

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. 15.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 483

"We Always do as We Advertise,
Off-times More."

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

We have placed on sale this Week

New Shirt Waists.

New Carpets and Mattings.

New Laces and Trimmings.

New Fancy Ribbons.

New "Old Glory" Badges and Pins.

New Red, White and Blue Draperies.

New Flags.

New Sun Umbrellas.

H. S. HOLMES MECHANICAL CO.

Butterick's patterns for June now on sale.

AN OPEN PLUMBING

White Enamel Bath Tub

With Nickel Plated Trimmings for

\$15.00

Do not be talked into putting in an old-fashioned, out of date tub when you can get the best UP-TO-DATE TUB for LESS money.

A Full Line of Different Grades of

GARDEN HOSE

to select from, as well as all kinds of PLUMBING GOODS.

THE CHELSEA MFG 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.

DECORATION DAY.

Order of the Exercises to be held here on that Day.

The following will be the order of exercises for Decoration Day, Monday next. The procession will form in front of the town hall at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp and march to Oak Grove cemetery in the following order:

Marshal.
Stove Works Band.
Chelsea Rifles.
K. O. T. M.
R. P. Carpenter Post, No. 41, G. A. R.
Womens Relief Corps.
Flower Wagon.
Speaker and Clergymen in Carriages.
Citizens in Carriages.
Citizens on Foot.

The following will be the program at the cemetery:

Singing.....Choir
Prayer.....Dr. Holmes
Singing.....Choir
Calling the Roll of Honor.
Music.....Stove Works Band
Address.....Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer
Singing.....Choir
Decorating Graves.
Flinging Salute.

Benediction.....Rev. J. S. Edmunds

England not the Only Pebble.

Another flag upon which the sun never sets is the Stars and Stripes. As Manila is witnessing the flush of his coming glory, Machias in Maine and Porto Rico lie bathed in his dying splendor. Distant from Manila by 175 degrees of longitude, midsummer day bears the morning roll that salutes the flag soaring on the isles of spice ere the sunset gun has boomed at whose signal those colors trail in the Pine Tree State and our new West Indian Island. Porto Rico lies a few minutes of longitude farther east than Maine's boundary; Alaska stretches 10 degrees farther west than Hawaii; the Philippines lie 70 degrees west of Alaska. Fancy's eye discerns the flag rise in the Philippines ere

Edward Sullivan Drowned.

E. Sullivan of Hillsdale, a brother of M. Sullivan of Lyndon, was drowned while fishing Tuesday. Mr. Sullivan's wife had just returned to her home Monday from a visit at this place. Mr. Sullivan left home about 1 o'clock in the afternoon saying he was going fishing, and telling his wife that if he did not return before 8 o'clock she might know that something had happened to him. He also told the boy at the boat house at the lake the same. He did not return, and becoming anxious about him, his wife informed the neighbors, who organized a searching party and went to the lake in search of him. His body was found in Baw Beese Lake, in seven feet of water just off "Wolf Point," at 12:30 Wednesday morning. He has not been in good health for some time. When he left home he left his watch and money in his desk, and took only money enough to pay the boat hire. His remains will be brought here for burial.

Real Estate Transfers.

James K Tuttle and wife to Mary E Henry, Ypsilanti \$350.
Eva M Whitman to A M Leonard, York \$50.
Fred T Leonard and wife to A M Leonard, York \$1.
Wm H Stockdale and wife to Wm M Smith, Ypsilanti \$60.
Andrew M Leonard and wife to Henrietta C Wortley, York \$116.
Lottie J Kitchen to Alice Whitford, Ypsilanti \$300.
George Moorman, by administrator to Venzel and Frank J Beranek, Ypsilanti, \$2,000.
Hedley H Webb and wife to Daniel Hittingham, Augusta \$600.
John Immer by heirs, to Edwin Haas, Bridgewater \$4,396.30.
Margaret Barry to Silas D. Chapin, Salem \$156.40.
Frank Staffan and wife to George E Gilliam, Chelsea, \$2,400.

Frederick Steinkohl to John Trolz,

Sharon \$710.
Valentine Boeltger and wife to Phil Boeltger, Saline \$4,000.
J Everts Smith to Magdalena Doty, Augusta \$1,000.
Harlow Orcutt to Mary Cornwell, Ann Arbor \$1.
John Miner trustee to Huron Valley Building and Loan Association, Ann Arbor \$1.
Homer C Cady et al, to Jane C Schryver, Ann Arbor, \$1,300.
Fanny Hooker et al to Melvin Q Hooker, Augusta \$1.
Fanny Hooker et al to Willis A Hooker, Augusta \$1.
James L Dennison and wife to G M Harris, Saline \$800.
Conrad Lehr and wife by sheriff to C E Hiscok, cashier, Manchester \$1,709.
Paul F Schlander to Wm J Ramey, Ann Arbor \$300.
Harvey S Day and wife to David Curry and wife, Augusta \$55.
Malvena Rooney to Huron Valley Building and Loan Association, Ann Arbor \$100.
Janet Comstock to Elvira O Loveland, York \$2,050.

America.

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the pilgrims' pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble, free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills:
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breath partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God! to thee,

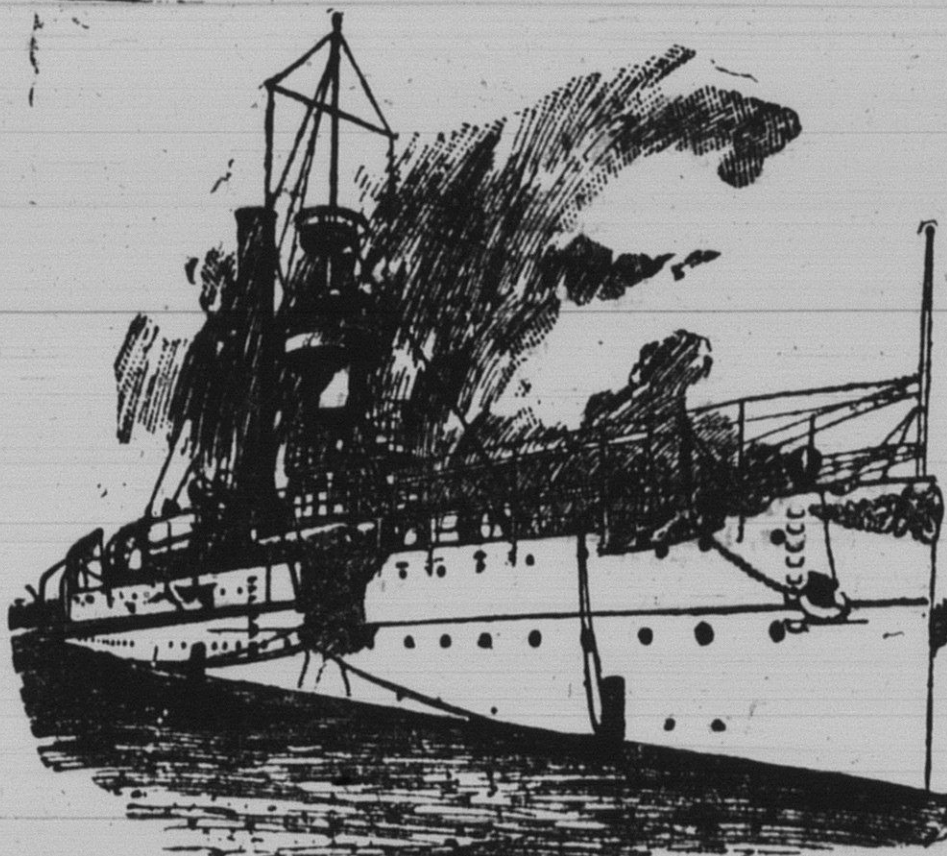
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!

United States War Ships.

For the purpose of introducing quickly and creating a large demand, the publishers of Anson's Pictorial Art Series of the United States War Ships will send the readers of this paper, who will agree to show them to five of their friends, the entire twelve parts containing ninety-six handsomely engraved pictures for the special low introduction price of ten cents each, the regular price being fifty cents. The parts are published semi-monthly and readers of this paper sending five two-cent stamps now will receive part one and have the privilege of securing the remaining eleven parts as published at the same rate providing they will show the same to friends who might be interested in having a set. Remember this is a special introduction offer and you must answer quickly before this offer is withdrawn. A glance at these minute portrayals of America's Modern Sea Fighters and a perusal of the copious descriptions will fully acquaint you at once with their sanguinary and destructive character. The pictures of the officers and men in their various attitudes at work on the guns, firing at sea, bombarding forts, the marines at drill on shore, and the hundreds of evolutions of the attendants on these colossal Goliaths of the ocean are things to be marvelled at and remembered by the beholder for all time. Those views are not to be obtained from any other source except at enormous cost. Send today as the number to be sold at the introductory price is limited both in time and number. Address Anson Publishing Co., 142 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

In our advertising columns will be found an announcement of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls' forthcoming book, entitled "America's War For Humanity." Canvassing agents will find it a book of remarkable interest, and certainly of extraordinary salability. The history of the war is told in picture and story, and in a way that always characterizes the brilliant pen of Senator Ingalls. In narrating the incidents of this war he finds grand scope for his superb descriptive and analytical powers. The theme is worthy of the author, and the author is worthy of the theme. It is published by N. D. Thompson Publishing Co., of St. Louis, Mo. It will be a monumental work that will not only be everywhere read, but it will be a monument to his genius that will outlive in history his brilliant senatorial career. The subscription book trade and the canvassing agent are fortunate in the fact that an author of such rare ability has been enlisted in its interest.

Any one wanting bath tubs at reasonable prices inquire of Thomas Fletcher, agent for Folding Bath-Tub Co. 22



THE GUNBOAT HELENA.

The Helena is a 13 knot gunboat. She has 1,600 horsepower, and her displacement is 1,392 tons. She cost \$280,000. Eight 4-inch rapid fire guns and ten guns of lesser caliber compose her armament.

yet it is trailed in Alaska, or Hawaii, or at the Golden Gate. As the beams that illumine it at Manila draw near their farewell level, another and another and another, floating aloft at Porto Rico, at New York, at Baltimore, salute for the New World. Later the signal flutters aloft in the order of succession—Golden Gate, Hawaii, Alaska, and the morning and the evening have seen another day. And in all of his traverse around the earth, in all of that morning and in all of that evening, the sun will have seen no more beautiful thing than the Stars and Stripes, will have seen nothing that stands for more for mankind, and now for the first, his daily course never once loses that emblem from view. Ex Oriente Lux: The Stars and Stripes risen on the shores of Asia—ancient days; every young mother of mankind—is a portent to meditate. Japan's crimson disk that figures the rising sun has been found radiant with a light that not suspected. Who shall interpret the effulgence of the newer banner in those skies.—New York Evening Sun.

Market Report.

The market has declined since last week, and much of the unusual difference between red and white wheat has dropped out, because the May contracts which made the difference have been closed up. White wheat now brings \$1.10 and red wheat \$1.25. Rye 55 cents. Oats 30 cents. It looks as if the top had been reached and the usual reaction set in. Most of the large lots are now sold but there are a good many small lots and odd loads yet to come. Butter 10 cents. Eggs 8 cents. The farmers are now busy and receipts are light. Beans are dull and bring about \$1.00 per bushel for common stock. Wool does not move much yet at 15 to 20 cents for unwashed.

Leonard Bassett and wife to Cornelia L Newman, Ann Arbor \$4,500.
Chelsea Water Works Co. et al to Village of Chelsea \$5,000.
Chelsea Water Works Co. et al to Village of Chelsea \$23,000.
Chelsea Electric Light Co. to Village of Chelsea \$20,000.
Frank P Glazier to Village of Chelsea \$1.
Archie W Wilkinson to Village of Chelsea \$1.
Auditor General to Henry Mahany, Ypsilanti \$5.68.
Heman M Woods, trustee, to Bradley M Thompson, Ann Arbor \$1,500.
George W Pixley and wife to Arnold H Kuhl, Sharon \$2,500.
Laura B Godfrey to Junius E Beal, Sylvan and Lyndon \$75.
John R Miner et al to Huron Valley Building and Loan Association, Ann Arbor \$1.
John R Miner et al to Huron Valley Building and Loan Association, Ann Arbor \$1.
Wm. P Gale and wife to J. W. Hanford et al, Bridgewater, \$1,875.
James P Bycraft and wife to Clay W Alexander, Dexter \$350.
Stephen W Andrews to Mrs L S Harper et al, Milan \$750.
Robert Leach and wife to Anna Walsh Lyndon \$250.
Wm. H Heath et al, to Charles A Heath, Augusta \$1.
Louis Rhode and wife to Frederick Rettich, Ann Arbor \$110.
John Ross and wife by sheriff to F W Cleveland estate, Ypsilanti \$167.60.
Frank P Glazier and wife to Alice A Stimson, Chelsea, \$500.
Alice A Stimson to George P Glazier, Chelsea \$1.

STOP.

AT THE

BANK DRUG STORE.

FOR

ICE CREAM SODA

And while you are there notice the fine line of

Perfumes, Fresh Candy,
Sponges,
Combs, Brushes.

We are still showing a large line of

WALL PAPER

Notice the prices.

TTTTT
TTTTT
TTTTT

For the choicest tea imported go to the Bank Drug Store.

Low prices on Brooms.
Pure Spices and Extracts
New Silverware.
Try our Coffees.
Low prices on Matches.

We are Selling:

10 cakes soap for 25c
18 pounds fine granulated sugar \$1.00
Parlor matches 1 cent a box.
First-class lantern 38c
4 lbs new prunes 25c
Sultana seedless raisins 3c
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c
4 1/2 lbs crackers for 25c
Pure cider vinegar 18c gal.
Pickles 5c per doz.
23 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
Choice whole rice 6c a lb
6 boxes axle grease for 25c
6 cans sardines for 25c
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
25 boxes matches for 25c
Pure spices and extracts
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
Try our 25c N. O. molasses
Best pumpkin 7c per can
Fresh gingersnaps 5c a lb
5 boxes 8 oz tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 5c
Pint bottles catsup for 10c
Choice honey 15 a lb
Choice table syrup 25c per gal
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

FOR EGGS.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

SHIP'S COAL ON FIRE.

SIGSBEE HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DISASTER.

Flames in Coal Bunkers of the Cruiser St. Paul Menace the Big Auxiliary-American Missionary Rescued from Savages by British Soldiers.

Sigsbee's Ship on Fire.

The coal bunkers of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul were found to be on fire when the vessel was off the Florida coast. It took half a day to fight the flames. There were 1,300 tons of ammunition aboard and Sigsbee and his people had a hot time of it. Thirteen of the crew were overcome by heat. Captain Sigsbee, of Maine fame, twenty-two officers and about 500 others were on board at the time. Two hundred men fought the fire. The walls of the bunkers were kept deluged with water and great volumes of water were poured over the coal. Unfortunately the ventilators had been taken out and the fire made a temperature of over 100. One by one the men dropped until thirteen had been carried to the upper decks. They were stretched out and revived. Men were also sent to the compartments leading to the magazines and the walls were kept cold with streams of water. There was not the slightest confusion on the ship at any time. The cause is supposed to be spontaneous combustion of coals. Had the fire not been discovered it would have heated the walls of the magazines and blown the ship to pieces.

