude of various persons toward the gospel and teaching concerning the spirit in which the gospel must be received." (Burton.) The connection of these several events and sections of teaching with one another is not close; they are simply grouped together by the evangelist, without much regard to their chronological relations, but with respect to his general purpose in the book.

Explanatory.

How sorely the spirit of Jesus must have been tried to call forth these stern words. We must believe that he spoke more in sorrow than in anger. He loved those cities, in the neighborhood of which he had spent his life, and among which he had done most of his work. To "upbraid" them can hardly mean that his mood and tone were those of a scolding man, or one who feels a personal slight. Rather he was pronouncing with deep sadness the doom which those unhappy communities had brought upon themselves.

Chorazin and Bethsaida are not prominent in the gospels, though they were in the immediate vicinity of Capernaum, Bethsaida to the east, at the point where the Jordan empties into the northern end of the Sea of Galilee, Chorazin probably to the west or southwest. Jesus must have preached and wrought in many towns and villages of which the gospels say nothing. Galilee was a very densely populated region in his day. We should not forget that the ministry of our Lord, short as it was, furnished material for dozens or scores of narratives like our gospels. Where we have the record of a day here and a day there, a complete chronicle would fill many volumes. Tyre and Sidon, the two great Phoenician cities on the sea coast, northwest of Galilee, were famous and prosperous notwithstanding frequent difficulties in the past with the great world powers. They were not Jewish cities, but were the seat of a culture very much advanced. Probably Jesus takes them as an extreme example of apparent indifference and worldliness, with which to compare the incredible ingratitude and unbelief of the Galileans.

"And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven!" Better texts read, as in the revised version, "And thou, Capernaum, shalt thou be exalted unto heaven?" The presumption of Capernaum is rebuked. "Shalt thou be brought down to hell?" that is, shalt thou be utterly destroyed. Hades is the place of the dead. The comparison of Capernaum to Sodom is more forcible, more awful, than we are likely to appreciate unless we remember that Sodom was the proverbial expression for the basest wickedness and shamelessness.

This verse introduces an entirely new section, as suggested above. Whether the two are to be connected is a question largely of opinion. Some writers think that verses 25 and 26 refer to the mystery of divine providence as shown in the great privileges granted to the cities of Galilee and neglected by them, while Sodom had no such light to save her from doom. That may be; or it is possible that this is an isolated saying of Jesus, which is brought in here by Matthew as showing the attitude of a very different class of men towards the divine message.

Jesus is not only the source of knowledge; he is also the source of power and of rest. For notice that he does not promise immunity from burdens to his followers; he promises a lighter burden and an easier yoke. The yoke is to make the burden easier. It is not in this connection, the mark of subjection. This promise meant much to the Jews of Christ's time, for their yokes and their burdens were heavy. The twofold yoke was that of political subjection to Rome and spiritual subjection to the vast system of petty restrictions laid upon conduct by the tradition of the scribes. These, in addition to the common burdens of human life everywhere, helped to add to the widespread weariness and sadness of the time. The release from such weakness was to come not from any new philosophy—the world was tired of philosophies—but from a person. That person must be more than human, else he could not have within himself any lasting source of satisfaction for the lasting needs of men. One such person has lived, and but one. What other man in all the course of history could have uttered these words without blasphemy and folly? What other being could have fulfilled the promise so unerringly and humbly?

Teaching Hints.

Warning and invitation went side by side in the teaching of Jesus. So they should in ours. We have no right to speak woes of our own against the unrighteous, or to give invitations of our own to the needy. But to both we can and should echo the words of Christ.

Great privilege constitutes great responsibility. Capernaum, that had been highest in privilege, was to be brought lowest in judgment.

The gospel is first of all not a system of doctrine, but an invitation to the service of a person—Jesus Christ. Doctrine follows in its due place, as a statement of the consequences which follow the acceptance of such an invitation.

Next Lesson—"Jesus and the Sabbath."—Matt. 12: 1-13.

Oldest Methodist Parson.

The death has recently occurred at Bradford, England, of Joshua Northup, said to be the oldest Methodist preacher in the Kingdom. He was born March 10, 1793, and preached from 1820 to last July.

Gratitude and Generosity.

Whenever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.—Pope.

MICHIGAN JAIL STATISTICS.

Prisoners Locked Up in a Year—Cost to the State.

Secretary of State Gardner has submitted to Gov. Pingree an abstract of the reports of the sheriffs of the State for the year ending June 30 last. The report is out several months earlier than usual, according to the report. The total number of prisoners received in the jails of the State during the year is reported at 17,842, of whom 10,527 were males and 1,315 females. The average number in the jails during the year was 530.50, and the average duration of imprisonment, 12.89 days.

The number of prisoners committed for high crimes was 2,142, and for minor offenses 15,258; number of witnesses 52, debtors 38, and insane persons 347. The causes of commitment of 8 were not reported.

The whole number of prisoners confined in the jails, including those in the jails at the beginning of the year, was 18,310. Of this number 316 were convicted and sent to State prison; 314 to the State house of correction; 1,317 to the Detroit house of correction, 219 to the Industrial School for Boys, and 49 to the Industrial Home for Girls.

The total cost of maintaining the jails during the year was \$135,681.57, of which sum \$114,985.94 was paid to sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners. This latter sum includes the amounts received for "locks and unlocks." The average cost per week for board and keeping of each prisoner was \$4.69, and the average total cost of each prisoner \$9.34.

The tables include reports from all the counties in the State except Alpena. Four counties report for only six months, or from Jan. 1, 1897, viz., Branch, Cheboygan, Dickinson and Wayne, and the report from Ontonagon is only from April 10 to June 30, 1897. The jail of this county, together with the jail records, was burned Aug. 25, 1896. It was rebuilt and the new jail occupied April 10, 1897.

The number of prisoners received in the jails of Branch, Cheboygan, Dickinson and Wayne counties in the six months, January-June, was 3,227. If it may be assumed that an equal number was received during the first half of the year, the total number of prisoners received in the jails during the year was something in excess of 21,000 instead of 17,842, as shown by the tables. It will be noticed that in this estimate no account is made of the number committed to the Alpena jail, or of the number of prisoners in Ontonagon previous to April 10, 1897.

The number of prisoners reported received in the jails in 1873, the first year reports were made, was 8,063; as compared with 17,842 reported in 1897, an increase of 9,779. Dividing the time covered by the table into periods of five years, the average number of prisoners reported for each of the first five years was 5,753; for the second, 8,724; third, 11,969; fourth, 12,288, and fifth, 16,326. The average for the last period is 8,753 more than for the first period, an increase of 116 per cent.

The increase of population from 1874 to 1894 was 907,610, or 68 per cent. In the period 1873-77 there was an average of 5.7 prisoners to each 1,000 of the population in 1874, and in the period 1893-97 an average of 7.3 prisoners to each 1,000 of the population in 1894.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

Agricultural College Issues a Bulletin on This Subject.

The officials of the experiment station at the agricultural college have completed a bulletin regarding the cultivation of sugar beets in Michigan. The results set forth in the publication are based on experiments conducted at the college farm and in various other places in 64 Michigan counties during the summer of 1897. In reference to soil conditions it is stated that the plant requires a good supply of potash and phosphates, but its quality is impaired by excess of organic matter and nitrates, these causing a decrease of sugar and an increase of gum-like or non-saccharine matter which lowers the coefficient of purity. Mucky lands and soils containing an excess of vegetable matter are not suited for raising beets.

Four hundred and sixty-eight separate shipments of seeds were made to Michigan farmers for experimental purposes last year, and 484 samples of beets were received for analysis from points in the State outside of the college farm. The bulletin embodies a table giving the results of the analysis of each one of these samples, 64 counties being represented in the list.

The average per cent of sugar in the beets of the whole section of the State, when grown on the proper soil and from the right kind of seed, is 16.40, which is surprising, as it far exceeds that of the best districts of France and Germany.

The range of yields, per acre for 1897 was from 12 to 18 tons. The average yield at the college farm was 14 tons and 328 pounds. The labor cost of growing an acre of beets under adverse conditions was \$29.40.

In conclusion it is stated that the results achieved last year show that the climatic and soil conditions for the growth of sugar beets in Michigan are full of promise. Even the results in the counties of the upper peninsula, where promising conditions were not expected, were surprising, both in the amount of sugar and the purity of the juice.

Short State Items.

Gerrit J. Immink, when about to enter church at Holland, dropped dead, aged 70 years.

Mrs. Cora Wagner, daughter of wealthy residents of Vandalia, committed suicide while despondent.

The snow in Oceana County has been twenty feet deep in places. Whole orchards are covered.

Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Bagley, widow of ex-Gov. John J. Bagley, died at Colorado Springs, Colo., of appendicitis, after a two weeks' illness.

Nicholas Ludwiczewski, 10 years old, was probably fatally stabbed by Stephen Christowski, 8 years old, in a boyish quarrel at Detroit.

Sarah Zsoulski, aged 18, of Thomas-town, grew despondent and made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by taking a dose of Paris green.

Jay Gibbs of Oshtemo was gored nearly to death by an infuriated bull. Members of the family drove off the beast with pitchforks before fatal injuries were inflicted.

Surveyors are now very busy, in spite of the deep snow, on the extension of Detroit and Mackinaw Railroad from Alpena to Cheboygan. They are now working beyond Onaway. The road will be completed early in the spring.

MISS WILLARD DEAD.

THE NOTED TEMPERANCE WORKER PASSES AWAY.

The Great W. C. T. U. Leader, After a Valiant Struggle for Life, Dies at the Imperial Hotel, New York—Her Life and Works.

A Noble Life Ended.

Miss Frances E. Willard died at midnight Thursday at the Imperial Hotel in New York City. A fatal termination of her illness had been expected for several hours. Miss Willard had been ill for about three weeks. Dr. Hill made the following statement Thursday night:

"Miss Willard had suffered some years with profound anemia, and on several occasions had been given up to die. Last summer, she seemed to take on a new lease of life, and strength so that she went through her convention work at Toronto and Buffalo, which was most arduous, and came out much better than was expected, but on her arrival, five weeks ago, she was much prostrated and readily took the grip, which attacked the stomach, liver, intestines and later the nervous system. The disease progressed favorably, and in many respects she had greatly improved when the fatal issue came and overwhelmed the nerve centers. There was no cardiac degeneration of any organ as has been stated."

Miss Willard's Career.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born Sept. 28, 1839, in Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y. Her parents were New Englanders. While she was yet a babe her parents moved to Oberlin, O., from which place, after a residence of five years, they moved to a farm near Janesville, Wis. Miss Willard lived on the farm for thirteen years.

Up to her fifteenth year she had never seen the inside of a school room save for an hour or two at a time, and then only as she visited the classes of her girlhood friends. Her first schooling of which any mention is made was at the Woman's seminary, founded by Catherine Beecher at Milwaukee, Wis. She spent there only one term. Afterward she entered the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill. She took the full course prescribed at that institution and graduated in 1859 with high honors.

In 1868 Miss Willard made a tour abroad. She went to Paris and studied in the College de France. Among the celebrated men from whom she received instruction was Guizot. She studied also in Berlin and Rome and then visited Greece, Egypt and Palestine.

Her Temperance Work.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had been organized, but its efforts had amounted to little so far as practical results were concerned. Miss Willard was elected corresponding secretary of the organization. She put into her new work all the vigor of her strong constitution. She broadened the scope of the organization, wrote letters to women all over the country, and within a short time made the movement one of national importance. Her efforts met with such success and were so heartily commended by the members of the organization and by the public generally that she was made vice-president of the society, and in 1870 was elected to the office of national president.

Her work for temperance took her throughout every part of the United States and through many European countries. She visited every city in the United States of 10,000 inhabitants, most of those of 5,000 and hundreds of smaller population. She was an indefatigable lecturer, and lectured wherever she stopped long enough for such a purpose, her aid in the cause of temperance being everywhere recognized as of the utmost importance and widely sought.

SPAIN IS SORRY.

Officially Disavows Responsibility for the De Lome Letter.

The De Lome note has been officially disavowed by the Spanish Government and the incident is now regarded in Washington as closed. In the royal decree accepting the resignation of De Lome it is stated it leaves him "without employment, with the emoluments due him," the customary flattering phrases being omitted.

The State Department gave out an abstract of a note sent by the Spanish Government to Minister Woodford at Madrid. Part of this abstract is here given:

The Spanish ministry, in accepting the resignation of a functionary whose services they have been using and valuing up to that time, leaves it perfectly well established that they do not share, and rather, on the contrary, disavow the criticisms tending to offend or excite the chief of a friendly state, although such criticisms had been written within the field of friendship and had reached public to the paragraph concerning the desirability of negotiations of commercial relations, if even for effect, and the importance of using a representative for the purpose stated in Señor Dupuy de Lome's letter, the Government expresses concern in the light of its conduct, long after the writing of the letter, and in view of the unanswerable testimony of simultaneous and subsequent facts, any doubt should exist that the Spanish Government has given proof of its real desire and of its innermost convictions with respect to the new commercial system and the projected treaty of commerce. The Spanish Government does not now consider it necessary to lay stress upon or demonstrate anew the truth and sincerity of its purpose and the unstained good faith of its intentions.

A party of French miners and aeronauts have started by steamer for Canada, en route to the Klondike. They bring with them balloons, which they will use for crossing over difficult passes, provided with drag ropes at the end of which will be a steel shovel to dredge snow or earth to enable them to sail near the ground.

The sheriff of Douglas County, Mont., where the lynching of Adam Uber recently occurred, was indicted for willful neglect of duty in not taking steps to prevent the illegal execution, and his trial set for Feb. 15.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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

Suburban Rumors

WATERLOO.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Croman are visiting near Dansville.

Dennis Leach has rented the Showerman farm for this year.

Frank Dean of Detroit is visiting his sister, Blanch this week.

Dr. Bennett is in Detroit preparing to go to Alaska next month.

Mrs. Jennie Goodyear of Chelsea was a Waterloo visitor the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gorton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Glenn, near Pinckney.

When Horace Leek got up one morning last week he found a horse with the harness on by his barns. After telephoning around for an owner, at last one came and blushing said he was out visiting his girl, and while taking the horse to the barn it got away, and he had looked nearly all night for it.

FRANCISCO.

The revival meetings closed Sunday evening.

Mannfred Hoppe started for Spokane Falls, Thursday.

Fred Wolff has bought the Wooster place one mile north of Sylvan Center.

In spite of the storm last Saturday a large crowd gathered at the lyceum. There was a long literary program.

A "rag-gee" was held at the home of Mrs. Lena Notten on Tuesday afternoon. A pleasant time was reported.

The K. L. M.'s met again after an adjournment of four weeks at the home of Miss Dorrit Hoppe. Several of Will Carlton's poems were read. The meeting adjourned early to visit with Mannfred Hoppe one of the members whom the society regret to lose.

NORTH LAKE.

Miss Rose Glenn, we are glad to say, is quite well again.

Willie Schultz will work for Geo. Webb the coming season.

Frank Haynes is moving on the Sprout farm near Anderson.

Mrs. Wm. Wood will have an auction sale, Thursday, March 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Glenn are moving to Munith where they will settle.

Mildred R. and Warren R. Daniels are having a tussle with the chicken-pox.

Mrs. Schwirthe died, Sunday very suddenly. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss.

Died, on Sunday February 20, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sly, of typhoid fever, Eugene Sly, aged 20 years, only son of the bereaved parents.

SYLVAN.

C. T. Conklin spent the last part of last week at Leslie.

Mr. Raabs of the U. of M. will speak to the Sylvan Christian Union next Sunday.

George Young of Jackson is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Young.

The C. E. Society of the Sylvan Christian Union will give a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Tyndall Wednesday, March 2. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The New England Supper at the home of M. B. Milspaugh was in every way a grand success. Notwithstanding the bad roads the spacious dwelling was filled to overflowing.

The scene carried the old back to their youthful days and furnished amusement for the young as they gazed upon the old fashioned lighting material, the tall candle, with which some of the rooms were lighted. The museum presented many attractions which were enjoyed by all present, some of the articles dating back nearly two hundred years. Mr. Foster and Miss Craig representing General and Lady Washington dressed in full costume well deserve the many compliments paid them. The Ladies Aid Society, twenty-five in number, were clad in

costumes appropriate for the occasion. When the supper hour arrived the room was soon filled and all seemed to relish the old time dainties especially the apple "sauce" and pumpkin pie. Seventy-five took supper and the receipts were \$8.90.

(Too late for last week.)

Maudus Merker spent Sunday at Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. George Steinbach were Sylvan visitors Wednesday.

George Kent of Williamston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maudus Merker.

Rev. J. N. Miers of Waterloo called on Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin Friday.

Hiram Pierce visited his grandmother, Mrs. Jacob Dancer a part of last week.

Christ Forner, sr., had the misfortune to fall breaking a rib last week Wednesday.

Fred Gilbert and Harry Beckwith spent Thursday and Friday of last week at Jackson.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Manchester will soon have an old cannon to set up as a soldier's monument.

The contract has been let for the soldiers' monument which will be unveiled at Dexter on Decoration day.

