

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. 13.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 481

OUR LINE OF BICYCLES

\$75.00 WORLDS \$55.00.
\$50.00 WORLDS \$40.00.
\$50.00 PYRAMIDS \$35.00.
\$35.00 PYRAMIDS \$25.00.

Also a Full Line of Bicycle Goods.

THE CHELSEA M'FG CO.,
NEAR DEPOT.

Important Notice

NO FIRE SALE. NO HUMBUG.

We shall have to within the next ten days make some arrangements to pack our large line of woollens and trimmings, consisting of the very best goods for overcoats, suits, odd pants, and vests, also some of those valuable remnants for children's suits and knee pants.

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS

We shall offer you the choice of our large stock at greatly reduced prices, in order to get the goods out and thereby keeping our large force of workers employed while we are moving into our new store. The largest stock to select from. Samples furnished on application. We employ the most and best help in Washtenaw county. It will save you dollars and afford you hours of pleasure, as we show the goods, not samples.

J. J. RAFTREY.
The Leading Tailor.

WANTED 200 GOOD MEN TO ENLIST IN

STAFFAN'S BICYCLE CORPS.

See our YANTIC, \$25.00.

310 SPECIAL

Detroit's
Favorite

We also sell the Wolverine and Phoenix. Ladies' Wheels a specialty.

Second Hand Wheels from \$8 Upwards.

EVERY THING IN THE BICYCLE REPAIRING LINE

REFRIGERATORS with Ice included \$6 to \$15.

Cavanaugh Lake Ice for the season for \$3.50. The season lasts until the arrival of cold weather.

F. STAFFAN & SON.

HEADQUARTERS

for Oliver and Birch Plows, Farmers Favorite and Superior
Drills, Spring Tooth Harrows, Steel Land Rollers, Disk
Harrows, Garden Tools,

Buggies, Road Wagons, Surreys, Lumber Wagons,

Harness, Spring Tooth Harrows all at bottom prices.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Special Prices on

FURNITURE

ALASKA LETTER:

An Interesting Letter Written by Chas. Carpenter.

Continued from last week

You see that it is no funny thing for a man to be up here all alone, and as we were the only small party on board, and the others were all full, he was in that shape that he was glad to get in on any terms, besides he seemed to have plenty of money and nothing else but his flour and bacon. We closed the deal with him and we now have a supply of provisions for four men for two years, plenty of clothes, three Winchester rifles, one shot gun, three sleds and a good boat that we bought from the ship, a 10x12 foot tent, a cook stove, in fact everything that we want for a long stay in the ice. If his party should show up here we have enough for at least one year, and we shall buy all that his party have a surplus of. We have all agreed that should one or two get dissatisfied that the ones who are dissatisfied shall take a month's provisions and leave the balance to those that stay. I will stop now and close this after we leave the vessel for good.

March 27th—The thing has come to a head and it came in this way. The parties that had chartered the boat thought that they had a contract for Disenchantment bay and that the captain would take them there whether the tug came or not. But when it came to a pinch it seems that he was not obliged to land them there but at the nearest place thereto consistent with good judgment with regard to the safety of the vessel and cargo and the lives of the passengers. Now he positively refuses to take his vessel into that bay on account of the icebergs, etc., but proposes to land us on an island about twelve miles to the south of the entrance. Day before yesterday we raised the anchor and started for the entrance, but when we got within about ten miles of it we could see lots of ice coming down out of the bay and so the captain turned around and came back to Yacatoc mission and anchored again, and said that he would not do anything more and that we could land here or go back to Seattle with him. The passengers held a meeting and appointed a committee to wait upon him and demand that he should take us up there. They did so and he told them that he would wait 24 hours more for the tug and if it did not come he would take us up as far as that island and we could get off there or not, just as we saw fit, and that was all he would do. We kept out of the trouble, and as the tug did not show up I went to him and told him just how we were fixed, and that as there was trouble brewing on board we did not want to be in it, that I wished that he would let us off here, and help us to get some Indians to take us and our things up there. I told him such a nice story that he would do all that lay within his power to help us, but he did not want us to give it away. He went on shore with us and through the storekeeper we secured some Indians and their canoes to take us up to where we wanted to go. I made him believe that we were busted or nearly so and that our only salvation was to get there. He drew me a map of all the surrounding country and said that he would see that we got our freight off in good shape, which we shall proceed to do in the morning. We are to have two canoes and our own boat and four Indians. We have to pay them \$32 and if we have good luck we will make it in two days. You see we have to go with the tide and as there is one flood tide at night and another in the day time we shall camp when night comes and wait for the next one in the day time. We have about 45 or 50 miles to go on the water, and then that will end our voyage on salt water.

Prof. Hill and a few others were sent out the other day to see how things lay and got back while we were gone, and they turned around and went back again. They left some good news however. It seems that there was a party left here last September to go the same way we were going, but they could not get over the glacier on account of the heavy storms. They staid at the foot of the glaciers all winter and are there yet, but they found plenty of gold right there where they were and have staked out claims, not more than 50 miles from here. Now you see that by getting there ahead of the large party on board the boat we will be in a position to get a much better claim than we would otherwise be able to do.

Today there was one of their number here on his way home and I saw him and had a long talk with him, and he told me to get there as soon as I could and stake out my claim, and then go over the glacier to the Anklin river and prospect there for better ground. He said that it was the finest kind of weather there now. He also told me just where to go and how to get there, and to wait for nobody but to get there just as soon as possible, for he felt sure there were going to be some very rich finds there this summer, and the first ones there were

the ones that were going to strike it. Now you need not think that we will not hurry, for we shall. The captain gave me an introduction to this man as one of his friends and wanted him to put us onto anything that he could. I think that he gave it to me straight all the way through, for he showed me his papers and those of his companions that he was taking to have recorded at Sitka.

Now you see that if there is anything this side of the glacier that we will be right in it, and if not we will be right ahead of the rest as the show is hard before we get to the glacier, which is about five miles back from the coast and the glacier is as smooth as glass all the way over—about twenty miles—so that by getting there right away there will be nothing to interfere with rapid progress into the interior where we shall begin prospecting in earnest.

Elmer and I took our boat today and rowed over to one of Prof. Hill's claims on the beach, about six or seven miles from here, and saw our first beach mine. It is not very rich, although we saw gold in the sand through our glass, but it was very fine. They call it flour gold and I think that it is rightly named. We went more to see gold bearing sand than anything else. We not only saw that but some of the finest scenery that I ever saw, besides ducks by the thousands. When we went back there was a fresh off-land breeze blowing which made the water pretty rough but we have gotten so used to our boat that, although it was hard work pulling, we enjoyed it very much.

Continued next week.

Memorial Day.

The following is general order No. 12, issued by the Department of Michigan, G. A. R.:

Another day, sacred in the hearts of our comrades living, as Memorial to our comrades dead, is with us.

May 30th, 1898, comes in the roll of days and years, to awaken slumbering memories of past days of strife, when heroes gave their lives in defense of National honor. It comes, too, at a time when martial music, the tread of armed men and the sound of artillery tell us that we are engaged in another war. While it is not our intention at this time to speak at any length of a contest between our own beloved country and a Nation whose history is written with the blood of innocents, it is proper that your attention should be drawn to the fact that the contest between the United States and Spain, is waged upon our part, only with humanity as the basis of our desire for a peaceful solution.

As we scatter the sweet blossoms of spring time upon the grassy covers of our soldier dead in the cemeteries of Michigan, and gather at the "Soldiers' Lot" in remembrance of our heroes resting in unknown graves, or in National Cemeteries, let us hold in memory precious these brave boys, who, while resting in quiet sleep within the walls of the ship they loved, the Stars and Stripes floating over them, were by a traitor's act diabolical, buried beneath the waters in a haven they supposed to be of safety. "Remember the Maine."

As in former years, call to your assistance the noble band of helpers, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, all citizens, particularly the school children, that the day by their help may be the more surely observed.

Let Memorial Day, 1898, be to all our comrades, and the citizens of this our State, a most impressively sacred day. As we remember the dead with our flowers, we will not forget that thousands of our brave youth are today in camp, as earnestly filled with true love of country as were we in 1861 to '65.

Let invitations be extended to every church in the State, to hold memorial services on Sunday, the 29th day of May, and if possible a Union Service should be held at some hour of the day, at which times the Posts, in the community should attend in a body, with Post colors and acting as escort, to the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans. At the services of Memorial Day, National Order No. 6, these Orders and "Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg" will be read.

Let Memorial Day, May 30th, 1898, be especially marked as one upon which no innovation of its sacredness was attempted by giving of it up to games and fancied amusements. 'Tis the Soldiers' Memorial Day. By command of

AARON T. BLISS,
OFFICIAL: Department Commander.
C. V. R. FOND, Asst. Adj. General.

Quite Too Much.

Impassioned Lover—Tell me, my angel, what to do to prove my love. Oh, that I might, like some knight of old, battle for you, suffer for you, die for you!

Sweet Girl—I wish you would give up smoking.

Impassioned Lover—Oh, come, now, that's asking too much!—New York Weekly.

Children under 7 years of age are discovered almost invariably to prefer yellow before all other colors.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Pupils Who Have not Been Absent nor Tardy.

Superintendent's report for the current year to date, April 29, 1898:
Total number enrolled..... 402
Total number transferred..... 8
Number re-entries..... 164
Number left, all causes..... 226
Total number belonging at date..... 348
Number of non-resident pupils..... 60
Number of pupils not absent or tardy 161
Percentage of attendance..... 96
W. W. GIFFORD, Supt.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Warren Boyd	Helen Hepfer
Earl Finkbeiner	Eva Luick
Charles Finkbeiner	Mabel McGuinness
Earl Foster	Evelyn Miller
Lloyd Gifford	Rose Mullen
John Hindelang	Ella Nickerson
Ralph Holmes	Cora Noyes
Fred Johnson	Linna Runciman
Don McCall	Alice Savage
Ward Morton	Bertha Schumacher
Henry Mullen	Helena Steinbach
Leigh Palmer	Lillie Wackenhut
Paul Schaible	Emma Wines
Orley Wood	Bessie Winans
Mary Broesamle	Ioge Wood
Ethel Cole	Florence Collins
Etta Foster	Carrie Goodrich
Orrin Riemenschneider	

CARRIE McCLASKIE, Teacher.

NINTH GRADE.

Howard Armstrong	Katie Collins
Warren Geddes	Matie Hammond
Enid Holmes	Anna Lighthall
Carl Plowe	Emily Steinbach
Edward Zincke	Edith Drury

Genevieve Young,
FLORENCE N. BACHMAN, Teacher.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

Helen Burg	Earnest Cooke
Harry Foster	Leland Foster
Leila Geddes	Dwight Miller
Edward Reed	Arthur Raffrey
Herbert Schenk	Lillie Blalch
Louella Buchanan	Helen Eder
Josie Foster	Myrta Guerin
Cora Nickerson	Cassie Rubert
B. Schwikerath	Warren Spaulding
Bertie Steinbach	Rosa Zulke
Anna Zulke	Benjamin Frey
Edgar Steinbach	

MAMIE E. FLETCHER, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.

Viola Lemmon	George Keenan
Russel McGuinness	Blanch Stevens
Mamie Snyder	Mildred Stevens
John Miller	Arthur Armstrong
George Bacon	Paul Hirth
Mary Hofner	Florence Elsemann
Emma Mast	Lamont BeGole
Oscar Barrus	

MATIE C. WATSON, Teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.

Nellie Atkinson	Paul O Bacon
Anna Corey	Erma Hunter
Roland Hummel	Austin Keenan
Guy McNamara	Bertie Snyder
Esther Selfe	Harry Taylor
Elmer Winans	

ELIZABETH DEFEW, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.

Flora Atkinson	Grace Bacon
Ruth Bacon	Ella Bagge
Charlie Bates	Jenny Geddes
Louise Laemmle	Homer Lighthall
May McGuinness	Helen Miller
Hazel Nelson	Grace Swarthout
Lilla Schmidt	Leroy Wilsey
Roy Williams	Albert Steinbach

H. DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE.

Vincent Burg	Mary Corey
Harold Carpenter	Elmer Carpenter
John Eisenman	Nina Greening
Beryl McNamara	Ida Mast
Bessie Swarthout	

MARY A. VAN TYNE, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE.

Earl Bennett	Paul Martin
Clayton Bennett	Ethel Moran
Winifred Bacon	Harold Pierce
Reynolds Bacon	Roy Quinn
Harlan Depew	Edna Raffrey
Margurite Eder	Don Roedel
Reuben Foster	Cora Schmidt
Gerald Hoefler	Sydney Schenk
Hazel Hummel	Mary Spinnagle
Claire Hoover	Eva Sharp
Amelia Hummel	Myron Grant
Edna Laird	Harlow Lemmon

MARIE H. BACON, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.

Fred Bennett	Marguerite Eppler
Nada Hoffman	John Hummel
Mary Kolb	Carrol Nelson
Rena Roedel	Adeline Spinnagle
Hazel Sharp	Peter Weick
Stanley Harrison	Clarence Laird
Leon Shaver	LaRue Shaver
Cleon Wolff	May Stiegelmaier
Ruth Raffrey	

LOUELLA TOWNSEND, Teacher.

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

You will find a large stock of Wall Paper at the Bank Drug Store. Notice the prices.