Saved from a Hideous Death.

Mail advices received at London from Free Town, the capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, give details of the rescue of Miss Muller, an American missionary, who was alone in the mission house in the Sherbro district when it was invaded by natives in rebellion against the hut tax. Terrible experiences are recounted. For three days there was bloodshed throughout the town, while the natives were engaged in the work of massacre and destruction. A boat's crew from a British warship just reached the mission house in time to rescue Miss Muller. A number of the natives, frightfully besmeared with the blood of earlier victims, had already surrounded the mission when the soldiers appeared.

Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Base-ball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Cincinnati . . . 18	4 Chicago . . . 11
Cleveland . . . 16	8 Philadelphia . . . 9
Baltimore . . . 13	7 Brooklyn . . . 9
New York . . . 14	8 St. Louis . . . 6
Boston . . . 15	10 Louisville . . . 7
Pittsburg . . . 12	13 Washington . . . 5

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

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 18	4 Milwaukee . . . 10
St. Paul . . . 20	6 Minneapolis . . . 8
Columbus . . . 13	9 Detroit . . . 7
Kansas City . . . 12	11 Omaha . . . 5

NEWS NUGGETS.

Birds, in making a general raid in South Omaha, Neb., shot and killed Michael Hart, a school-keeper.

Emma Bush, aged 60, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life at Chandler, O. T., for murdering her husband.

The United States warship Albatross was successfully launched at Philadelphia. It will be ready to go into commission in about a year.

The business portion of Attleboro, Mass., was almost totally destroyed by fire the other morning. The loss will amount up into millions.

The seventh district Populist convention at Hutchinson, Kan., renominated Jerry Simpson of Medicine Lodge for Congress by acclamation.

The remains of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," and his wife, Mary Taylor Key, were exhumed in Mount Olivet cemetery, Frederick, Md., and reinterred in a crypt in the foundation of the monument now being erected to the poet's memory.

Ten men attempted to cross the Allegheny river on a raft, near Spring Lake, Pa. When in the center of the stream the raft was swamped by the rough current and the men thrown into the water. Four of the men succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others were drowned.

Passengers of the steamer Morgan City, which arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Copper River, Alaska, report that two large snow slides occurred on the Valdez glacier, April 30 and May 1, in which about 100 persons were caught. Only three persons were killed. A report was current that four more were missing, but it could not be confirmed.

Four disreputable-looking strangers were arrested at Chattanooga, Tenn., at a well on Lafayette road, Oklawaha, which supplied the Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois troops with water. The men were seen emptying small sacks into the well. They were placed under heavy guard in the camp of the First Ohio artillery to prevent violence from the outraged volunteers.

The new Spanish cabinet has been formed as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leon y Castillo; Minister of War, Lieutenant General Corrales; Minister of Marine, Mr. Armon; Minister of the Colonies, Romero Gilon; Minister of Finance, Lopez Pulgarin; Minister of the Interior, F. R. Capdepont; Minister of Justice, C. Gizard; Minister of Public Works, Mr. Gamazo.

The new Peruvian cabinet is composed as follows: President of the council and minister of justice, Dr. Lora; minister of foreign affairs, Meliton P. Porras; minister of finance, Ignacio Rey; minister for home affairs, Jose M. Lapez; minister of public works, Dr. Flores; minister for war, Rosagill. The ministers assume office at once.

W. H. Newman, formerly vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern, was formally elected president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at a meeting of the directors of that road held in New York.

TOWN FIRE SWEEP.

Business Section of Attleboro, Mass., Is Destroyed.

The business portion of the town of Attleboro, Mass., thirty-one miles southwest of Boston, burned early Wednesday morning. The loss runs up into the millions. In three hours seventeen jewelry manufacturing concerns were burned out, nearly thirty buildings all told. The fire started at 12:15 in the morning in the watch case factory of J. M. Bates, and in an hour sixteen buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000. At 2:30 the flames were spreading rapidly and the whole of the center of the town was doomed. Taunton, Fall River and New Bedford were appealed to for help. The fire apparatus at hand was wholly inadequate to the task before it. At 3 o'clock three more large jewelry factories were in flames and the conflagration was as far from being subdued as an hour before. Fire engines arrived in the town over the road from the surrounding towns and two engines were sent over from Providence on a special train, sixteen miles away. Fall River and Taunton also sent engines on special trains.

Attleboro is the largest cheap jewelry manufacturing town in the world, and it stands second only to Providence, R. I., in the manufacture of costly jewelry. The factories employ thousands of people, who are thrown out of work by the fire. The population is 20,000, half of whom work in the factories. Fully 5,000 people living outside the town are also employed in the shops. Nearly all the manufacturers have branches in New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

TORNADO SWEEPS NEBRASKA.

Several Towns in Its Course Are Partly Demolished.

A tornado passed over a section of Nebraska Tuesday afternoon with disastrous results. While all towns for a radius of fifty miles from Albion were more or less damaged, Wood River seems to have suffered most. Many houses were destroyed and several persons hurt, and everybody took to storm cellars. The railway station was partially destroyed. A number of tornadoes seemed to be passing at the same time, and debris of buildings was flying in every direction. A heavy train ran before the terrible gale for thirty miles without steam, so high was the wind. At Albion the cyclone passed high, but it unroofed seven buildings and several persons were hurt by falling timbers. Cyclone conditions prevailed for three hours. Fears are entertained that great damage was done in the country.

At Franklin, ten houses were totally blown to pieces, and many people hurt, but no deaths resulted. The balloon-like cloud came bounding along like a great rubber cone. The roar of a hurricane preceded it. Many people witnessed its crossing of the Republican river before it reached the city. It struck the water squarely and threw columns of spray a hundred feet in the air. The dry bed of the river could be seen for some distance.

YEAR'S PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

Government Gives Tables of Comparisons for the World.

The monthly statement of finance and commerce issued by the bureau of statistics contains a series of interesting tables on the world's wheat production, supply and distribution. They show the wheat crop of the world last year at only 2,139,549,168 bushels, against 2,430,497,000 in 1896, 2,546,404,000 in 1895 and 1,076,051,000 in 1894, the world's crop of 1897 being smaller than that of any year since 1890, while the 1897 crop in the United States is reported as larger than in any year since 1891. A table showing farm prices of wheat in the United States during a term of years gives the average farm price of wheat in 1897 as the highest, with three exceptions, years 1883, the exceptional years being 1888, 1890 and 1891.

A table of freight rates on wheat shows that the average rate by rail from Chicago to New York has fallen from 16.5 cents a bushel in 1887 to 12.32 cents in 1897, and that the rates by lake and canal fell in the same period and between the same points from 8.71 cents a bushel to 4.35 cents a bushel, while in the same period the rate from St. Louis to New Orleans in bulk by barges fell from 6.5 cents a bushel to 4.88 cents.

The import duties of various countries on wheat are shown to be: Austria-Hungary, 19.5 cents a bushel; United States, 25 cents; Germany, 22.7 cents; with twenty countries; and 32.5 cents with other countries; France, 36.8 cents; Italy, 36.8 cents; and Portugal, 58.7 cents a bushel. Tables quoted from the reports of the Department of Agriculture estimate the wheat in farmers' hands in the United States, March 1, 1898, at 121,329,500 bushels, against 88,149,072 bushels at the corresponding date last year, and 74,599,700 bushels on March 1, 1895.

FORTUNES OF GOLD DUG OUT.

Klondike Arrival Says \$25,000,000 Will Come up First Boats.

The latest arrival in Seattle from Dawson is J. G. Wilson. He says that \$25,000,000 in gold will be brought out via St. Michael on the first boats. The bulk of it will be owned by between 100 and 125 men. Alexander McKeen will have nearly \$3,000,000. The news of the Spanish war had not reached Dawson when Wilson left. Wilson left the northern gold city April 17. He reports that the last boat that went down Thirty Mile river was wrecked, and that all of the passengers were drowned. The identity of the vessel is unknown.

Price of Bread Goes Up.

Bread which has been retailing in Chicago for 5 cents a loaf now costs 6 cents. This agreement was signed by one-fourth of the bakers of Chicago, at a secret meeting. The cause of the advance in prices is the increase in price of wheat.

The agreement compels the bakers to sell one-pound loaves at 6 cents and two-pound loaves at 12 cents until further notice. There are 200,000 loaves of bread used daily in Chicago, so that the retail purchasers will pay \$2,000 per day more for bread.

Sparks from the Wires.

Enormous damage has been done by the floods in Arkansas.

The levee at Sherrill, Ark., broke, and the town was inundated.

Eugene V. Debs is making an effort to found a social democracy colony in Kansas.

Members of the New York stock exchange have undertaken to organize a regiment of infantry.

The Hebrews of Philadelphia gave a charity ball the other night. The net proceeds were more than \$17,000.

LAYING THE PENALTY



CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

"True! But we are alive to each of these facts. We are in communication with the officials of every important city in the Union. All questionable resorts such as are usually frequented by criminals, are under surveillance from one end of the country to the other."

"Glad to hear that. Well, I received instructions from the president of our company this morning to offer a reward of just ten thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the man who assaulted Elsworth and the restoration of that package or its contents of twenty thousand dollars, to the company."

"By Jove!" exclaimed the inspector. "That is a good round sum. Fifty per cent of your loss—it will set every expert detective in the country at work. We cannot be outdone. Our department must capture that reward. But what portion of it goes for the apprehension and conviction of Elsworth's assailant if the money is not recovered?"

"Not a dollar. Our president in his communication states that as a safeguard and as a bar to an inducement on the part of unscrupulous so-called detectives—if there be such—to capture the reward, even though an innocent man be convicted, the reward will be paid only on conviction of the robber and restoration of the contents of that package."

"Which will result," observed the inspector, "in very few detectives engaging in the case. But suppose the criminal is convicted and but a part of the money is recovered?"

"There also I have instructions. If the money recovered exceeds the amount of the reward, the ten thousand dollars will be paid; but not otherwise."

"You need have no fear of unscrupulous detectives convicting an innocent man by reason of any incentive they will receive from the conditions under which the reward is to be paid, certainly," remarked Hunt.

"Oh, yes, plenty of them. They are mostly these private detectives—these dime novel sleuths. Yes, sir, they would convict their grandmothers for reward enough. But our force is composed of better timber."

"We are well aware of that, inspector," said Mr. Andrews; "but our object is to offer no incentive to the class you have named."

"I see."

"Our proclamation will appear in the journals of all our largest cities, as well as in some of the European papers. We are also getting out a few thousand handbills, and would like your assistance in—"

"I will," said Hunt. "Send over a bunch and I will have my secretary mail them to the chiefs of various departments in this country and Europe."

"Thanks; that is what I would have requested. Good day."

After his visitor had departed, the inspector leaned back in his chair, and the expression that fell from his lips was this:

"Well, I'll be—!" The old skate didn't think of asking my advice. Ha, ha! There is not only no incentive for crooked detectives, but there is no incentive for our department. We are no cheap shams. I should say not."

At 4 p. m. a messenger from the express office had a package on the desk of the inspector and with the words "Those reward posters!" took his departure.

Hunt soon had one of them spread out before him, which he read aloud for the benefit of several detectives he had been consulting with when the messenger arrived.

"TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!"

"The Union Express Company will pay the above-named sum for the apprehension and conviction of the robber, or robbers, who, between 4:35 and 4:45 p. m., on Tuesday, June 27, 1895, assaulted and robbed Collector Elsworth, of their service, of a money package containing \$20,000."

"Said money was in State bank bills in denominations ranging from \$5 to \$100, the package endorsed by the ordinary paper slip, which, besides the \$10,000 mark, bore the letters L. T., the same being the initials of Lawrence Terry, the cashier of the Great Western Bank, from whom our collector had, at 4:35 p. m., received the money. The twenty \$1,000 packages were embraced in one and it bore on its surface the words: 'Collector Elsworth, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.'"

"The assault and robbery took place in the alley between Washington and Randolph streets."

"The above reward will be paid only on condition that the \$20,000 be recovered and returned to the company, or a sum exceeding 50 per cent of the same."

"For the conviction of no supposed criminal will the Union Express pay one dollar."

"A schedule of the banks of issue of the bills making up the package can be had at our office."

"The only clue as to the perpetrator, or perpetrators, of the crime, in so far as we are aware, is that, on returning from the Northwestern Bank to the Union Express office, with the package in his possession, Collector Elsworth passed, on the sidewalk, just before entering the alley where the robbery was committed, a man of dark, swarthy complexion, black hair and mustache, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and wearing a derby hat and a dark sack coat. Our collector might not be able to identify the man, as it was a dark rainy evening, and he was carrying an umbrella, which he tilted forward as he noticed that he was observed."

"This man also carried a cane. It is the belief of the collector that this cane was loaded; that this man stole up behind him in the alley and struck him the blow the effects of which rendered him unconscious and an easy victim."

"A. B. DOUGLASS, President Union Express."

"JACOB ANDREWS, Chicago Agent."

you, sure. What do you say, Roan?"

"Say? Why, the company will never be called on to pay that reward. Of course there is a possibility that we may corral the right man and recover some of the money, but we will have the field to ourselves. No private detective would touch the case on those terms. What do you say, Goss?"

"I have run in ten men on the case and made enemies enough. Of course I want to earn my eighty dollars a month, but I am not blowing in money on uncertainties. That chap has skipped from Chicago, in my opinion, or we have had him in here and released him. If we had the numbers of some of these bills we could do something; but—"

"If we ever capture the man under the conditions," said the inspector, "it will be because of future developments that we cannot foresee. Keep your eyes about you, but bring no more men here unless you find a good round sum of money in their possession and they are unable to account satisfactorily as to how they became possessed of it. Pay out no more care on the case. There is nothing in it. If anything comes your way, well and good. Andrews' proclamation has knocked the bottom out of the whole business."

"If the reward had been offered for the conviction of the criminal without stipulating that the funds must be recovered," said Officer Roan, "we would have the man in a week, and send him down next court."

"Sure thing," exclaimed Goss. "Send some one down and whack up on the reward."

"Get out of this!" said the inspector. "Go on, you are only joking. But the next man you find that resembles the young bank teller, fathom his financial condition before you lock him up."

CHAPTER XII.

At the banker's residence there was no little uneasiness felt and displayed over the continued ill health of Janette.

She had apparently rallied under the doctor's treatment, and in a week's time had been able to descend the stairs to the parlor; but two days later she was a greater sufferer than she had been before the physician had been called.

"I declare," the doctor had said, "this is a stubborn case. It has assumed a chronic condition, and I will have to watch it more closely."

"Do you regard my daughter as being in a critical condition?" Mr. Kellogg had asked.