Have you noticed that air light in front of the power house? That's the kind of a light we are going to have on the village streets.—Dexter Leader.

On Monday evening of last week when John V. Gilbert of Howell locked up his harness shop he closed the work of the thirtieth year of doing business in that one location.

Some idea of Ogden mud may be gleaned from the fact that W. H. Dolph had to hitch four horses to his hearse while attending a funeral in that township, last Friday.—Blissfield Advance.

Reports from the New York horse sale, to which George Hammond shipped a lot of horses last Thursday, say that Dan Q. was sold to Captain Tuttle, of New York, the consideration being \$2,000.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

Ben Jones of Saline, who was awarded the contract for carrying the mail from the postoffice to the depots for less than \$600, threw up the job when he came here and saw what he had to do. A man has 16 day-trains and 7 night trains to attend to, beside the transfer mail.—Washtenaw Times.

It is said the Whaley Brothers' Cider Company of Milan have for a long time been experimenting with sugar beets and have produced a fine grade of beet syrup. A member of the firm visited Toledo, and as their product was considered to be the very best, contracted for all of next season's output. Members of the firm have been visiting the farmers of Milan and vicinity and have contracted for their season's crop of sugar beets.

The Mineral Bath house is beginning to draw patients from a distance. Last week several persons from other states came to take the baths, and this week new patrons are arriving. One of the patients with whom were speaking is very much pleased with the results in his case, and there is no doubt of the efficiency of the water to heal, consequently people will soon be coming from all over the country. The bath house is sure to be a success, and its success means much to Ypsilanti.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

We sometimes wonder if the names of people we have here sound so queer to others as the names of people in other localities appear to us. Here are a few of the queer names we found in exchanges this week: Longprey, Winterhalter, Wagouback, Ohlemacher, Sparkman, Wetterholt, Schwab, Pfunk, Leadbeater, Rattenbury, Milan Leader. Well you have a few. Here they are just as they appeared in last week's Leader: Sissem, Minto, Tripp, Marble, Trussell, Alderman, Snowball, Reiman, Easlick, Lamkin, Veselins, Ebersal, Juckett, Critchett, Valnett, Cheesman, Millage and Pullen.

Dexter missed a sensation one day last week. A conductor of a freight train reported that a man had fallen from his train about a mile east of the depot and judging from the ghastly expression on his face as he lay on the ground thought he must have been killed. An engine was run back to the scene of the accident, and you can judge of the looks of astonishment that passed over the faces of those present when they discovered a drunken man sitting in the ditch beside the track. He was not injured by his fall, but he could not explain how he came there. All he knew was that he got onto a train at Ann Arbor. He was taken before a justice and sentenced to fifteen days in the county jail.

The fire bell was rung last Thursday to call out citizens to hunt for a lost child. The little one had wandered away from home and after traveling nearly two miles, stopped at a house where the people took it in.—Ann Arbor Register.

A band of young boys from 8 to 11 years old, broke into Bluntach's cigar store, White's restaurant, and Rinsey & Seabolt's grocery last Friday and Saturday nights. At the latter place they secured some \$4 in money, and at the other places they took but little and that in goods. Two boys, Willie Kug, 11 years old, and Henry Golz, 10 years old, were arrested by Officer Sweet, and confessed their guilt. Krug was the leader evidently, and he was taken before Justice Duffy and sent to the reform school until 18 years of age. Golz was let go, the officers believing that the lesson was sufficient to reform him. Other boys implicated have not been complained of yet.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Auction Sales.

Having sold my farm known as the John Moore farm, I will sell at auction on the premises, on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock sharp, the following personal property: 4 horses, 1 span 7 years old, broke single and double, brown mare 5 years old, bay mare 3 years old, 2 year old heifer with calf, 34 sheep, 32 ewes with lamb, 1 wagon, 2½ inch tire, 1 top buggy, mowing machine, 1 Birch plow, 30 tooth drag, John Deere cultivator, 31-horse cultivators, bean fanning mill, set double harness, quantity of grain bags. All of the above property is nearly new. Three tons timothy hay, 2 tons clover hay, 100 bushels corn; 3 loads bean pods.

Terms of Sale—All sums of \$5 or under cash, over that amount six months time on bankable paper at six per cent. William Mohrlock.

G. H. Foster, Auctioneer.

Having decided to quit farming I will sell at auction on the premises 2½ miles southeast of Chelsea on Thursday, March 3, at 1 o'clock sharp, the following personal property: 4 horses, bay gelding 6 years old, black mare 4 years old, chestnut mare 7 years old with foal, family horse 5 years old, 2 cows with calf, 2 poland china breeding sows with pig, poland china bear 1 year old, 2 shoats 4 months old, self rake reaper, good mower, horse rake, lumber wagon, hay and stock rack, top buggy, road wagon, cart, cutter, pair bob sleigh, wheelbarrow, set scales, 2 sets double harness, single harness, 2 horse cultivators, floating spring tooth harrow, Oliver plow and other articles too numerous to mention.

Term of Sale—All sums of \$5 or under cash, over that amount one year time on bankable paper with interest at five per cent. Jacob Bareis.

G. H. Foster, Auctioneer.

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

Household Gods.

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of today is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, cough, and for all affections of throat, chest and lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure, or money returned. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleasant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

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

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

WANTED—A competent woman or girl for general housework in family of three. Must be a good cook. Enquire first house east of German church, Chelsea, Mich.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Much in Little

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

Hood's Pills—chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The New Mileage Ticket.

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," will have on sale at its principal ticket offices on and after February 1st, the new interchangeable thousand mile ticket issued by the Northern Mileage Ticket Bureau.

This ticket will be sold for \$30, subject to a rebate of \$10, upon compliance with the conditions under which the ticket is issued, and will be good for passage upon any regular passenger train (except limited trains) of the Michigan Central, Ann Arbor, C. & W. M., D. G. R. & W., D. & M., F. & P. M., G. R. & L., Grand Trunk, L. S. & M. S., M. B. H. & C. M. & N. E., N. Y. C. & St. L. and P. & L. E. railroads, the Crosby Transportation Co., D. & C. Navigation Co., upon presentation to conductor without the exchange ticket now required with ticket now required with the Central Passenger Association interchangeable mileage ticket.

The Michigan Central will continue to accept thousand mile interchangeable ticket issued by the Mileage Ticket Bureau of the Central Passenger Association, sold prior to February 1st, upon compliance by the holder with the conditions under which said tickets were issued. O. W. ROGUES, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

Bucklen's Acheso 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.

Why don't you pay the printer?

Rudy's Pile Suppository.

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

The Kempf Commercial and Savings Bank STATE OF MICHIGAN, BANKING DEPARTMENT. Office of the Commissioner. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to and signed, it has been made to appear that the Kempf Commercial and Savings Bank in the Village of Chelsea, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, has complied with all the provisions of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan required to be complied with before a corporation shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, Josiah E. Just, Commissioner of the State Banking Department, do hereby certify that the Kempf Commercial and Savings Bank, in the Village of Chelsea, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section seven of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

In Testimony Whereof, Witness my hand and Seal of Office at Lansing this Fourteenth day of January 1898.

Josiah E. Just, Commissioner of the Banking Department. No. 261.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

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

CHIEF CAUSE.

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

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CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

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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 are RIGHT for prices, in first class work and material.

J. GEO. WEBSTER, Merchant Tailor.

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

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.

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.

DOWN IN THE DUMPS.

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

When You Feel Mean and Irritable

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

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC. Cure CONSTIPATION.

ADDRESS: STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Two acres excellent garden land, good new house, good well, pleasant location. Must be sold. Please see me. Jefferson and Madison sts.

THOMAS CASSIDY,

Chelsea,

Mich.

Chelsea Steam Laundry

Give us a trial, and we will give you satisfaction.

COME AND SEE US

Local Brevities

There were 2,288 deaths in Michigan last month.

The Chelsea Savings Bank has been redecorated.

Miss Bessie Wimers is confined to her home by sickness.

There was no school Tuesday—Washington's birthday.

Mrs. L. L. Conk has been sick the past week with the grip.

Mrs. Geo. W. Millsap has been wrestling with the grip this week.

Eric Zincke is now employed in the office of the Glazier Stove Company.

The annual free seat offering will be held in the M. E. church, March 11. Go and have a good time.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. has been brightening up the interior of their stores by the application of some paint.

Superintendent Mills says that the dates for the next county fair have been fixed for September 27, 28, 29 and 30.

W. H. Quinn is in Detroit this week acting as delegate from Court Chelsea, Foresters, to the High Court for Michigan.

The Michigan Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. will meet next year in Ann Arbor. The order reports about 20,000 members in this state.