We carry everything in the line of paints, varnishes, brushes, etc., at the Bank Drug Store.

New Silverware at the Bank Drug Store.

You will find the Bank Drug Store the most satisfactory place to buy groceries.

Just a Cough

Not worth paying attention to, you say. Perhaps you have had it for weeks. It's annoying because you have a constant desire to cough. It annoys you also because you remember that weak lungs is a family failing. At first it is a slight cough. At last it is a hemorrhage. At first it is easy to cure. At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your little hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now. Doubt comes from neglect.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. It cures Consumption also taken in time.

Keep one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs if you cough.

Shall we send you a book on this subject, free?

Our Medical Department.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

"IRONING MADE EASY"

ELASTIC STARCH

A GREAT INVENTION
REQUIRES NO COOKING
MAKES COLLARS AND CUFFS STIFF AND NICE
AS WHEN FIRST BOUGHT NEW
PREPARED FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES ONLY

ONE POUND OF THIS STARCH WILL GO AS FAR AS A POUND AND A HALF OF ANY OTHER STARCH.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. C. HUBINGER BROS. CO.
KEOKUK, IOWA, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

This starch is prepared on scientific principles by men who have had years of practical experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. It is the only starch manufactured that is perfectly harmless, containing neither arsenic, alum or any other substance injurious to linen and can be used even for a baby powder.

For sale by all wholesale and retail grocers.

STANDARD DICTIONARY

\$1.00 A MONTH

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is the latest and the greatest dictionary of the English language. It is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as the perfection of literary endeavor. All scholars and all persons who are familiar with the facts know that it is truly, in fact as well as in name, the Standard Dictionary, and will remain so for many years to come. We are offering this unrivaled work on such liberal terms that no one need be without it. The complete work, in one superb volume, handsomely and strongly inclosed in full slipper binding, elegantly embossed and having the patent thumb index (for which an extra charge of 75c has heretofore been made), can now be had for \$1.50 in monthly installments. \$1.50 CASH with the order and the remaining \$11.00 in payments of \$1.00 each, prepaid, on receipt of the first payment. Write for order form and full information to

UNION DICTIONARY HOUSE, 93 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

"Cleanliness Is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sense Dictates the Use of

SAPOLIO

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, N. Y., has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul R. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder for tired, aching feet, to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample free to anyone who will write him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trademark and common law rights.

One Thing Lacking.

A young fellow who drank more than was good for him was advised by his friends to take the gold cure, but he refused. "But," protested his friends, "your physician says that if you keep on drinking you will surely soon go blind. Now, the question is simply this: Do you prefer being cured of the drink habit and retaining your sight, or do you prefer to keep on drinking and go blind?" The young man paced the floor for some time, and was in a brown study. Finally he turned to his friends, and with a resigned expression of countenance, replied: "Well, I guess I've seen about everything."

Shake Into Your Shoes

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

A Vain and Superstitious

There is a curious superstition in Venice that if a stranger dies in a hotel the number of his room will be lucky at the next lottery.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN.

SPANISH MOBS ASK BREAD, AND GET BULLETS.

Violent Demonstrations Are Reported Throughout Spain—Restaurants, Shops, and the Homes of Merchants Stoned by Hungry Crowds.

Many Killed or Wounded.

Dispatches indicate that the crisis in Spain has become intensified. The queen regent is rapidly losing the little popularity she has, and is now insolently referred to as "that Austrian woman." It is believed she would quit Spain at once should she believe that such a step would promote the interests of the infant king. Meanwhile the trouble in the provinces increases and the rioting may become a revolution. Thus far a number of persons have been killed and wounded and several buildings wrecked. In the financial world all is chaos. Ruins on banks everywhere prevail, and the funds withdrawn are being hoarded. The speech of Lord Salisbury in London enraged the Spaniards. They discern that with England in sympathy with America the other European powers will hesitate to act for Spain.

The outlook in Madrid grows darker every hour that passes. Reports of rioting in the provinces, and in most cases there has been bloodshed. A serious disturbance occurred at Caceres, and a still more violent demonstration took place at Leon, where large crowds of women and children paraded the streets crying, "Give us bread or work." These parades were joined by large numbers of men, and the disorder became greater. The mob stoned the restaurants, provision shops, and the houses of merchants, breaking doors and windows and seizing everything they could lay hands on. The civil guard called upon the crowd to disperse, but the demand was refused, whereupon the troops fired a volley into the mob. A mob of 10,000 persons rioted at Helguist and plundered houses on all sides. The police fired into the crowd. Eight thousand miners, who are on strike at Murcia, paraded the streets shouting "Death to the thieves." "Down with the oil dross." The mob tried to set fire to the railway station and a number of other buildings, but was unsuccessful. The mob then marched on Cartagena, where it was intercepted by troops, who fired upon and wounded several of the rioters.

All these disturbances are due to economic causes, to the great dearth of wheat and the consequent advance in the price of bread, and the closing of factories and workshops, owing to the complete paralysis of trade and the prohibitive prices of coal and raw materials. The government is adopting drastic measures to keep food in the country. A bill passed the cortes, to come into immediate operation, totally prohibiting export of wheat, flour and potatoes.

DOLE OFFERS HAWAII.

Makes Formal Tender of Islands to Uncle Sam.

President Dole has sent a long communication to President McKinley, offering to President McKinley, offering to transfer the Hawaiian islands to the United States for purposes of its war with Spain, and to furnish American ships of war in Pacific waters with large quantities of coal, supplies, and ammunition. This action was unexpected in Washington. There is a general sentiment in Congress favorable to the acceptance of the offer, and a Washington correspondent says that when it is formally received it is probable that the President will send to Congress a message recommending the passage of a bill granting him authority to act.

ODDS & ENDS

OF

SPORT

All records in baseball were broken Friday a week, when two National League teams were shut out without a base hit.

Jack Daly and Kid Lavigne are to tackle each other again in the latter end of May. This time they are to try conclusions at Long Island City.

Peter Jackson has retired from the ring, giving as a reason the statement that the youngsters like Jim Jeffries, who are coming up, "are too speedy for him."

Major Taylor, the colored cycle rider, is matched to ride against Jaap Eden, Kiser, Gardiner, Boulay and August Lehr, five races, each on a different track.

On March 21 the stallion Boyets trotted four miles in a race in Russia in 10:07 1/2. This performance lowers all records for the distance, not only in Europe, but America.

John C. Knowles, the century rider, who made a 60-century run in 1894, died at the Bellevue hospital, New York, last week from consumption, brought on by excessive riding.

There has been no let-up in the enmity between Tom Cooper and Eddie Bald. Shomer then ran at the Fountain Ferry track at Louisville, Ky., where Bald is, Cooper went to Cincinnati.

"There is a good deal of interest manifested in the coming contest between Jim Jeffries and Tim Sharkey in California, inasmuch as the winner is likely to be pitted against Peter Maher."

In his day Bobby Mathews, who died the other day, had no peer. He was the second pitcher to knock the art of curving the ball. The first to throw curve was Arthur Cummings. The pitching rules in those days called for a 45-foot distance. Bobby's curves furnished columns of sensations in the newspapers at the time.

Cardinal holder of the world's 24-hour record of 616 miles, is again in great form, and will make an attempt to ride even farther in the double revolution of the clock some time during the spring.

The League of American Wheelmen has secured the support of the State Department in pushing the claims for indemnity against Turkey for the death of Frank Lewis, the American cyclist, who was murdered by Kurds while making a lap of the world, and the Turkish government has indicated its willingness to pay an indemnity, but thinks \$40,000, the amount claimed, too high.

FOR WAR REVENUE.

Emergency Taxation Measure Is Approved by the House.

The war revenue bill passed the House Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock by a vote of 181 to 120. The affirmative vote was cast by the Republicans and Messrs. Cummings, Briggs and McEllan of New York, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, McAleer of Pennsylvania and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats. The negative votes were cast by the Democrats, Populists and Silver men and Messrs. Tierney of North Carolina and Thorpe of Virginia, Republicans. The point at difference was the proposed issue of \$500,000,000 of bonds, with the proceeds of which to obtain funds to carry on the war with Spain as fast, and whenever, it should be necessary.

The bill as finally passed contained important changes as follows:

Making the increased tax on beer apply to stocks placed in cold storage pending the passage of the bill; authorizing the sale of packages of fine-cut chewing, as well as of smoking, tobacco of two and two-thirds ounces; reducing the tax on tobacco dealers from \$24 and \$48 per annum to \$12 and \$24 respectively; exempting telegraph messages sent under frank from a tax; taxing promissory notes secured by mortgage on real estate 25 cents; making all telephone messages, upon which a toll is charged taxable at from 1 to 5 cents, according to the charge; taxing life insurance policies issued upon the industrial or weekly payment plan a cent for each unit of 5 cents of weekly payment; exempting co-operative assessment companies.

A new schedule of taxes on premiums paid for property insurance, which was also made to include policies of reinsurance and those issued upon profits and titles, was inserted—10 cents on all premiums between \$100 and \$500, and 5 cents on all exceeding \$500.

Warehouse receipts given for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower thereof in the usual course of business for sale are exempt.

The tax on proprietary medicines, articles or preparations selling at from 10 to 25 cents, was made one-half cent; the tax on each dollar package of chewing gum, or part thereof, 5 cents. Mineral waters were taxed one-quarter of a cent a pint.

The appropriation out of the tonnage tax receipt for the marine hospital service was reduced to \$550,000, and the minimum bond to be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury was reduced from \$50 to \$25, to bring the bonds within the reach of as many people as practicable.

Amendments rejected were offered by Mr. Handy of Delaware and others, reducing the amount of bonds authorized to be sold from \$500,000,000; by Mr. Lewis of Washington, making the bonds payable in standard gold or silver coin—108 to 130; by Mr. Brucker of Michigan, making the bonds payable at the option of the government in either gold or silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1—111 to 135; by Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, making them payable one-half in silver and one-half in gold; by Mr. Vincent of Kansas, making the rate of interest 1 per cent; by Mr. Barlow of California, making the bonds redeemable in lawful money instead of coin.

Mr. McMillin's income tax substitute for the bond issue was rejected—123 to 143.

The debate was participated in by Messrs. Dingley, Hopkins, Newlands, Shafroth, Walker, McMillin, Grosvenor and Berry.

DEATH IN A STORM.

Wild Wind Works Havoc in Many Northwestern States.

The tornado which swept across southeastern Dakota and northwestern Iowa Saturday night killed a number of people and wrecked a great amount of property. The death loss, so far as known, is eight and the property loss exceeds \$100,000.

But meager reports have been received. The towns touched were Valparaiso, Neb.; Elk Point and Richland, S. D.; and Sheldon, Alta. Akron, Maurice, Westfield, Hartley, Archer, Mallard, Whiting, Oto and Smithland, Iowa.

All along the path of the storm the buildings, for the most part small ones, were razed and considerable damage was done to crops.

The greatest property loss seems to have been at Maurice, where the Sioux City and Northern Railway depot, the St. Paul and Kansas City and Thompson Brothers' elevators, the local slaughterhouse and many residences were destroyed.

The Comic Side of The News

A portion of the Spanish fleet has been definitely located.

The Spaniards didn't even knock off that new coat of paint.

Admiral Sampson has reported to the harbor master of Matanzas.

So far no reports have reached us of an oversupply of volunteers in Spain.

At last we know something of how the American modern battleship works.

The shot fired half-way round the world has been heard at Madrid.

Now is the time to follow Hamlet's injunction: "Get thee to a gunnery."

When the cry came "To arms!" the patriotic girls were first to fall in.

That man Don Carlos is as fussy as a bully without a razor at a cake walk.

Those Spanish gunners at Matanzas evidently couldn't shoot the chutes well. Spain probably will recognize the beligerency of somebody or other pretty soon.

Spain evidently has been fooled by Col. Ingersoll's theory that suicide isn't a crime.

From evidence appearing, Senor Polk refuses to consider his mouth a closed incident.

Europe is making at least one stern demand upon America—she wants more wheat.

No matter how high the war tax is on whiskey, the old toppers will continue to "smile."

It must be admitted that many of the speeches in the Senate were sound and nothing else.

A New York man has swapped his wife for a gun. Evidently a pence-at-any-price man.

A CHEERFUL WOMAN.

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful, but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman, as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is 32 years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. To-day she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Early in the summer of 1897 I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the fifth box I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter Anna, 15 years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all suffering from any form of weakness and building a shattered system."

The Force of Example.

A certain eminent judge who was recently re-elected, when he was asked about the facility with which he turned from one case to another, replied that he had learned that from what he saw at a baptism of colored people when he was a boy. The weather was very cold, so that to immerse the candidates they were obliged to cut away the ice. It befell that when one of the female converts was dipped back in the water, the cold made her squirm about, and in a moment she had slipped from the preacher's hands and was down the stream under the ice. The preacher, however, was not disconnected. Looking up with perfect calmness at the crowd on the bank, he said: "Brethren, this sister hath departed—hand me down another."

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

When It Requires Tact.

It really requires a marvelous amount of tact to appear thankful at Christmas for something you didn't want.

Don't class hens as vegetables because of their crops.

THE DAWN OF WOMANHOOD.

Earnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers Who Have Daughters, and a Letter From Mrs. Dunmore, of Somerville, Mass.

The advent of womanhood is fraught with dangers which even careful mothers too often neglect.

One of the dangers to a young woman is belated menstruation. "The Lily droops on its stem and dies before its beauty is unfolded," or she may have entered into the perfection of womanhood with little apparent inconvenience or disorder of health. But suddenly the menses entirely cease.

Mother, public malady is taking hold of your daughter, and quick consumption may follow! Take in start steps to produce regular menstruation.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certain to assist nature to perform her regular duties, procure it at once; there are volumes of testimony from grateful mothers who have had their daughters' health restored by its use. If personal advice is desired, write quickly to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. It will be given you without charge, and it will be the advice of abundant experience and success.

Read the following from Mrs. CHARLES DEXMOR, 122 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.:

"I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a few months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pains; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect evil. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: a Woman's Remedy for Women's ills

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Pure vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all ailments of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, etc.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, inward flow, fullness of the bowels, heartburn, acidity, or sourness, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, flatulency or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dizziness, or fainting, or other symptoms of Perfection, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, or cold, or other symptoms.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 303, New York, for look of advice.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

3 yrs. in last war, 15 months in Mexico, etc., etc.

He Wanted the Moon.

When "Faust" was in rehearsal at the Lyceum, it is said that no end of difficulty was encountered over the Broken scene. The moon rises while the scene is in progress; and at rehearsal there was always something or other going wrong with the moon. Sometimes it rose too soon; sometimes it rose too late; sometimes it was too fast; sometimes it was too slow. Occasionally it refused to rise at all; and, to show that it was quite impartial, occasionally it would stick after it had risen and refuse to rise any higher. One day the moon had been more exasperating than usual, and Irving, in despair, left the stage to interview the refractory luminary himself. During the "wait" which followed, one lady, who was very tired, looked down appealingly from her perch on the Broken Mountain, and said to a gentleman who was standing at its base:

"Oh, Mr. X., what is it we're waiting for now?"

"Nothing much," was the reply.

"What Irving wants is a real moon, and they're gone to fetch it!"

The Death Rate.

While it is quite true that the proportion of deaths from malaria as an immediate cause is proportionally small, yet physicians are thoroughly convinced that it causes maladies of a fatal character, and begets dangerous nervous prostration. This malady is eradicated and prevented by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Driven to It.

Her husband had reproved her for her great loquacity:

"It will never trouble you again," in angry tones said she.

So she solemnly sat down—

On her face there was a frown—

And she never spoke or stirred

For an hour—then he heard

A report as from a bomb or a cannon—

Overloaded—

Drop the curtain—drop it slowly—she's exploded.

Cleveland Leader.

There is a Class of People

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

Aluminum Neckties.

Aluminum neckties are on sale. They are fastened to the collar button by a band round the neck, and are particularly recommended for summer wear, since they can be easily cleaned when soiled, while they are not perceptibly heavier than cotton, cambric or silk.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

The Japanese are capturing the match and umbrella trade in India and Burma.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

1000 BICYCLES

Exported from 1897 until now, New High Grade, all sizes, guaranteed, quality guaranteed. \$9.75 to \$17.00. 1 and 2 wheels, latest models, all sizes. \$3 to \$12. We ship on approval with no cash payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue. Reason for low prices. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them, and for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to earn a bicycle and make money.

K. C. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big 42 for unusual discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Prevents catarrhs, leukorrhea, and all other ailments of the female system.

THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

C. N. U. No 20 98

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

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHOLE LUNG FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures all kinds of Coughs in time. Sold by druggists.

Local Brevities

Miss Sallie Speer is able to be out again.
Wanted, a bright boy at The Standard office.

A. N. Morton has hung a large flag to the breeze.

Mrs. Adam Eppler has been very ill the past week.

Frank Davidson has had his residence and barn repainted.

Chelsea was visited by a rain, hail and thunder storm, Tuesday evening.

N. E. Freer has enlisted in Co. D first Michigan volunteer at Island Lake.

Mrs. J. C. Winans is having a cement walk laid on the north side of her residence lot.

C. J. Dewey will erect a new house on Middle street west. J. G. Hoover has the contract.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson will exchange pulpits with Rev. C. L. Adams of Adrian next Sunday.

Mechant of the Palace Bakery has the thanks of The Standard force for some very fine ice cream.

Mark Lowry is erecting a barn on his lot on Jefferson street, and will soon begin the erection of a residence.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold their annual flower festival at J. S. Manning's store on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

The concert that was to have been given at the M. E. church last evening was necessarily postponed until Wednesday evening, May 18.

Remember the school entertainment at the Epworth house, Chelsea, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. Change of program second evening.

The Michigan Central will give one of its regular week-end excursions to Grand Rapids, Saturday, May 14. Fare for round trip \$1.50. Train leaves Chelsea at 9:23 a. m.

An L. O. T. M. tea will be held at the residence of Mrs. Jabez Bacon, Tuesday afternoon, May 17. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the L. O. T. M., their families and friends.

Chelsea is represented among the regiments at Mobile. Tommy Wilkinson has enlisted with the Nineteenth Infantry and was stationed at Fort Wayne and will go to Mobile to join his regiment.

Died, on Monday evening, May 9, 1898, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. Schenk, Zenas Curtis, aged 80 years. The funeral was held at the house today at 2 p. m. Rev. J. S. Edmunds officiating.

The Taylor brothers and their families desire to thank the choir for singing, and all others who extended many favors, and sympathy to them in their late bereavement in the death and burial of their mother.

The Dexter Soldiers' Monument Association will give an excursion to Detroit via the Michigan Central, Saturday, May 14. Train will leave Chelsea at 7:30 a. m., returning leaves Detroit at 7 p. m. Fare for round trip \$1.15.

The meeting at the Congregational church Sunday evening in memory of the sailors of the Maine was attended by a large number of our citizens. The exercises consisted of singing by a male quartette and the choir, and addresses by the pastors of the various churches and Prof. Gifford.

S. A. Mapes & Co., funeral directors, will open their parlors in a few days. Every thing new and first-class. The best of service. Their funeral car is expected this week. Mr. S. A. Mapes has been studying and fitting himself for this work for some time and in a few days he will graduate from the leading college of embalming in the country. Farther notice will be given next week.

The Michigan Central has adopted one of the most beautiful and artistic trade-marks known to the railroad world. The design is of a winged female figure indicating speed, bearing above her a shield emblem with a view of a Michigan Central train at Niagara Falls, the crest of the shield being a great locomotive. On a tablet below appear the names of the principal cities touched by the line.

The officers of the County Christian Endeavor Association for the coming year are: President, Howard Bartlett, Saline; vice president, W. J. Cleaver, Willy; secretary and treasurer, A. Oline Latson, Webster; junior superintendent, Miss L. Townsend, Chelsea; missionary superintendent, Jenny E. Crozier, Ann Arbor; executive committee, Francis Goodrich Ypsilanti, Prof. G. P. Coler, Ann Arbor, Katherine Haarer, Chelsea.

Albert Hindelang of Chelsea was in town Monday, looking up a place to start a barber shop.—Stockbridge Sun.

There is considerable talk of organizing a mutual fire insurance company among the farmers of western Washtenaw county.

Labor Commissioner Cox announces that the number of suicides in this state for the nine months ending April 18 exceeded that for any previous year in the history of Michigan. The total number was 143. Nearly 50 per cent of them are believed to have been due to financial troubles.

Are our farmer friends aware that the law allows them to pay one-fourth of their highway tax by putting out trees in front of their property "and that 25 cents will be allowed on highway taxes for each tree so planted." If one-fourth of the tax can be so paid each year, in a few years every roadside would be shaded. The law requires that they will be planted six feet apart and the commissioner may require that fifty trees may be planted in each road district each year.

Wherever two or more old soldiers are assembled together, there will be found young America listening to the stories of other war days as related by the veterans, and comments on the present situation. As a rule the veterans have not been anxious for war, knowing by sad experience the horrors and hardships of active hostilities; yet should their services be needed to aid in maintaining our national honor, they will be found ready to do their whole duty.—Ex.

The following is a report of school district number 11, township of Sylvan, for the month ending May 6, including those whose standing in scholarship and deportment has been 90 or above. The star indicates that the pupil has been neither absent nor tardy during the month. Luther Drake, Lena Goetz,* Austin Easterle,* Andrew Oesterle,* Olla Wackenhut,* Carrie Oesterle, Vivian McDaid, Mary Goetz,* Charlie Dean, Lola Hoenberger, Lizzie Blach,* Arthur Oesterle,* Percy McDaid,* Adam Mohrluk,* Eddie Easterle,* Carrie Forner, teacher.

Epworth League Anniversary.

The Epworth League will hold its anniversary exercises at the M. E. church Sunday, May 15. The following will be the program:

6:00 a. m.—Sunrise service, led by Florence Bachman.
10:30 a. m.—Sermon, Rev. C. L. Adams.
6:30 p. m.—Devotional service, led by Nellie Hall.
7:30 p. m.—Address, Rev. C. L. Adams.

Market Report.

The market the past two weeks has been peculiar and irregular beyond all former experiences. The differences between red and white wheat and between the grades were never before so great. It is the temporary pushing of No. 2 red by the gamblers on the May deal far above the milling basis of all other grades. A large amount of white and mixed wheat has been bought here the past week at \$1.20 per bushel, which is the top for milling purposes. A large amount of red wheat that would grade No. 2 has been bought for \$1.35 to apply on the May deal. That is likely to be settled within a few days after which the large difference between red and white will disappear and red will have to get down to milling price. All markets have been firm and advancing until now they begin to show signs of weakening and it is very probable that the top has been reached. There is from ten to fifteen thousand bushels to come to this market yet and it will all come in soon after corn planting. Rye has advanced, but is nearly all in and is nominal at 65 cents per bushel. Oats have advanced some and now 33 cents are offered in this market. Clover seed \$2.50. Potatoes 50 cents. Beans have rallied from their late dullness and \$1 per bushel for country stock is now offered. Butter 12 cents. Eggs 8 cents. Trade has been good and receipts free for some weeks but will be dull now till after corn comes in. An occasional lot of wool comes in and brings from 15 to 20 cents per pound, being all unwashed.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Glazier & Stimson, druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c, and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Personal Mention

J. J. Rafferty spent Friday at Jackson. Wm. Barr of Saline spent Sunday at this place.

H. Calkins of Dexter was a Chelsea visitor Monday.

Mrs. S. Harrington of Dexter spent the first of the week here.

Emil Kantelehn of Jackson spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Ormsby of Pontiac called on friends here this week.

Rev. W. P. Considine and his father visited Island Lake, Wednesday.

Mrs. T. E. Sullivan of Hillsdale is the guest of her parents in Lyndon.

Misses Margaret and Anna Miller were Detroit visitors the first of the week.

H. H. Fenn, who has been traveling in the west, is at home for a short vacation.

Hiram Lighthall is at Port Huron attending the meeting of the Grand Lodge, K. of P.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoag of Oxford, Ind., were the guests of relatives here this week.

Mrs. W. G. Howland and children of St. Louis, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Bush.

Mrs. W. E. Canfield of Detroit has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Chase the past week.

Capt. John Considine of Detroit was the guest of his son, Rev. W. P. Considine, the first of the week.

G. J. Crowell and daughters, Nina and Mrs. D. H. Wurster, spent several days of the past week at Brighton.

If you want 12 chrysanthemums for 50c, no two alike, send to C. A. Skidmore, Stockbridge and they will be delivered to John Farrell's free.

Why don't you pay the printer?

CALL AT THE NEW

Wagon and General Repair Shop

For prices on new hand made Road Carts, Road Wagons, Lumber Wagons and Buggies. All goods made to order that don't prove as bargained for may be returned and money refunded. Also

Syracuse Plows, Drags and Cultivators.

FOR SALE.

ADAM G. FAIST

In the Hirth Building.

New Spring Millinery!

We have on hand a full line of new Spring Millinery.

STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE

Call and see them.

ELLA M. CRAIG.

OVER POSTOFFICE.

NEW STOCK

of men's, boy's and children's

SHOES

In Tan, Chocolate and Black. New goods and new prices. Come and see me before buying. I want to make a price for your consideration.

J. MAST.

All Styles and Sizes for Every Kind of Foot.

The Genuine All Bear this Trade-Mark. Beware of Imitations.



Anyone in need of a

BUGGY,

ROAD WAGON.

SURRY OR

FARM WAGON,

will find a complete stock at our new store on Middle street west.

CULTIVATORS AND CORN TOOLS.

A full line of cultivators and corn tools.

W. J. KNAPP.

FOUND—A pair of kid gloves. Can be found at Matthew Schwickerath's.

OUR QUALITY and PRICES make it expensive for you to buy elsewhere.

We Cut the Best Cheese

and Sell the Finest Coffees and Teas.

Try our Mikado Sun Dried Tea, or if you are a lover of English Breakfast try our Congu English Breakfast, the finest tea the world produces.

JAMORI

Our 25-cent coffee still touches the spot and is making us customers every day. We have other grades at 20c, 15c and 10c a pound all good values.

This store is headquarters for Fresh Vegetables and all kinds of Fruits.

We ask you to visit this store we want you to see what we are doing.