"Oh, no, not in a critical condition; but the malady should have yielded to treatment readily. It seemingly did, in fact; yet the improvement was but temporary. I think, Mr. Kellogg, that Janette had been suffering from liver ailment for a longer time than you were aware of."

"Doubtless. She liked not the idea of being an invalid. Spare not time or expense, doctor."

"We will soon have her out, I trust," the physician had stated. "And yet," he muttered to himself while leaving the house, "I hardly understand it. The usual remedies, the best of attention, no apparent cause, and her condition not improved an iota."

The affairs of the bank were progressing as usual, though its president, after the seeming release of Janette, devoted less of his time to that institution.

The officers of the bank, after the appearance of the reward proclamation of the express company, were subjected to one annoyance of considerable magnitude—particularly this was the case with the young teller.

Many would-be detectives and doubtless others led by curiosity, daily visited the bank for the sole purpose of obtaining a glance at the features of Earl Kellogg; some, in fact, gazed so intently at the young man that he became nervous and greatly annoyed.

"Their idea must be," said Terry, "to impress your features indelibly upon their brains before they go searching round the globe for your counterpart."

"It is very annoying," Earl said. "I wish that thief had resembled some one else. I imagine that was fancy on the part of Elsworth. Why, he stated that that man was forty years of age at least."

"Yet in form and features he might resemble you," observed Terry. "I should pay no attention to them. Let them gaze their fill. In a week's time there will be no more of it."

"I wish they would repair to the express office and hunt that," said Earl.

"Doubtless that is also receiving attention. But, Earl, I doubt if the mystery attending that robbery is ever cleared up."

"I fail to see how it can be," said Earl. "The robber would hardly remain in this locality. He probably left the city immediately after committing the crime."

"He may be on the ocean now," remarked the cashier. "That money no one can trace. He has twenty thousand dollars in cash and will be satisfied to settle down far from the shores of America."

"Yes," said the teller with a quiet smile, "that villain has twenty thousand in gold, sound cash, and I believe he is safe. It was a bold stroke, though."

"It was; but everything favored the scoundrel. He had undoubtedly spotted Elsworth and was watching for an opportunity. The rain on the evening of the twenty-seventh kept people off the streets, and when he saw the collector enter the bank, he realized that his opportunity had arrived. It was an easy matter for him to leave the alley without attracting attention."

"True, there was none on the street to observe him."

The ninth of July, at near the closing hour, a gentleman entered the door of the bank and approached the window of the cashier.

This man bore the appearance of being an individual of some importance, or at least of one believing himself to be of some importance.

He was something less than six feet in height. As he walked forward he seemed as straight as an arrow, and his step was both quick and firm.

A pair of gold-rimmed spectacles rested across the bridge of a rather prominent nose, and his face was beardless.

A light Panama suit easily on his head. There was hardly enough of his glaucous hair to have enabled a close observer to state its color.

dent of the bank?" he asked.

"Not to-night, sir, unless you visit his home. He left the bank an hour since. Is your business with him especially?"

"I called to inquire if there were not marks by which some of those bills, stolen on the evening of June 27, might be identified—if you had a record of the numbers of the bills. It is not material that I see the president. In fact you yourself, or the teller, doubtless could inform me."

"Are you a detective, sir?"

"Not a Chicago detective, but the work is in my line. I was attracted by the express company's offer of reward, and I thought I would endeavor to earn it. I want nothing to do with the Chicago force. I have my own methods and shall follow them. I am satisfied with the terms of the offer if—"

"I understand—if any of the bills can be identified. Unfortunately we would be unable to identify a single bill that went to make up that package."

"Well, well!"

"True, we have a schedule of the banks of issue of the bills. But not of the bill numbers. Nor was there a marked bill of any description to my knowledge."

"The package was made up—"

"By myself, the company's collector standing where you now stand as I ran over the bills."

"Will you kindly furnish me a copy of your schedule of the bank issues that made up that package?"

"Certainly. Here is a correct copy. I hope it may be of aid to you."

"Why did you schedule those bills and not schedule the bill numbers?"

"We always schedule the banks of issue in making up money packages for shipment by express. You see in these times, it is a matter of protection to the bank. The worthless bills of no definite institution, or of one trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, can come back to us. You understand?"

"By—yes, I understand. But—but—pray who was present aside from yourself and the teller when this package was made up?"

"The teller, Mr. Earl Kellogg, Banker Kellogg's nephew, was standing here at my elbow as he now does. The book-keeper was stationed at his desk where you see him. The porter was near the outer door."

"Earl Kellogg, the banker's nephew. This, then, is the young man who bears such a striking resemblance to the supposed robber?"

"Well, so the collector thought."

"Yes, I have visited the express office. He doubts if he could identify the man."

Here Earl glanced up and his eyes met those of the newcomer, who seemed to be gazing at him intently.

"You are the banker's nephew? Your name is Kellogg?"

"Right, in each case," said Earl, who felt extremely nervous under the piercing gaze of the questioner's black eyes.

"You more resemble a Southerner than one of this clime," the stranger said.

"I formerly resided in North Carolina," said Earl.

"Ah, that accounts for it! Well, I must be going. By the way—Mr. Terry, I believe—"

"Yes, I see you remember names well," said Lawrence.

"Not only names, but faces as well. I never forget a face. Never, even though the years from infancy to manhood may have intervened. But are you quite certain, Mr. Terry, that none of the bills making up that package were the bills of defunct banks?"

"Why, certainly I am. That money was shipped to satisfy the demands of a draft. Each bill was carefully inspected when received in this bank, and as carefully scrutinized by both the express collector and myself when the package was made up. Not a dollar was there but would stand at par with coin. But why that question? You have a schedule of the banks."

"That question? Oh, I—"

The eyes of the gentleman in navy blue were again on the face of the teller.

Earl abruptly turned from his desk and approached a window facing the street.

"I thought that perhaps if there was but one, and that one found its way back to the bank, it might prove of assistance in this case."

"Why, man! The collector being robbed, those bills not reaching their destination, even admitting that there was such a bill, how would it ever be returned?"

"True, true," quickly exclaimed the gentleman. "It will prove a difficult case; but I have fathomed deeper mysteries. I have been working on one for years, with never a clue until to-day. Many thanks for your information. Good evening."

"You are welcome, sir, and I hope you may win the ten thousand reward. Good evening."

The gentleman in blue passed from the bank.

(To be continued.)



The Debate on the War Revenue Measure

was begun in the Senate on Monday. In the House the conference report upon the bill authorizing the sending of food and arms to Cubans was adopted. A bill was passed providing for an increase in the force of the adjutant general's office. The House joint resolution appointing William J. Sewell of New Jersey, Martin T. McMahon of New York, John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin and William H. Bonal of California members of the board of managers of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers was called up and passed. The President's veto of a bill conferring upon the court of claims jurisdiction to retry the case of the representatives of Isaac P. Tice against the United States, brought in 1873 to recover \$25,000, the alleged value of certain meters to measure the quality and strength of distilled spirits, was sustained. The Senate bill to establish an assay office at Seattle, Wash., was passed. The House also passed, with amendments, the House bill to ratify an agreement entered into in 1892 between the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians to open for settlement the reservation of these Indians in Oklahoma.

Considerable progress was made by the Senate on Tuesday in considering the war revenue measure. A bill was reported from the Military Affairs Committee and passed providing that the pay and allowance of the volunteers enlisted in the United States army shall begin on the day of their enrollment at the State camp. The latter part of the day was devoted to eulogies upon the late Representative Seth L. Milliken of Maine. The House held a brief session. Two important bills affecting labor were passed, one limiting the labor of persons employed upon government works and in government service to eight hours daily, and the other providing for the equipment of a non-partisan labor commission to consider legislative problems affecting labor. Mr. Corliss (Mich.) called up the House bill to repeal the law providing that transmission of the electoral vote of the States to Washington shall be by messengers. The bill proposes transmission by mail and express. The bill was defeated. Senate bill providing an American registry for the ship Centennial, now at Seattle, was passed. The House passed a bill to authorize the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and recommend legislation to meet problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital.

Considerable progress was made in the Senate on Wednesday in the reading of the war revenue bill, which included, naturally, the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee. Through the influence of Mr. Gorman (Denn., Md.) the imprisonment penalty was stricken out of some of the sections relating to violations of the stamp act. After an extended debate, part of which occupied the secret legislative session, the conference report on the bill suspending certain parts of the existing law relating to the purchase of supplies by the war department was adopted. The bill permitting officers of the regular army to accept staff appointments in the volunteer army without losing their rank of place in the regular service was also passed. An urgent deficiency bill, carrying \$8,450,000, mostly for pensions, was agreed to by the House Committee on Appropriations, and immediately reported to the House, which passed it without delay. The bill carries \$8,070,872 for payment of pensions and other items of small amounts, including expenses of United States courts and clerical force and printing for the war and navy departments.

While several important paragraphs of the war revenue measure were passed over on Thursday for future consideration, excellent progress was made by the Senate in the consideration of the bill. Two-thirds of the measure has been read, the committee amendments generally having been agreed to. The proposition to place a stamp tax upon proprietary articles and perfumery was a stock around a lively discussion. It was regarded as retrogressive legislation and as such was opposed by many Senators. After debate, confined to the proposition to send the labor arbitration bill to conference, in which many members participated, a roll call of the House upon agreeing to the Senate amendments, thereby affecting the bill's passage, was ordered, resulting in yeas 210, nays 4. After expending a brief political talk, presided by a personal political explanation from Mr.

OREGON SAFE AT LAST

SECRETARY LONG MAKES THE WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT.

Battleship Left San Francisco About Seven Weeks Ago and Has Traveled Over 13,000 Miles—Spanish Fleet to Go to the Philippines.

Don't Didn't Get Her.

Washington special: Secretary Long gave out the welcome information Wednesday that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, had successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circuit of South America, and was safe. The rigid secrecy of the navy department was relaxed only enough to make known the best news the navy department had received since the battleship Oregon was out of harm's way from a concerted attack on this one ship by the whole Spanish squadron in southern waters, but also that her great fighting strength would be added to Admiral Sampson's force.

The Oregon left San Francisco before the war had opened, and at that time it was not admitted that she was to join the ships in Atlantic waters. She stopped at Callao for dispatches and then went round the Horn and up the east coast of South America. In all the trip covered 13,000 miles. The last stretch, from Bahia to the Windward Islands, was followed with anxiety by naval officers, for by a strange coincidence, the formidable Spanish squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo boats approached the Windward Islands at the very time when the Oregon was due there. It had been suspected that the Spanish admiral would try to intercept the battleship with his superior force, and before leaving Bahia Capt. Clark of the Oregon was warned to keep a close lookout for the Spanish fleet. In reply



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY. Commander of the Flying Squadron.

Capt. Clark expressed his confidence in being able to hold his own single-handed with the Oregon against all the Spanish cruisers. The only apprehension he felt was as to the torpedo boats under the Spanish admiral's command. Notwithstanding Capt. Clark's assurances, the navy department continued to feel that a meeting between the Spanish squadron and the American battleship of such unequal terms was far from desirable, and might bring most serious results. For this reason



MAP SHOWING OREGON'S LONG TRIP.

on the official information reaching the authorities telling of the Oregon's safety was a source of most hearty congratulation.

Siege Train for Army of Invasion. Arrangements are being made by the New York quartermaster's department for a siege train to be shipped to Cuba and to follow in the wake of the invading army. The train will be able to carry 50,000 pounds of artillery and will be used for supplies in the bombardment of interior towns.

Escapes from Morro Castle. Lieut. Senor Don Carlos Argamonte, who fought under Gen. Weyler, and who was captured in Morro Castle, has escaped and arrived in Tampa, bringing important dispatches, including full fortification plans, with him.

Will Take Merritt's Place. General Merritt's successor as commander of the department of the East will be Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, lately commandant of the artillery school at Fort Monroe.

DEFENSES OF HAVANA IN DETAIL.



128,000 MEN READY.

Great Volunteer Army Mustered in for the Cuban War.

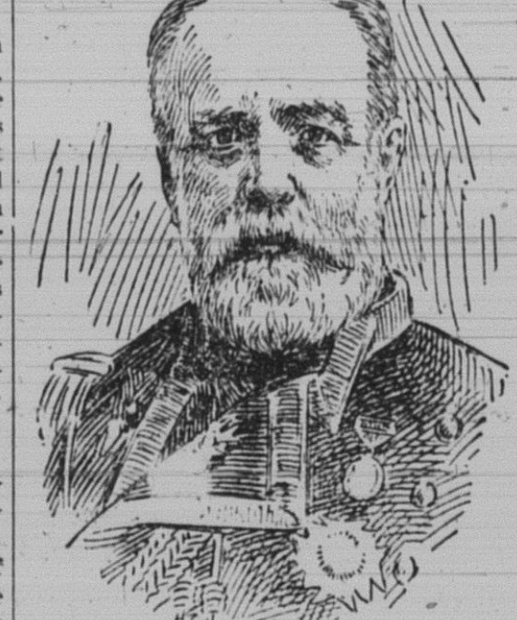
Washington special: Nearly the whole of the 128,000 volunteers have now been mustered in. There will yet be slight delay in filling out some of the quotas, but the great volunteer army is substantially complete. The army is not yet in condition for an immediate forward movement, however. Not all of the volunteers intended for the invading army have gotten as far as Chickamauga, and fewer have arrived at Tampa. The war managers have found the national guards woefully deficient in arms, ammunition, uniforms, and other equipments, and artillery batteries are reported without guns, carriages, horses or harness. The war department is bending all its energies to remedying these deficiencies, but it takes time. It has established a supply depot at Chickamauga, and will probably have another at Washington.

The war department finds the country is short on the modern arms adopted by the regular army. It finds difficulty also in getting rations promptly because of the unexpected emergency. Some of the Chicago packers even went so far as to reimport cargoes of provisions that had been sent to England. In foreign countries, where large standing armies are to be counted on all the time, there is ample provision for meeting the demands of the soldiers.

There is a tendency to criticize the President and the war department for the slowness with which the volunteer army is being organized, but neither of them is to blame. The President will insist on having the raw recruits properly equipped before ordering a movement on Cuba. Military men say this may take two or three weeks, but the government is applying Yankee energy to push the work as rapidly as possible. This frank statement of the unsatisfactory condition in which the national guard has been found must not be taken as a reflection on the patriotic militiamen. They have given their time and money to the service and are now offering their lives, and

Shot Down Without Mercy.

It appears from information brought by the Empress of India that the Spanish did a little bombardment on their own account in the Philippines about a fortnight before Admiral Dewey silenced their



ADMIRAL CERVERA. Commander of the Spanish fleet.

fleet. About the middle of April, says a Manila report, Spanish troops met no opposition on landing, the rebels having abandoned before a shot was fired, taking with them, it is said, \$200,000 in cash. About thirty natives were killed in the bombardment, but no European casualties are reported. Cuba, which ranks third in the cities in the Philippines, was wrecked by the bombardment. A massacre of rebels by the Spanish also preceded Admiral Dewey's arrival.