Mrs. Bauer who resides on Main street, south, had the misfortune to fall while crossing the street Tuesday, and break her left arm.

Taxes must be paid this week as I make my returns to the county treasurer March 1, 1898. Geo. A. Bettiole, deputy township treasurer.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, March 2. A good attendance is desired.

W. P. Schenk & Company opened up on Saturday morning, in the Foster block, Grass Lake, with a large stock of goods and a special sale.

All ladies of the L. O. T. M. are requested to return to the Lady Commander all caps in their possession which were used in the "Lady Washington Tea Party."

Is it not getting about time for the citizens of Chelsea, who have the matter of a Street Fair in charge to be held in Chelsea this year to be doing something?

Mr. Kuhl of Freedom, aged 93, who fell some time ago and broke his hip, died at his home, February 23. Mr. Kuhl was grandfather of Mrs. M. L. Burkhardt.

The friends of J. E. McKune, township clerk of Sylvan, will present his name for register of deeds on the Democratic ticket. He is a popular young man. Washtenaw Times.

The township board should authorize the janitor to take an ax and make kindling wood of the old box which, out of courtesy to others that bear the same shape, is called a piano.

A union gospel temperance service under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the M. E. church, Sunday evening, February 27. Rev. J. I. Nickerson will give the address.

Bishop Foley of Detroit has ordered a collection in all the Catholic churches of his diocese, Sunday, February 27th for the propagation of the faith. It is the annual missionary collection of the church in the United States.

It has been definitely decided that the State Teachers' Institute for Washtenaw county will be held in Arbor, and the high school building has been secured for its meetings. The session will commence August 8th and continue for four weeks.

A large and enthusiastic audience gathered at the opera house Wednesday evening to listen to the Boos-Lombard Grand Concert Company. To say that none were disappointed is putting it lightly as every number received liberal applause.

Married, Wednesday, February 16, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kantelehn, Miss Minnie L. Kantelehn of Chelsea, and Mr. B. H. Glenn of North Lake, Rev. L. Koelbing officiating. The happy couple will make their future home near Munith.

Any merchant or other person wishing to make a special premium for the coming county fair, will please notify A. C. Schumacher, at Ann Arbor. The object of getting out the list so early is that the school children will have ample time to work on the various subjects during their school term. This list will be published and sent to the different schools in the county for competition.

Geo. S. Davis, who has been employed on The Standard for some time, is in Union City, where he was called by the death of his son.

Mrs. D. K. Dixon received the sad news of the death of her brother, Lewis Tyler, of Marion, Kas. Mr. Tyler died February 16th, aged 72 years. He was once a resident of Lima and will be remembered by many in this vicinity.

There ought to be some good republicans turned out to-night at the Ann Arbor banquet.—Ypsilanti Commercial. Judging from some of the speeches made that evening the speakers would like to "turn out some good republicans" and were perfectly willing to take their places.

Coming, Prof. Byron W. King of Pittsburgh, Penn. He always has something unique and entertaining. The Columbus State Journal says: "Prof. King has twice entertained our legislators and is well known here. His work is of the highest class. He must be heard to be appreciated."

A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schenk gathered at their pleasant home on Middle street, west, Saturday evening, and made merry for several hours. It was a complete surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Schenk, but it did not take them long to grasp the situation, and they made it very pleasant for all present.

The Columbian Dramatic Club of Chelsea will present the patriotic drama, The Federal Spy, at the opera house, Chelsea, on Thursday evening, March 17, St. Patrick's day. Miss Mary Dunn of Detroit, an eminent soprano, will be heard in several vocal numbers. A splendid entertainment will be given, and popular prices will prevail.

The Young Men's Parliamentary Club will on Sunday at 2:30, in the Baptist church debate the following question: Resolved, That the older a man grows, the less likely he is to see truth, and act upon it. Affirmative, J. W. Schenk, Edgar Bennett, Orin Riemenschneider, Negative Fred Fuller, Tommy Wilkinson, Charles Burton.

The market has been nervous the past week and went up or down very easily. It now stands at 93 in this market for wheat that will grade. There are indications of lower prices temporarily. Rye 48. Oats 28. Beans 75. Clover seed \$2.75. Chickens 5. Eggs 13. Butter 41. Potatoes 50. Receipts have been free while the sleighing is on and will continue so unless prices drop down.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Smith are about to leave the farm in Sharon upon which Mr. Smith has labored for upwards of 40 years, and will move to Manchester. It is not without considerable effort that Mr. Smith leaves the scenes of his past life. Every improvement on the farm has been made by him, but he feels that it is time to enjoy the fruits of his labors, hence he gives the reins to other hands.—Manchester Enterprise.

Mrs. Mary Wilkins, widow of the late Peter Wilkins, who has been a great sufferer for some time, peacefully departed this life, Saturday, February 19, 1898 aged 45 years. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church, the Rev. W. P. Considine officiating, last Tuesday morning. There was a large attendance at the solemn services. "Thy Will be Done" was very feelingly sung by Louis Burg at the offertory. Mrs. Wilkins left three children and two brothers, Peter McNaney of Chelsea, and Patrick McNaney of Sharon, and other relatives, who have the deep sympathy of the community in their loss. The interment was in Mt. Olivet cemetery.

From State Oil Inspector Smith's annual report the following interesting items are gleaned: The total number of gallons inspected during the year was 19,033,908, and the fees received \$38,057. For the six months of Inspector Smith's administration 10,027,286 gallons were inspected, and 34,349 rejected. Only 1,047 gallons were rejected during the previous six months. The receipts for the last six months were \$20,069, of which \$6,176 was turned into the state treasury, the balance going for salaries of Inspector and deputies, and office expenses. The net profit to the state for the year is \$11,388. Just 247,451 more gallons were inspected last month than in January, 1897.

The Cosmopolitan Novelty Co., will give two entertainments entitled A Trip to the Klondike, in the Chelsea opera house, next Wednesday and Thursday, March 2 and 3. The leading feature of these entertainments is a series of actual photographs taken en route to the gold fields. On the first evening will be given the overland route to Dawson City via Juneau and Chilkoot Pass, and the second evening, the all water route from San Francisco, via St. Michaels and the Yukon River. They have in all 150 views thrown on a large canvas 24x30 feet by a powerful electric stereopticon. They also show a large number of foreign animated views with their Lumiere Cinematographe and American Bioscope. Wm. Fay, a fine baritone, sings the latest songs illustrated by beautiful descriptive views. Admission 25 and 45 cents. Reserved seats at Glazier & Stimson's.

M. L. Burkhardt & Co., have been putting in a large amount of new goods this week.

Personal Mention

Aaron Burkhardt spent Monday in Detroit.

Mrs. George P. Glazier is visiting in Albion.

E. B. Tichenor left on Tuesday for Albion.

W. F. Riemenschneider spent Tuesday at Detroit.

Mrs. H. Lighthall is spending some time in Detroit.

Mrs. Cora Baldwin has returned to her home in Stockbridge.

Ray and Adriel Crawford of Ann Arbor spent Saturday here.

Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit spent Sunday with her parents.

Prof. W. N. Lister called on friends here the first of the week.

Miss Millie Avery of Howell is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. C. J. Chandler and daughter are spending the week at Detroit.

Miss Edith Warren of Dexter was the guest of Miss Linna Lighthall, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mapes of Plainfield are the guests of their son, S. A. Mapes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Van Gieson of Clinton were the guests of friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Staffan spent the first of this week the guests of Detroit friends.

Mrs. F. P. Glazier and children are spending this week with friends in Detroit.

Miss Belle Fogo of Ann Arbor spent the first of the week with Mrs. W. W. Gifford.

Miss Nellie Hassler of Lansing was the guest of Mrs. L. Tichenor the latter part of last week.

Mrs. J. O. Thompson of Dexter was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Harrington Tuesday.

Mrs. Ellen Lasenby of Mason was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Gifford the past week.

Miss Nen Wilkinson has returned from Lansing, where she has been spending the past month.

Prof. W. W. Gifford entertained his brother, Arthur, this week. He was en route to his home in Denver, Col.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Beckwith have returned from Napoleon where they have been spending the past two months.

C. H. Kempf, Thos. Sears, B. Parker, and F. P. Glazier attended the Michigan Club banquet at Detroit, Tuesday night.

STAND SQUARELY

Demand honest shoes for your honest dollars. There are no shoemakers' tricks—No weak spots—No hidden bad work about the J. B. LEWIS CO'S "Wear Resisters" Every stitch is honest. Every shoe is stamped "Lewis." Made by J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass. LEWIS "WEAR-RESISTERS" are sold by all shoe dealers.

THE NEW PALACE BAKERY.

Those mammoth loaves of

HOME MADE BREAD

are made from Chelsea Mills Flour since the late improvements.

