

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. 16.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 484

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

## SPECIAL PRICES

THIS WEEK

All through our

## SHOE DEPARTMENT

Composites Excepted,  
These are always \$3.

## MEN'S AND LADIES' TAN SHOES

At very low prices.

## H.S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick's patterns for June now on sale.

## FAIR MINDED COMPARISON.

This is what we solicit for Our Bread.

We believe our Bread is the whitest, lightest, best flavored and best  
keeping Bread in the market. You know our price

### 5 CENTS PER LOAF

to all alike. We could use cheaper flour and make a smaller loaf  
and sell cheaper. But we believe in keeping up the quality. Give  
us a fair trial in comparison with other Bread and we are confident  
of your decision.

Remember us when you want any thing in the line of FRUITS  
and CONFECTIONERY, etc.

ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY.

Do not miss the sign of Central City Bakery.

STEGMILLER & VOGELBACKER.

## 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 cut 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.

## HONORED DEAD

Beautiful Flowers Laid on Graves  
of Those Who Died for  
Their Country.

A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

Hon. W. Wedemeyer's Address was a  
Masterly Effort.

Monday was one of the pleasantest  
days that have ever fallen to the lot of our  
people on which to celebrate Decoration  
Day. In the morning it was a little cool  
but in the afternoon it was warm enough  
so that the shade was welcome. There  
was the largest crowd in town on that  
day that there has ever been seen here  
on one of these occasions, even larger than  
on the occasion of the dedication of the  
soldiers' monument last year.

The program was carried out as printed  
in the last issue of The Standard.

Hon W. W. Wedemeyer delivered the  
address.

In opening he thanked the Post for the  
honor shown him by the invitation to  
speak on this occasion. Continuing he  
said in part:

This is the most sacred of all our  
national holidays. What holier impulse  
ever moves man than that which prompts  
him to place the flowers of love on the  
grave of a brother who has finished life's  
troubled journey before him? The sorrow  
for the dead is the only grief we  
would not forget. It is the only wound  
we would not heal. The mourning  
mother tenderly plants the sweet violet  
of the spring time on the grave of her  
little one, though to do so is to break her

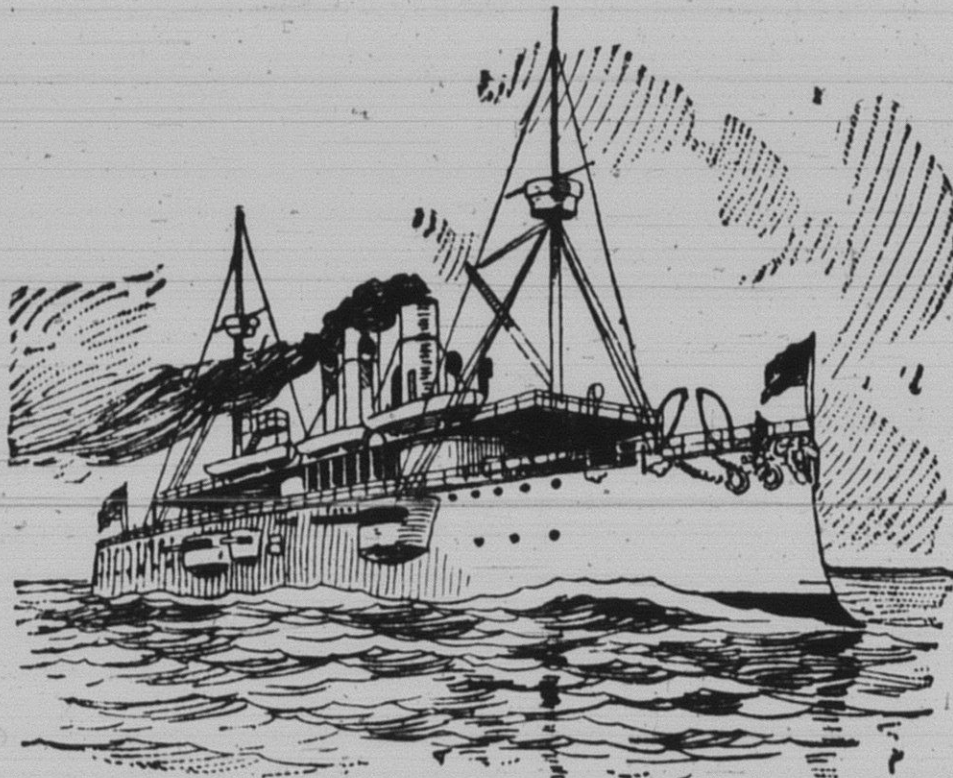
with beneficent results; how the sons of  
those who wore the blue are fighting side  
by side with the sons of those who wore  
the gray. Told of the different reception  
that the boys who have just gone to the  
south from that received by their fathers.

After speaking of the greatness of our  
country and the devotion of its citizens,  
the speaker closed as follows:

Today we gather in the burial places  
of the dead. We stand with bowed heads  
at the graves of these departed warriors.  
We bury them again beneath a wilder-  
ness of flowers. Tomorrow, and we go  
out once more into the busy marts of life,  
leaving the lily, the ivy and the roses, the  
emblems of our love. May the setting  
sun rest gently on bud and leaf and  
blossom. May they be brightened by its  
purest kisses, and nourished by Heaven's  
sparkling dew. May they rest tenderly  
upon these hallowed graves. May the  
moon shed its mellow light and the stars  
look down in glory upon these sacred  
mounds.

With saddened hearts a loving people  
laid to rest the remains of these devoted  
leaders. The spark of life had gone  
forth from their stalwart frames of iron  
and of blood. But when the dust of earth  
was heaped upon them they did not per-  
ish, for they were numbered among those  
immortal ones who were not born to die.  
There is a beautiful German legend that  
"with the return of every spring the Em-  
peror Charlemagne comes back from his  
grave to bless the land over which he once  
held sway; that up and down the Rhine  
he walks, flinging his blessings on gar-  
dens and vineyards and fields to multiply  
the vintage and the harvest." So may  
we fondly believe that our heroic dead,  
rising from beneath this sweet burden  
of flowers, shall go up and down this land  
and shall bless our people by planting in  
their hearts the invisible seeds of patriot-  
ism and by teaching them the holy lesson  
of sacrifice at the nation's altar.

No, these men are not really dead,  
"Though their lips are silent under a



THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS.

The Texas can steam 17 knots an hour when doing her best work. She dis-  
places 6,315 tons of water, develops 9,000 horsepower, and she cost \$2,500,000.  
Her main battery is composed of two 12 inch and six 6 inch guns. Her second-  
ary battery consists of a dozen smaller guns.

very heart. So, too, a nation filled with  
tenderest, saddest memories of the past,  
places these—God's sweetest tokens from  
mountain and valley and dell—upon the  
graves of her dutiful children who sleep  
in these silent cities of the dead.