PANIC REIGNED IN CIENFUEGOS.

Bombardment by the American Ships Terrified the People.

Information has been received at Key West from Cienfuegos giving a graphic account of the excitement in that city when the encounter occurred between Spanish soldiers on shore and the cable-cutting expedition which resulted in the death of two and the wounding of five Americans. The Cuban city was panic-stricken, the church bells were rung and the alarms were sounded on all sides. At the Hotel Siervo de Oro there was a riot and light between Spanish volunteers, who refused to serve on patrol duty for the defense of the city, and the Spanish authorities, who were trying to force them to serve. When the Marched began shooting and knocked the lighthouse to splinters, men, women and children fled to the country, many families leaving their homes open and abandoned in the haste of their flight. Since then many families have moved to Santo Quintana and Rodas, small towns near Cienfuegos. The Spanish government is unable to control the exodus.

RAN THE SPANISH GANTLET.

Uncle Sam's Will Make Gunpowder from Captain Fulcher's Sulphur.

The British steamship City of Truro, Captain Fulcher, which sailed from Licia, Sicily, the day war was declared by Spain, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of sulphur for the United States, has arrived safely in port at New York. Sulphur, because of its use in the manufacture of explosives, is one of the articles declared by Spain to be contraband of war, and the Truro's cargo was liable to seizure by any Spanish cruiser or privateer hovering about Gibraltar. Captain Fulcher was warned to keep a weather eye out for suspicious-looking craft and get out of the Mediterranean as quickly as he could. The only armed vessel he sighted was an American cruiser playing a searchlight off Shinnecock, Long Island.

SPAIN IS ANGERED.

Doesn't Like the Speech Made by Joseph Chamberlain.

The speech made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial minister, at Birmingham Friday night, has produced very unfavorable comment in Madrid. His references to Spain have created a bad impression. Prime Minister Sagasta and Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, held a conference on the subject, after which Senor Sagasta said: "If we had said what Mr. Chamberlain said Europe would have regarded us as reckless." Both the prime minister and Senor Gullon believe the speech indicates that a war is being prepared for with an Anglo-American alliance.

CUBANS FAILED TO APPEAR.

Captain Dorst's Expedition Proves to Be a Failure.

The steamer Gussie, which was to have landed an expedition in Cuba with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, returned to Key West without having accomplished its purpose. The reception which our men met from the Spanish was very hot and on account of the Cubans who were to have met Captain Dorst and party failing to put in their appearance at the appointed time and place the expedition returned.

SPANISH CABINET QUILTS.

Members of the Sagasta Ministry All Resign.

All the members of the Spanish cabinet have resigned. The liberal cabinet under Sagasta was formed shortly after the death of Canovas Del Castillo, who was assassinated Aug. 8, 1897, by an Italian anarchist named Gelli. Gen. Azcarra, the then minister of war, was first appointed president of the council and for a time the cabinet remained unchanged. But Sept. 29 it resigned and Sagasta assumed office Oct. 4, confronted by the troubles in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands.

The minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, the minister of war, Gen. Correa, and especially the minister for the colonies were repeatedly attacked in parliament and out of it and rumors of resignations tendered or to be tendered were industriously circulated. The difficulty, it appears, is to find men who are willing to assume office under the conditions which now prevail in Spain. An empty treasury, internal disorders and the loss of the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico are not the only problems confronting Spanish ministers, and it is not astonishing that under the circumstances a military dictatorship under possibly Marshal Martinez Campos has been discussed. The new Spanish cabinet has been formed as follows:

President of the Council..... Senor Sagasta
Foreign Affairs..... Senor y Castella
War..... Senor y Castella
Marine..... Senor y Castella
Colonies..... Senor y Castella
Finance..... Senor y Castella
Interior..... Senor y Castella
Justice..... Senor y Castella
Public Instruction..... Senor y Castella

FROM THE FRONT.

The battleship Oregon is the first warship that ever rounded Cape Horn.

The Queen Regent of Spain has asked the Pope to bless the Spanish arms.

The harbor of San Francisco has been thoroughly mined during the past few weeks.

The railroad men in California have started a fund to build a battleship for the Government.

A heavy rainfall at Key West has filled the cisterns and averted a water famine among the troops.

In Havana meat is \$2 a pound and coffee 25c a cup. First-class restaurants are guarded by troops.

Food is getting scarcer every day in Havana and the insurgents threaten to cut off the water supply.

Weyler and the Carlists and Republican leaders are deliberately planning to bring on a revolt in Spain.

The Spanish defenses at Calmanera, Cuba, consist of an ironed wooden shanty and an ancient cannon.

The recruits for Secretary Roosevelt's rough riders include football players, steeplechasers, clubmen and policemen.

The Minneapolis lodge of a Jewish order, in memory of the expulsion of the



MAJ. GENERAL MERRITT.

Jews from Spain, has offered a bounty of \$25 and remission of lodge dues to all members who enlist for war against Spain.

Great Britain has as many war vessels in Asiatic waters as France, Russia and Germany combined, and they are far more modern and powerful.

Many wealthy Philippine families are going back to the islands from Hong Kong and are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Several decided improvements have been added to the plans of four new monitors for our navy which will render them practically indestructible except by torpedoes.

One of the United States officers sent to open communication with the Cuban insurgents is said to have planted the American and Cuban colors side by side on Cuban soil.

The bodies of twenty-four of the heroes who lost their lives in the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on the night of Feb. 15 have been buried in the potter's field at Key West.

SAFE AT SANTIAGO.

ARMADA EVADES SAMPSON AND REACHES PORT.

Madrid Report Says Spanish Ships Have Reached Harbor on South Coast of Cuba—Admiral Sampson Joins Schley and His Flying Squadron.

Now for a Battle.
A report Friday from Santiago de Cuba by the way of Madrid said that the Spanish fleet had reached that port in safety. While this news might have been given out for the purpose of confusing, it agreed with another dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, stating that a fleet of warships had been seen from Morant Point, on the east extremity of the island, passing north toward Santiago de Cuba.

Cervera could have but two purposes in putting into Santiago de Cuba. The first would be to get coal, of which Spain may have a supply there. The second, to relieve the Spanish garrison of 10,000 troops stationed there, who have been practically cut off from Blanco and from all supplies since the blockade of Cienfuegos. These troops were dependent on the coasting fleet for their supplies, as there is no railroad connection between Santiago and Havana, and the country between is held by the insurgents. It would be a natural move of the Spanish admiral to try to relieve this garrison and supply it, or remove the troops, if he considered that could be done without meeting the American fleet, for there has been no blockade at Santiago.

Sampson at Key West.
Rear Admiral Sampson, with the division of the North Atlantic squadron under his command which attacked San Juan, Porto Rico, returned to Key West, where he effected a junction with the flying squadron. He has under his orders the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, second-class battleship Texas and armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, which makes him superior by two armor-plated ships to the Spanish fleet.

SAILORS SLAIN.

American Seamen Victims to Trenchery of Philippine Insurgents.

Advices from Manila by way of Hong Kong say that the insurgents are mutually at loggerheads. Some are eager to be freed from Spanish rule, while others resent the appearance of the Americans. It is reported that a party of rebels attacked the Americans near Cavite, killing some of them and driving the others out of the villages. They removed the American flag and replaced it with the Spanish. According to report the insurgent leaders who accompanied Admiral Dewey refused to disembark, apparently fearing that they would be repudiated. Another report says that some Spaniards professing to be insurgents fraternized with the Americans near Cavite and then massacred them.

Polo Secures Coaling Station.

A dispatch from Montreal says Senor Polo y Bernabe has secured, by cable, a coal depot near St. Pierre, Miquelon, the French colony off the south coast of Newfoundland, at which the Cadiz squadron will coal previous to attacking the Atlantic seacoast of the United States, while the Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, draws off the squadrons commanded by Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

CYCLONES KILL SEVENTY.

Devastation Wrought in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

	Killed.	Injured.
Rockford, Ill.....	12	100
Freeport, Ill.....	3	30
Princeton, Ill.....	1	7
Shelby, Ill.....	3	3
Dubuque, Iowa.....	26	200
Wausau, Wis.....	5	25
Antigo, Wis.....	3	30
Richland, Wis.....	17	50
Battle Creek, Mich.....	1	1
Ardmore, I. T.....	2	10
Total.....	70	425

Cyclones which whirled over vast tracts in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin early Monday evening killed, it is now reported, about seventy persons. The names of all of them could not be ascertained, as in every instance the damage was wrought in farming or village districts and telephone and telegraph connection in the afflicted sections was badly broken. The list of those injured will never be complete, only a few of the more serious cases being reported by name. A careful estimate fixes the number injured at about 450.

Such havoc was wrought upon farm buildings, out of door stocks and orchards and upon live stock that the money loss, in wide belts of territory, in several cases clear across counties, will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The damage was so great and widespread and means of communication so interrupted that it will be some time before accurate estimates can be made.

Told in a Few Lines.

At Marysville, Mo., a man recently sold a hog for \$37 and with \$17 bought a good horse.

Many people at Pine Bluff, Ark., were driven from their homes by the breaking of the levees.

Many stowaways are coming to this country, under the impression that the war will boom work.

Japanese naval officers have arrived in San Francisco to command the two cruisers being built there for Japan.

The States of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Alabama have more population than Spain, and vastly more wealth.

Three hundred persons have been executed in Porto Rico on charge of treason. Many families are fleeing to the interior.

The restoration of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, has progressed so rapidly that it is expected the formal opening of the historic structure can be held on the Fourth of July.

The Queen of Greece has the unusual distinction of being the only woman admiral in the world. She holds this rank in the Russian navy. The appointment was conferred upon her by the late Czar, because her father held the rank of high admiral.

At Sailors' Rest, Tenn., Jane Allen, aged 18, jumped from a fast-traveling passenger train and was instantly killed. It was her first ride on a train, and, when the brakeman called the station, she left her seat, and not knowing that the train would stop or realizing the danger, leaped to her death.



During the next year the postage stamps will be printed at the bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury Department instead of by private contractors. The contract will amount to over \$62,500,000 even at the extraordinarily low price charged. The ordinary postage stamps will be furnished at 5 cents a thousand, postage due stamps at 11.4 cents a thousand, newspaper and periodical stamps at 6.05 cents a thousand and special delivery stamps at 11.4 cents a thousand. The contract contemplates a total of 3,063,633,885 ordinary stamps, 4,346,330 special delivery stamps, 5,544,220 newspaper stamps and 19,573,100 postage due stamps. There has been an enormous increase in the stamp business. Ten years ago, in 1888, the total value of stamps issued was \$38,298,741; to-day it is \$62,530,201; twenty years ago, in 1878, the total was only \$21,180,557.90.

The speech of Mr. Chamberlain, British minister of the colonies, in Birmingham the other day, is not taken seriously in Washington, neither by our own Government nor by the members of the diplomatic corps. While an Anglo-Saxon alliance would not be unnatural, or profitable for England, there are complications which would make it impossible at present, and the fact that Mr. Chamberlain proclaims it would make it unpopular in certain influential circles across the water, for he is not regarded as a practical man. He is the frequent inventor of new political policies; he is an uneasy, restless patriot, impulsive and impetuous, who talks as fast as he thinks, and never fears to express himself on all subjects. He has belonged to all political parties, one after another, and is always springing novelties upon the British people.

There is a fear at the Navy Department lest it may be necessary to exercise severe discipline with some of the naval reserves who have enlisted for the war. Two of the Maryland reserves, who were ordered to the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, have deserted. If they are apprehended and convicted of desertion under the laws of war they will have to be shot. Both of them are said to be young men of good families and excellent character, who enlisted under mistaken notions. They supposed that they were going out for a summer's cruise, to have a gay time of it, but when they found that they were expected to scrub decks, clean guns, shovel coal and do other menial labor, these proud sons of Maryland bolted without saying good-by and have not since been seen. There has also been considerable trouble of this kind with the military volunteers.

The surgeons who have been making examinations of the members of the militia volunteers will make reports that will be apt to discourage the bicycle habit, and particularly the use of low handlebars. It is said at the medical department of the army that a great number of the volunteers who have been rejected for physical disability are bicycle riders, who, by that violent exercise, have developed diseases of the heart and the spine which unfit them for exposure or endurance. These troubles are said to be confined almost entirely to riders who use low handlebars and lean forward in the saddle.

Something over \$75,000,000 has already been expended in war preparations, and about \$25,000,000 more of obligations are outstanding that will mature during the present month, making a total of \$100,000,000 up to date, with contracts being made daily for all sorts of purposes involving the expenditure of millions. The Senate Committee on Finance after considering the subject very carefully came to the conclusion that the efforts of the United States to free Cuba would cost not less than \$380,000,000, provided the war was not prolonged more than one year.

Gen. Lee is going to have a sensational staff, if all the persons who have applied for service with him are gratified. Some of the ambitious young men who have received staff appointments, and particularly the sons of their fathers, appear to think that Gen. Lee is going to be a favored commander, for most of them have applied for service with him. Russell Harrison, James G. Blaine and Algonzo Sartoris are among the number, and his own son, George Mason Lee, is also to be appointed.

The first thing that Gen. Wheeler did when he was assigned to a command was to ask that his son be detailed as a member of his staff. Secretary Alger has detailed his son as a member of the staff of Gen. Miles. There is a good deal of the favorite son business going on in Washington just now in connection with the army appointments.

It is not believed by anybody in Washington that the Spaniards will attempt to send ships or troops to Manila. It would be useless for them to do so, unless the squadron is stronger than that of Admiral Dewey, and a squadron of that strength could not be spared from Spain without leaving its own coast unprotected.

The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky might be finished and placed in commission in two months. The Illinois could not be made ready for sea in less than six months, but work was stopped upon all of them some time ago, because it was deemed more important to fit out the auxiliary cruisers first.

The father of Adjt. Gen. Corbin is still living in the old family homestead in Ohio. Although over 80 years of age, he manages the farm upon which the general spent his boyhood, and where he stopped hoeing corn to enlist as a private soldier at the outbreak of the rebellion.

William McKinley has been President of the United States for nearly fifteen months, and has just sent his first veto message to Congress, declining to approve a bill to authorize a new trial for a case in the court of claims.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

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

Suburban Rumors

SHARON.

Elmer Mellankamp now rides a beautiful new King wheel.

Born, Tuesday, May 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Knickerbocker a son.

FREEDOM.

Mrs. Dan. Strieter is very sick with inflammation of the bowels.

Mr. and Mrs. William Buss of Manchester spent Sunday with his mother.

Miss Anna Fitzmaurice entertained her friend, Miss Clara Hutzler of Chelsea, over Sunday.

Mrs. Schenk and Renan of Ann Arbor spent the latter part of last week with friends in town.

One morning of last week as Henry Messner went to the barn he found six pigs lying dead in the stable. After examining one of them it was discovered that they had been eating poison. Nine were killed in this manner.

SYLVAN.

James Beckwith spent Wednesday at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin spent Sunday at Waterloo.