See those Loaves at the Palace Bakery.

Try our Cream Puffs Saturdays.

All kinds of bread reduced to 4c a loaf.

J. N. MERCHANT.

Get your calling cards at The Standard office. "The latest out."

You Are Sure

of the best values in fruits, vegetables, smoked and salt meats, coffees, teas, and canned goods at this store. No "hollow sounding bluffs," but facts instead are advertised by us. We offer

- Large, sweet navel oranges, at a doz. 25c.
- Small size navel oranges, at a doz. 12c.
- Fancy, ripe yellow bananas, at a doz. 20c.
- Large size grape fruit, at each 12c.
- Fresh, crisp hot house lettuce, at a pound 18c.
- Fancy dairy butter, the very best, at a pound, 15c.
- Our famous cheese, full cream, soft, mild and rich, at a lb 14
- 6 pounds choice California prunes for 25c.
- 3 pounds choice California apricots for 25c.
- splendid values in coffees at 10c, 12c, 16c, 20c and 25c a pound. The quality of the 12c and 16c grades is a surprise to all our customers.

Buy dry goods, clothing, hardware, and threshing machines where you will, but for

Good Things to Eat go to FREEMAN'S.

GOING TO THE KLONDIKE?

NO! But I am going to C. Steinbach's and buy one of his HEAVY DOUBLE HARNESS FOR \$20. Just think of it, a harness \$5 less than a factory harness and still much better. All those in need of a heavy work harness call and inspect this splendid harness. For years I have studied to produce a good serviceable double harness for the lowest price possible. Eureka, I have got it. I also make a good single harness for \$8 and upward, and I have on hand a large assortment of heavy and light double and single, harness, factory made, at prices that defy competition.

Buggies, Bays and Road Wagons, Surreys and haetonettes of the best makes in the country, and at right prices.

Remember that I sell organs and pianos, and all kinds of small musical instruments. Books, folio and 10ct. sheet music. Strings for all instruments.

CHAS. STEINBACH.



CARPETS

We have opened up one of the finest Lines of all-wool and up-to-date in colorings and patterns in

INGRAIN CARPETS

for the spring trade that we have ever offered to the public. These goods were all bought before the advance on wools of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent in prices and thus we are able to give to those who are in need of good Carpets both a very close price and the choice of many elegant and handsome designs to select from.

In Rugs, Matting, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, we have a large line in stock and at right prices.

New Draperies, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Poles and Fixtures.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.



GO TO THE NEW REPAIR SHOP FOR Good Material, Good Work and Rock Bottom Prices.

Bob Sleights manufactured to your order. One light set on hand now. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. G. FAIST, In the Hirth building.



For the month of February, we will offer bargains in our Furniture Stock and Stoves. New line of Couches and Parlor Furniture.

W. J. KNAPP.

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,

Take your crocks to Eppler's Market and get them filled with

Lard at 5 cents per Pound

in gallon lots. Every pound warranted first class or money refunded. We make a specialty of sausages of all kinds. You can get anything of us that is kept in a first class market.

ADAM EPPLER.

SHIP BLOWN UP

Cruiser Maine Destroyed in Havana Harbor.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

Two Hundred and Fifty-eight American Sailors Dead.

SUSPECT THE SPANIARDS

Belief That the Terrible Affair Was Not Accidental.

WILD TALK OF WAR.

Many Americans Would Wipe Spanish Off the Earth.

Powerful United States Naval Vessel Sent by This Government to Cuban Waters Lies at the Bottom of the Bay a Charred and Torn Hulk—Catastrophe Took Place at 10 O'clock at Night, When All the Sailors Except Those Detailed for Duty Were Sleeping—Explanation Which Seems to Best Fit Circumstances Is That a Torpedo Was Exploded Under the Ship.

THE United States battleship Maine lies at the bottom of Havana harbor, a charred and torn hulk, and a tomb for over 250 of her crew. She was blown up about 10 o'clock Tuesday night by a terrific explosion that had been an accident. The explosion occurred in the bow of the vessel and at an hour when the honest sailors had retired, while most of the officers had returned from the gayeties of the city. Whether the magazine of the ship was fired by accident or treachery, whether bomb or torpedo placed beneath the bow sent the Maine to the bottom of Havana bay and its blue-jackets to their long home perhaps no man shall ever know. All that sailors and officers of the fated craft could say was that there was a crash and a roar—that men were hurled headlong from their bunks upon the cabin floors, and that out of the darkness, the grinding of bursting timbers, the surging of the water rush-



COMMANDER SIGBEE.

ing back to fill the great chasm torn by the explosion, came the screams of wounded men and long red jets of flame.

Ten minutes later and the Maine, all afire from stem to stern, began to settle in the water. Over the side went the sailors, half clad or clad not at all, flinging themselves into the bay, still dazed, bruised and bleeding. Out of the red murk and the horrible uproar could be heard the loud voices of officers, ordering and directing, cool and plucky in the face of death, showing even in that hour of horror the grand courage and the steady discipline that won at New Orleans and Mobile—the grandeur of Farragut, the iron nerve of the Kearsarge—crew upon the rock of Roncador. There were no weak souls nor cowards there; the officers held place and power even as at a dress review, and to their coolness and their courage is due the fact that the panic did not result in even heavier loss of life than the explosion and the water caused combined.

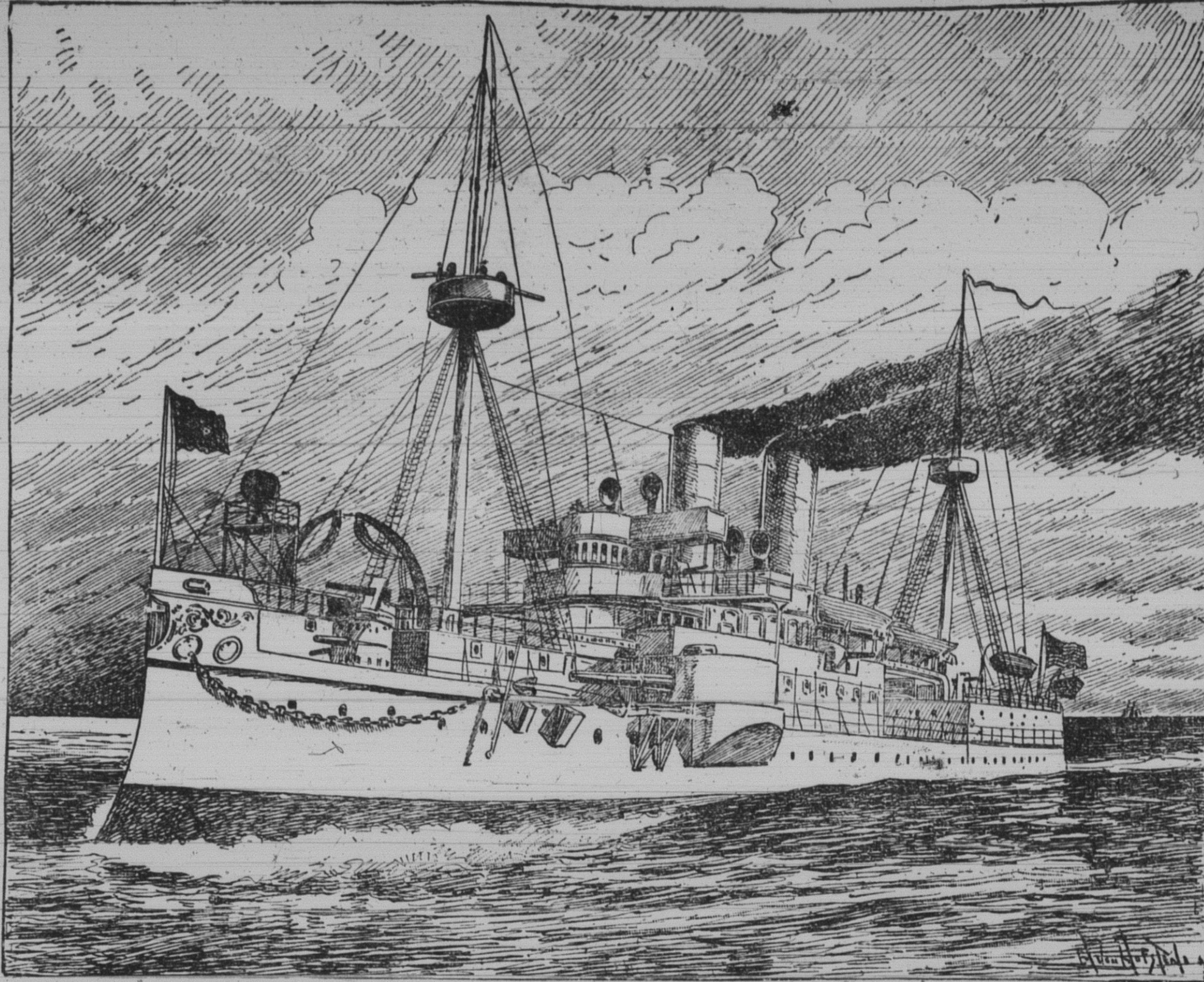
The nation mourns for those who perished with the Maine. Such a startling vision of sudden death has not for years been presented to the public mind. The tragedy appeals to all American hearts. For all must feel that the lost stood ready at an instant call to make of their bodies a rampart between their country and their country's foes. There have been few such disasters in modern times. The catastrophe to the Royal George, to the Nipsic, the Vandana and the Trenton are among the few comparable to it.