FREEMAN'S

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

That \$22 Team Harness Complete at C. Steinbach's.

All kinds of Light Double and Single Harness at prices that defy competition.

Do you contemplate buying a

SURREY, BUGGY, PLATFORM OR ROAD WAGON?

Then call and see my large stock and get prices.

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

CHAS. STEINBACH.

DEWEY DID IT

WE ARE DOING IT EVERY DAY AT

Giving the best goods at lowest prices and everything new and up-to-date.

LACE CURTAINS

Owing to the lateness of the season and by closing out small lots of Lace Curtains bought direct from the Importers, we were able to buy them at a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent on all Lace Curtains they had in stock and we will offer them accordingly. We are showing a fine line of

Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per pair

DRAPERIES

We have in stock a good assortment of Draperies, all new, this seasons manufacture and patterns and they range in price from \$1.50 to \$5.00. If you need anything in Draperies we can supply every possible demand.

CORNICE POLES AND FIXTURES

We have a very complete line in up-to-date Cornice Poles and Fixtures and we can surely please everybody and the prices are right, 19 to 50 cents.

WINDOW SHADES

We are offering a line of plain window shades, complete 15c, 25c and 35c Plain and Figured End Shades. We have in plain and figured ends, a large stock, consisting of all the latest fads in colorings, patterns in lace, insertion and fringe trimmings.

SHADE PULLS—In Silk, Nickel, Bronze and Brass from 2 to 10c each. Extension Vestibule Rods, complete 10 cents.

MATTINGS

We have just made a purchase of the largest line of Floor Mattings ever shown in Western Washtenaw County, and at prices that are far below the regular wholesale prices. In order to move this large quantity of FLOOR MATTINGS AT ONCE we are going to offer them at prices that will be a saving from 25 to 33 per cent.

CARPETS

The manufacturers having over estimated the demand for carpets this season and finding that they have large stocks of fine All-Wool Ingrain Carpets on their hands, are now offering great inducements to retailers to close out the large surplus stocks, and as we have had an extra ordinary LARGE SALE OF CARPETS this spring and being in position to take advantage of these offers, we are now daily receiving new first-class ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS, consisting of Lowell, Hartford and Empire weaves. Notwithstanding the fact that wool has about doubled in price, we shall continue to sell ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS at the same prices as other retailers paid for the same class of goods earlier in the season.

All-Wool Carpets 45 cents per yard.

All-Wool Carpets 50 cents per yard.

When taken into consideration that we are not carrying a store full of "old shop worn goods," but we are always in the market for bargains and everything that is new and up-to-date merchandise. Can you afford to do your trading elsewhere? Every article we advertise today is new and up-to-the-times, and real bargains.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

We have taken the agency for Howard W. Spurr Coffee Co., of Boston, and we will furnish their favorite

REVERE BRAND

of Coffee for any entertainment free. Come and free. Come and let us know when you have a social.

H. L. WOOD & CO.

BRUSHES.

Pins, Needles, Threads, Shoe-strings, Tooth Brushes, Hand Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Stove Brushes, Brush Brooms, Good Brushes, All kinds of Brushes at

JOHN FARRELL'S

PURE FOOD STORE.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. H. HOOVER, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

IS A PROMINENT MAN.

IDENTITY OF A BURGLAR ARRESTED IN OHIO.

Recent Attempted Crime and the Developments Following Give To a Thrilling Sensation—Vandals' Desecrate a New Jersey Cemetery.

Well-Known Citizen's Double Life.

Back of the recent arrest of a man giving his name as James at Gallipolis, Ohio, on the charge of burglary and the subsequent arrest of Mrs. Pratt of Toledo, is a sensational story. The alleged burglar is named O. Ladd, a prominent Toledo real estate man, who has a wife and two daughters. A sister of Ladd says she knows of his infatuation for the handsome widow, but the wife was in ignorance of the intrigue. Mrs. Lewis, whose house was the robber's goal, is worth \$75,000. Mrs. Pratt is her daughter by adoption and her only heir. Marshall Kuhn of Gallipolis was shown a picture of Ladd and declared it was that of the man in jail there. He said: "I am confident the couple were in a conspiracy to rob Mrs. Lewis, who always keeps a large sum of money in the house, and if the coast was clear they intended to kill the woman." A hint was given the police that an attempt was to be made to rob Mrs. Lewis and possibly murder her. The man arrested, said to be Ladd, was caught with a piece of gas pipe in his hands, and when searched had a revolver, dirt and mask in his possession. The window had been left open downstairs, so he could easily have effected an entrance. Mrs. Pratt and Ladd had been seen to meet several times recently and they were being watched. Ladd is shrewd and Mrs. Pratt is considered deep and designing. She refuses to say a word.

National League Standings.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

Baltimore	8	2	Pittsburgh	7	3
Cincinnati	11	3	Philadelphia	5	7
Cleveland	10	5	New York	5	7
Brooklyn	7	5	Louisville	5	11
Chicago	8	5	Washington	3	9
Boston	8	7	St. Louis	2	10

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

	W. L.		W. L.
Indianapolis	10 1	Milwaukee	5 7
St. Paul	11 2	Minneapolis	4 7
Columbus	6 4	Omaha	3 9
Kansas City	6 6	Detroit	1 10

Desecrate a Cemetery.

The police of Bloomfield, N. J., and citizens generally are greatly aroused by the actions of vandals, who in the Bloomfield cemetery upset nearly 200 headstones from as many graves and broke monuments and marble slabs, some being ruined. The most damage was done to the most beautiful part of the cemetery, where the costly stones were not only thrown down and broken, but flowers were uprooted and tossed about and the graves were otherwise desecrated. The damage will not be less than \$2,000.

Killed While Playing Spaniard.

As a result of a mimic battle between the United States and Spain by American and Polish boys from 12 to 16 years of age in Canton, W. Va., a day or two ago, John Keprosky is dead and eleven youngsters are locked up on the charge of causing his death. The boys organized two forces, the Poles representing Spain, in charge of a fortress. Keprosky was sent out to reconnoiter. He was called upon by the storming party to surrender, but refused, and was shot in the abdomen by one of the American boys.

NEWS NUGGETS.

A Spanish spy caught tampering with the magazine on the cruiser St. Paul has been arrested and will be tried.

S. A. Northway, Congressman from the nineteenth district, was unanimously renominated by Republicans at Warren, Ohio.

The steam yacht Windward has been formally presented to Lieut. Peary by Lieut. A. B. Armitage, who represented the donor.

Negroes at Springfield, Ohio, chased the proprietors of a museum from the city because they exhibited the embalmed remains of two negro murderers lynched at Birmingham, Ala. The police had to disperse the mob.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, the United States court gave the McCornick Harvester Company judgment in two cases charging infringement of patent cases against the Autman Reaper Company and another against Miller, Autman & Co., both of Ohio.

A dispatch from Free Town, Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, says: The rebellion which grew out of the dissatisfaction of the natives with the hut tax has spread to Shomway, in the Sherbro district. The headquarters of the American missionaries have been burned by the insurgents. A detachment of police has been sent to the assistance of the members of the mission.

The first action under the new Canadian labor law has been begun in Toronto, Ont. There is a strike going on in a large boot and shoe factory, the proprietor of which imported a number of hands from the United States to replace the strikers. The latter have begun an action to compel J. D. King, the proprietor, to pay the \$1,000 penalty for bringing in aliens and to send the American workmen home again.

The free silver Republican State committee of Kansas has issued a call for the State convention, to nominate a State ticket, for June 15.

The past winter has been a very favorable one for range cattle, which have come through fat and strong. There have been no severe weather losses in the winter mountain district.

Burglars broke into the Farmers and Merchants' bank of Humphreys, Mo., and blew open the safe, but the officers of the bank have not made public what was taken. Their doors were opened the next morning for business.

EASTERN.

New York has exceeded its debt limit by over \$50,000,000.

Wilson & Harton, woolen manufacturers at Pittsfield, Mass., assigned.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York celebrated his silver jubilee the other day.

Having lost her fortune by speculation, Mrs. Jessie Morrison attempted to commit suicide in New York by drinking carbolic acid.

At New Haven, Conn., Winston Townsend was run down by a bicyclist and instantly killed. Young Townsend was the son of Judge W. K. Townsend.

John Y. McKane has spent his last day in Sing Sing prison. He has been released after having served four years and two months for violating the election laws at Coney Island.

A report was circulated in Pittsburgh, Pa., on that is considered reliable authority that a combination of the Arduelle coffee and the Havemeyer sugar interests has been about completed.

At Camden, N. J., the jury in the case of Eli Shaw, charged with the murder of his grandmother last October, returned a verdict of not guilty. Shaw is also charged with the murder of his mother and will shortly be tried for this crime.

Attachments were placed on the property of the Northampton, Mass., Cycle Company and the Haddad Machinery Company by R. V. Woodbury for small amounts, as a result of the failure and disappearance of Lewis Warner, president of the Hampshire County Bank.

The wrestling match at Madison Square Garden, New York, between Ernest Roeber and Yousif, the champion of the Sultan of Turkey, was declared a no contest.

The decision was a forced one, the police interfering in a general row, in which trainers and helpers were the leading figures.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central-Railway has appointed J. M. Toney assistant to the president, and H. J. Hayden, second vice-president, will hereafter represent the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and its allied lines on the board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

Lewis Warner, president of the New Hampshire County National Bank of Northampton, Mass., is missing, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest on a charge of having embezzled large sums of the bank's money. The directors of the bank authorized a statement that the bank would be closed pending an investigation.

So far as can be learned among the cotton manufacturers at Fall River, Mass., the closing of the large iron works cotton plant will not lead other local cotton factories to shut down. Although the selling prices are the lowest in mill history it is believed that the factories are being run, not at a profit, but as a defensive measure against Southern competition.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota, at Bismarck, has passed on the first important divorce appeal on the ground that the plaintiff was not a bona fide resident of the State, and not only reversed the finding of the lower court, but ordered the case dismissed.

The postoffice at Pepper's station, Ohio, was looted by burglars. The postmaster has refused to make public the exact extent of the loss. A general store and a mill were also entered in practically the same way and a large amount of property secured.

At Monroe, O., Mrs. Charles Harkrader shot and killed her husband. They were married but two months ago. She dreamed that the officers had come to draft her husband into the army, and she took his revolver from under his pillow and began to shoot. She is subject to somnambulism.

At Jerico, in Cedar County, Mo., a tornado killed thirteen persons outright and fatally injured five or six more. The Methodist Church and several other houses were totally destroyed. Twelve houses were blown over at Walnut Grove, and one woman fatally injured. Waukegan, a village in Hickory County, suffered seriously from the same storm. Telephone wires are down.

Almost the entire business portion of Loosetown, Ind., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The torch was applied to Joseph McCrete's saloon. Shirley & Co., implement dealers, lost \$14,000. The Baptist Church and postoffice were burned. Other heavy losses are: Larkin Bros., general merchants, \$2,500; George Shirley, general merchant, \$2,000; G. A. Walker, druggist, \$2,000; J. E. Porter, jeweler, \$1,000. About twenty other business houses were destroyed. The total loss amounts to nearly \$60,000.

Four coal miners, all Poles, were ambushed as they were on their way to the Dillonvale, O., mines. Stephen Geatsky was shot through the lungs; John Matushok was shot through the back and John Manuk was seriously wounded. Another miner, who was not known, was shot in the breast. The coal diggers declare the shooting was done by strikers who were not in favor of returning to work. A few hours after the shooting John McNeal was lodged in jail. He is thought to have been connected with the shooting, but his fellow miners believe him innocent and are looking in other quarters for the guilty parties. The thousands of foreigners in the district are thoroughly aroused and should trouble break out the State will have to be asked for help. The local constabulary being in a pinch for the Poles and Hungarians, who are clamoring for vengeance.

Not for years has the Northwest been so short of wheat as now. Country stocks have reached a very low point, there being probably less than 2,000,000 bushels held at this time by country houses, only a very small portion of which is contract wheat. This explains why the Minneapolis wheat market advanced over 20 cents in one week. The wheat to fill contracts is not in sight. Not for years have Northwestern millers had to meet such a situation. High premiums have been paid for choice milling wheat. Arthur took a good deal of this wheat to Chicago. Letter bought about 3,000,000 bushels and put it in store in Minneapolis and Duluth. Out of the country supply must go the wheat for country milling, which increases the tightness of the situation, with no new wheat to come for grading until September. A supply for about seven weeks must be found. Minneapolis mills are grinding over 1,000,000 a week and Duluth mills are adding to this consumption. Minneapolis and Duluth together only have 12,000,000 of all public hooves, as against over

20,000,000 last year. In view of this somewhat startling situation there are not a few who predict \$1.50 for May and July wheat in Minneapolis.