R. J. Beckwith and family were Sylvan visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Heselwerdt spent Tuesday at Jackson.

Lenia Runchman of Waterloo spent Thursday with Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

Ivory T. Babb of the U. of M. will speak to the Sylvan Christian Union next Sunday.

An ice cream social will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dancer, Thursday evening, June 2, for the benefit of the Sylvan Christian Union. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

LIMA.

Miss Estella and Art Guerin visited at T. Morse's Sunday afternoon.

Born, Thursday, May 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Schanz, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wheelock were Ann Arbor visitors Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Covert spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Theodore Covert.

Dr. W. Whitaker and family of Ann Arbor, returned home Saturday after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. George Perry.

Don't forget the Memorial Day exercises at the church Sunday afternoon, May 29, given by the school. Commissioner, W. N. Lister will deliver the address.

FRANCISCO.

Henry Bohne of Francisco had a barn raising on Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Landis of White Oak is visiting her people in this place.

The social at Mrs. A. C. Notten's was well attended. \$7.00 was taken from the crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Horning spent Sunday with Miss Nancy Barry and her mother.

Miss Blaetler and Mrs. Wuelfel and children started on a visit to their parents in Clarington, O., recently.

There was a surprise party at Mr. and Mrs. Umphrey's on Saturday evening. The Francisco Cornet Band furnished music.

The K. L. M.'s met again at the home of Miss Mary Broesmele. The work was miscellaneous. It was decided to take up the Merchant of Venice in the next meetings.

Rev. George Weiler delivered a lecture, "The Bower of Music," in the German M. E. church on Friday evening, May 20. The lecture was humorous and educational.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

A new Company A should be organized at once for the state militia if this city proposes to hold its place as Company A. If the state of Michigan is not patriotic enough to hold the places for the boys who have gone to the front, it does not speak well for its patriotism.—Ann Arbor Courier.

The report comes from Detroit that the Michigan Central railroad company will very shortly begin a first-class suburban service between Ann Arbor and Detroit. It is said that the trip will be made in an hour and that trains will leave here every 60 minutes. We were unable to ascertain the rate which would be charged.—Ann Arbor Register.

There seems to be a considerable chance of our neighboring town, Belleville, taking a boom in the near future by reason of the recent finding of coal there, and which, if it can be mined in paying quantities, may become an industry for that place. Detroit parties have interested themselves, and work is already going on, the vein being located on the farm of Loren T. Dean near there.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

Fifteen hundred dollars damages for falling on a defective sidewalk, or rather where there was no crosswalk, ought to make the aldermen think that there is such a thing as practicing economy in too great a degree. Fifteen hundred dollars would build up quite a number of crosswalks where needed. Besides cow sheds on the principal street Ypsilanti is noted for its poor sidewalks.—Washtenaw Times.

Misfortunes never come singly. The other evening in Adrian while a man was wending his way homeward, he had the ill luck to be knocked down by a "scorcher." While the poor fellow was down, cursing his luck and nursing his wrath against that cyclist, a lady all unconscious came along on a wheel, and ran over his neck! Without waiting for more "rubber neck" experience, he painfully hobbled home bruised in both body and soul.

Major Nancrede was in the city today. He has his new uniform and looks very military indeed. Said the great surgeon: "Of course I do not know whether or not I will ever come back alive, but I am running risks of losing my life every day in performing operations where blood-poisoning may set in. People do not seem to realize the constant danger to which I am subjected, but I do not in a certain cases I would for my own safety rather face a volley from the enemy than perform the operations."—Washtenaw Times.

For years a certain well-known professor here was in the habit of turning quickly into a side street with his horse, which was afraid of electric cars, to avoid a runaway. Recently he acquired a wheel, and while spinning along the railroad track he heard an electric coming from behind. He proceeded to search to the nearest crossing, when he turned off, dismounted and wiped his face. In answer to question he replied: "My horse is terribly afraid of street cars and I just reached this crossing in time to turn off and avoid a runaway."—Washtenaw Times.

Honor has already come to one Ann Arbor boy in the war. John K. Robinson, son of George F. Robinson of Detroit, and grandson of the late Hon. John J. Robinson, who was born here in Ann Arbor, has been commissioned engineer of the cruiser Minneapolis, the fastest boat in the navy. Robinson was three years with Admiral Dewey on the Olympia, and returned home to Detroit some weeks ago, because of the illness of a sister who afterwards died. When the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, Robinson voluntarily gave up his leave of absence, and reported at Washington for duty. He was placed in charge of the construction yards at League Island, and had some 7,200 to 1,500 men under charge for several weeks. The Minneapolis is with Schley's squadron.—Ann Arbor Courier.

TROOPS AND DRINK.

The Curious Statistics Showing What European Nations Pay For Them.

The friends and advocates of "universal peace" and the foes of intemperance, and inebriety are pretty generally agreed that the expenses attending war and war armaments and liquid beverages of an intoxicating or exhilarating kind are unduly large. There is an old proverb—it is not a Swiss proverb, of course—to the effect that a man who drinks more than he should "drinks like a Swiss," and it is for this reason, perhaps—and residents of the republic of Switzerland say for no better one—that the fame of residents of Switzerland for sobriety is not as far-reaching as the fame of the Scotch, for instance, for frugality. A recent computation which has appeared shows that the annual expenditures of the Swiss for wine, beer, cider and brandy are 175,000,000 francs, six times as much as is spent on the army. Germany expends, or more properly, individual Germans expend, \$500,000,000 a year on liquid refreshments, distilled or fermented—chiefly beer and Rhine wine—and \$120,000,000 a year on the German army. France expends in a year \$500,000,000 on drink, chiefly wine, and \$140,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the army of the republic. The Italians expend \$250,000,000 a year for liquors, wines

and cordials and \$55,000,000 for the Italian army, the expenditures being in about the same ratio as in other nations. Austria Hungary expends less upon liquor in a year than any other country of the first class in Europe, amounting to about \$225,000,000, though persons who are familiar with life along the blue Danube might not unreasonably come to the conclusion that \$200,000,000 of this sum was spent in the city of Vienna alone in lager beer. Such, however, is not the case. In the mountainous districts, particularly in the Tyrol, Transylvania and in Croatia, very little wine is drunk, and though Hungary produces a large and steadily increasing amount of wine a very large proportion of it is exported to other countries. Relatively not much of it is kept for home consumption.

The Austria-Hungarian army costs \$70,000,000 a year, or less than one-third of the cost of the liquors consumed in a year. The Russians expend \$300,000,000 a year in liquors and \$150,000,000 a year, or one-half as much, for the maintenance of the army. England expends \$480,000,000 a year on beer, ale, wine, porter, gin, rum and smoky whisky and \$90,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the British army. No one knows exactly how much is spent in the United States on liquor in a year, especially in prohibition states, but it is supposed that the whisky taken for medicinal purposes costs each year more than does the maintenance of the regular army.—New York Sun.

A Good Roadmaker.

Edwin McIntyre, who lives a hermit life in the house near Warren where Dr. Pilton-R. Baker was shot, has a queer hobby. One of the prettiest and best pieces of road in Maine passes in front of his retreat. It has been built by Mr. McIntyre, who for the last 28 years has been picking up the rocks and stones near his home and pounding them into pebbles, which he has put in the highway. In 23 years' time he has pounded 900,000 stones and made them ready for road use. The town authorities, recognizing the value of the work, for years have compensated the man by giving him his road tax. He estimates that he has placed on the road 20 cords of these manufactured stones. Other towns might envy Warren such a faithful roadbuilder.—Rockland (Me.) Star.

Much in Little

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

Hood's Pills

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

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.

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

STOMACH TROUBLES.

INDIGESTION—DYSPEPSIA.

Medical Science has Produced a Cure at Last.

The increasing prevalence of dyspepsia has been a matter of the gravest concern to the medical profession, and for years leading scientists have been experimenting to produce a remedy. Constant effort in this direction has introduced many preparations which barely afford temporary relief to sufferers. It remained for Prof. Drake, a chemist of many years experience to produce a treatment which has proven to be a positive cure for the disease in all of its manifold forms, which is known as Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer. In order to obviate a common disadvantage to sufferers—that of buying medicine which has lain perhaps for years in drug stores as must necessarily be the case where all druggists handle the same article—the manufacturers are placing Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer with a limited number of druggists consequently you are sure to always receive the treatment fresh, although being put up in tablets and tightly sealed boxes, it will retain its freshness longer than in any other form.

If you are troubled with indigestion, sour stomach, acid fermentation, water brash, headache, sleeplessness, or any form of nervous dyspepsia, call at either drug store Chelsea, Michigan, and ask for Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer. A book on Stomach and Nerve troubles, their symptoms and cure, given free for the asking at the above mentioned store.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the 7th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Klein, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rosina Klein, praying that a certain order, that said petition and show cause, be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to herself, the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that Friday the 12th day of June next at 12 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, if they there be, to show cause, why the same should not be granted, and if it is further ordered, that said petition and show cause be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to herself, the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 26th day of May, 1898.

H. W. T. NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, J. L. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank

at Chelsea, Michigan,

At the Close of Business May 5th, 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	22,865.64
Checks and cash items	163.59
Nickels 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. BEGOLF, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

C. H. Kempf,
R. S. Armstrong,
H. S. Holmes,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, May 5th, 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
Nickels 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 deposit	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.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Edmund Lockwood and Sarah L. Lockwood, his wife, of the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, to Matthew E. Keeler of the township of Sharon, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, dated the 25th day of December, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Washtenaw, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1894, at 1 o'clock A. M., in Liber 81 of mortgages on page 116, by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of sixteen hundred and thirty six dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity, having been commenced to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed on the 21st day of June, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county) by assent of said premises therein described or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage together with the costs of this proceeding and the attorney fee of twenty five dollars provided for in said mortgage, the said premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows:

All those certain pieces or parcels or land situated in the township of Sharon, in the county of Washtenaw, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit:

The north half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section numbers fourteen (14) in township number three, south of range number three east.

Said sale will be made subject to the payment of a prior mortgage made by said mortgagors to H. S. Keeler, given to secure the payment of three thousand dollars and interest at six percent, upon which said mortgage there is now due twenty five hundred dollars upon principal and interest since March 1, 1896.

Dated, March 25, 1898.
MATTHEW E. KEELER,
Mortgagee.

G. W. T. NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, J. L. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Why don't you pay the printer?

WANTED 200 GOOD MEN TO ENLIST IN

STAFFAN'S BICYCLE CORPS.

See our MEOTOR \$25.00.

Warranted in every respect for one year.

REFRIGERATORS with Ice included \$8 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

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 Trimmings 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.

ONE FLAG, ONE NATION! AGENTS WANTED

In every county to supply the Great Popular Demand for

ONE BREAD

THAT'S MERCHANT'S

HOME-MADE BREAD.

When in need of Bee Supplies, Ice Cream, Tobacco, Confectionery, etc. give us a call.

The New Palace Bakery.

For Sale Cheap—A windmill. Inquire of J. G. Hooyer

AMERICA'S WAR FOR HUMANITY

TOLD IN PICTURE AND STORY

Compiled and Written by

Senator John J. Ingalls.

OF KANSAS.

The most brilliantly written, most profusely and artistically illustrated, and most intensely popular book on the subject of war with Spain. Nearly

200 Superb Illustrations from Photograph

taken specially for this great work. Agents are making \$50 to \$100 a week selling it. A veritable bonanza for live canvassers. Apply for description, terms and territory at once to

N. D. THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO.

St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

Local Brevities

Adam Eppler is moving into the Foran house.

The village has been building some very much needed cross-walks this week.

The B. Y. P. U. will conduct a memorial service at the Baptist church, Sunday evening.

The Michigan Central is having the painting the large stand pipe at this place repainted.

Dr. H. H. Avery is having a cement walk laid in front of his property on Jefferson street.

C. E. Babcock's house on Middle street, east, has been brightened up by a couple of coats of paint.

Charles Barth of Lima will build a new house. His neighbors have been drawing the material for it this week.

A woman's life-long scheme of rest is ultimately realized when she has nothing to do and won't do it.—M. A. C. Record.

The Japanese spinning mice in the show windows of L. T. Freeman's grocery are attracting a great deal of attention these days.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will give an ice cream social at the residence of Daniel Wacker, Thursday evening, June 2.

"The Character and Influence of Wm. E. Gladstone," will be Rev. J. S. Edmunds' subject for the Sunday evening meeting.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, June 1. A good attendance is desired. Initiation.

The Women's Guild of the Congregational church, will meet with Mrs. J. S. Edmunds, Friday afternoon, May 27. A full attendance is requested.

What is the matter with Chelsea getting in line and showing its patriotism by holding a regular old fashioned fourth of July celebration this year?

The Chelsea Manufacturing Co., the electric light and power house and Turn-Bull's law office have each put in new Chelsea Telephone Co.'s phones the past week.

Any one having flowers for Decoration Day are requested to leave them at the town hall, Monday forenoon. There will be a committee present to look after them.

Memorial services will be held at St. Mary's church, Sunday afternoon, May 29, at 2:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. W. P. Conidine. Everybody invited to be in attendance.

McConkey's Arabian Show, trained horses, ponies, dogs, donkey, mules and pigs, the old fashioned one ring circus combined. Admission 10 and 20 cents. Tuesday, May 31.

F. Staffan & Son are going to erect a greenhouse back of the new block that they are putting up. A steam heating plant will be put in, and both the stores and greenhouse heated from it.

All members of Chelsea Tent, No. 281, K. O. T. M., are requested to meet at the hall, Monday at 12:30 o'clock sharp, in order to march in the Decoration Day parade. Bring your caps and badges.

Laura Heiber, Teama Heiber and Leigh Beach pupils in district No. 2, Lima, have been neither absent nor tardy for a term of seven months, commencing November 1, 1897 and ending May 20, 1898. Harriet Tucker, teacher.

There will be a meeting at this place Saturday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a mutual fire insurance company for the townships of Sylvan, Lima, Lyndon, Dexter and Webster. All who are interested are requested to be present.

Friends and relatives of soldiers in the field, in addressing letters to them, should mark plainly the company and regiment to which they belong, as by doing so the distribution of the mail will be facilitated. This applies to both the regular troops and the militia volunteers.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held in the senate chamber of the capital at Lansing June 1 and 2. The program will consist of music, reports of the officers and committees, interesting historical papers, interspersed with five-minute speeches and reminiscences.

At Chelsea a cavalry company is what the young men are attempting to organize. Perfectly safe, boys, as Michigan is not called upon for any cavalry.—Ann Arbor Courier. Someone has been stuffing the editor of the Courier, as there has not been any attempt to organize a cavalry company at this place. The boys have organized a company of infantry and are drilling every evening and are becoming very proficient in the manual of arms.