Today the Meccas of this nation are  
the resting places of its saviors. In the  
centuries gone by thousands of pilgrims  
journeyed to the Holy Sepulchre in the  
City of Jerusalem to testify to their  
love for the gentle Redeemer of man-  
kind. Animated by something of the  
same spirit, moved by something like the  
same devotion, thousands are now gath-  
ered from palace and from cottage; from  
crowded cities and quiet hamlets to show  
their affection for the "Redeemers of the  
Republic."

It is ennobling for humanity to make  
these pilgrimages to the sleeping places  
of the departed ones and to feel the soft-  
ening influences that come with the  
memory of pure lives and unselfish deeds.

In speaking of the war he said: You  
may study history from cover to cover,  
and on its pages you will find no more  
beautiful picture than that of the strong  
unselfishly helping the weak. And so I  
believe the historian of the future will  
point to no higher example of self sacri-  
fice than that of this Nation, which today  
is pouring out the blood of her best  
and bravest sons in order that Cuba  
may be free.

We may acquire territory as a result of  
this work, but that is not its object. This  
is a war for human liberty, for human  
right—a war for the enforcement in gov-  
ernment of those principles of divine  
justice which was taught to the world by  
the sweet-faced Nazarene—the kindly  
Saviour of men.

He then spoke of the awfulness of war  
but said that Providence had freighted it

seal which speech has never broken"—  
as one of your citizens has beautifully  
said—yet they speak to mankind in  
words more eloquent than human tongue  
ever knew. They live today as they  
lived through all these gone—years, in  
the heart and conscience of those who  
believe in the beautiful principles of  
government and of life for which they  
fought and suffered martyrdom. Their  
tombs are not over yonder in the national  
cemetery or quiet churchyard, not on  
cruel battlefields or in peaceful valleys.  
But in a higher, a better and a holier  
sense their sepulchres are, and ever must  
be the heart of a loving people.

The sturdy old Anglo-Saxon tongue  
cannot express our love for these great  
friends of all humanity. I know how  
weak have been my words, how feebly  
they have given utterance to the thoughts  
which though in our minds, cannot by  
us be clothed in speech. I know, too,  
how perishable are these memorials of  
our love. The sun's rays will cease to  
brighten; the morning dews will not  
longer refresh them; and the flowers  
placed here by tender hands will fade  
and perish; but not so the memory of  
those in whose honor they were plucked  
and given. Still, though these buds and  
blossoms may wither and die, your life  
and mine will be made sweeter and rich-  
er by the holy duty we have done today.

I would fain speak longer of these un-  
numbered legions of the soldier dead;  
but "we shall say no more of their re-  
nown, but in Heaven's great cathedral  
leave them—(God accept them, Christ re-  
ceive them."

New Insurance Company.

The meeting for the organization of a  
fire insurance company for the town-  
ships of Sylvan, Lima, Dexter, Lyndon

and Webster was held at the town hall  
Saturday afternoon, and a large number  
of farmers were present. It was decided  
to call the company The Northwestern  
Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Com-  
pany, and the township of Scio was also  
taken into the circle. There was consid-  
erable discussion of the business on hand,  
and it seemed to be the opinion of most  
of those present that just such an organi-  
zation as this was needed. A commit-  
tee to solicit charter members was ap-  
pointed and consisted of the following  
gentlemen: Chairman, Nathan Pierce,  
Lima; O. C. Burkhardt, Sylvan; Wm. Col-  
lins, Lyndon; Wm. Glenn, Dexter; Ed  
Ball, Webster; Henry Wilson, Lima;  
with the man from Scio to be supplied.  
These gentlemen already report hearty  
response to their invitations to join the  
society. The next meeting will be held  
at Chelsea, on Saturday, June 11.

-IS GETTING HUNGRY.

Tom Wilkinson Likes Everything Ex-  
cept the Food.

Ft. McPherson, Ga., May 23.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am still at Ft. Mc-  
Pherson, as you see by the heading, and  
am writing this on my knee as there is  
no other place to write. Have just come  
in from retreat which takes place at 6  
o'clock p. m., and which is fine to see, as  
all the troops come out in front of the  
quarters, the roll is called and the drum  
pet blows retreat. At the last note the  
cannon is fired and the Fifth Regiment  
band plays the Star Spangled Banner as  
the flag is taken down.

We have to be at roll call at 5:15 a. m.,  
breakfast at 6, drill 7 to 8 and 10 to 11,  
dinner at 12, drill 2 to 3, supper 5:30, re-  
treat as already said at 6, and taps at 9:30.

I like it all but the mess, and as re-  
cruits are coming in at the rate of 100  
and 200 every day they hardly know  
what to do with them, but it's going to  
be h—l if I don't get something to eat  
soon. Out of sixty-four who came down  
when I did, myself and one other boy  
are the only ones in the Nineteenth, the  
balance having joined the Eighteenth  
and Twenty-third, both booked for the  
Philippines.

Sergt. Major Dugger, who came down  
with us and is now at Mobile, is one of  
the finest men in the army.

I went to see the ground where the  
battle of Atlanta was fought the other  
day.

TOM WILKINSON.

Timothy E. Sullivan.

Hillsdale Leader: Timothy E. Sullivan  
was drowned in Baw Beese lake Tuesday  
evening, on the north shore, opposite  
from Bud Sellers' place on Cedar Island.  
Deceased came to Hillsdale seven years  
ago from Columbus, Ohio, where he had  
been engaged in the grocery business. In  
this city he lived on Budlong street, and  
leaves a wife and a little boy, George  
Daniel, two and a half years old. He  
was not in business after he came to  
Hillsdale, but was reputed to have ample  
means, and not being in robust health he  
lived a quiet, easy life. He had travelled  
extensively in the west and in Europe.  
He was courteous and gentlemanly, of a  
quiet, unobtrusive disposition and gained  
and held the respect of those who made  
his acquaintance. For some time he had  
suffered from weak heart action. He  
was fond of fishing, but on Tuesday af-  
ternoon he went to the lake for the first  
time this season. Not being very well,  
Mrs. Sullivan urged him not to go, but  
he said it might make him feel better,  
and that he would be home by seven  
o'clock. At eight o'clock his wife be-  
came alarmed and search was instituted;  
he was found under the boat on the bot-  
tom of the lake in about seven feet of  
water. His brother, Florance Sullivan,  
says heart trouble is hereditary in the  
family and he thinks deceased was thus  
attacked and fell into the lake. Deceased  
was born in Chelsea, Michigan, 49 years  
ago, and this morning the remains were  
taken back to Chelsea, his boyhood home,  
for burial tomorrow forenoon, accom-  
panied by the widow and little son, Miss  
Mary Shanahan, a sister of Mrs. Sullivan,  
Mrs. D. E. Sullivan, a sister-in-law of  
Columbus, Ohio, and Florance Sullivan,  
a brother, of Chelsea, Michigan. The  
widow is positive that death was accident-  
al; says deceased was an affectionate,  
devoted husband and father and would  
never willingly thus leave them alone.  
Next week the widow and little boy will  
return to Chelsea to make their home.