Paul Prinz of Chicago sent his two little sons on an errand to the store the other evening. One of them was killed by the wheels of a trolley car. The other was maimed so badly that it is feared he cannot recover. Determination for vengeance took possession of the crowd which witnessed the accident and it fought with and pursued for a mile the conductor and motorman while the crushed body of the dead lay beneath the wheels. A street railway wrecking crew was mobbed and driven from the scene of the death and injury twice; then the car was stoned until every window pane was shattered, cushions were torn to pieces and paint was marred. Conductor and motorman saved themselves only by locking themselves inside the car barn. The police struggled for an hour to suppress the riot. The boys were returning from the store to their home, and attempted to cross Ashland avenue at Broadway street. The trolley car bore down on them just as they stepped on the south-bound track. Bewildered by the glare of the headlights, the boys trembled, sprang forward, fell back, hesitated, and then as they stood squarely between the rails the car struck them. Little Paul, 3 years old, was hurled to one side. Vincent, 5 years old, was thrown ahead and his small unconscious form fell across a rail. The big trolley car, in spite of the motorman, shot ahead, crushed out the remaining life, wound up the clothing in the brake and stopped. The body lay under a wheel. Johnson and Nolan rendered themselves to the police, but the officials did not detain them, considering the death and injury accidental.

SOUTHERN.

A young negro named Archie Peaks, living ten miles north of Greenville, Miss., hanged himself from the roof of his father's kitchen. Peaks was in love and when told that he would probably be called upon to fight in the war with Spain said he would rather die than leave his Rosa.

The town of Mobeetie, Tex., was almost totally destroyed by a cyclone. Four persons were killed and three fatally injured. Fifteen were painfully injured. All country buildings were wrecked. The property loss is \$35,000. The town is the county seat of Wheeler County and has a population of 200.

The London Times' correspondent at Hong Kong says: "Owing to dissatisfaction among the dynasty there is some reason to believe that the imperial court is preparing to migrate from Peking to Si Nuan Fu capital of a department in the province of Shen Zhi, and relies on Gen. Wang Pu Ching's army to cover the removal."

The Spring Hill camp, at Mobile, Ala., was distressed by the suicide of First Lieut. Rowland C. Hill of Company C, Twentieth Infantry. He had been standing in front of his tent talking to other officers, having his revolver in hand. As he turned away he raised the revolver and shot himself through the head back of the left ear. He died instantly. Lieut. Hill had been acting queerly for several days. His health had not been good since he suffered from chagrin over some years ago, while detailed on topographical work in Central America, in connection with the Inter-Oceanic Railway. He became despondent when the Twentieth second was ordered away to Tampa, and was heard frequently to mutter: "They won't let me go." He said he was satisfied he would not be allowed to go to Cuba. This idea seemed to control him and apparently to mislead him. Lieut. Hill was a native of Muscatine, Iowa, and graduated in 1881 at West Point. He was promoted in 1890 and was to have been made captain in a few days. He was 41 years old. His wife is now visiting her mother in Columbus, O. His father was killed in the battle of Nashville in 1864.

WASHINGTON.

Prof. John B. Moore has qualified at the State Department in Washington as Assistant Secretary of State.

The war revenue bill passed the House in Washington by a vote of 181 to 129, six Democrats voting with the Republicans. There were no exciting incidents attending its passage.

From the estate of Daniel Payorweather of the Columbia University has received a gift of \$300,000. Another donation of \$75,000 has come to the university for the establishment of a fellowship of music.

The passage of the emergency war appropriation bill was the feature of Monday's action by the House at Washington. The naval appropriation bill, with the Senate amendment providing for the payment of officers of the navy for the use of their inventions by the Government, was reported from the conference and passed.

FOREIGN.

A dreadful state of affairs prevails in Porto Rico. In the interior of the island people are perishing of starvation, and smallpox is epidemic and fatal.

England has ordered two more cruisers to Santiago de Cuba, with 2,000 troops. She also manifests great activity in completing her fortifications at Kingston, Jamaica.

The White Star line steamer Majestic, Captain Smith, has been in collision with a Liverpool quay, damaging her stern, breaking several of her plates and causing her to leak.

Broad riots continue in various parts of Italy, and the cabinet, including most of the authority which it retained under the conventions with the railroad and navigation companies, has decided to reduce the transport rates on articles of consumption 50 per cent.

The British farmer is looking forward to large profits from the war. Wheat has been selling for the last few days at from \$10 to \$12.50 a quarter, while in the corresponding period in 1895 the price was just over \$5. The price of bread is rising, and many wonder how a dealer can afford to sell the loaves of the British workingman's bread at the increase continues.

The Brazilian Congress was opened at Rio de Janeiro with the reading of the message of the president, Gen. Campos Sales, in which he expressed the hope that the British Guiana boundary question would be settled without arbitration. Conflicting the message said the president had refused to receive the treaty with the United States, though the Government of the United States had asked for its ratification on account of the great loss of life and property recorded during the day 1895. Days

ing that period it appears receipts were 312,000,000 milreis, against 344,989,371 milreis in 1896. The expenses in 1897 were 315,444,000 milreis. The receipts of 1898 are now estimated at 338,120,000 milreis.

IN GENERAL.

Excessive rainfall and cold weather have retarded the growth of crops in most of the central and eastern States.

The Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco is in receipt of advices from its agent at Dawson City confirming the report of a new rich strike at the mouth of Ainsley creek, eighteen miles up the Yukon from that place.

A carriage containing William Peters, Edward Linstead, Mrs. Walter York, Mrs. James Miller, and a child was struck by a gravel train at Lundy's crossing, Ont. The men and women were instantly killed, but the child escaped with a big gash in its head.

Americans will continue to smoke Havana cigars for some time yet, though the supply of tobacco from Cuba is cut off. "All the big factories have enough material on hand to keep their workmen busy and the market supplied for several months," said L. Sanchez, a New York manufacturer. "We will receive our supply when exportation was resumed last January, and there is enough on hand and in the market now to keep us going for a long time. If we run out before the war ends we will have to take Mexican stock."

News has reached San Francisco of a terrible explosion of powder that was being carried by pack train to Col. Dan Burns' Candelaria mine in Mexico. The explosion took place on the road near San Vicente, State of Sinaloa. The pack train was unusually large. It consisted of over 110 mules, and the attendants numbered some forty Mexicans. A part of the freight consisted of ammunition, caps and boxes of powder. It is reported that 218 boxes of powder and 20,000 caps exploded with such force that fifteen men and sixty mules were killed.

R. G. Dun Company's weekly review of trade says: "Hostilities have not as yet changed last week's conditions. There is much postponement of orders by men who do not know what they are waiting for, and much restriction of loans by banks, which are abundantly strong. All this checks new business, and yet the volume of transactions through clearing houses is 8 per cent larger than in the same week of 1892, with no foreign trouble. But this increase would be much larger but for speculative stagnation. New York clearings being 2.1 per cent smaller than in 1892. Railroads are doing a great business, 5.7 per cent larger than in 1892. In April earnings thus far and 13.9 larger than last year. Confusing accounts about the great industries cannot cause surprise, in view of the contradictory influence of monetary stringency curtailing many orders, heavy orders by Government in many branches and after temporary conditions have passed business is going to be better. The assumption of iron is still the greatest ever known. The cotton manufacture has been helped by some Government contracts. Woolen manufactures are doing rather better. Sales of wool are about a sixth of last year's for April. Failures for the week have been 202 in the United States, against 237 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 40 last year."

After a battle with fire for over nine hours the crew of the wooden steamer Servia were forced to see their ship go down in Lake Superior. The shipwrecked men were taken on board the steamer Alberta, and carried to the Soo. The Servia loaded corn for Kingston at Duluth, and had in tow the schooner F. D. Ewen, with a similar cargo. The steamer Argonaut was sighted from the Servia flying signals of distress, as her machinery was disabled. A line was given the Argonaut from the Ewen, and with her additional tow the Servia was started on her voyage again. Two hours later fire broke out on the Servia in the forward end. In spite of the efforts of the crew the blaze gained headway steadily. The steamer Alberta left the Canadian Pacific line, bound up, arrived on the scene at this time. The combined efforts of all the crews were not sufficient to master the fire, however. The dry corn of the cargo added a fierce fuel to the flames, and the heat was terrific. When it was seen that nothing more could be done the order to abandon ship was given and all hands made for the Alberta, which was still lying alongside. A few minutes after the steamer was deserted she sank, going down bow first. The Alberta then took the Argonaut and Ewen in tow and assisted them to reach Wausika Bay. The Servia belonged to the Hawgood & Avery firm, hailing from Cleveland.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.19 to \$1.21; corn, No. 2, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 64c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, common to choice, 60c to 80c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$2.60 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 64c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.07 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.25 to \$4.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.11 to \$1.13; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 64c.

Tolledo—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.11 to \$1.13; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 64c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, common to choice, 60c to 80c per bushel.

Chicago—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.19 to \$1.21; corn, No. 2, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 64c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, common to choice, 60c to 80c per bushel.

WHEAT GOES TO \$1.50.

MAY OPTION RISES 20 CENTS IN TWO DAYS.

Wild Scenes Enacted on the Chicago Board of Trade—Removal of Duties by France and Italy Was the Main Cause of Advance.

Scramble for Bread Abroad.

Chicago special:

The most sensational rise in wheat for many years was scored on the Chicago Board of Trade Thursday. May wheat closed at \$1.50 a bushel, or 20 cents over Wednesday's close, when 10 cents was added. Excitement was intense. July wheat closed at \$1.02 1/2 after going up to \$1.03.

A succession of sensational features, almost unparalleled within the recollection of veteran traders, marked the session. Cabled reports of half-starved and crazed inhabitants of the provinces of Spain and Italy breaking through the ranks of armed soldiers in a mad scramble for bread were officially confirmed on "Change. Following closely upon the heels of the French removal of the import duty on wheat, Italy took similar action. "Bread riots" were reported in Rome and the provinces of Italy. Agitation was rife in the German Reichstag for the removal of the import duty by that Government, and rumor had it that Russia is contemplating the prohibition of grain exports.

War is only partially to blame for the tension in the wheat market. Italy's famine cannot be regarded as due to the international encounter, and yet the streets of Rome are pictured as thronged with famished people vainly crying for bread. The same cry is echoed in the provinces of France. That the latter country is very closely pressed was evident by its taking the lead in wiping out the import duty. In Russia the small stocks are engaging the attention of the Government with a view of restricting exports. The German Government is now agitating the removal of the duty on grain. According to dispatches received the food situation in Spain is fraught with the greatest of peril to the present dynasty.

While May wheat advanced in one bound from \$1.30 to \$1.37 at the opening, it rallied with equal speed to \$1.31, but rallied back to \$1.35 within two hours after the opening. Just before the closing hour it again soared when the high figure of the day was reached. The closing was at highest point, \$1.50. The excitement in the wheat pit was intense. July wheat was not behind in the procession and made a record for the season by selling up to the dollar mark. That option closed Wednesday at 88 1/2 c, opened Thursday at 9 1/2 c and was offered up to \$1.06 1/2, before it sank back again to 90 1/2 c. September wheat was also on the upward grade.

Big Jump in Liverpool.

Liverpool's advance Thursday was over 8 cents a bushel. London also gave an additional upward screw to the market. One of the biggest surprises was the information that Minneapolis had received inquiries for wheat from Hong-Kong. Heretofore Hong-Kong has never been compelled to come further than San Francisco. The Pacific coast is in the throes of a wheat famine on account of the failure of the crop there. San Francisco advises that all the wheat in that section of the country must be held for home consumption and none can be sold for export.

ARMY AND NAVY TERMS.

Information Useful to Those Who Read the Newspapers.

Just now, when everybody is interested in the movements of the army and navy, the average reader is not unlikely to be confused with the multiplicity of terms and titles employed in the newspapers. He may make the mistake, for instance, of thinking that a captain in the navy is the equal in rank of a captain in the infantry, or that a captain in the infantry is a bigger man than a naval lieutenant. He may be interested to know that there are two kinds of squadrons, one which runs on land and one which travels on the water; that a regiment of artillery consists of twelve batteries of six guns each, and that a regiment of cavalry is composed of twelve troops, two or more of which form a squadron. The relative rank of the officers of the army and navy and the divisions in the formation of these two branches of the service are as follows:

Army.	Navy.
General or commandant.	Admiral.
Major general.	Vice admiral.
Brigade general.	Rear admiral.
Colonel.	Commodore.
Lieutenant colonel.	Captain.
Major.	Lieutenant commander.
Captain.	Lieutenant.
First lieutenant.	Master.
Second lieutenant.	Ensign.

Divisions of the Army.

Squad. A subdivision of a company, commanded by sergeant or corporal.

Platoon. Half of a company, commanded by a sergeant.

Company. Not more than 100 men, commanded by a captain.

Battalion. Four companies, commanded by a major.

Regiment. Three battalions, commanded by a lieutenant colonel.	
Brigade. Two or more regiments, commanded by a brigadier general.	
Division. Two or more brigades, commanded by a major general.	
Corps. Two or more divisions, commanded by a lieutenant general.	

Division of the Navy.

Squadron. A subdivision of a fleet employed in particular service.

Flotilla. A fleet of small vessels.

Task force. A large number of war vessels under the command of a single officer.

In view of the probable fact that much of the present war news will come from the sea, the terms used in naval affairs are of particularly novel interest to an inland people.

News of Minor Note.

The Mormon colonies in Old Mexico are to be connected by telephone lines.

The Prince of Wales presided at the centennial of the battle of Great Britain's military proclamation.

American transportation companies are asking the Government for Gatling guns with which to equip their steamers.

James Adams, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Richmond, Ky., has been assigned to Walter Bennett, president of the Madison National Bank. Liabilities, \$25,000; assets, about \$35,000.

PULSE of the PRESS.