The army takes none but the physically perfect young men. The imperfect ones are left behind. So far it is from among the best boys of our nation who have gone to the front. If the war lasts long enough, it is possible that the street corner loafers may be drawn upon to do military duty.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Here is the formula for making the Bordeaux mixture, which should be used freely at this season of the year in the orchards and on small fruits: Lump lime 4 pounds, slacked into thin whitewash and strained; sulphate of copper 4 pounds, broken fine and dissolved in water; mix and add water to make 50 gallons of the whole.

Judge Newkirk has admitted to probate after a long drawn out contest the will of the late Richard Webb, of Dexter. Webb died possessed of \$20,000. After giving dower rights to his widow his will divided the remainder among his children, cutting off one of them, Mrs. Stevenson, with only \$100. She contested the will, alleging undue influence against her. It has been a bitter fight.

An exchange says that binding twine is sure to be considerably higher this year, and farmers who have the means to do so will find it profitable to lay in a supply earlier than usual. Cordage of every kind is advancing in price. Hemp and jute, used in making twine, come largely from Manila and the Philippine islands, and during the progress of the war the supply is likely to be cut off—if not wholly, at least to a very large extent.

Influential citizens of the state met in Lansing, Friday and arranged for the preparation of a bill to be presented to the legislature, providing for the creation of a forestry commission to encourage the planting of trees and prevent the destruction of forests. An organization was effected and another meeting will be held June 8. The wholesale destruction of forests in Michigan has had a pronounced effect upon rainfall and climatic conditions, in the opinion of scientific men who are interested in the new movement.

Last evening the members of the O. E. S. entertained about fifty members of the order from Grass Lake, and a very enjoyable time was the result. At six o'clock an excellent supper was served in the G. A. R. hall, after this was disposed of they all returned to the Masonic hall, where the visitors filled the chairs of the various officers and initiated Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Bush into the mysteries of the order. After the initiatory ceremony the time until the train that was to bear the visitors home was passed in social intercourse. Taken altogether the occasion was a very pleasant one, and will long be remembered by all participating.

William McCurdy, who was cut with a razor at Ypsilanti Saturday night by Fred Anderson, is not expected to live. Both of the participants are colored. The fight was on account of a dispute over a girl and occurred in an alley. It seems that McCurdy was the best man in the fistie combat and, after landing a few good blows on his opponent, Anderson drew a razor and cut McCurdy twice in the face and a final stroke just across the belt, laying him wide open. A warrant has been issued for Anderson, but he is not to be found. It is believed that he has gone south to join some colored volunteer troops. McCurdy's physician reported that he would probably die from internal injuries received from kicks and cuts.

Congressman Spaulding, in casting about Chelsea for a first class man for a postmaster, has finally fixed upon and recommended William Reimschneider for the place. It is said that the postmaster general protested that he had no commission in stock that would contain the name, but Spaulding begged him to abbreviate it, if necessary, for he was an Irishman, and the only one he had named in his district, and as the nominating convention was to be held next month near Chelsea, he wanted the Irish satisfied if possible. The appointment was made and two clerks have been employed to make out the commission, and if possible, hope to have William Reimschneider in possession of his papers before the caucuses are held in June.—Adrian Press.

An Entertaining Druggist.
There few men more wide awake and enterprising than Glazier & Stimson, who spare no pains to secure the best of every thing in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, cough and colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at the above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cent and \$1. Guaranteed to cure 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.

FOR SALE—House and three lots. Inquire of Thomas Cassidy.

Personal Mention

G. P. Glazier is at Mt. Clemens. S. C. Stimson spent Sunday at Albion. Miss Maggie Miller spent Sunday at Jackson.

Miss Fanny Hoover spent Sunday at Ypsilanti. Mrs. A. Pinegar was a Jackson visitor this week.

Rev. Thomas Holmes spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schenk spent Sunday at Pinckney.

Miss Ella Winters of Grand Rapids is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier were Detroit visitors Wednesday.

George Taylor of Detroit is the guests of his mother at this place.

Milo Updike entertained his brother and his wife of Leoni Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster were guests of relatives in Webster over Sunday.

Mesdames G. P. Glazier and M. Hill are spending this week at Saginaw.

Mrs. Emma Stimson and daughter, Miss Matie, spent the latter part of last week at Albion.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Crafts of Sharon have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Crowell this week.

Conrad Lehman has enlisted in the thirty-third regiment and will leave for the south this week.

Miss Nellie Tarbell and brother of Jackson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lehman Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Staffan were called to Westphalia this week by the death of Mrs. Staffan's brother.

Misses Hattie Dixon and May Congdon and Claire Congdon of Dexter were Chelsea visitors Tuesday.

Misses Mabel Brooks and Edith Drury spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whallan of North Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Twamley have returned from Detroit, where they have been spending the past two months with their son.

Messrs. D. Barber and S. Hoffman and Misses Laura Hoffman and Rely of Waterloo were the guests of W. F. Reimschneider Sunday.

How to Look Good.
Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. Electric Bitters is a good alternative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. 50 cents per bottle.

Blood and Nerves are very closely related. Keep the blood rich, pure and healthy, with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have no nervousness. **Hood's Pills** are best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, prevent constipation.

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.

We sell the best eatables at the lowest price quality considered; that's why we sell so many.

WE OFFER THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE
of eatables, both staple and fancy in Chelsea.

There are others in the race for trade, but we are going to keep in the lead, if good goods, reasonable prices, and square dealing will do it, it has done it for us, it will do it for us.

WE ARE SELLING:
Jackson Gem Flour at 90 cent per sack.
Spot Cash Flour at 85 cents per sack.
Gold Medal Flour at \$1.00 per sack.
Granulated Sugar 18 pounds for \$1.00.
Best Dairy Butter in Cocks at 12c per pound.
Good Baking Molasses at 25c per gallon.
Strawberries, Asparagus, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Radishes, Onions, Pineapples, Oranges.
Bananas at low prices.

FREEMAN'S

J. B. Lewis & Co's "Wear Resisters" make a good impression everywhere.

The best shoes for men, women, and children, because they are made best, wear best, look best. Look for "Lewis" on each shoe.

LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS" FOR SALE BY H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

There is **Little Difference** between Hats when they are new. Nothing but service will show the quality of a HAT and nothing but service and satisfaction have made our HATS as popular as they are. Only this season's styles and all of them.

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

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best

Anyone in need of a
**BUGGY,
ROAD WAGON,
SURREY 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.

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

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.

"WE ARE THE LEADERS; OTHERS FOLLOW."

BRIGHT NEW GOODS. PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT AT SCHENK'S

Course you're expecting money's worth—the buyer should always get it—we do when we buy our stock—and we're careful to see that you do—that's why in the face of war wet weather and newspaper romance of "reduced sales" this store's business is so lively.

DECORATION DAY

We have a large stock of BUNTING, FLAGS, and FLAG MATERIAL for Decoration Day, or any other decoration purposes, and the price you always find is right. We invite careful inspection of this line of decorative goods

MENS' SHIRTS UNDERWEAR

Men's Laundered White Shirts at 50c. Remember that you can not always find a FINE WHITE SHIRT LAUNDERED at this price, (50c). If in need of any shirts, it would be well to take advantage of this great bargain AT ONCE as the stock is moving very rapidly. This is the finest shirt bargain we have ever offered.

Colored Fancy Bosoms.

White Shirts with Fancy Plaid Bosoms 50 cents. These shirts are worth more money and are the proper thing at the present time.

Colored Negligee Shirts.

Mens' Colored Negligee Shirts, made of Percale and Madras Cloth, just the thing for hot weather and for comfort, we are selling them from 50 cents to \$1.50.

Ladies' and Misses' Light Weight Underwear, every garment well made, we are offering them at

5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 39c and 50 cents per garment.

Union Suits.

Ladies and Misses Union Suits at 39c and 50c.

English Balbriggan.

Mens' Genuine English Balbriggan Underwear. We have placed on sale this week the finest line of Balbriggan Underwear that we have ever to our many Chelsea friends and in fact the best bargain ever offered in western Washtenaw county, and the price at which we are offering them.

25c per Garment.

CRASH HATS.

Mens' and Boy's Crash Hats, a large stock to select from and the price ranges from 25c to \$1.00.

Ladies' and Children's Crash Hats and Caps at from 25c to \$1.00.

NECKWEAR.

We are constantly opening up in our Furnishing Goods Department all the latest and up-to-date Neckwear in the market and the price is always right for we are always in the markets for bargains for our customers.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Our line of Shirt Waists is the finest one ever offered in Chelsea, and we have a decided bargain in a well-made and fine Shirt Waist at 50c, 75c and \$1.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

WISE OR OTHERWISE!

A wise man always buys where he can save, even though it is but a cent or two. The way to so save is by buying

Groceries, Provisions,

Teas, Coffees, Spices,

Flour, Feed and Hay,

And Vegetables, and Fruits of every kind at our store.

We always pay the highest market price for Butter, Eggs and all kinds of Farm Produce.

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.

OUR CEMETERIES



There are nearly half a million soldiers' graves in the cemeteries of the United States. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the nation's heroes are on each 30th of May honored by a loyal and loving people. On that date, from the time the sun rises over the hills of Maine until it sinks to rest beyond the mountains of California the vast extent of our land echoes with the bugle call and the booming of cannon. The youth of the nation get their best lesson in patriotism when they lay a wreath of flowers on the stone that marks a soldier's grave.

It is impossible to state the exact number of soldiers' graves, as no record has been made of them for several years. When the last record was made there were about 300,000 sleeping in the national cemeteries and probably 75,000 scattered in little graveyards all over the country. The accompanying map gives the figures of the last record made. Of course, the number of graves has increased since then. The veterans have become fewer and fewer. They have not fallen as rapidly as they were mowed down before the death-dealing fire of Gettysburg, nor as they fell in the awful charges of Bull Run, but their ranks have been thinned by the grim reaper, and for each one that passed away there has arisen another mound to be decorated.

National cemeteries, as is, perhaps, well known, are burying places maintained at the expense of the United States Government, and wherein only soldiers are buried. Many of these are near some military post, but by far the larger ones are located in the vicinity of the big battlefields. Some of the heroes were buried near the spot where they gave up their lives for their country, and numbers were taken to as near their homes as possible. In the national cemeteries near the battlefields most of the graves are unnamed. Only a number and a tiny stone tell where a hero lies sleeping. When shells and shot moved men down by the thousand it frequently happened that there were none left to identify the bodies. In most cases it was known to what company certain men had belonged, although each could not be identified individually, and in such cases all are buried in groups and the names of all the men who were missing after the battle are inscribed on a single shaft.

There are in all about ninety national cemeteries in the United States and so scattered that each presents an entirely different appearance. Could pictures of them be viewed one after another they would present a panorama of our country. There would be cemeteries far out on sandy wastes where the sun beats down mercilessly and the dry desert wind carries the hot sand in blinding clouds over the shiny stones that mark the graves. There would be cemeteries in mountain wilds and on boundless western prairies. There would be peaceful little spots sheltered 'neath church towers, and vast stretches of beautiful park where thousands lie buried. Millions of people visit these cemeteries on Memorial Day and when night comes each is a perfect bank of flowers.

The most easterly of the national cemeteries is the one known as Cypress Hills. It is located not far out of the city of Brooklyn, and is a typical Eastern burying place that contains some of the finest monuments that are placed over soldiers' graves in the country. The natural aspect of the country at Cypress Hills is somewhat flat, but the cemetery has received so much attention and art has done so much for it that the flatness is not noticeable. It is a most beautiful spot, where 5,000 heroes are buried. Woodlawn is the name of the national cemetery of New York State. It is a magnificent burying place on a slightly rolling ground, well kept and planted to all sorts of flowers and evergreens. Over 3,000 are buried here. A little further to the south the national cemeteries are very close together. At Philadelphia there is a beautiful burying place, where about 2,500 sleep, and just to the northeast of town is pretty Beverly.

Only 104 are buried here, but it is one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the country—certainly the most beautiful of its size. In the immediate vicinity there is the Gettysburg cemetery, Antietam, Balls Bluff, Grafton and Winchester. All these are much alike in general appearance. About 14,000 are buried in all of them.

The shores of the Chesapeake in Virginia are fairly lined with national cemeteries. About 50,000 are buried in this vicinity, and the graveyards are almost exactly alike in appearance. They are not as well kept as some further north, but nature has done so much in the way of luxuriant vegetation that this is hardly noticeable. The most important of these cemeteries are Fredericksburg, Arlington, Culpepper, Richmond, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Yorktown and Annapolis. Most of them have streams or water running through them that greatly add to their natural beauty. In North Carolina the most important national cemetery is Salisbury. Nearly 13,000 are buried here. This cemetery is located in a spur of a mountain range and is a most beautiful spot. In general appearance it is entirely different from any other national cemetery in the country. From almost any part of it a view extending over miles and miles of country that in war time was the scene of many important battles can be obtained. It is a most impressive place to visit at any time of the year. The other cemeteries in North Carolina are Raleigh, New Bern and Wilmington. About 7,000 are buried in these three.

Almost at the southern tip of South Carolina is the most beautiful national cemetery in the country. It is known as Beaufort and about 10,000 are buried there. Although it is in South Carolina, Beaufort might be said to belong to Savannah, Ga. The perfect city of the South is just a few miles away, across the river that divides the two States, and it is from there that the crowds of people come who decorate its graves. Hundreds of the sons of Savannah are buried in Beaufort. For picturesque the national cemetery at St. Augustine, Fla., takes first rank. It is on the site of an old Spanish burying place, and many are the quaint graves and tombstones to be seen there. Surrounded by a very old stone wall, within sound of the breakers and filled with tropical plants and dreamy lagoons, it is at once beautiful and interesting. About 1,500 are buried here, and the Decoration Day ceremonies are always of a most impressive nature. The national cemetery of Chalmette, near New Orleans, is one of the best-known burying places in the country. Thirteen thousand are buried here. Chalmette is located on the shore of a bayou and presents somewhat the appearance of a swamp with driveways through it. There are several lakes in it, and in many instances the graves are very close to the water. Decoration Day is always extensively observed here, but for one reason or another the graves are decorated with flowers and evergreens the greater part of the year.

The largest national cemetery in the country is at Vicksburg, Miss. About 17,000 are interred here, but the place has rather a depressing effect on one who visits it for the first time, it is so vast and so suggestive of the horrors of death. There is a melancholy aspect to it that it is impossible to shake off. Near by is the cemetery at Natchez, where 3,200 are buried. In the immediate vicinity are the cemeteries of Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and Alexandria. All through this part of the country Decoration Day is most extensively observed. In nearly every graveyard there are several soldiers buried, and the sentimental nature of the people causes much attention to be given to the ceremonies. From Andersonville, Ga., and following a sort of curve to Little Rock, Ark., there is a line of cemeteries where nearly 100,000 soldiers are buried. These are all very much alike in appearance and are all very well cared for as those in other parts of the country. The principal ones of this group are Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Marietta.

There is a little group of cemeteries in Kentucky where about 8,000 are buried, but the observance of the day here are always very sad. More old people are seen at these ceremonies than in any other cemetery in the country. They still remember their lost ones, and even at this late day old, white-haired, negroes are frequently seen weeping and crying for "young marsa."