[The remains of Mr. Sullivan were  
brought here for burial last Friday. The  
funeral was held from St. Mary's church  
last Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The  
church was filled with a large number of  
relatives and friends. The solemn services  
were conducted by the Rev. William P.  
Conside, who preached an appropriate  
sermon. Mr. Sullivan was greatly es-  
teemed by those who knew him. He  
was most kind and affectionate, and his  
home was a very happy one. A widow,  
formerly Miss Katharine Shanahan of  
Lyndon, and an only son, George, with  
brother and sister, and many friends are  
left to mourn his untimely departure.  
The remains were conveyed to Mount  
Olivet cemetery for interment. The  
family and relatives have the profound  
sympathy of their numerous friends in  
their sad loss.]

## ICE CREAM

## SODA

## VERNOR'S

## GINGER ALE

and other refreshing drinks

AT THE

## BANK DRUG

## STORE.

WE ARE SELLING

18 lb fine Gran. sugar \$1.

4 1-2 lb Crackers 25c.

Good Coffee 10c lb.

Fresh Candy.

We are still showing large assortment of

## WALL PAPER

Notice our low price

## PAINTS AND OILS

We have paints in all sized cans for  
household use.

## HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

FOR EGGS.

We are Selling:

10 cakes soap for 25c  
18 pounds fine granulated sugar \$1.00  
Parlor matches 1 cent a box.  
First-class lantern 35c  
4 lbs new prunes 25c  
Sultana seedless raisins 8c  
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  
7 cans sardines for 25c  
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.  
25 boxes matches for 25c  
Pure spices and extracts  
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c  
Try our 25c N. O. molasses  
Best pumpkin 7c per can  
Fresh gingersnaps 5c a lb  
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c  
Heavy lantern globe 5c  
Pint bottles catsup for 10c  
Choice honey 15c a lb  
Choice table syrup 25c per gal  
Good tomatoes 7c per can  
Good sugar syrup 20c gal  
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c

GLAZIER & STIMSON.



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

## WORK OF RED CROSS

### ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

New York City Is the Center of Operations, Which Are Already in Progress—Present State of the Work—Riots Reported in China.

#### Sew for Soldiers and Sailors.

Auxiliaries of the American National Red Cross Society are the order of the day in New York City. Everywhere, in fashionable and middle-class homes, in halls and colleges, women are meeting to discuss ways and means to assist in the nation's war. The Ice Plant auxiliary reports upon the progress of its work. The aim is to provide an ice factory, capacity of one ton per day, and so arranged as to regulate the temperature of the cold storage room on board the Red Cross hospital ambulance ship, Miss Catherine S. Leverich, secretary, reports a fund of \$1,000 already in bank from subscriptions and donations. Under the auspices of Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Munroe Smith, Mrs. Francis M. Burdick, Miss Emily James Smith and Mrs. James S. Russell, a Columbia University auxiliary has been formed, also to cooperate in equipping the Red Cross hospital. The war workshops of the Red Cross auxiliaries, as they are called, have been opened in various parts of the same city. The object of the auxiliaries is to provide clothing and other necessities for use in the hospitals for both soldiers and sailors. Incidentally, too, employment is to be offered to all needy or destitute families of enlisted men. Red Cross Auxiliary No. 2 occupies its headquarters in well-lighted upper rooms of the Tuxedo, at Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue. Several wives of enlisted men applied early for sewing that they could do at home, where they had children to care for. A number of them received work, and other girls were left for investigation. Among girls were few in the morning crowd, but by noon half a dozen or more were seated before the sewing machines that stood about the room like desks in schools. A big teapot, with a milk pitcher and a group of cups and saucers, was seen on a table in the ante-room. Hot lunch, it was explained, was to be served daily to the workers, and the plan was to include in the bill of fare more substantial things than milk and tea as soon as other arrangements are complete.

#### Race for the Pennant.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Cincinnati 22 7	Pittsburgh 16 15
Cleveland 22 9	Brooklyn 11 15
Boston 20 11	Philadelphia 10 20
New York 17 12	St. Louis 9 20
Baltimore 14 11	Louisville 10 22
Chicago 10 16	Washington 7 22

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

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis 20 7	Milwaukee 15 15
St. Paul 22 9	Minneapolis 10 20
Columbus 17 11	Detroit 10 20
Kansas City 16 12	Omaha 5 23

#### Riots Are Reported.

Advices received at Hong Kong from Manila say that riots are frequent in that city, and houses are being burned by the rioters daily. The rioters are organizing for an attack on Manila and a battle is expected soon. One dispatch from Spanish sources, to be forwarded to Madrid, claims that insurgent leaders, with a following of 20,000 native volunteers, have offered their services to Captain General Aguinaldo. The headquarters of Manila has announced that four battleships are on their way to Manila, and prophesies a great Spanish victory.

#### NEWS NUGGETS.

Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, has gone to the home of Staten Island, N. Y., suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

At Minneapolis, Minn., the Fifth district Republicans nominated Loren Fletcher for Congress for the fourth time by acclamation.

The minister of the Interior of Canada has granted permission for the passage of a United States expedition party to Belle Isle on the Yukon.

At Columbus, Ohio, John Smith, who shot and killed President W. S. Ide of the Fourth National Bank last October, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

B. A. Speere refused to divulge the hiding place of his money to a band of masked men who called at his home near Quincy, Ohio, and they beat him so badly that he died in a short time.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist and playwright, it is said, will soon marry Rev. Stephen Townsend, who for thirteen years has been pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Martin's-in-Grand, London. He is ten years her junior.

Kearney Speedy, known all over the country as a merry bridge jumper, dived from the Merchants' bridge into the Mississippi river at St. Louis and escaped unhurt. The distance was 128 feet. The river was very high and running with driftwood.

One of the biggest transfers of packing house interests ever made in St. Louis was completed when D. L. Quirk turned over the plant and property of the East St. Louis Packing and Provision Company on the east side of the river to the Chicago Packing and Provision Company. The purchase was arranged for in Chicago, the price paid being in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

Secretary Bliss reported to the House that \$258,528 worth of the Creek Indian nation warrants were regularly issued and would be paid, but that warrants amounting to \$11,150 of the general fund and \$4,880 of the school fund were fraudulent, and that \$2,534 of the general fund and \$1,784 of the school fund are doubtful.

Sir Henry Irving answered a message from the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, expressing the sentiment that the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack were now entwined, with the following cable: "Love greeting. We shall coal together."

## EASTERN.

George Francis Train, Jr., took a dose of laudanum in a drug store at Coney Island, New York, with suicidal intent. No reason for the act is given.

A large section of the newly developed slope in an iron mine near Meyersville, Pa., caved in. Four men were buried alive. All were from Hancock.

Two men, supposed to be Spanish spies, made an unsuccessful effort to blow up a nitro powder plant at Esopus, near New York City. A wooden building was set afire, but no great harm was done.

Edward Bellamy, the author and humanitarian, died at his home in Chicopee Falls, Mass., in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Bellamy's best known works are "Looking Backward" and "Equality."