Praise of a Nation.

The great achievement of the Asiatic squadron has made the end of the conflict look comparatively near.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

It shows the superiority of the Americans to the Spaniards and the utter futility of Spain's resisting a power like the United States.—Nashville American.

It was as if a Spanish squadron had entered New York harbor and fought our ships inside of Sandy Hook, exposed to the fire of our land batteries as well as of the fleet.—New York Tribune.

It is the old story of Spanish cowardice and incapacity. Not once in three centuries has Spain won a fight on the water which was important enough to have the slightest effect on her fortunes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Commodore Dewey has won a great victory—one that will have a salutary effect, not only upon Spain, but upon the European powers watching the movements of the United States with veiled hostility.—Indianapolis Journal.

This is just what the American people have been expecting to hear from their gallant navy. Wherever the big guns roar from American decks the people of the republic have confidence that they will speak in triumphant tones for freedom and human rights.—Detroit Free Press.

The moral effect of the victory will be enormous. It will be a blow to the absurd "haughtiness" and ignorant arrogance of the decadent nation which we have been called upon to chastise. It will give Spanish sympathizers in Europe something serious to think about.—New York World.

The Spaniard as a fighter, whether on the land or on the sea, is no match for the American, and this will be proved in the Pacific if Spain's crack warships shall ever come within range of our squadrons under Sampson and Schley.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Call to Arms.

In sight of war, disagreement has vanished, and the country is one, with all its force and determination in support of the administration for the success of American arms.—New York Sun.

History cannot fail to record that in this uprising of the people for justice, humanity and a lasting peace, the United States has assumed the highest possible level in international affairs.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Without the formal declaration promulgated by Congress, the war would actually and naturally date from last Thursday. The declaration, however, removes all doubt, and settles the point beyond question.—New York Herald.

The formal declaration of war by Congress is a victory and vindication for those who have for months contended that this nation could not stand longer in the sight of God and let the massacre of a whole people go on.—New York Journal.

In this high resolution the country is united as never before on the eve of war, and history will be searched in vain for a nation which has endured war with a cause so free from ambition or a regard so small for material interests.—Philadelphia Press.

The way to bring peace now is to push the war until we shall conquer a peace. The nation should strike with all its force, and as one man. A short and sharp war would be quickly decisive, with the smallest expenditure of blood and treasure.—Philadelphia Record.

The action of Congress does not make us the aggressors, for Spain practically declared war in dismissing our minister without receiving the ultimatum which he was instructed to present, and by breaking off diplomatic relations with this country.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Uncle Sam's New Hero.

All honor to Commodore Dewey and his gallant officers and men.—New York World.

Commodore Dewey and his brave men did a clean job, and they did it thoroughly.—Indianapolis News.

From present indications the name of Commodore Dewey will be sounding down the ages.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Commodore Dewey should be made

PAYING THE PENALTY



CHAPTER IX.

Many months have passed since the arrival of the widow and her son in the city by the lake.

Earl has now been connected with the Great Western Bank for nearly two years, and very studiously has endeavored to win the full confidence of all in and connected with that institution. Nor has he failed.

As the young teller was on the point of leaving the bank for lunch at the noon hour on the twenty-second of June, 1885, Lawrence Terry, the cashier, said to him: "Earl, will you stop over to the Union Express office and ask them to send an agent at four o'clock for a money package? You know twenty thousand must be sent on that draft to Milwaukee."

"Certainly," said Earl.

"Yes, sir." And Earl stepped to the door of Mr. Kellogg's private office.

"Business will be slack for an hour or two," Janette was complaining this morning. "I wish you would jump into the carriage, run up to the house and see how she is getting on. I would go myself, but I have some letters to write."

"Here," as the young man was turning away, "hand this note to your mother."

Earl placed the missive in his pocket and hastened from the bank.

"Your mother?" mused the banker, "and the first of September my wife! And yet I do not seem to be specially happy in the approaching union. My daughters raise no objections; though I can see that the idea is not pleasing to them."

"Oh, well, it will be for the best. I shall on the day named, lose one of my daughters, for Laura will be the bride of Lawrence. There will be a double wedding."

"Some day Janette will wed. Poor girl! I trust that she is not on the point of matrimony."

Mr. Kellogg resumed his writing and again half after two when Earl returned to the bank.

"Well, young man, how did you find my daughter?"

"She was reclining on a sofa in the parlor, reading, and stated that she felt easier. I trust it is nothing serious. She appeared bright and cheerful."

"Oh, I presume she will be as well as usual in the morning."

"Here's a reply to your note, sir."

"Yes, yes," and Mr. Kellogg was soon scanning these lines written by the widow.

"Dear Stephen—Janette seems nearly as well as ever. I think it must have been a slight attack of indigestion. Laura requests me to add: 'Come home early, and you know how willing I am to add the wife. You promised me.'"

"The banker smiled as he placed the note in his pocket and glanced at the clock. "I am happy here than in any other place on earth," he thought. And at half after three he left the bank.

At four o'clock, Philip Elsworth, one of the trusted Union Express agents, entered the bank, and porter Lockwood locked the doors.

"You are on time, Mr. Elsworth," said Terry. "I am just ready to make up the package."

"All right. I will stand at the window while you run over the bills. I guess I can keep track of them."

"Oh, yes, I will give you plenty of time. You would hardly care to receipt for a box or a box of wild cat money; but there is none here; the bills are all standard."

"I am sure of that," said Elsworth, "but try it, please."

The cashier placed several packages of bills on the table back of the window and on the shelf above it where the agent could readily scan each bill. He ran over them, taking them aside in one thousand dollar lots, checking the bills from the shadow he had made out, as he proceeded.

The denominations were one hundred dollars, fifty dollars, twenty dollars, ten dollars and five dollars; so it consumed some time to accomplish the task.

"Here it is," said the agent. "Make up your package."

Terry quickly placed a narrow strip of white paper around each one thousand dollar bill, marked on this strip with his initials, "E. S. W.", and the figures placed the packages of bills in a box, and with the aid of a sheet of Manila paper, and a strong cord, the twenty packages were closely packed into one.

Earl sat there half standing at the window, looking over the columns of figures, and paying no attention to the work going on at his elbow.

At the door of the bank, the figures of the cashier, Mr. Terry, were seen.

"I will be packing out the receipt," said the cashier, "and yes, here they are!" and he handed some forward with a package of bills, then pressed it down on the surface of the package before him.

The other surface of the package bore in letters others these words:

"Miss Mary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin."

"There it is," said Mr. Elsworth, "and the cashier, placing the package in the box, said: "Here is your receipt," and the agent took it from the cashier and the porter opened the door.

"Thank you," said Terry presently.

Mr. Elsworth continued speaking to the cashier, who had been posting his name on a check facing the front window, and the cashier, who was beginning to feel the clouds that have been in his mind all day, would empty their carriage.

"I have just finished my work," Sloan said, "and I am going forward your way. We will soon be on the outside of

the bank. Wait for me, Earl; I promised Laura to take tea with her to-night."

"Lucky I have my rubber coat here," said Earl. "It may save me from drenching."

Ten minutes later the bank was closed and four men under umbrellas were hastening away.

A block from the bank a patrol wagon dashed by them.

"A case of drunk and disorderly somewhere," observed Earl.

"Yes, if nothing worse," said Terry.

After crossing the Chicago river, Sloan and the porter turned west, while Earl and the cashier passed on their way to the banker's residence.

It was 5:30 when they entered the door. Earl proceeded at once to his room, not stopping in the hall to remove his rain coat.

Laura had met the two young men, and she, with Terry, entered the parlor, where they found Janette yet reclining on the sofa and her father seated beside her with an anxious expression on his face.

"Oh, there is no necessity of sending for the doctor, papa; I feel sure that I shall be quite restored by to-morrow. The presence of a physician would make me nervous," were the words she was saying as the lovers entered the room.

"Well, dear, I will listen to you for to-night," said Mr. Kellogg; "but unless you are entirely recovered by that time, I will summon Dr. Hewitt."

"I think you should, papa," remarked Laura. "I may be needlessly alarmed, but I am much concerned about Janette."

"I would not have my little sister that soon will be a sufferer," said Lawrence, "and I am quite ready to summon the doctor instantly."

"Not tonight, Lawrence, if you love your future sister-in-law," Janette said, smiling. "The future bride of your intended has no intention of becoming an invalid."

But a few minutes passed before the widow and her son entered the parlor, where all the inmates were soon deploring the rainy weather and Janette's illness, which would keep the family party from attending a theatrical performance that evening.

"Why," said Janette, "the rest of you can go. Why remain at home on my account? As for the rain—the carriage will protect you."

"I could not think of going, sister, with you not well enough to accompany us," remarked Laura.

"I would not dream of such a thing," said the widow, "though I am confident our pet will soon be herself again."

"Why, papa," suddenly exclaimed Laura, "there is a carriage dashing up to the door, and the horses are covered with foam. What can it mean?"

"Let us see," said the banker, rising to his feet and crossing to the window where Laura was seated.

"Why, Lawrence, it is Jacob Andrews, agent of the Union Express, and Inspector Hunt of the police department. The state coming rapidly on the walk. Something is amiss. Did you ship that money to the Central Bank?"

"Certainly," Elsworth called for it.

All eyes being attracted in the direction of the two figures coming up the walk, none save Janette noticed how suddenly Earl started in his chair, or the meaning glance exchanged between himself and his mother.

Mr. Kellogg met the agent and the police official at the door.

"What on earth?"

"Is the bank cashier here, Mr. Kellogg?"

"Is the teller here?" said the agent excitedly.

"Yes, they are here. But—"

"Please allow us to enter your library and summon them."

Mr. Kellogg quickly opened the library door and summoned the two young men.

The usually placid countenance of Earl Elsworth had lost all its composure, and his sallow complexion had somewhat paled. Perhaps he had been working too hard of late. Perhaps his confinement to the bank had been too constant. But the five men were all more or less excited.

"Please close the library door," said Inspector Hunt.

"Now," began the banker.

"At four o'clock," Elsworth called at the Great Western Bank and received and receipted for a money package of twenty thousand dollars. At 4:45 he left the bank with it in his possession. At 4:45 his unconscious body was discovered in the alley between Washington and Randolph streets. He had been waylaid, knocked senseless and robbed."

"Robbed!" exclaimed the banker and cashier.

"Robbed!" unhesitatingly exclaimed Earl.

"Robbed," reiterated the agent, "and of that package of twenty thousand dollars."

"Great heavens! and in the open light of day!" said Mr. Kellogg. "Have you any clue, any suspicion as to who perpetrated the deed?"

"Yes, sir. Our first clue is to ascertain during the day, and every time within the past week, suspicious characters, or suspicious characters, have been seen following about the bank."

"You see," said the police official, "this robbery was planned. The express agents were watched. The money package that Elsworth had a money package from the bank."

"I certainly have not noticed any suspicious characters in the vicinity of the bank," said Mr. Kellogg.

"No," said Earl, "I have not."

"I have no recollection of seeing any one whose appearance would arouse suspicion," said Earl.

"But Elsworth, Mr. Andrews, did he not see the man who assaulted him? Did he remember his appearance? Surely he was not killed?"

"As I stated, he was found in the alley in an unconscious condition. Exactly how he got there, we, as yet, are unable to learn."

"Certainly not more than five minutes later, a blow on the back of the head had knocked the collector senseless. The doctor applied restoratives, and he revived sufficiently to state on account of the rain he was taking the shortest cut through the alley to the express office with a twenty thousand dollar package."

"He stated that only the cashier, the teller, the bookkeeper and porter were in the bank when the package was made up; also that he was not aware of being watched either on his entrance to the bank or egress from the same."

"He was assaulted from the rear. The robber stole up behind him and struck him a fearful blow slightly to the right of the center of the head. His foot had probably saved his life. The package was cut through, but there is no fracture."

"Elsworth stated that he encountered but one man in going from the bank and that he passed him before reaching the alley. As he turned into the alley, this man was a few feet behind him. He glanced toward him, states that he was of a dark complexion, black hair and mustache, was well dressed, wore a derby, had on a dark sack coat and was carrying both a cane and umbrella."

"He believes that came to have been loaded, and that the man stealthily stole up behind him, struck the blow that rendered him unconscious, secured the package and fled."

"The rain," said Mr. Andrews, "would have rendered it an easy matter."

"Of course," said the inspector. "Elsworth had but a hasty glance at the man's features. His umbrella was raised, and as the agent glanced toward him, he tilted it forward, so he might not be able to identify him."

"A large or small man?" asked the banker.

"About five feet eight, Elsworth thought—the height of the teller here, I should say. Yes, and of his complexion. Lucky, young man, that I know you are, and that you were in the bank at the time the assault was committed, for you would just about fit Elsworth's description. Only he stated that the man appeared all of forty years of age."

"Fortunate for me, then," said Earl, "that I remained in the bank until it was closed, and that Mr. Terry, Mr. Sloan, myself and the porter departed in company."

"Yes," said Terry, "and a patrol wagon dashed by before we had covered a block."

"I saw you," said the inspector. "I was in the wagon. We were then on our way to the scene of the crime."

"Twenty thousand is a good haul for the highwayman, and a big loss," observed Mr. Kellogg.

"Oh, no loss to you," stated Agent Andrews. "You hold our receipt."