A national cemetery that is very little known is Jefferson Barracks, located about eighteen miles below St. Louis, Mo. Over 11,800 are buried here, and the cemetery is one of the grandest sites in the world. It is about 300 feet above the Mississippi, on the west bank, and commands a view in all directions over the bottom lands. This cemetery is remarkably well kept, although it does not contain as many trees as one feels ought to be there.

The national cemeteries of the West are sad places. Most of them are absolutely barren and are distressing in the extreme. The one at San Antonio, Tex., is of this character, although of late years an attempt has been made to improve it. Nearly all the Western cemeteries are small. The national cemetery on the Custer battlefield in Dakota is perhaps the strangest burying place in all the world. It is a most barren spot, containing an enormous marble shaft, with 414 graves grouped around it. The strange thing about this cemetery is that all those sleeping there were killed on the same day. The national cemetery of San Francisco is located at the Presidio. About 350 are interred here. It is not generally known, but the United States maintains a national cemetery at the City of Mexico. Of course the 6,184 buried there are the victims of the Mexican war.

The First Celebrations.
The date of the first celebration of Memorial Day in the various States is as follows: Alabama, April 26, 1866; Arkansas, May 30, 1865; California, May 30, 1880; Colorado, May 30, 1877; Connecticut, May 30, 1876; Delaware, May 30, 1867; Florida, April 26, 1870; Georgia, April 26, 1866; Illinois, May 30, 1873; Indiana, May 30, 1867; Iowa, May 30, 1868; Kansas, May 30, 1866; Kentucky (Confederate), May 10, 1867; Kentucky (Union), May 30, 1868; Louisiana (Confederate), April 6, 1875; Louisiana (Union), April 8, 1878; Maine, May 30, 1867; Maryland (Confederate), June 7, 1866; Maryland (Union), June 5, 1866; Massachusetts, May 30, 1881; Minnesota (at Minneapolis), May 30, 1869; Minnesota (regular), May 30, 1870; Mississippi, May 1, 1867; Missouri, May 30, 1868; Nebraska, May 30, 1868; Nevada, May 30, 1869; New Hampshire, May 30, 1868; New Jersey, May 30, 1868; New York, May 30, 1868; North Carolina (Greensboro), May 5, 1866; North Carolina (Raleigh), May 10, 1866; Ohio, May 30, 1868; Oregon, May 30, 1875; Pennsylvania, May 30, 1868; Rhode Island, May 30, 1868; South Carolina, July 3, 1866; Tennessee, May 30, 1868; Texas, May 30, 1871; Vermont, May 30, 1869; Virginia (Union), May 31, 1866; Virginia (Confederate), June 11, 1866; West Virginia, May 30, 1878; Wisconsin, May 30, 1873.

The Committee.
"We're a Decoration Day committee," began Lilly.
"And we want some of your flowers," said Milly.
"To trim the school house," said Lilly.
Miss Eunice laughed heartily. Then she looked sober.
"See here, my dears," she said, kindly, "I think it isn't a nice way for little girls to beg, if it is only for flowers."
"Beside, when you get the flowers so easily, you hardly care for them. A little girl asked me once for a sweet red rose, and what do you think? She ate it before she got to the gate!"
"Oh, but we wouldn't do that, Miss Eunice!" said Milly.

"You wouldn't love them as if you had grown them yourselves," persisted Miss Eunice. "Now I'll tell you what I'll do for you; I will give each of you some plants, so that you can raise your own flowers for next Decoration Day."
"Oh, that will be nice! Lovely! Splendid!" said Lilly, Tilly and Milly all at once.
"But what shall we do for to-morrow?" asked the little girls.
"I have promised all my flowers for to-morrow," said Miss Eunice, "but I will show you a garden that does not belong to anybody, where you can get for the picking all the flowers you want."
So the three little sunbonnets bobbed merrily along behind Miss Eunice, as she led the way to the woods and fields.
"This is the garden I meant," she said, looking around.
And sure enough, there were whole flocks of milk-white daisies, and troops of bloodroot and trilliums. Lilly, Tilly and Milly ran to gather them with a shout.
"Take care, my dears!" said Miss Eunice, as the children tore up the violets by the roots. "Pick the flowers and leave the plants."
"I thought you said these were nobody's flowers?" said little Tilly.
"To be sure," said Miss Eunice, "but they are too pretty to be spoiled. Leave them to grow, and other little girls will find them here waiting to surprise them. So the lovely wild flowers will keep a great many Decoration Days."

HEAR THE DRUMS MARCH BY.
ARAH, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums march by:
This is a Decoration Day—hurry and be spry!
Wheel me to the window, girl; fling it open high!
Crippled of the body now, and blinded of the eye,
Sarah, let me listen while the drums march by!

Hear 'em; how they roll! I can feel 'em in my soul.
Hear the beat—beat—o' the boots on the street;
Hear the sweet fife cut the air like a knife;
Hear the tones grand of the words of command;
Hear the walls high shout back their reply:
Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums dance by!

Blind as a bat, I can see 'em, for all that;
Old Colonel J., stately and gray,
Riding slow and solemn at the head of the column;
There's a Major L., sober now and well;
Old Langtry-Briggs, still a-bearing of the flag;
There's old Strong, that I tented with so long;
Here's the whole crowd, hearty and proud:
Here's a lady, say! can't you glance up this way?
Here's an old comrade, crippled now, an' gray!
This is too much, girl, throw me my crutch!
I can see—I can walk—I can march—I could fly!
No, I won't sit still an' see the boys march by!

Oh! I fall and I flinch; I can't go an inch!
No use to flutter, no use to try.
Where's my strength? Hunt down at the front;
There's a where I left it: No need to sigh;
All the milk's left; there's no use to cry.
Plague of these tears, and the moans in my ears!
Part of a war is to suffer and to die.
I must sit still, and let the drums march by.

Part of a war is to suffer and to die—
Suffer and to die—suffer and to die—
Of all the crowd I just yelled at so loud,
There's hardly a one but is killed, dead and gone!
All the old regiment, excepting only I,
March out of sight in the country of the by!
That was a specter band marched past so grand.
All the boys are a-tenting in the sky,
Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums moan by!
—Will Carleton.

"His Face to the Foe."
"Slain in Battle." "He fell with his face to the foe." These were the messages that were flashed over the wires and sent to the waiting ones at home by brave and thoughtful comrades. Those who lived through those trying times need not be reminded how sacred is the trust committed to our charge. They know what the day means in all its comprehensive and broad significance, and it needs no burst of martial music, no flourish of trumpets or beating of drums to tell the story. They know the history of those trying days, and the most eloquent efforts of oratory cannot make it more clear or more dear to them.

The Field Flowers.
Yes, bring the fairest roses,
Carnations white and red,
And pansies, royal blue,
To deck each soldier's bed;
But bring the daisy field flowers, too—
Daisies, and violets white and blue.

The largest bridge ever built is the famous one crossing the Firth of Forth.

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 20.

Golden Text.—"As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come."—1 Cor. 2: 26.

"The Lord's Supper" is the subject of this week's lesson, and the passage of Scripture describing it is found in Matt. 26: 17-30. The discourses about the destruction of Jerusalem were delivered on Tuesday of the passion week. (See Matt. 26: 2.) Of Wednesday we have no record. It was perhaps spent in retirement at Bethany. Judas was arranging for the betrayal of his Master. On Thursday morning it became necessary to arrange for the passover meal that evening. Of the many thousands of strangers who came to Jerusalem for the feast, comparatively few could secure accommodations for the occasion with relatives or friends. The rest had to make some arrangement with persons unknown to them before, and it was the custom for householders to show all possible courtesy for such guests. Jesus sent Peter and John (Luke 22: 8) into the city to request of a certain man, to be recognized by the pitcher he carried, the privilege of using his upper room that evening. There they prepared for the meal, securing the lamb, the unleavened bread, herbs and wine necessary. The upper room was a large chamber, the finest room in the house, entered by an outside stairway. It gave privacy and comfort for the Lord's last leisure hours with his disciples.

Explanatory.

The narrative should be read in a harmony of the gospels. The first incident after the company had gathered in the evening was, according to Luke, the passing round of the preliminary cup of wine, with the remark, "Take this, and divide it among yourselves; for I say unto you, I will not drink from henceforth of the fruit of the vine, until the kingdom of God shall come." (Luke 22: 14-18.) Then there arose a contention among them which should be greatest (Luke 22: 24-26). Here, or perhaps before the preliminary cup, must be placed the washing of the disciples' feet by Jesus, narrated only by John 13: 1-20. Then came the passover meal. During it the disciples reclined on couches or cushions about low tables. As they ate, Jesus spoke of his betrayal, and revealed to John the identity of the betrayer (Matt. 26: 21-25; Mark 14: 18-21; Luke 22: 21-23; John 13: 21-30). Judas went out. Then, as they were still eating the passover meal, Jesus took bread, gave thanks, and distributed it to his disciples as a symbol of his body; and after they had finished eating, he passed around the cup, as a symbol of his blood. This concluded the ceremony, and after singing a psalm, they left the room. John does narrate the distribution of the symbols which followed the meal.

The very announcement of Jesus that one of the men who were eating with him should betray him showed how great was the coming disaster; for by all laws of oriental hospitality, even an avowed enemy would not cause harm to one with whom he had sat at table.

Instead of asking of their Master "Lord, is it he?" indicating each some other, they think only of themselves. This shows the sincerity of their sudden self-doubt. It shows that they were true men at heart, who knew their own weakness but could not understand how any temptation could carry them into the supreme sin of betraying the one whom they most loved.

"He that dipeth his hand with me in the dish," an allusion to the table customs of the country. There were no individual plates, knives or forks. The food was heaped on a large platter in the center of the table—in the case of a large company, on several platters; and the guests ate with their fingers.

"Jesus took bread"; of course the unleavened bread that was used; resembling water crackers without salt rather than what we call bread. "This is my body": The famous controversies that have centered about the doctrine of the Lord's supper turn upon the meaning of this phrase and the corresponding term applied to the wine. Large sections of Christendom still hold that the water and wine used in the "sacrament" are miraculously transformed into the actual body and blood of Christ. Others hold that he is truly and literally present, being united with the bread and wine after consecration. All such mystical doctrines are opposed to the natural interpretation of the language used by our Saviour, which was a common figure of speech. He spoke of himself at various times as a door, a way, a shepherd, and as the bread of life. Here likewise he uses symbolic language. The eating of the bread was to express the appropriation by the disciples of his very life as their source of nourishment and strength.

Teaching Hints

The Lord's supper, the most sacred symbolic revelation of the love of God in Christ, has not ceased to be a subject of contention, sometimes bitter, sometimes of a would-be humorous sort that offends every person of sensibility, son times of a mere logic-chopping kind that both convinces and repels; at the same time, without questioning in the least the necessity of having an intelligent and definite belief on this as on other matters of scriptural interpretation, we may well doubt whether all the arguments that have ever been written and spoken on the subject have actually helped anybody to a higher or deeper spiritual appropriation of the meaning of the supper.

Next Lesson—"Jesus—Condemned."—Matt. 27: 11-26.

Make Time for Thought.
Make time for serious thoughts. Let no day pass without some memory of solemn things. Each morning, as you rise, remind yourselves that "God spake these words and said." Each evening, as you lie down to rest, let God's angels close the door of your heart on thoughts of purity and peace. The soul that has never lived face to face with eternity is a vulgar soul. The life that has never learned the high law of holiness is a ruined and a wasted life.—F. W. Farrar.

Our American Policy.
The policy of this country regarding foreign complications seems likely to remain conservative. The Monroe doctrine will be sustained, but patience and prudence in official quarters will restrain public opinion. The wisest and most prudent course for the rheumatic and the malarious is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

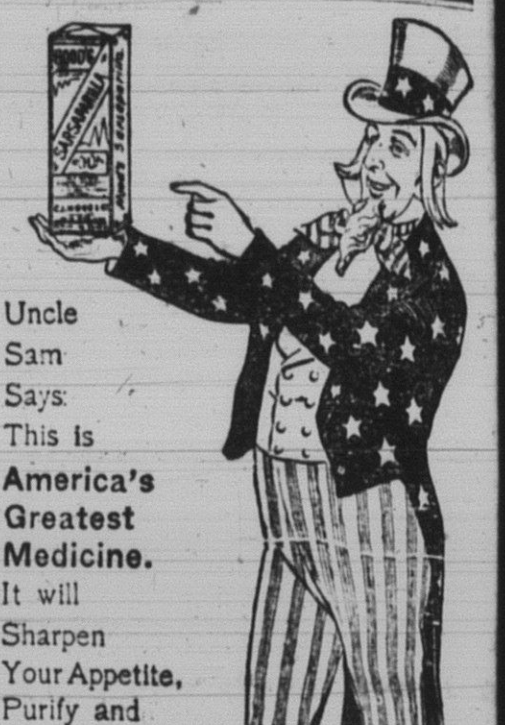
Largest Grain Elevator.
It is said that the grain elevator recently built in Buffalo is the largest in the world.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway for the first week of May show an increase of \$26,515.97 over corresponding week last year. The respective amounts were \$107,397.24 and \$80,881.27. The increase on the fiscal year to date is \$501,302.78.

It is impossible to live pleasantly without living prudently and honorably and justly, or to live prudently and honorably and justly without living pleasantly.—Epicurus.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

When one will not, two cannot, quarrel.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate.

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Dorchester, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only PAIN REMEDY.

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, all inflammation, and cures Constipation, whether it be Lung, Stomach, Bowels or other organs or organs of the application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sore Throat, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarial, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the first Cascarets I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets. FRED WATMAN, 5706 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascarets I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WATMAN, 5706 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Gries. Cures Good, Cures Good, Cures Good.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug stores to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

7000 BICYCLES
carried over from 1897 must be sold at low prices. High grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed. \$5.75 to \$17.50. Write for catalogue. K. G. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say? "You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Paleness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

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

A Nobleman in Exile.

Philadelphia boasts of a teacher of noble blood, Count Antonas Alexandrovich Jockis, who has charge of one of the night schools. He is a Lithuanian. While a student in the University of St. Petersburg he was arrested for sedition and sentenced to exile in Siberia. He escaped, was captured again, and escaped again after a desperate fight, and after conducting a Liberal paper in West Germany, finally came to Philadelphia.

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.

Admiral Dewey.

"The American Navy Illustrated," shows pictures of Admiral Dewey, Fitchburg, Mass., the wrecked Maine, the vessels now composing the American navy, Morro Castle and many others. See adv. columns of this paper.

Don't expect to meet a man who gets discouraged trying to live without work.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c. and 50c.

Costs more to resent injuries than to bear them.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Ketcher, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge.—Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARY F. JONSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

Our Wars Began in April.

Many of the most stirring events in American history have occurred in April, including the first conflicts of the war of the revolution and the beginning of the war of secession. The formal order to Spain to relinquish the island of Cuba was made on April 19, a date already notable in our military annals.