The tugboat W. E. Goodwin sank in the North river at the White Star Line pier, foot of West Tenth street, New York. Two men on the tug at the time were asleep in their bunks. One of them, Hiram Taylor, the engineer, was drowned.

William E. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., whose kites have been experimented with at Madison barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., by Lieut. Wise of the Ninth infantry, has invented a sliding messenger kite, which carries dynamite up the string. Mr. Eddy says he believes Lieut. Wise, now at Tampa, Fla., has a supply of his kites and camera apparatus ready for the exploration of the enemy's campment as soon as the army invades Cuba. Inventor Eddy states that the messenger kite is still in an experimental state. Five ascensions have been made by it at Bayonne. The kite carried a lighted lantern up the string and dropped it as an experiment, instead of dynamite. If the Government cooperates with Mr. Eddy in the use of this invention large portable dynamite kites will be at once constructed for use in Cuba. He proposes to automatically drop seventy-two pounds of dynamite at the distance of a mile. Eddy says after the United States forces land in Cuba and lay siege to Havana it would be an easy matter to send up the kites and reduce Morro castle.

## WESTERN.

The case of James H. Southall, at St. Paul, Minn., charged with floating \$500,000 worth of fraudulent time checks, has been transferred from the United States to the Minnesota court.

At Cincinnati, the amalgamated iron and steel workers' convention presented Mahlon M. Garland, former president of the association, a silver service of six pieces. Mr. Garland is now surveyor of customs at Pittsburg.

Hugh B. Jones of the firm of Harris & Jones, lumber dealers in San Francisco, Cal., filed his petition in insolvency. He owes \$880,841.74. His assets consist of personal property valued at \$42,913.28, and real estate valued at \$6,625.

Alonso Black, one of the proprietors of the flouring mills at West Alexandria, Ohio, was killed by being caught in a large belt. Black was repairing the belt when the machinery was suddenly started.

Four men were killed and twenty injured in a collision between a construction train and a special on the Vandallia Railroad near Collinsville, Ill. The engine of the special tore through the car-house and one car of the construction train with deadly effect.

Discouraging reports come from the southern Kansas wheat fields. The continued wet weather has caused rust to set in and much damage has already been done. In three counties alone the crops will be damaged 50 per cent. Harvesting there will begin by June 10.

Charles Evans H. H. the head of the reform movement that has kept the Duluth, Minn., administration in hot water on the salmon and gambling questions for the past year, has made public a letter informing him that he had better arrange his affairs, as he is not long for this world.

In the case at Cincinnati of the Central Trust Company of New York against the Columbus, Hooping Valley and Toledo Railroad Company Judge Larrison ordered a decree of sale, did not set and appointed R. B. Cowen and A. H. Himes special masters to sell. The minimum price set is \$480,000.

At Minneapolis at Columbus, Kan., Special Master Hiram P. Dillon sold the Central branch road, running from Waterville west to its western terminus, including the branch to Washington and the Presser branch, from Council Bluffs to the Nebraska line. There was but one bid, that of T. Jefferson Gooding, Jr., and Oliver Ames of Boston, to whom the road was knocked down for \$1,017,500.

M. D. Radcliffe, national president of the United Mine Workers of America, says he has failed to note any activity in the Ohio district with which he is in communication as the result of Government orders for coal. "Most of this coal is furnished by mines in central Pennsylvania," he said, "where nonunion labor is employed. We have placed a boycott on West Virginia coal and we are hopeful that this may cause an awakening."

Information has been received from Bolan, N. M., a small station on the Santa Fe, that the Santa Fe train No. 21, the northbound California express, had been held up by bandits, who boarded the train at Bolan and compelled the engineer to bring it to a stop about five miles south of that station. They gained entrance to the express car and threw the trunk safe out into a ditch, where, with the aid of dynamite, they blew it open and pocketed the contents. Just how much money they got is not known. The robbers escaped on horses that were in waiting. So far as is known none of the passengers were molested.

## SOUTHERN.

At Savannah, Ga., a special train on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railway, carrying North Carolina troops en route to Florida, collided with a north-bound vegetable train. Private William Barbee, Company 10th Durham, was killed, and Private J. M. Colough was fatally injured.

The feud between two factions of prominent citizens of La Salle County, Texas, was renewed the other night by the assassination of Judge W. J. Brown. Court was in session at Cotulla, the county seat, and a company of rangers commanded by Captain Brooks was on hand to enforce peace. Judge Bowen was on his way home from the court house at 9 o'clock, when he was shot through the back. Further killings are imminent.

Joe Mitchell, a colored brakeman on the

Illinois Central Railroad, was lynched at Rives, Tenn., by a mob. Henry Gardner, a 17-year-old boy from Dyersburg, Tenn., boarded the train at Rives for the purpose of going home. He was picked up after the train had left, near the depot, with both legs ground off by the car wheels. Before he died he said that Mitchell shoved him off the train. Mitchell was arrested at Newbern on the charge of committing the deed. While being conveyed to jail at Union City he was taken off the train at Rives by a mob and lynched in the woods near by. The officers declined to give him up at first, but the mob threatened to fire the depot and then riddle the man with bullets as he escaped. It was then that they wrestled him from the officers and started outside with him. A rope was ready, and without giving him time to pray they swung him up to a tree near the depot, and he hung until daylight.

## WASHINGTON.

The residence of Senator Mason of Illinois, at 1432 Chapin street, Washington, was entered by burglars and jewelry to the value of nearly \$4,000 was stolen.

The United States Supreme Court has decided convictions under the oleomargarine laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire to be invalid, thus holding the laws unconstitutional.

Frank Florio, a well-known business man and manager for the baking firm of Schneider & Co., the largest of the kind in Washington, D. C., disappeared from the city, leaving a note indicating an intent to commit suicide.

## FOREIGN.

A great fire broke out in the Zollern mine, near Dortmund, Prussia. It is feared that at least forty-five miners have perished.

Sir John T. Gilbert, the historian of Ireland, died at London. He was a distinguished writer on the history and literature of Great Britain and Ireland.

A force of troops has relieved the missionaries and others at Kewell, Africa, whose lives were imperiled by the uprising of the natives. The bodies of the American missionaries have been recovered.

An explosion occurred at the chateau San Julian, Cartagena, Spain. It is supposed to have taken place in a projectile factory. Five soldiers and five workmen were killed outright. The explosion was accidental.

About 3,000 persons took part in a riot which lasted two hours at Bhowanipoor, ninety-nine miles east of Dacca, British India. Many of the rioters were injured, and they were finally dispersed by the police.

## IN GENERAL.

It is understood that the deal for the consolidation of the plug tobacco factories in the United States has fallen through.

Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, the young Cuban girl, is soon to wed Carlos Carbonel, the former Cuban banker, who has been nominated by President McKinley to be a lieutenant and aide on the staff of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

News has been received at San Francisco in a letter of the total wreck of the five whaling vessels which were caught in the ice off Point Barrow early last fall. The letter came to Hume Bros. from their agent, Charles Pfaff, at Karluk. Pfaff says that the news of the wreck of the fleet was brought by a Norwegian sailor. Pfaff gives no details, but simply says that the fleet is a total loss. He also records the loss of the sealing schooner Alexandria, which was carrying supplies to Northern stations for the North American Commercial Company. Hume Bros. says that the meagerness of the news given by Pfaff was probably due to the fact that he had just time to catch some departing schooner. The last news from the fleet was brought by Thirtieth Mate Walker of the steamer Orca, who crossed from Point Barrow to Mackenzie river, and then struck down through the ice to Edmonton. When he left 184 whalers were camped near Point Barrow. The steamer Orca had been crushed in the ice, and the Freeman had been burned, so that the fleet remaining in the ice was composed of the steamers Rivadavia and Fearless, the steam tender Jeannie, the schooner Rosario and the bark Wanderer. All these vessels were fast in the ice, but Walker declared that there should be no difficulty in their getting out as soon as the ice broke up in the spring. The disaster places the 184 men in great peril, as they may run out of supplies before the relief expedition, now on the way from St. Michael, can reach them.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.04 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, common to choice, 60c to 75c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.19 to \$1.21; corn, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 35c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.28 to \$1.30; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.20 to \$1.31; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.25 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.47 to \$1.49; corn, No. 2 yellow, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 64c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.53 to \$1.55; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 64c; clover seed, \$3.25 to \$3.35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, \$1.38 to \$1.41; corn, No. 3, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 64c to 66c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 54c; pork, mess, \$11.75 to \$12.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.49 to \$1.51; corn, No. 2 yellow, 39c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; butter, creamery, 14c to 17c; eggs, Western, 11c to 13c.

## GREAT WHEAT CROP.

### THIS YEAR'S YIELD WILL ECLIPSE ALL OTHERS.

Estimates Are The Amount Raised Will Be Double That of 1897—Totals in Middle, Western and Southern States Will Be Big.

In All 650,000,000 Bushels. Indications are that the wheat crop of 1898 will be the greatest in the history of the country. From figures that are being collected and compiled by some of the big Chicago firms, based on the reports of experts in every section of the country, the oncoming wheat crop is estimated to exceed 650,000,000 bushels. All the conditions are reported as being of the most favorable nature, and while there is a decrease in acreage the total yield will be more than double that of 1897.

Kansas looms up as the banner State this year, an increase of 28 per cent in the acreage having been reported. Estimates on the yield vary all the way from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, while the combined crop of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma is estimated at 160,000,000 bushels. Of this, 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels is credited to Oklahoma and Kansas will have 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels.

As compared with the planting in Illinois in the fall of 1896, there has been a decrease of 16 per cent in the acreage, but in spite of this the conditions in the Sucker State are about the same as in Missouri, and the apparent decrease in acreage is discounted by the amount of wheat that was plowed up in the spring of last year. The 1897 crop in Illinois amounted to a little less than 10,000,000 bushels, whereas it is generally conceded that this year's crop will be nearly, if not fully, treble, or between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels.

Texas will have a 20,000,000 bushel crop. Never before has the wheat looked so fine in the Lone Star State as it does now. The harvest will be unusually early, and agents writing to their homes here report that a great part of the crop will be harvested and ready for shipment in June. If any considerable amount of wheat comes in from Texas during June, this, together with what will be received from other Southern States, will have a markedly bearish effect on the July wheat market.

Indiana will come to the front with a crop of 45,000,000 bushels. This is nearly 17,000,000 bushels better than last year's crop of 32,000,000 bushels, while the Government reports show a decrease of 2 per cent in the acreage planted this year. From Iowa and Michigan the reports are



PROMINENT FIGURES AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

that the crops will probably be a little better than they were last year.

Missouri had a crop last year of 14,000,000 bushels. This year, according to estimates, it will yield between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels.

In addition to this, all of the Southern States show largely increased acreage, as do also California and every one of the Eastern States. The aggregate increase in the acreage planted this year in the country at large as compared with that of the fall of 1896 is 5.7 per cent.



When the trouble is over possibly the Monroe doctrine will have Asiatic trimmings.

Spain may have noticed, however, that those "American pigs" are doing no squealing.

It's all well enough to "bottle up Blanco," but it's mighty poor stuff to bottle, just the same.

While Gen. Blanco continues to take oaths the American navy persists in taking sea baths.

It is to be hoped that the Queen Regent has a good, safe rowboat conveniently at hand for an emergency.

A great many persons are learning more about geography than they ever before realized that they didn't know.

Really, the way John Bull is carrying on will cause the powers to ask Uncle Sam: "Who's your fat friend?"

Another expedition is to start for the north pole in June. Why not send the relief expedition ahead this time?

And amid it all they do say that Omaha's Trans-Mississippi exposition is going to be several kinds of a hummer.

The best way to avoid exposing your ignorance of Spanish pronunciation is to look y's and steer clear of the f's.

The introduction of the Merritt law in the Philippines will hardly be opposed, even by the friends of the spoils system.

After the thing is all settled and done the Government will probably hold a clearing sale of first-rate, fully warranted islands.

The commander of the Winslow should have remembered that it is not wise to get too close, even to so despicable an enemy as a polecat.

## PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting of the General Assembly at Winona Lake, Ind.

The 110th session of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church was called to order at Winona Lake, Ind. Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the retiring moderator, delivered the annual sermon. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, D. C., was elected moderator. The only other candidate was Dr. Henry McCook of Philadelphia. Five hundred and fifty-eight delegates answered the roll call. Dr. Radcliffe was welcomed in a brief speech by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the retiring moderator, and then assumed the duties of his office. Dr. Radcliffe accepted and spoke of the Presbyterian Church in glowing terms. He asked that in the work of this assembly past disaffections should be forgotten. The business of the church was to approach the truth, and its duty was to close its ranks, come together and march forward in the service of God.

A speech of welcome to the assembly was made by Hon. James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana. He spoke of the relations of the Presbyterian Church to the cause of liberty, illustrating it by historical allusions and events. In regard to the present war he said that it was reuniting the country as never before, so that soldiers from North and South are marching side by side. The hope was expressed that this was only symbolical of the reunion of Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church. This sentiment found such hearty reception as to evoke long applause. Dr. Radcliffe replied.

The board of freedmen, which has charge of the work of educating the negroes in the United States, was reported as not in as flourishing a condition as could be desired. The debt has been steadily increasing, last year's deficiency being \$1,875. Fourteen schools have been closed, and the school year has been reduced from eight months to six months. The board has been forced to abandon all improvements, as money was lacking. Money received during the past year amounted to \$130,313, and the expenditures, including that paid to annuitants, amounted to \$131,515. The debt of the board in 1893 was \$25,000, and since that time it has been increasing at the rate of \$6,000 a year. The cause of this growing deficiency is the lack of contributions from the churches.