"It will be no loss to the company," the inspector said. "We will have the thief and money also, within twenty-four hours. Our whole detective force and half the police are on the case now."

"Might it not have been some hangover about the saloons of the neighborhood who committed the crime?" asked Terry.

"No," said the inspector. "Though the places are being investigated."

"Let us go, Mr. Andrews," he continued. "We can learn nothing here. I will drive over west and see the porter. I know where he resides. He may have noted some loiterer about the bank."

"He would have been more apt to do so than any other connected with it," observed Mr. Kellogg.

"You have a schedule of the bills that made up that package, Mr. Terry?"

"Why, yes, of the bank; but not as to the number engraved on the bills."

"No tracing the bills then. All the more importance of speedy action."

"I sincerely regret this misfortune that has befallen your company, Mr. Andrews," said the banker at the outer door, "but—"

"Oh, my dear sir, I am aware of that," returned the agent. "Rest assured that we regard you as one of our best friends. Twenty thousand dollars will leave our office for the Central Bank of Milwaukee at eight o'clock to-night, and though the packages will not contain the bills Elsworth receipted for, I assure you the money will meet the demands of the Central Bank's draft."

"Many thanks," exclaimed the banker. "And any aid we can render you in bringing the stretch to the bar of justice and recovering the money, will be gladly rendered."

"I know it."

A moment later Andrews and the inspector were seated in their carriage, which passed from view as Robert entered the gate.

"Why, father, what?"

"Wait, boy, there is the bell summoning us to tea. I will have to go over it all at the table. Come."

"As the party proceeded to the dining room, even as usual by Janette, Earl, Mr. Kellogg and her son managed to enter behind."

There was an appearance of great anxiety on the part of the widow, but the smile and artistic expression on the countenance of her son, caused it to be dispersed in an instant, and as they entered the dining room, the two words nearly escaped from the mother's lips:

"At is well."

"(To be continued.)"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for May 15.

Golden Text.—"Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come."—Matt. 24: 42.

This week's lesson is in Matt. 24: 42-51, and its subject is "Watchfulness." After the parable of the marriage feast, Jesus had controversy with the scribes and Pharisees in the temple, and spoke solemn warnings to them (Matt. 22: 15; 23: 35). By one of those swift changes from sternness to sorrow that showed his great love for mankind, he uttered a pathetic lament for Jerusalem and her people (23: 37-39), and as he left the temple, passing down across the Kedron valley toward the opposite slope of the Mount of Olives, he spoke of the time when the splendid building should be utterly destroyed and the people slain. In the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew are found prophecies that have been the puzzle of interpreters for centuries. Part of them certainly refer to the destruction of Jerusalem; part of them just as certainly point to a more distant time, and a more terrible and momentous crisis, if the judgment of many students is to be taken into account. But the whole atmosphere of this and the following chapter is that of a warning concerning events which were to be expected during the lifetime of the disciples; and we must infer that whatever references Jesus may have intended to the final judgment and the end of the world were colored by the nearer event.

Explanatory.

"Watch"; the idea in the word is that of keeping oneself awake, being on the alert, being ready. It is not that of standing at some upper window gazing off into the distance for an expected traveler, which is the thought more naturally associated with the English word. The latter idea implies idleness, or at least inattention to one's other tasks; and that element is certainly far from the meaning of this passage. "Ye know not what hour your Lord doth come"; how explicit the statement, and how strange that men should waste their time over mysterious columns of figures trying to calculate the day and the hour which has been revealed to no human creature. When we apply the words, as they may legitimately be applied, to the coming of the Lord in the summons of death, it is equally true and solemn.

The servant has duties to perform; not merely to wait for his Lord's return, but to minister to the household, and provide them with their necessary food. The verse by implication condemns all forms of devotion that are joined with voluntary and permanent separation from one's fellows. The monk retires from the world, attempts to cultivate his own spiritual life, and so to prepare himself for heaven; though it is true that some orders of monks have proved themselves not wanting in beneficent activity. But even in such cases the good they do is not done in a natural way, as appointed by Jesus, who desired the kingdom of heaven to come by the efforts of men living in social relations with those about them.

The greatness of the reward for simply doing one's duty shows how high an estimate Jesus placed upon that very thing; the simple doing of duty, without display of gallantry or remarkable genius.

"My Lord delayeth his coming"; how many unfaithful servants during all the ages have said or thought that. It was a prevalent idea in the last decades of the first century, for men then expected the speedy and visible coming of Christ in glory and the end of the world. When these events failed to come to pass, there were some who lost their faith, some who turned to heresy, some to sin. It has been so ever since, except that the expectation of such a coming is not general; the feeling is rather now the present order of things is to go on indefinitely, and no marked change is to be looked for except through a process of evolution. Hence we are in danger of growing content with the present slow rate of improvement in the moral and religious condition of the world, of growing cold in missionary spirit because of the feeling that there is plenty of time.

The punishment of the unfaithful servant is hardly saying asunder, as the word by itself might perhaps suggest; for he is to be placed with the hypocrites, this implying conscious existence. It probably refers to severe scourging (see margin of revised version).

Teaching Hints.

In advanced classes there should certainly be some discussion of the interpretation of these discourses about the last things. Opinions will differ, and it is more than usually true here that one man's opinion is about as good as another's; for all that a learned commentator can do is merely to express his opinion as to what Jesus would be likely to talk about on such an occasion—whether wholly about the approaching destruction of the city, or partly about that and partly about something far more distant of which the disciples could have only the vaguest conception.

But no such discussion should be allowed to bury the place of the great truth here taught, which holds good always and everywhere. Watchfulness that one may not fail to hear the voice of Jesus when he calls to some hard duty, watchfulness that one may not yield to sin; watchfulness that one may not be surprised by death; these are thoughts that are too solemn to be passed hurriedly over. If the lesson is completed without giving to those who have studied something more than a slight and passing discomfort, it is because its intense personal appeal and warning has been purposely avoided.

Next Lesson—"The Day of Judgment."—Matt. 25: 31-46.

CAMP AT ISLAND LAKE.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD ASSEMBLED THERE.

Mobilization of the Citizen Soldiers of the State—Eight More Companies Needed to Fill the State's Quota—Departure of the Boys.

Wait for Marching Orders.

Island Lake correspondence.

The citizen soldiery of Michigan is gathered at Camp Eaton, Island Lake. From every part of the state have come the young guardsmen, who have dropped their work at the order, and the soldiers of Michigan are under canvas at the encampment. There are 3,000 or more of them.

Here they will be armed and equipped and drilled, in order that when the summons to the South comes, they may worthily fulfill the expectations of the State. Everywhere their departure has been accompanied by the most enthusiastic demonstrations. Tears have been dried and sighs repressed, and the cities and towns have bidden "God speed" to their troops. And in every case, there might have been taken twice the number of men. The companies all marched with full ranks.

At Island Lake the quartermaster's detail had been hard at work. The tents were up, and the camp was in readiness. While the quarters of the men are somewhat rougher than they are used to at the annual camp, they are nevertheless better than many a bivouac they will make, if given field service. Contracts have been closed for meat and bread, the hospital force is complete, and everything done so far as can be done in advance.

All through the towns and cities of both peninsulas the scenes have been repeated, and the progress of the companies to the camp was one big ovation.

Brig. Gen. Irish has assumed command. He called the colonels and majors to his office and notified them that the camp at present would remain a regimental camp, in order that the colonels may be able to assume any responsibility in the field. An order issued mentions that the encampment is for the "reorganization of regiments." Some of the colonels are fearful that it may mean the breaking up of the regiments and the organization of new ones from the State troops. Each regiment is to consist of twelve companies, three battalions, formation and two majors. The lieutenant colonels will therefore have to command one of the battalions. According to this, Michigan will have to furnish 4,800 men, eight more companies than are here at present.

That Camp Eaton is to have strict military discipline was forcibly impressed upon the troops by Gen. Irish, who they were massed in columns of battalions, without arms, in front of headquarters, to hear what he had to say on the subject. Owing to the spectacle some of the soldiers made of themselves at Brighton on two recent nights, Gen. Irish decided to bring them together so that he could talk to them personally. The great majority of the soldiers take the present crisis in the serious manner it demands, but a few have started out to have a good time, and their actions reflect on the entire camp. It was the first time that the entire command had been assembled, and they presented a formidable appearance.

Special attention is being devoted to guard mounting, and signal practice, as both will be the most important factors in case the boys go South. A good many of the soldiers are not yet properly equipped, and some of them do not present an appearance that would pass inspection, but it is not their fault, and the defects are gradually being overcome. Some amusing instances come up among the soldiers, but lately the guard has been everywhere very sharply after "crimes" had been committed. A special detail has been on duty at headquarters, and there being no counter-suit there, everybody who passed through the gates was taken to the guard house, where the officer of the guard used his discretion in releasing them. Officers have been issued to arrest all tramps on sight and their presence will not be tolerated.

The soldiers now in camp have had an extra hour of duty added to their regular work. This will continue until they are proficient in the manual, guard duty, and other things that are necessary to make a good soldier. Company C, First Independent Battalion of Detroit, held a secret meeting, during which Capt. Role told all those who did not desire to volunteer in the United States army to step to one side of the tent. Three corporals and about eighteen men stepped over. The next day these men were requested to resign from the company and at night they were sent to Detroit in charge of Sergeant Eber and Private Patrick.

Gen. Lyons arrived with the 43rd infantry from the north. It is surmised that his being here without any particular duty to perform means a permanent camp at Island Lake, where volunteers may be trained in the State to go to organization. Col. Bingham of the Governor's staff has been assigned to the position of adjutant general. The War Department has shipped 725 boxes of arms to Camp Eaton. Some of these have been cold and wet in the tents, but the soldiers are sleeping eight in a tent and suffer little.

The meat consumption of the camp is estimated at one beef, one mutton and one lamb every morning from a Grand Rapids contractor.

The extent of mobilizing the National Guard at the present time with the cost of new equipments, has expanded the military fund and made necessary the sale of war bonds authorized at the recent special session of the Legislature. State Treasurer Smith is therefore preparing to place on the market \$2,000,000 of 3 percent ten-year bonds. The State, however, to have the option of paying any time after five years.

News of Minor Note.

West Branch is rapidly becoming a number of volunteers.

Long, Wagon of the 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., has been detailed as recruiting officer for Michigan.

Editorial note: The National Volunteer Association State headquarters at Lansing. Over 200 were received the other day.

Day Lansing, 11 miles off Northville, while playing in a lumber yard was caught by a rolling log and jammed severely. He will recover, however.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Responding to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the enforcement of the liquor law in Alaska, Secretary Gage sent a statement to the Senate, in which he says that, notwithstanding the efforts of the department, it is still a fact that the law is openly violated. It has, he says, been reported to the department that forty saloons do business in Juneau, a town of less than 4,000 inhabitants, while in Sitka, which contains less than 1,000 white inhabitants, there are twelve open saloons. "The universal public sentiment in the territory," says the Secretary, "is bitterly opposed to the enforcement of the liquor law, and the efforts of the officers are met with intimidation, threats of violence and attempts at bribery." The Secretary closes with the statement that it is impossible to enforce the present law against the existing public sentiment.

Officials of the money order department are somewhat at a loss to understand why a formal prohibition should have been issued forbidding the further exchange of money orders between this country and Spain, except upon the assumption that the order follows some prescribed form previously used. The fact is, there has never been any interchange of money orders between Spain and the United States. The Spanish Government has shared with Mexico and the South American States the distinction of never having sought to establish a money order system within its own borders, and therefore has never been in a position to negotiate a money order convention with the United States.

Patriots in the employ of the Treasury Department who desire to enlist in the army or navy for service against the Spaniards are to receive encouragement from Secretary Gage, who has had a circular prepared to be used in replying to the numerous inquiries coming in from employees of the department throughout the country. It announces that those who desire to leave the service temporarily for the war may be reinstated under existing civil service rules at any time within twelve months from the date of separation from the service.

The model of the battleship Maine which has been on exhibition in the corridors of the Navy Department and has been surrounded by a crowd of tourists almost continuously since the explosion at Havana, has been removed to the basement to be packed for shipment to Omaha, where it will be exhibited this summer at the exposition. One of the messengers estimates that the model has been inspected by an average of 1,000 persons a day since the 15th of February.

Over 600 doctors have applied for appointment as temporary surgeons in the navy for the war, although for months there have been several vacancies in the regular service which are permanent and carry with them a pension. The difficulty is in passing the examination imposed by the medical board. It is so severe that few young men can pass it, although there is always an abundance of candidates.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia and Gov. Taylor of Tennessee have both applied for commissions as brigadier generals in the volunteer army and assignment to the command of the troops from their respective States. Both gentlemen express their intention of resigning their governorships if they receive appointments, and they understand that it is necessary for them to do so.

It has been decided to send the insurgents in Cuba a quantity of muskets and carbines that are stored in the arsenals. They were discarded by the army when the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle was adopted, and are similar to those that have been served out to the militia in the several States. The arms are in excellent condition, although they are not up to date.

There is a real estate dealer in Washington named William McKinley. There used to be a real estate dealer here named John Sherman, and he caused his venerable Senatorial namesake a good deal of annoyance. It looks queer to see signboards upon vacant lots offering property for sale or rent by William McKinley.