It was on April 19, 1775, at Lexington and Concord, that the first armed resistance was made by the minute men to the British troops. The excitement of April 19, 1861, is still remembered by many persons. The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was attacked by a mob in Baltimore, and that city was turned over to the secessionists.

North Carolina was the first colony to declare for independence, in April, 1776, and Rhode Island almost immediately followed with a similar declaration. Six years later, in April, 1782, the recognition of our independence was made by the Dutch Republic.

April 18, 1775—Paul Revere's famous midnight ride.

April 19, 1775—Beginning of the revolution by battle of Lexington.

April 11, 1783—Congress proclaims cessation of hostilities.

April 15, 1783—Congress ratifies preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain.

April 4, 1812—Congress establishes the embargo that begins the war of 1812.

April 21, 1835—Santa Ana suffers his great defeat at San Jacinto.

April 25, 1846—Hostilities open between the United States and Mexico.

April 12, 1861—War of the rebellion begun by Gen. Beauregard firing on Fort Sumter.

April 19, 1861—First bloodshed of the war, in conflict between United States troops and mob at Baltimore.

April 9, 1865—Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox.

April 19, 1898—Congress of the United States declares "that the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."—New York Herald.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S BATTLE.

From The Mail, Milford, Ind.

Miss Emma Rybolt, a prepossessing school girl of Milford, Ind., is of more than usual intelligence, and is ambitious to rise in the literary world.

"In the fall of 1896," said Mrs. Rybolt, "Emma was taken ill. She was a close student and her work began to tell on her. She grew weak, pale and nervous, and complained of pains in her back, chest and limbs. The doctor said she was a victim of nervous prostration, and should have been taken from school weeks earlier. She grew worse, her nerves were so tense that the least noise irritated her and she had a fever and a continual twitching in her muscles. The symptoms were much like St. Vitus' dance."

"A year passed, and, under a change of physicians, Emma became somewhat better but soon was as bad as ever. One day I read of a case similar to hers which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to try them."

"Emma had no faith in proprietary medicines, but decided to try the pills. It was about the first of April when she began, and by the middle of May, after taking about eight boxes, she was entirely cured."

"While ill she lost twenty-eight pounds, but now weighs more than ever before. Her nerves are strong and she is in perfect health. We are all confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured her, and I cheerfully recommend them in all similar cases."

"MRS. E. A. RYBOLT."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of September, 1897.

CALEB BAKER, Notary Public.

These pills will cure all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, will build up a run-down system and are a specific for paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other diseases long regarded as incurable.

The Time for Work.

One's age should be tranquil, as one's childhood should be playful; hard work at either extremity of human existence seems to me out of place; the morning and the evening should be alike cool and peaceful; at midday the sun may burn, and noon may not labor under it.

—Dr. Arnold.

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 for a day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Seeking Fresh Fields to Conquer.

(Charming Widow—And what are you doing nowadays?)

He—Oh, amusing myself looking out for number one. And you?

Charming Widow—Looking out for number two.—London Figaro.

"The American Navy Illustrated"

Is the most popular book of the day. See adv. on this page.

The Suez Canal is eighty-eight miles long and reduces the distance from England to India nearly 4,000 miles for ships.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Why does a woman never skip a newspaper article on "How to Be Beautiful?"

The Best Book

Illustrating the American navy, \$1.50. See adv. in another column.

Go not to law for the wagging of a straw.

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

GLADSTONE IS DEAD.

ENGLAND'S "GRAND OLD MAN" PASSES AWAY.

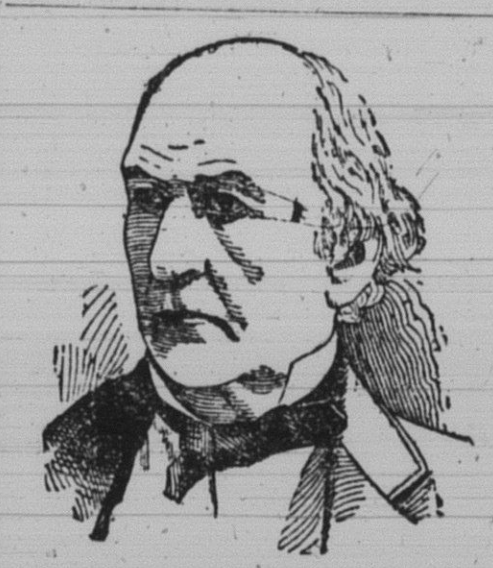
His Demise Had Been Long Expected, Owing to His Years and Suffering—Death Was Faced with Fortitude and Welcomed as a Friend.

Nation Mourns Him.

William Ewart Gladstone, England's greatest statesman of this century, died at Hawarden castle at 5 o'clock Thursday morning.

It is a simple story, this record of the closing hours of a life which, more than any other, perhaps, has influenced the lives of his fellow countrymen during two generations. The pain, which, though intermittent, was most cruelly severe for the last nine months, had gradually subsided for three or four weeks past. This was due, not so much to the use of morphine, which was employed more or less since January, as to the fact that the nerves themselves had mercifully exhausted their capacity for suffering. Drugs were used sparingly during the last ten days, the result being that Mr. Gladstone was conscious and clear in mind, except for brief spells of delirium, due chiefly to weakness.

Gladstone well knew on Tuesday that his hour had come, and plainly the thought brought him sweet content. He was conscious most of the time, but almost beyond the power of speech or motion. His great mind was still active, and



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

still versatile. He surprised the watchers at midday by murmuring a prayer in the French language, with which he was perfectly familiar, but seldom used in the ordinary affairs of life. His vital force continued to diminish, and during the afternoon his pulse became almost imperceptible. His breathing was but of the faintest, and his extremities became cold through the feeble action of the heart, yet there was a slight rally about sun-



TRACK OF THE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS, IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

down, and the night was passed in natural sleep. During Wednesday there was a slow flickering of vital flame, and there were only occasional intervals of semi-consciousness until the end came, at 5 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Retrospect.

James Madison was President of the United States, Sir John Moore had fallen at Corunna, Napoleon Bonaparte had reached the summit of his glory in his triumphant assault upon Vienna, and the beginning of his tragic decline in the divorce of Josephine. Wellington, with Waterloo beckoning him on, had crossed the Duero, the Pope of Rome was a prisoner, the battle of Wagram had been fought and won, and all Europe, from the Spanish peninsula to the Netherlands and from the borders of Siberia to the Irish sea, was under sword in 1809, the year that gave William Ewart Gladstone to England and humanity.

Of a lineage remarkable only for its rugged honesty and unquestioning devotion to the sovereign power, the son of a successful East India merchant who had earned a baronetcy by his achievements in commerce, he seemed predestined upon his entrance into public life to become the representative statesman of the middle classes. That he had come to them with hands full of promise was evident from the beginning of his career. Double honors from Oxford at the age of 22, a member of Parliament at the age of 23, Lord of the Treasury and Under Secretary of State in the Peel government at the age of 25.

Gladstone's common-sense treaty with the French, which gave new life to British trade, his wonderful ability as a budget maker, his direction upon business principles of the vast machinery of the empire, something never known before, won to him the hearts of the mercantile classes, home and colonial. For over sixty years Gladstone has been in public life. For the greater part of sixty years he has labored to turn England from her medieval follies, superstitions and bigotries.

For the better part of sixty years this figure has stood amid the wavering and cowardly policies of Europe, a steadfast supporter of truth and justice, a sublime example of the power of courage and the nobility of man.

Gladstone's battles were not alone for British trade and British prosperity, but for British manhood and British principles. Their influence has been felt to the remotest corners of a world and to modern political thought a width and depth of liberality and a humane coloring that will illumine the hearts and the minds of his fellowmen.

DEATH IN A STORM.

Life and Property Lost by Tornado in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Storms of wind, hail and rain ravaged widespread sections of the Northwest. In Eastern Iowa cyclones brought death and disaster to scattered communities, and in Illinois, Wisconsin and in Southern Kansas cyclones and high winds leveled frame buildings, killed some stock and damaged crops. In all the afflicted sections wires were blown down and early details of the disaster were meager. Almost all the vast territory mentioned was rain soaked and wind blown. The cyclones moved the usual narrow paths of from eighty rods to eighty feet in width, and swept for a distance of twenty miles or less.

The cyclone passed north of Clinton, Iowa, between the towns of Charlotte and Riggs, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, doing an immense amount of damage and killing ten people, as far as reported. The storm, after leaving Tipton, passed between Clarence and Stanwood, swept south through Lost Nation and Elwood, running north near Delmar, touched the lower end of Jackson County, and, crossing the Mississippi at South Sabana, Iowa, struck Illinois between Savanna and Thompson. Trees were uprooted and buildings wiped out. The storm passed two miles southeast of Itzigs, on the Milwaukee Railway, and ruined everything in its path from southwest to northeast.

In the vicinity of Cedar Rapids the cyclone first appeared one mile south of Stanwood at 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon. Great damage was done to property in the vicinity of Tipton, Charlotte, Quigley, Clarence, Elk River, north of Wheatland, and near Maquoketa. It is estimated that not less than twenty-five people have been killed, while the number of injured will not be less than fifty. Many saved their lives by fleeing to cellars.

The cyclone which struck Preston, Iowa, destroyed most of the buildings in the town and killed Charles Floy, his wife and three children. The bodies of two of the children have not been found. In Ringold County, southwest of Des Moines, the buildings of J. A. Miller, east of Blockton, were swept away, and Miller and his daughter were injured. The latter had both legs broken. At Maloy the schoolhouse and Chicago Great Western depot were wrecked.

Two cyclones from southwest struck the village of Stillman Valley, Ill., the larger going north, doing but little damage. The smaller one struck the southwest side, passing across the town, leveling ten houses, one church and several barns and damaging a dozen houses, one church, a creamery and the Great Western depot. M. Nelson, his wife and two children, and one Johnson are reported killed, and about twenty persons are more or less injured, none fatally.

In Joliet the wind and rain storm swept through the city and blew down the big tabernacle where Evangelist Williams has been holding revival meetings.

A cyclone passed seven miles north of Sheffield, Ill., going in a northeastern direction.

Pictures of the Indiana, New York, Massachusetts, Chicago, Katahdin, Vesuvius, Minneapolis, Texas, Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, Havana, Morro Castle, "The Court of Inquiry," Street and Country Scenes in Cuba, Matanzas, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Hawaiian Scenes, etc., etc.

The book contains 160 superb half-tone pictures, each 8x10 inches in size, which, with the descriptive text and the introductory articles, make a splendid volume of 176 pages, 13x10 1/4 inches in size. The paper is a high grade enameled stock, the presswork and binding first class.

This book sells at sight. It is just what everybody wants now. Remember, it is not cheaply put together and in paper cover, but well made in every way and handsomely and durably bound in blue and red silk cloth, elaborately stamped in silver, thus reproducing our national colors, Red, White and Blue.

Sent by express, prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50.

WAR VIEW PUBLISHING HOUSE, No. 93 South Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO RAISE MORE REVENUE.

War Measure Will Yield a Total of \$151,407,006 Per Annum.

The increased revenues proposed in the pending bill are as follows:

Permeated liquors	\$78,000,120
Tobacco and snuff	\$3,840,500
Cigars and cigarettes	16,802,465
Tobacco manufacturers and dealers	897,102
Bankers	2,394,600
Exchange brokers and pawnbrokers	1,500,400
Commercial brokers	213,024
Traders, creditors and other expenses	1,820,447
Rowing, sailing and billiard tables	100,000
Stocks, bonds, merchandise, etc.	10,000,000
Bank checks	5,000,000
Inland bills of exchange	1,500,000
Foreign bills of exchange	500,000
Express and freight, including all bills of lading	10,000,000
Life insurance	1,277,000
Mortgages	2,041,500
All other articles in schedule A, including the tax on receipts	28,000,000
Proprietary preparations and perfumery	20,000,000
Chewing gum	4,000,000
Filled cheese	18,662
Legacies and successions	9,275,475
Total	\$214,045,829

Add to this the revenue to be derived from articles not included in the pending bill on the basis of the receipts of 1897—

\$214,045,829.

Spirits \$82,008,542

Brewers (special tax) 190,027

Retail dealers in malt liquors 191,071

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors 278,801

Oleomargarine 1,034,029

Total estimated revenues \$208,113,659

Deducting the revenues for 1897, which were \$146,619,593, the revenue provided by the Senate bill is \$151,494,066.

Notes of Current Events.

The effort to make sugar from beets dates back to 1747.

Hawaii begs to remind the President that it is still there and is still willing.

A twelve-story hotel is soon to be built in New York. It will cover an entire block and cost \$4,000,000. It will furnish parlor, bed room and bath for \$1 a day.

At Chicago, John Aquith, 75 years old, and his wife, Margaret, 70 years old, were found dead in bed at their home. They had evidently committed suicide by asphyxiation.

"IRONING MADE EASY"



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.

THE AMERICAN NAVY ILLUSTRATED

(Fourth Edition) FRONTISPIECE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY THE WRECKED MAINE . . . THE AMERICAN NAVY . . . ISLAND OF CUBA, with Map MAP OF THE PHILIPPINES ISLAND OF HAWAII . . .

The dimensions of each vessel, horsepower of her engines, number and size of guns, speed, date of construction, etc., are given in language shorn of technical expressions, so that even a novice can comprehend its meaning and form a good idea of the execution each vessel could do.

Pictures of the Indiana, New York, Massachusetts, Chicago, Katahdin, Vesuvius, Minneapolis, Texas, Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, Havana, Morro Castle, "The Court of Inquiry," Street and Country Scenes in Cuba, Matanzas, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Hawaiian Scenes, etc., etc.

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STANDARD DICTIONARY \$1.50 A MONTH

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is the Latest and the Greatest Dictionary of the English language. Its preparation cost almost a million dollars. 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 sheep binding, elegantly embossed, and having the patent thumb index, can now be had for \$1.50 CASH with the order and be had for \$12.50 in monthly installments, the remaining \$11 in payments of \$1 each on the first of each month. The Dictionary will be sent by express, prepaid, on receipt of first payment. Write for order form and full information.

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

Comfort

in your journey to the Eastern Summer Resorts is best obtained via

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C. K. WILDER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

Send for handsomely illustrated Tourist Book.

The LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RY.

"Brevity Is the Soul of Wit."

Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

SHOOT WINCHESTER LOADED SHOT GUN SHELLS

Used by all the Champion Shots.

FREE. SEND NAME ON A POSTAL CARD.

FOR 152 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. 100 Winchester Ave., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SHOOT WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. In time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Prevents gonorrhea, syphilis, and all astringent, gonorrhea, gonorrhea, gonorrhea.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.50. Circular sent on request.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty. gen.

\$10 Will pay for a 5-LINE advertisement four weeks in 100 high grade Illinois newspapers—10,000 circulation per week guaranteed. Send for catalogue. Standard Union, 93 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

SORE EYES DE ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

C. N. U. No 22 09

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