A dispatch from Havana said that the wildest excitement prevailed in the city. The wharves were crowded with thousands of people. There was a rush and hurry and it is claimed that the Spaniards bent every energy to the saving of the doomed Americans. Out from the great black sides of the Spanish warships, says the dispatch, flew boat after boat and the Spanish sailors never pulled faster oars. Over the bay they skimmed, seizing here an arm extended from the water in the last struggle of the drowning man, grasping there a drenched blue-jacket, until the boats were full of rescued men and no more living bodies could be found upon the surface of the water.

The shock of the explosion wrecked every window in Havana. Capt. Gen. Blan-

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT AMERICAN SAILORS DEAD.

Terrible Destruction of the Magnificent Battleship Maine Was the Greatest Calamity that Has Ever Befallen the Navy of the United States.



co was among the first to realize what had happened, and he spared no exertion to aid Capt. Sigbee's men. Admiral Manterola and Gen. Solano proved worthy coadjutors, and the Spanish sailors and soldiers alike did all that was in their power. Capt. Sigbee was not hurt, although the earlier dispatches represented him as severely wounded. The explosion took place directly under the quarters of the common sailors, missing the officers' cabin by many yards.

The wounded sailors in hospital declared that they were utterly at a loss as to the cause of the explosion—that they were all asleep when the crash came, and that all they could do was to pick themselves up from the floor, grope their way amid falling timbers, smoke and flame and take to the water and the Spanish boats.

Capt. Sigbee says the explosion occurred in the bow of the vessel. He received a wound in the head. Orders were given to the other officers to save themselves as best they could. The latter, who were literally thrown from their bunks in their night clothing, gave the necessary orders with great self-possession and bravery. The first theory was that there had been a preliminary explosion in the Santa Barbara magazine, with powder or dynamite, below the water. Admiral Manterola believes that the first explosion was of a grenade shell that was hurled over the bow of the vessel. When the explosion occurred Captain Sigbee was below, but he rushed up on deck in his shirt sleeves and gave orders. Efforts were at first made to save the vessel, but when Captain Sigbee realized the extent of the damage done and that many casualties had occurred he bent all his energies to assuring the safety of his men.

Report of Captain Sigbee.

The Secretary of the Navy at Washington received the following telegram from Capt. Sigbee: "Maine blown up in Havana harbor 9:40 and destroyed. Many wounded and doubtless more killed and drowned. Wounded and others on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward line steamer. Send lighthouse tenders from Key West for crew and few pieces of equipment still above water. No one had other clothes than those upon him."

"Public opinion should be suspended until further report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of Gen. Blanco, now with me and express sympathy."

"SIGBEE."

WE ARE READY TO STRIKE.

Within 24 Hours Our Ships Could Blockade Every Cuban Port.

A New York dispatch says: Three flag officers of the United States navy are watching events at Washington, Madrid and Havana with great interest. They are Rear Admiral Montgomery Sigsbee, commanding the North Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral John A. Howell, commanding the European squadron, and Capt. Colly M. Chester, senior officer in command of the South Atlantic squadron. Each of these three commanders received telegraphic orders to hold his ship in readiness for active service and to keep it fully coal and provisioned at all times. There is an American flag floating over frowning broadsides of guns within easy striking distance of every port on the northern and southern coasts of Cuba.

HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTIONS.

Sympathy Expressed for the Families of the Dead.

In the National House of Representatives Wednesday Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives has learned with great sorrow of the calamity which has caused the destruction of the United States battleship Maine and the appalling loss of more than 250 lives and the wounding of many others of the gallant defenders of our flag, and that the House expresses its sympathy for the injured and its sincere condolences with the families of those who have lost their lives in the service of the nation."

WAR SPIRIT AT WASHINGTON.

Feeling That the Maine Disaster Resulted from Spanish Treachery.

Washington was aflame Wednesday with the war spirit. Everybody eagerly read the extra newspapers carrying latest dispatches from Havana and the strained efforts of those high in official life to show the blowing up of the Maine to have been an accident only added to the impatience of the general public. Both houses of Congress assembled at noon under the most exciting conditions since war times. "From the advices received from Lee and from other sources in Havana," said Secretary Long, "I am not inclined to think it was an act of Spanish hostility. I have no explanation to make, but the fact that Capt. Sigbee has asked that public opinion be suspended leads us to believe that those who are in a position to have the best information do not regard it as a hostile act. The dispatch from Consul General Lee says the cause of the explosion is yet to be investigated, but it also says that the Spanish have rendered all possible assistance. Nothing yet received indicates that the disaster was the result of Spanish treachery, and we will proceed with care until we have further particulars."

Public opinion, however, refused to be suspended, and to say that the capital was excited over the report of the destruction of the Maine is but to give but a meager and inadequate idea of the real condition of affairs Wednesday. It was the only topic of conversation. There were extra papers on the streets every fifteen minutes, people wildly shouted their opinions of the catastrophe, and on all hands were talk of war and demands for more information. Treachery was the word on all lips. No one could be persuaded that the affair was not of Spanish origin. It was thought that some Spanish agent secured access to the vessel and exploded a grenade near the ammunition magazine.

If Spanish treachery did not destroy the magnificent battle ship Maine and mur-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.

der more than 250 American seamen, Spain must produce the proofs that the Maine was blown up by some other power than that of a Spanish torpedo. Washington advices on Thursday stated that officers of the navy did not believe that there could have been an accidental explosion on the Maine from spontaneous combustion or any other cause, when the steam in her boilers, or coal in her forward bunkers, and with only projectiles and such ammunition as might be exploded by concussion in her forward magazine. While some officials at the Navy Department talked of accidental explosion, they did not privately scout such theories, and said that to advance them means to condemn the modern war vessel. The corps of constructors at the Navy Department, insisted that the explosive power must have come from the outside of the vessel, because it is their business to prevent accidents of this kind occurring within the hull, and they claimed that it is impossible for the vessel to have been destroyed by an explosion in one of the magazines. Chief Naval Constructor

Hickborn said that an accidental explosion was impossible, leaving the inference that he believed the explosion to have been due to treacherous hands.

The President and his cabinet tried to keep down the excitement until full reports could be received from Captain Sigbee. They did not care to base their judgment on dispatches that must be passed upon by the Spanish censors in charge of the telegraph wires at Havana. They therefore followed the theory of an accidental explosion because it would be very serious for the administration publicly to assume that the Maine could have been destroyed in any other way, until they had the full details of this affair from the commander of the ship.

It is asserted by naval officers that the harbor of Havana is full of submarine torpedoes, which need only an electrical connection to make an explosion possible. The theory that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo found ready believers. Nobody was willing to assert that the Spanish Government was primarily responsible for touching off a torpedo, but among the hotheads roaming the streets of Havana in the state of excited feeling now existing there are many, it is believed, who would not hesitate to commit such an outrage.

COUNTRY GREATLY EXCITED.

Seems as Though Providence Were Leading Two Countries to War.

The agitation and suppressed excitement that prevail throughout the country are shown by the telegrams of inquiry that have been received at the various departments and newspaper offices and by members of Congress as to the probable cause of the explosion. And it is clear that, however it may be explained, this awful calamity must seriously increase the tension between the United States and Spain by provoking excitement, suspicion and irritation. The comments of many public men as furnished in the press dispatches cannot be overlooked by

less the great mass of steel that had been called the battle ship Maine. She was a proud, strong ship, and she will go down into history, alongside the Royal George, the Victoria and other men-of-war which were wiped out of existence with their crews under appalling circumstances.

The Maine was one of the best ships in the American navy. In an up and up fight she would have stood her own against any boat of her class afloat. She was not a cruiser. She was built to fight, and she was a floating fort. All the ingenuity of modern naval architecture was brought to bear upon her construction.