In 1891 the postal business of the country had increased from \$12,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in four years, and the last official report of Government disbursements showed that it cost \$48,000,000 a year to transport the mails and \$4,000,000 to handle them. The average number of pounds handled is 1,000,000,000.

William Jennings Bryan has written a letter to President McKinley offering his services to the Government in any position in which they may be useful. The letter is brief, but courteous, and asks for any assignment the President may see fit to give him.

Adj. Gen. Corbin is the busiest man in the department, perhaps the busiest man in Washington working thirteen and twenty hours a day to get the volunteer army started and the new regiment of regulars under way.

Congress had an opportunity to contemplate war from a new point of view when Secretary Alver asked for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to pay the ordinary expenses of the army for just two months.

The President has received a touching letter from a gentleman in Richmond, who offers to raise an entire regiment of Virginia volunteers, but this has become a delicate subject down in that quarter.

It is believed in Washington official circles that after the insurgents are fully armed and equipped they will be able to send a force of 50,000 men against Havana.

The President is bearing up well under the strain and public receptions have been resumed.



S. G. BUSH

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Formerly resident physician U. of M. Hospital.
Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite M. E. church.

G. E. HATHAWAY

GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.

To numb the gums for extracting teeth I have a preparation which positively contains no cocaine or other injurious ingredients and will not cause soreness of gums but aids nature to heal them rapidly. Gas administered when desired.
Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates natural teeth to perfection as well as give good service to wearer.
Office over Bank Drug Store.

R. McCOLGAN

Physician and Surgeon & Accoucheur

Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.
CHELSEA, MICH.

FRANK SHAVER

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

GEO. W. TURNBULL

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

FIRE INSURANCE**H. H. AVERY**

DENTIST

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

W. S. HAMILTON

Veterinary Surgeon

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

Call at the New Barber Shop under

C. F. HUNT**FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.****Turnbull & Hatch.**

OLIVE LODGE, NO. 156, F. & A. M. Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1898.
Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 8, April 5, May 3, May 31, June 28, July 26, Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 22. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 27th.
J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210, meets the Second and Fourth Friday in each month. The Second Friday at 2:30 p. m. The Fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.
R. M. WILKINSON, Secretary.

"THE WHITE IS KING."
The White Sewing Machine, sold on easy monthly payments. Liberal discount for cash. Old machines taken in exchange. Supplies and repairing of all kinds.
J. P. LINSEMYR,
Office with J. J. Rafferty, the Tailor.

Geo. H. Foster, AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Terms Reasonable.
Headquarters at Standard Office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

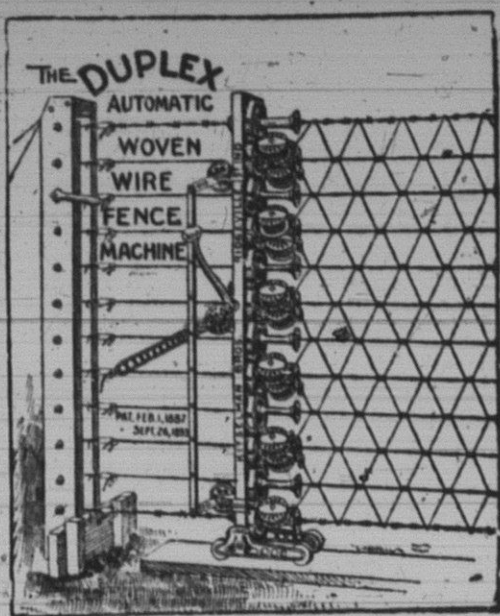
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time Card, taking effect, July 4, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:00 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

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

Real Estate!

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

B. PARKER**FARMERS**

Build your own fence with the Duplex Fence Machine at a cost of from 20 to 25 cents per rod.

If you have not got time to build your own fence I will build it for you.

For further particulars inquire of

GEO. T. ENGLISH

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

Chelsea Steam Laundry

A cotton imitation of linen that has received our finish is better than linen done up, or rather done out, somewhere else. We aim high and always hit the mark.

COME AND SEE US

MIND THE**P'S AND Q'S**

PRICES as low as any

PROFITS are small.

POLICY to all alike.

QUALITY the best.

QUANTITY is right.

QUICKNESS in delivery.

CUMMINGS' GROCERY.**Webster's International Dictionary**

Standard of the U. S. Gov't Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, and nearly all the schoolbooks.
Warmly Commended by State Superintendents of Schools, College Presidents and other Educators.
Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL USE.
It is easy to find the word wanted.
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.
It is easy to trace the growth of a word.
It is easy to learn what a word means.

The Chicago Times Herald says—
"Webster's International Dictionary in its present form is absolutely authoritative on everything pertaining to our language in the way of orthography, etymology, and definition. From it there is no appeal. It is perfect as human effort can make it."

GET THE BEST.
Specimen pages sent on application to
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

CAUTION. Do not be deceived in buying small so-called "Webster's Dictionaries." All authentic abridgments of the International in the various sizes bear our trade-mark on the front cover as shown in the cuts.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Lowest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

LASSOING A PANTHER

HOW A HUNTING PARTY IN TEXAS FOUND A QUEER PET.

A Ferocious Animal Captured in Cowboy Fashion—How a Darling Negro Got One of the Cubs—The Mother and Her Children in Captivity.

Those who conclude that there are no ferocious or dangerous wild animals in the mountains of western Texas would experience a very sudden change of sentiment if they should meet a panther face to face in some lonely canyon. The magnificent animal now chained in front of our wagons is called by some a Mexican or mountain lion and by others a panther. She is of a dull yellowish color and will weigh more than four or five ordinary leopards. She measures just 11 feet from the tip of her nose to the end of her long tail.

Although she has been in captivity only a few days she is astonishingly docile so long as she can see her two cubs that are chained under the wagons. The moment they set up a whine she springs to her feet, all her hair turns the wrong way, and while her eyes look like glowing coals of fire she gnashes her sharp white fangs and tries the strength of her chain. If it were not strong enough to hold an ox, I should prefer that there were two or three counties between us just at that particular moment. The cubs are already as gentle as lambs and as playful as kittens, and nothing pleases them better than to crawl under our blankets at night and cuddle up close to us to escape the chilly nothings.

We captured her in the mountains of the Deall river in western Texas, and I doubt if a more daring feat was ever accomplished by a crowd of hunters. Game of all kinds is very abundant in this region, and the boys had tired of shooting deer, antelopes, and turkeys. Several big wolves and two or three panthers had been slaughtered, and it was evident from the numerous tracks about the water holes that there were plenty more of them in the mountains. One evening the hounds struck a hot trail and ran a big panther into a cave on the side of a mountain.

That night while discussing the adventures incident to the day's hunt two daring young men, Betmaker and Black, declared that they intended to hang a noose over the mouth of the animal's den on the next day and capture her alive. Both are Texas reared boys and experienced hunters. The proposition met with unanimous approval, and all volunteered to assist in the desperate undertaking. The next day as we rode out of camp some of the boys grew bolder, and two of them, who were expert vaqueros, declared that they intended to rope the beast if they could get close enough to her. These two—young Petmaker of Menard county and George Black of Austin—rode toward the den, and the other members of the party and negro Jim, who had charge of the hounds, started to beat up the valley.

We had gone but a short distance before the dogs struck a hot trail and ran with yelps which indicated that they were close to the animal.

Petmaker and Black heard them coming and reined in their ponies on the edge of a little opening and unslinging their rawhide ropes from the horns of their saddles. The big animal sprang out of the brush and stopped within 20 feet of Petmaker. The cowboy's lariat flashed through the air and landed right around the wild animal's neck.

The instant it touched her she screamed like a terror-stricken woman and, leaping high in the air and gnashing her teeth, began to decrease the space between her and the daredevil at the other end of the rope. Black, who was too far away to co-operate with his comrade at first, was now on the field, and with lucky precision he hurled a second noose over the animal's head. Both wheeled their ponies, and the trained animals made a leap in opposite directions. The ropes were drawn taut, and the big monster was choked to the earth.

While she was rolling on the grass and clawing at the noose another expert with the rope galloped and caught one of her hind feet. They could now easily hold her at a safe distance from each other, and after much excitement and many rather dangerous stratagems they succeeded in dragging her to a good camping place not far away. Since at that stage of her captivity we could not move her to the wagons, we moved the wagons to her, and, putting a stout chain around her neck, we made her fast to a tree.

Some of the hounds were set baying at the cave, and one of the boys and the negro Jim went over there to call them off. An old dog ran into the den and came out yelping with a young jaguar about the size of a house cat hanging to his hide. They captured the cub, and then the negro crawled into the den and brought out another—a thing that I would not have done for a dead to Texas.

The cubs soon made friends with us and were ready to eat from our hands or crawl upon our knees in a few days. When the mother saw her children in captivity, she set up an awful roar, but when they were put down by her side she seemed to be very grateful and soon afterward made a hearty meal off a large piece of venison that was thrown to her. After a few days she seemed to become perfectly reconciled to the new order of things and is now on the lookout for something to eat. Negro Jim puts her on the back and leads her about like a lamb. The hounds have made friends with her, and nothing pleases her better than for our bird dog to play with her. She could easily throttle the largest bull on the plains and toss a man about as a cat does a mouse. We have named her Miss Vixen—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

There are more than 200 tobacco plantations on the east coast of Sumatra

His Mark.

"How do you sign your name?" asked the tax collector of the Pumpkinville citizen who had come in to register for the election.

"How did the kennel that sign his name?" asked the citizen, indicating the young lawyer who had just registered and was passing out the door.

"Why, he signed his 'O. Tolliver Johnson, Esquire.'"

"Well, jest put mine down Hello Tom Phillips, Esquire."—Atlanta Journal.

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.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION**Chelsea Savings Bank.**

at Chelsea, Michigan
At the Close of Business, May 6th, 1898.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$105,089.60
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	159,806.52
Banking house	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,956.23
Other real estate	15,811.27
Due from banks in reserve cities	36,943.09
Exchanges for clearing house	170.60
Checks and cash items	1,579.46
Nicks and cents	192.72
Gold coin	2,335.00
Silver coin	1,432.25
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,175.00
Total	\$335,691.74

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$60,000.00
Surplus fund	6,061.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	1,406.69
Commercial deposits subject to check	63,553.43
Commercial certificates of deposit	92,141.70
Savings deposits	22,348.94
Savings certificates of deposits	90,179.98
Total	\$335,691.74

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

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

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1898.

THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: W. J. KNAPP,
GEO. W. PALMER,
W. P. SCHENK,
Directors.

Total Loans	264,896.12
Deposits	268,224.05
Cash and Exchange	46,828.12

REPORT OF THE CONDITION**Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank**

at Chelsea, Michigan,
At the Close of Business May 6th, 1898.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$52,960.19
Stocks, bonds & mortgages	40,511.88
Banking house	8,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Current expenses & int. paid	866.66
Due from banks in reserve cities	42,222.59
Due from other banks and bankers	22,865.61
Checks and cash items	163.59
Nicks and cents	242.34
Gold coin	3,105.00
Silver coin	1,473.05
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,877.00
Total	\$179,287.91

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$40,000.00
Commercial deposits subject to check	35,599.48
Commercial certificates of deposit	39,987.07
Savings deposits	33,305.71
Savings certificates of deposit	29,579.39
Interest, discount and exchange	816.26
Total	\$179,287.91

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, J. A. Palmer, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. PALMER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1898.

GEO. A. BURGESS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: C. H. Kempf,
R. S. Armstrong,
H. S. Holmes,
Directors.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate, Klein, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Rosina Klein, praying that a certain instrument now on file in Court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate may be granted to herself the executor in said will named on to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 2nd day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Court, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause why any thereof by the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.
(TRUE COPY)
J. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 16

Summer Sack Suits

that show the style in its newest gloss and give occasion for proud smiles to every wearer, as well as all other suits prescribed by fashion for the season, are on our list of orders filled and to be filled. Our skill as tailors counts for everything, because our line of light woollens includes the finest patterns imported for this season. Just as bad tailoring may spoil the best material, so good tailoring is wasted upon third-rate goods.

**J. GEO. WEBSTER.****SPECIAL SALE NEW SPRING MILLINERY.**

We have purchased the millinery business of Mrs. J. W. Schenk and will sell every Trimmed Hat, all Novelties, Ribbons, etc. in stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The goods are all this season's styles and new, and you certainly will save money by taking advantage of this Sale.

CONATY & DERCK.

When you want

CHOICE MEATS

Sausage or Lard call on

ADAM EPPLER.**NEW SPRING MILLINERY**

New Hats, Trimming, Novelties and Ribbons.

Give us a call. We will satisfy you both in styles and prices.

MILLER SISTERS.**THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY**

FOR

LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles?

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

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "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 concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night just before retiring I took a teaspoonful and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle. Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

Very Truly Yours,
C. J. 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 commenced taking Phelps' "Four-C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough, sleep and rested well; a few more doses relieved 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.

Mrs. JENNIE BASSER,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

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

W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers,
Arkansas City, Kansas.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Correspondent of the Neodesha Kansas Register, has this to say of "Four-C": "Phelps is having a wonderful sale 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."

Mrs. JOSEPH E. GAUER,
513 Madison Ave.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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

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

Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as we have a full equipment for polishing.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.