The report of the standing committee on the Board of Education showed that on account of the condition of the treasury and the inability of the church to press new work, either in this country or in foreign lands, a conservative policy had been adopted in regard to the encouragement and assistance of new candidates. There has been a fear in church circles that the board has been the means of swelling the numbers of the ministry in an undue degree, but the report clear-



Soon after the Senate convened on Friday Mr. Hale (Maine), chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, favorably reported from the committee the House joint resolution providing for the organization and enrollment of an auxiliary naval force which shall form an inner line of defense. An amendment by the Senate committee provides that the force shall not exceed 3,000 men. The resolution was passed. The Senate resumed consideration of the war revenue bill, and Mr. Daniel of Virginia spoke for two hours on the measure. He supported the bill, but opposed the bond feature and stamp tax, and said the corporations should bear a larger share of the taxation. Mr. McEnery (La.) proposed an amendment to the paragraph of the bill placing a tax upon all corporations not specifically designated, providing that the law should not apply to "limited liability" commercial partnerships or corporations and companies or corporations of limited liability conducting planting or farming business or preparing for market products of the soil.

For five hours on Monday the Senate had the war revenue measure under discussion. The entire time was occupied by Mr. Chilton (Iowa), Mr. Lodge (Rip., Mass.) and Mr. Turley (Iowa, Tenn.). While Mr. Lodge continued himself to a discussion of the proposed tax on corporations and bank deposits, strongly urging that such taxes be not imposed, Mr. Chilton and Mr. Turley covered the bill fully the general features of the bill. No action of any kind was taken upon the bill. The day in the House was devoted chiefly to the consideration of District of Columbia legislation. Two bills of minor importance affecting the volunteer military construction of a railway bridge across the Missouri river at Quindaro, Kan., by the Kansas City, Northeastern and Gulf Railway Company was passed.

The Senate spent most of the day Tuesday in discussion of the war revenue measure. Paragraphs relating to corporation taxes were under consideration. Speeches were made by Mr. Frye of Maine, Mr. Platt of Connecticut, and Mr. Lindsey of Kentucky.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Hale of Maine reported an appropriation bill to supply deficiencies in pensions and for other purposes. As reported the bill carries \$8,498,405, of which \$8,075,872 is for pensions and the balance for the army, navy, and courts. After a brief discussion of that feature of the measure which makes possible temporary appointments of clerks without civil service examination, it was passed. Discussion of the war revenue measure was resumed. Mr. Stewart of Nevada and Mr. Allen of Nebraska made speeches against a bond issue. Mr. Caffery of Louisiana argued against the proposed tax on corporations, and upon motion the McEnery amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 36 to 10. The Senate then passed bills granting additional powers to railroads created by laws of the United States and operating lines in Indian territory and appointing commissioners to revise the statutes relating to patents, trade and other marks and trade and commercial names. Mr. Lacy of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, called up, and the House passed, the House bill granting certain lands to the territory of New Mexico for common school, college, university, charitable institutions, public buildings, irrigation and Rio Grande river improvement purposes. Pursuant to an arrangement the House then listened to eulogies upon the late Senator J. Z. George of Mississippi.

Consideration of the war revenue bill was continued in the Senate on Thursday, speeches upon it being made by Mr. White of California and Mr. Teller of Colorado. A bill was reported by Mr. Sewell providing for the employment of retired army officers during the present war. It was passed. Mr. Money of Mississippi, being recognized, presented the resolutions upon the death of Mr. Walbridge. The eulogies were pronounced by Mr. Money, Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, Mr. Berry of Arkansas, Mr. Proctor of Vermont, Mr. Tamm of Maryland, Mr. Cannon of Utah, Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, Mr. Bates of Tennessee, Mr. Pasco of Florida and Mr. Pettus of Alabama. The House passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit plans and estimates for the improvement of Arkansas Pass channel and harbor, Texas. A bill providing for the sale of unallotted lands of the Pottawattamie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas and a bill amending the law for times and places for holding terms of United States courts in Idaho and Wyoming were also passed. Mr. Cannon of Illinois called up the pension deficiency bill as amended and passed by the Senate, and, after discussion, the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill granting additional powers to railroad companies operating lines in the Indian territory were concurred in. A roll call upon the amended bill to amend internal revenue laws relating to distilled liquors was pending when the House adjourned.

Want a Wall Paper Factory. With the view of encouraging the manufacture of paper hangings the Austrian government will donate the land for the buildings, together with immunity from all imposts, custom dues, etc. Austria has no factories of the kind, and the annual value of hangings imported is \$2,000,000, despite a duty of \$4.50 per hundredweight.

No Room for It There. "How did your husband get cured of the habit of walking in his sleep?" "We moved into a flat."

This and That. Soap was first manufactured in Britain in 1524.

A traveler can now go around the world in fifty days.

It requires half a day to sing the national hymn of China.

A fine ostrich is calculated to yield \$2,000 worth of feathers.

The game of chess is taught in all the Australian public schools.

New Zealand contains at present 42,000 natives (Maoris) and 620,000 whites.



# PLAYING THE PENALTY



## CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

"What do you think of our new friend, Earl?" asked the cashier.

"I hardly know what to think," replied the teller, who had returned to his station and who seemed yet more nervous than before. "He seems a queer genius."

"The idea of his asking if it was not possible for a wildcat bill to be in that package, and thinking if there was it would be returned to us when he knew that the package never reached the Central bank."

"Something strange about that, very strange," Earl said thoughtfully.

"He was lost in contemplating your features, Earl. I hardly believe he knew what he was saying."

"He may be some crank whom that reward offer has brought forward," said Earl.

"That man is no fool," remarked Terry. "I imagine he has seen no small part of this globe. He must be all of forty. What piercing black eyes he has—as black as yours."

"Were his eyes black?"

"Very certainly. He might be over here from Europe on this case. He is a shrewd man, notwithstanding his blunder, and probably an old detective. Did you notice his accent? I hardly think he is a native of this country."

"Did you ascertain his name, Mr. Terry?"

"No, he did not inform me and I did not care to inquire. But in my opinion we shall see that man again. If the matter of that robbery is ever ferreted out, I believe he will prove an important factor in the case."

"He may. It is four o'clock."

"True. We will close the bank."

Once on the street, Earl remarked:

"Do you take tea with your intended tonight? If so, I shall have company going north."

"I am going home to tea," replied Terry. "But shall call later and inquire about Janette. Poor girl. She does not rally very fast. I trust we shall not lose her."

"Oh, the doctor says her case is by no means critical. I will report to Laura that you will call."

"Thanks." And each young man went his way.

Many times ere Earl reached the banker's residence, he asked himself this question:

"What did that man mean by asking Terry if he was certain that none of the bills making up that package were the bills of defunct banks?"

"What did he mean? Who is he? What is he? A detective certainly; but I fail to see—"

The young man entered the house and made his way to his room to resume his speculations regarding the man in navy blue.