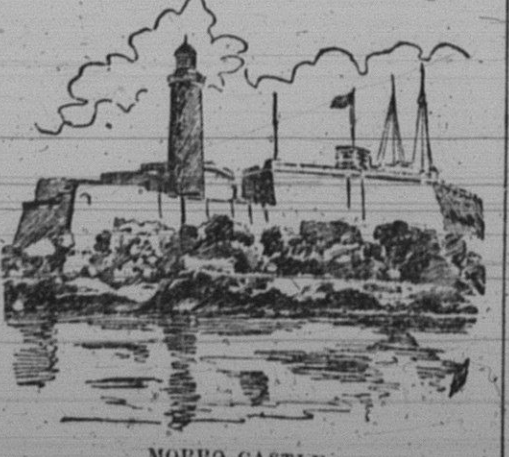
CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

For six years the labor of men was put into her. Her keel was laid in the Brooklyn navy yard in October, 1888. She was launched on Nov. 19, 1890. The construction of the Maine was authorized by an act of Congress passed Aug. 3, 1886. The act provided that the new boat should cost \$2,500,000, and over that sum was expended upon her. In size the Maine was a goodly ship. Her length over all was 324 feet; at load water line, 318 feet; her beam, 57 feet; her draught, 21½ feet; her displacement, 6,648 tons. She was designed for a flag ship, but the great changes in modern methods of naval construction were the cause of her being finished up as a fighter.

MORRO CASTLE.

Frowning Guardian of Havana's Gateway and Some of Its Uses.

Morro Castle, the guardian of Havana's gateway, stands upon an imposing height at the east entrance of the harbor. Havana was founded eighteen years after Columbus visited the island, and the site of El Morro was the earliest location among fortifications. The castle, of solid masonry and stone parapets, looks secure against all oncomers. Less a fortress than a prison, however, is the Morro Castle of today. It has ramifications under the sea and chambers that have not been explored for a hundred years—at least by others than Spaniards. The castle has come to be used principally as a prison for political offenders, and its moldy, draughty cells are a horror to Cubans.



MORRO CASTLE.

who, of course, are the political offenders. It is the place of execution when political prisoners are not to be shot publicly.

Flags Half-Masted.

President McKinley has ordered the flags at all navy yards and on naval vessels, at posts, army headquarters, and on all public buildings, at half-mast.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

NAVAL BOARD TO SEARCH OUT THE FACTS.

Several Days May Elapse Before a Verdict Is Reached, but There Will Be No Unnecessary Delay—Investigation to Be Rigid.

Four Men to Decide.

On Thursday the court of inquiry to investigate the cause of the Maine disaster was called to meet in Havana by Admiral Sicard. It is composed of the following officers: Capt. William T. Simpson, Capt. French E. Chadwick, Lieutenant Commander William P. Potter and Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix, judge advocate. The verdict of these four naval experts, writes a Washington correspondent, may mean war with Spain.

Under the direction of Admiral Sicard, says the correspondent, writing immediately after the calling of the court, the members will hear evidence and examine the debris. The splintered and twisted hulk is expected to tell its own story. The plates will be bent in or out. If all point outward, the disaster was caused from carelessness or probably treachery on board the ship; if they point inward, then to Spanish treachery from without. Beneath the waters of the harbor the divers will turn their electric searchlights as they search the deep for the submerged debris of the once mighty battle ship.

They will report speedily to their superiors. There will be no unnecessary delay. Public opinion will not stand indefinite suspense. The verdict of the court of inquiry will go to the Secretary of the Navy and to the President. There will be a cabinet meeting. There will be no splitting of hairs, no quibbling over official etiquette. This matter is executive; it will not follow precedents; there are none to follow.

AS VIEWED BY EDITORS.

Opinion of Leading Metropolitan Papers Upon the Maine Disaster.

It seems sufficiently clear that our navy is lacking in discipline.—Cincinnati Volksblatt.

Either a great crime has been committed or there has been an amazing piece of blundering carelessness.—Chicago Record.

If the Maine and 250 of her men have been lost through Spanish treachery let Spain take the consequences.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

To attempt to pass judgment on the Maine disaster with the present information would be the height of folly.—Detroit News.

The first duty of the country with regard to the terrible tragedy is to keep cool, that we may learn the facts.—Boston Transcript.

There is nothing in the reports to offset the fearful suspicion that the Maine was deliberately destroyed by a Spanish torpedo.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

No possible explanation can stifle the voice of the people calling for intervention in the interest of Cuba by our Government.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The American people should decide whether playing at war is not too expensive an amusement when it entails such a terrible cost.—Chicago Chronicle.

The people believe the burden of proof rests upon Spain to demonstrate beyond cavil that the blowing up of the Maine was an accident.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Many modern battle ships have been wrecked in a similar way and just as suddenly without any reasonable ground for suspicion of an attempt at wholesale murder.—Chicago Staats Zeitung.

All this occurred in the harbor of a "friendly nation." Now let the Spaniards prove their friendship by absolving themselves from all responsibility for the catastrophe.—St. Louis Republic.

There are scores of possible explanations, each of which would seem more reasonable than the base insinuations against the nation whose hospitality our representatives were enjoying.—Philadelphia Record.

The disaster to one of the finest ships of our navy and the sacrifice of so many brave lives, not to the formal defense of the country, but to a strange and horrible fate, casts a gloom over the whole nation.—St. Paul Globe.

The American people are not so calloused by prejudice as to close their eyes and ears to the probability that the explosion was due to causes with which the Spanish Government could have no remote connection.—Detroit Journal.

Sober second thought will carry conviction to all fair and open minded men that it is better to await the results of an investigation before jumping to the conclusion that Spanish malice is at the bottom of it.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Has treachery been added to duplicity? will be the almost universal inquiry, to which a reply will be awaited with the deepest interest throughout the nation. If such were the case it would rank as the crime of the century.—Chicago Tribune.

The suspicion of Spanish treachery exhibited by a section of American opinion looks ill beside the accounts of the splendid gallantry of the suspects in saving drowning Americans, and it indicates an ugly temper toward Spain.—London Daily Mail.

It is impossible to refrain from the suspicion that the explosion may have been caused by foul means. That this terrible event should have occurred in the harbor of Havana renders a solution of the mystery of international importance.—London Globe.

If Hidalgo hatred of Americans blew up the Maine then the price of every life must be paid for in Spanish gold. The amount of such damages might reach \$20,000,000, but it would have to be forthcoming or the bill paid in blood.—Cincinnati Evening Post.

It is not surprising that there should be many wild rumors afloat, for in the present strained relations between this country and Spain there will be a natural tendency to attribute the explosion to the Spaniards—if not to the agents of the Spanish Government.—Indianapolis News.

As disastrous things as an annihilating explosion have happened to American battle ships through accident or mismanagement, and the terrible incident in the Havana harbor may be but another of the long series of misfortunes that have befallen our navy in the last few years.—Detroit Free Press.

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strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days.
Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your
druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or
\$1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad-
dressing Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Little Robert—"Papa, do you know
who it was invented the phrase
'Weighted and found wanting'?" Papa
—"No; I don't remember his name."
—"I guess it was some fellow who put
his goods on the scales after he got
them home from the grocery."

JUDGES ON HORSEBACK.

That Was the Custom in the Olden Days
In Great Britain.

In days long gone by the judges and
sergeants appear always to have gone
to Westminster hall on horseback, with
a retinue of men in livery, says the
Gentleman's Magazine. And in the
addresses to the sergeants on their
call, advice was given them as to the
number of horses they should keep
when riding the circuits. The judges
up to the middle of the sixteenth century
seem usually to have gone on mules,
like the old bishops and abbots. Ser-
geant Whiddon, who was made a judge
of the Common Pleas in 1553, is said
to have been the first to introduce the
custom of riding on horseback instead
of mule. It is said that the cavalcade
was sometimes very imposing, the lord
chancellor and great officers of state,
with the judges and leaders of the bar
and many of the nobility, going on
horseback in full state. Such was cer-
tainly the case when Bacon obtained
the great seal in 1617. The king's ser-
geants, selected from the general body,
varied very much in number; when the
number exceeded three, a further dis-
tinction was conferred by constituting
one or more of them in the king's an-
cient or most ancient sergeants. The
king's sergeants were in every way the
chiefs of the bar, and always took
precedence of the attorney-general and
every one else as the king's counsel in
the law and chief law officers. The
offices of attorney and solicitor-general
are a modern substitute for that of the
king's sergeant. In 1823 an order in
council placed the attorney and solicitor-
general before all the king's ser-
geants, except the "two ancientest,"
and so the seniority remained until
1814, when by an order in council the
attorney and solicitor-general were
permanently placed over all the ser-
geants. The difference between a
queen's counsel and a sergeant is this,
that the former is created by patent
and the latter by writ under the great
seal. As to rank, there is no differ-
ence whatever between a sergeant who
has obtained a patent of precedence
and a queen's counsel, but with regard
to sergeants who have no patent it is
otherwise.