## CHAPTER XIII.

If Earl Kellogg had not been so deeply engrossed speculating as to the man in blue, as he walked homeward on the evening of July ninth, he possibly might have glanced behind him.

Had he done so he would have seen, not a block in his rear, the gentleman of mystery following in his wake.

Possibly, could he have caught occasional words that fell, in a low tone, from the lips of the man of whom he was thinking, his nervous condition might have been heightened.

The countenance of the man in blue bore an entirely different expression from the inquiring one that had pervaded it when he was questioning the cashier in the bank. Satisfaction and determination were seated there now, and anon a peculiar smile would illumine the visage.

The eyes would almost seem to speak and utter words expressive of the thoughts that filled the brain. At times the lips were closely pressed together, at others that smile that enigmatical smile—would part them, revealing slightly the white and firm-set teeth.

Again a low laugh, not exactly an exultant chuckle, but a laugh indicative of a sense of conviction, would pervade the atmosphere immediately around him, and oftentimes words would follow it.

Once the mysterious stranger halted for a moment and gazed at the buildings on the opposite side of the street.

"I am walking too fast," he said. "But I must not lose sight of Earl Kellogg. I am on the right trail, and now for a decisive stroke. If it is as I suspect, ten thousand dollars is mine, at least—what is to prevent? But no, even I could not do that. I may be altogether wrong in my surmises. I can but follow the clue I have. Strange! I wonder what has become of—I shall soon learn." And the gentleman in blue hastened forward again.

His eyes were on Earl's form when the latter entered the gate leading to the banker's residence.

He crossed the street, walked up on the opposite side and saw him enter the door. Seeing no one at the windows, he crossed over and read on the door plate the name—"Stephen Z. Kellogg."

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "That young man has entered the banker's residence. What does that mean? Oh, as his nephew he probably resides with him. I had not counted on that."

"His nephew! There is but one way he could have become his nephew, unless I am completely at sea. It will not do to stand here. I will ponder this matter over, and to-morrow I will learn how Earl Kellogg became the banker's nephew."

His soliloquy ended, the man of mystery retraced his steps to the business center of the city.

The following morning a man of apparently middle life, dressed in a drab business suit, was sauntering along the walk on the opposite side of the street and in front of the Kellogg residence, when Robert Kellogg and Earl left the house.

This man was yet in the vicinity when the banker, accompanied by Elinor Kellogg and Laura, stepped out on the piazza and his eyes rested quickly on the three forms before him.

"More, much more than I expected!" he muttered.

Laura was dressed for the street, while

it was evident that the widow, whose head was uncovered, and whose black hair glistened beneath the rays of the morning sun, had but accompanied them to the door.

"You appear unusually worried this morning, dear Elinor," said Mr. Kellogg. "You must positively have Thomas drive you through the park today. Your confinement to the house since Janette's illness has been too constant. Let us hope for the best. I dislike to see clouds on that fair brow. Good-bye." And imprinting a kiss on his intended's lips, Mr. Kellogg and his daughter descended from the piazza.

"I will surely be back within an hour, aunt," Laura called back as they entered the carriage.

The madam watched the vehicle until it had disappeared in the distance, after which, with the words, "If that man only knew what is worrying me he would be slightly surprised," she re-entered the house.

Not five minutes later there was a jingling of the doorbell.

Julia answered its summons.

"Is the lady of the house at home?" asked the gentleman in drab.

"Yes, sir, she does just go upstairs."

"Will you inform her that a gentleman is below who desires to speak to her for a moment?"

"If you will step in de parlor, Marsr, I form her right away."

The gentleman was soon seated in the room designated.

"I do wonder," thought the widow as she descended the stairs, "who this man can be—why he has called for me. I hope it is nothing relating to—Lord! I feel so nervous. Everything startles me now. But, pshaw! I will venture it is nothing."

The madam entered the parlor. The door was instantly closed, but not by her hand.

The only inmates of that room were Elinor Kellogg and the gentleman in drab—her whom, the day previous, the cashier had designated as the man in blue.

At the expiration of thirty minutes the parlor door opened, and the man who had called to speak to the madam for a moment, crossed the threshold.

"At two o'clock, at the north entrance, at the head of this street," he said, glancing back at a form seated on the sofa.

"Yes, at two o'clock."

The mysterious individual hastened away, and somehow there was now an exultant expression on his features.

The widow, for five minutes, remained motionless; then, passed out of the room. Her features were twitching convulsively and her face was colorless as she ascended the stairs to her room, which she entered, closing the door carefully behind her.

A half-hour later the madam was again seated by Janette's side. She had seemingly regained her usual composure, but a strange light emanated from her dark eyes.

"How do you feel now, my love?" she had asked Janette as she resumed her seat.

"So weak, aunt; so languid! And this distressed feeling in my stomach. I can hardly describe it."

"Drink this, dear." And the madam handed her a small glass filled with a reddish fluid resembling wine.

Laura soon after returned with new remedies that the doctor had prescribed, and the two ladies strove to dispel all gloom from the mind of the patient suffering on the couch.

After lunch, the madam again repaired to her apartments, remaining there until near two o'clock, when she appeared at the door of Janette's room.

"I am going for a little walk, my dear girls," she said.

"Why, aunt," said Laura, "the carriage is at your command!"

"I know, dear, but walking is much more healthful. I shall not make an extended trip, and when I tire will return."

Ten minutes later she entered the park at the head of Dearborn avenue.

A gentleman who had been seated beneath an elm a short distance away arose from his seat, joined her, and the madam and her companion were soon hidden from view by the foliage of the park.

## CHAPTER XIV.

The evening of the fifteenth of July, we again find Amos Kellogg of North Carolina seated in the library of his Wilmington residence.

"There is a case of gastric inflammation in your brother's family?"

"Exactly."

"I had expected to hear of one before to-day. What member of his family, and how long has the patient been ailing?"

"Understand me, doctor," said Amos, "I am as firmly convinced as ever that Andrew died from natural causes."

"And I am as firmly convinced that he did not," the doctor said.

"You remember how worked up we were when I first learned of the death of my brother's wife, and of my writing a letter that much surprised him, requesting all the details of the illness and death?"

"Certainly."

"Well, when we received the requested details, it was perfectly apparent that Thalia Kellogg had been in the hands of a skilled physician—and had died from natural causes."

"Even after having been nursed by Andrew's widow," observed the doctor.

"I have all faith in the purity of Elinor Kellogg's character; but I am not infallible in my judgment. Stephen's younger daughter, Janette, is suffering from gastric inflammation of the stomach. Her physician pronounces her in a critical condition. My brother and Elinor will, on the first of September, become man and wife."

"Heaven!" exclaimed the physician.

"I would carry a heavy heart through life if this daughter should die and it afterwards was demonstrated that the one who is apparently nursing her as tenderly as she did Andrew and Thalia Kellogg had been instrumental in her death. It would be horrible for Stephen to see a—"

"Speak it out. A murderer?"

"I felt it a duty to lay this matter before you."

"How long has Janette been ill?"