ABSENT MINDED HISTORIAN.

Can't Call His Own Son's Name, but Is
Punctilious as to Time.

A "personal friend" of Prof. Theo-
dore Mommsen, the German historian
and scientist, who celebrated his 80th
birthday on Nov. 30 last, in writing of
him in the London Telegraph, says that
until quite lately he was up at 5 o'clock
to work on a cup of cold coffee put
ready for him over night. In his per-
sonal requirements he is the most mod-
est of men, and by no means a house
tyrant; at 8 he comes down to break-
fast with his wife and five daughters
still at home, and he likes everybody
to be there. One young lady who was
staying in the house was not infre-
quently not "up to time." This neg-
lected did not escape his notice. "It's a
pity you can't serve your year in the
army," he remarked; "you would learn
the difference between 8 and half-past."
He can be very cutting in his remarks
sometimes, but they are always tem-
pered to the shorn lamb, though the
full-grown sheep must weather the
storm as best he can. The Berliners,
who dearly love their little jokes, tell
many a story of his absent mindedness,
and he has even been credited with not
having recognized his own little son,
and with having asked him his name
preparatory to requesting him not to
make quite so much noise in a public
tramcar in which he was going to town
from his home in Charlottenburg; and
it is authentic that he put his first
baby into the waste paper basket one
day and covered it up because it cried.
He is, all the same, most devoted to
children, and has had plenty of opportu-
nity for indulging this taste, as he
has still twelve living children, and a
younger generation is rising.

ABOUT SAFFRON.

Its High Price Has Led to a Peculiar
Form of Adulteration.

Saffron would strike an ordinary ob-
server as decidedly expensive at 56
shillings per pound, until told that it
is composed of the central small por-
tions only of the flowers of a species of
crocus, 70,000 of which it takes to yield
the material for one pound, says Cham-
bers' Journal. The wonder then be-
comes that it is so cheap, that it can
pay to grow and gather it at the price.
As a matter of fact, it has failed to
pay the English grower—by this retain-
ing, in the name of his town of
Saffron-Walden, but a hint of former
importance in this particular direction;
French and Spanish soils being more
suitable to the full growth of the flow-
ers, and foreign labor cheaper in the
work of picking. Its use in medicine
has practically died out, but, perhaps,
the popular belief that, steeped in hot
milk or cider, it helps the eruption of
measles to fully appear. As a dye in
creaking curtains and to give a rich
appearance to cake it is still, however,
in general demand, for which purpose
it is well suited, in being both harmless
and strong, one grain, composed of the
style and stigma of nine flowers, being
sufficient to give a distinct yellow tint
to ten gallons of water. Its high
price, by the way, has led to a peculiar
form of adulteration, for, apart from
the crude and commonplace one of
dusting with a heavy powder, such as
gypsum, to give weight, the similar
portions of other and commoner flow-
ers have been specially dyed and
worked thoroughly in among the gar-
nine ones.

His Guess.
Little Robert—"Papa, do you know
who it was invented the phrase
'Weighted and found wanting'?" Papa
—"No; I don't remember his name."
—"I guess it was some fellow who put
his goods on the scales after he got
them home from the grocery."

CRITICISING GERMAN PARTY.

English Writer Says It Tried to Bully
All Other Nationalities.

The German party while in power
tried to bully all the other national-
ities and to create the belief in the
mind of the emperor that of all the
races in the monarchy they were the
only loyal Austrians, says the For-
tightly Review. But this trick also
was found out. The fact that after the
publication of Bismarck's secret Ger-
mano-Russia treaty, which constituted
a betrayal of his Austrian ally, the
leading paper of the German party in
Vienna became the mouthpiece of Bis-
marck contributed a great deal to open
the eyes of the emperor. A political
party in Austria whose conduct, if not
directed, is certainly prompted, by
Prince Bismarck, could not be the
party in whose hands the Austrian
emperor might safely leave the govern-
ment of Austria. The duplicity of that
German chancellor gave a great shock
to the Emperor Francis Joseph. How
could he trust a political party in his
monarchy which still continued to look
to the author of that secret treaty as
their guiding star, and whose leading
newspaper was very frequently made
the favorite organ of the publication
of Bismarck's ideas and views? The
German party (or, rather, parties) in
Austria have no political tact what-
ever, and only the other day the lead-
ing organ of the German party in
Vienna published a letter from Berlin,
signed Th. M., but these initials were
explained so clearly by the editor that
everybody knew the writer was Prof.
Theodor Mommsen, in Berlin. In this
letter the learned Prussian professor
advised the Germans in Austria first
to unite, and then to be firm. "Czech
skulls," which were not open to reason,
were accessible to blows. Such a de-
fiant, insulting letter, from a foreigner,
a German professor in Berlin, the prin-
cipal journal of the Austrian-Germans
published and gloried in the advice
given by that highly cultured politi-
cian to break the skull of the Czechs.
The Pester Lloyd told the truth when
it wrote: "The German element
(Deutschthum) in Austria perished
through the want of sense and of judg-
ment of its press."

DO NOT RECKON HIGH.

Three Hundred and Forty-Eight Dol-
lars Was "Heap Plenty."

It is not so easy now to cheat the
Indians in bargaining as it was in
the days when Manhattan Island was
bought from them for \$23, says the
New York Tribune. Their long inter-
course with the white men has taught
them many things about the value of
their possessions, and they are pretty
sharp in making the ordinary trades
which come up in their daily life.
Nevertheless, it is still true that when
it comes to a question of large sums
of money—thousands or even hundreds
of dollars—the average Indian is be-
wildered at the mere idea of so much
wealth. An incident which happened
not long ago in New Mexico illustrates
this point.

An Indian, while crossing the tracks
of one of the railroads, had been killed
by a train. His squaw demanded \$3,000
as an indemnity for the loss of her
husband, and the company were will-
ing to settle the matter. So they sent
to deal with the squaw a man who had
had considerable experience in nego-
tiating with the Indians. He took with
him several bags of "dobe," or Mexi-
can silver dollars, which pass freely
among the Indians and settlers in that
part of the country. Sitting down
gravely with the aggrieved widow, he
began counting out the big shining
dollars one by one. When the pile had
reached 100 he glanced inquiringly at
the squaw. But she shook her head
firmly. The agent went on with his
counting. At the end of an other hun-
dred he looked up again. The squaw
repeated the negative shake of her
head, but her eyes began to brighten
at the heap of silver. At 300 the agent
paused a little longer. His customer
still held out, though with unmis-
takable signs of weakening. The agent
counted more slowly and impressively.
When he reached \$348 the squaw
stopped his hand. "Heap plenty, heap
plenty," she said, with decision, and
gathering up the silver she accepted
in perfect contentment this settle-
ment of her claim for \$3,000.

If you want the latest in visiting cards
you can procure them at The Standard
office.

Wanted—Girls to learn to become ex-
pert machine operators on muslin under-
wear. Board will be guaranteed for four
weeks. For particulars address, Stand-
ard Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich.

If you contemplate committing matrimony
procure your invitations at The
Standard office, where you will find the
smoothest line of wedding stationery
that ever came down the pike.

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 Fri-
day of September, 1897.

W. N. LISTER, Commissioner.

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Clean blood means a clean skin. No
beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathar-
tic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by
stirring up the lazy liver and driving all im-
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satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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enjoyment of life. There is always the dan-
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dence, bred from constant vigorous health.
As soon as you get to wobbling take . . .

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make your liver lively, send pure blood pulsing
through your veins, keep your bowels open;
lift the strain from your brain, and stay on the
"high horse." Buy a box to-day at the near-
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price. Write for booklet and free sample.

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

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGFISHER TIMES,"
Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '93.

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 a
whisper. The night previous I had coughed
nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took
a teaspoonful, and slept the entire night as sweetly
as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was
nearly relieved before taking one bottle. Phelps'
Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every
household in the land. I send you this wholly
unbiased and true statement of my experience as a
benefactor of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the
worst afflictions to which it is heir.

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

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91
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 medicines. The first dose stopped my
cough; slept and rested well a few more doses
removed all soreness from my lungs; the second
day I was up; the third day I was out on the
porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday
goods.
Miss JENNIE BRADY.

Washington Ave. and Summit St.
CROUP CURED.

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

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Correspond-
ent of the Neodesha Kansas Register, has this
to say of "Four-C." "Phelps is having a won-
derful success of his Cough and Cold Remedy. We
personally know it is just what it is represented
to be. Too much cannot be said in its praise.
It is a miracle."

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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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