"Ailing for two months, I believe. Here is the letter. Read it."

"For two months," said the doctor, as he took the missive. "And apparent gastric inflammation of a chronic character. There is where I made the mistake in my diagnosis of Andrew's case. All the symptoms of an ordinary case of chronic gastric inflammation were there—continually there. But ordinary remedies were impotent to combat the deadly poison that in minute doses was daily finding its way into his system. I will read Stephen's letter."

"Do so. Well, Mr. Sellers, you have not taken hold of the Union Express Company's case? You are not after that ten thousand dollars?"

"Hardly," replied Sellers, with a quiet smile. "Chicago is almost too distant. And yet, if I were there, I should probably take hold of the case. It is of the class that I get interested in."

"Chloe! Oh, Chloe!" called Amos, "Here I is, Marsr Amos!"

"Bring the decanter and the rest of the fixings."

"Yes, Marsr Amos."

A moment later Mr. Kellogg was mixing the toddies.

"Downright murder!" suddenly exclaimed the doctor, leaping to his feet. "If you fail to act in this case, Amos, and to do it at once, I shall act without you."

"Then you are more than ever impressed with the belief that Elinor Kellogg is a poisoner?"

"She is after Stephen's fortune. She had ruined Andrew and helped him out of the world in order to be freed from her fetters. In regard to the causes of Thalia Kellogg's death, I am not prepared to express an opinion."

"Surely her physician's statement and my brother's letter stating all the circumstances of her years of invalidism, should set at rest all doubts of foul play there."

"It would seem so. And yet, it was only after Andrew's death that I became fully convinced that he died from the effects of poison. But now, as I was about to remark, one of Stephen's daughters is critically ill; supposedly from a malady that seldom attacks people in the bloom of youth. Something is decidedly wrong. In my opinion Elinor Kellogg is taking steps to diminish the size of your brother's family."

"What would you have me do? Write my brother of all our suspicions?"

"By no means. Why, man, Elinor has won your brother's heart—is his intended bride. Seemingly she is devoted to every member of his family. He would laugh at our suspicions and cast your letter into the fire. Love blinds people, particularly so, men of Stephen's age."

"What then?"

"If you would save the life of your niece, she must be immediately removed from the residence of her father—taken entirely from the tender care of Andrew's widow. But even now—it may be too late."

(To be continued.)

## Modern Economics in Milk Business.

An application of modern economics to the milk business, profitable alike to the producer, the consumer and the middleman, is reported from Scranton, Pa. All the wholesale and retail dealers were bought out by a syndicate, which concentrated the distribution of the milk at one central creamery in the city. Another radical innovation was a reduction of the number of peddlers by three-fourths. It was found that by the establishment of a proper system of distributing the public were served better than ever by only one-fourth of the number of peddlers, to say nothing of the great saving in working expenses. Under the old system the winter price of milk to consumers in Scranton was 8 cents per quart, and 5 to 6 cents in summer. Now the price is 6 cents in winter and 5 cents in summer. A contract has been entered into for all the milk produced within a radius of twenty miles of the city, and farmers are receiving 1 1/2 cents a quart in summer and 2 1/2 cents in winter for all the milk they have delivered at the company's creameries in various parts of the milk-producing territory. These prices average nearly 50 percent higher than under the old competitive system, and producers get full pay for all their milk, instead of suffering heavy losses by the failure of irresponsible peddlers.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

**ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.**

**Determined Effort Will Be Made to Save Michigan Forests—Bridge Wrecked at Mt. Clemens—Lowell Fire—Public Printing for Past Year.**

**To Save the Forests.**

A joint committee appointed by the board of regents of the university and the State Board of Agriculture met at the State land office in Lansing to consider the adoption of a forestry policy for Michigan. Those present were Prof. V. M. Spaulding and Regents Lawton and Cook of the university, Prof. W. J. Beal and Messrs. Garfield and Butterfield of the Agricultural College, and Land Commissioner French. The old forestry commission accomplished very little and was finally abolished. The members of the present committee, however, intend to do their work in a systematic manner. A committee, consisting of Regent Fair, Hon. C. W. Garfield and Land Commissioner French, was appointed to prepare a bill to be presented to the next Legislature, for the creation of a forestry commission and the protection of the State forests. This committee will report June 8, when another meeting is to be held. A map is to be prepared, showing the waste land in the State which could be improved by the planting of young forest trees.

**Tax Title Dealers Banned.**

The decision in the case of Featherly vs. Hoffman, affirmed in the Supreme Court at Lansing, is a defeat for tax title dealers. It was alleged by the defendant's attorneys that the description had been cut from the affidavit of sale, but the court decided that the evidence was insufficient, and affirmed the judgment setting aside the sale made by Mrs. Featherly in 1895, for 1893 taxes. Tax title dealers say that a premium has been placed on the slashing of records by this decision.

**Michigan's Public Printing.**

The statement of the public printer of the State for last year has been issued. It is as follows: Bound volumes, 166,200; pamphlets, 95,000; bulletins, 130,300. The following amount of paper was used: Report, manual and law, 7,459 reams, or 216 tons; flat paper, 673 reams; envelopes, 101,885. The department published and distributed 443,590 circulars and blanks during the year. During the year there were issued 3,088 notary commissions, 338 land patents and 4,500 certificates of various kinds.

**Mt. Clemens Bridge Wrecked.**

A motor car, drawing a flat car loaded with a great weight of ponderous machinery intended for the power house at Lakeside, attempted to cross the Macomb street bridge at Mt. Clemens. It overtaxed the structure to a point where the draw swayed, trembled, and sank at one end nearly two feet beneath the approach. By a fortunate chance the weight was withdrawn just in time to save the demolition of the draw, but not before the floor of the bridge—rails and all—had been warped out of shape.

**Fire at Lowell.**

Fire broke out in the rear of J. E. Lee's meat market at Lowell, and before it could be quenched the entire block was in ruins or badly damaged. The other occupants besides Mr. Lee were J. Tinkler, barber; B. E. Quick & Co., shoe store; Rae Malcom, photograph gallery; village council headquarters; R. Heffron, saloon. Some of the firemen were overcome by the fumes of the tar roof on entering the barber shop and had to be dragged out by the fire hose.

**State News in Brief.**

Three Rivers people are being annoyed by petty burglaries.

A gasoline stove exploded at Bay City, severely burning Mrs. Charles Knapp.

A company of high school knouts has been organized at Birmingham by Thomas Ward. There are fifty-three names on the roll.

A barn belonging to Frank Besaw, Sr., of Manistowic was burned. The fire was set by some small children, who were playing inside and built a bonfire.

Lewis Demlow, a wealthy farmer living near Blissfield, was struck by a Lake Shore freight train and literally ground to pieces.

The farmers living between Oxford, North Oxford and Whitby will soon begin the construction of a private telephone line, connecting with each house on the road.

The citizens of Hadley village have put in water pipe from the flowing well at the high school grounds to the main street, and have erected a public fountain and watering trough.

The German Lutheran Church at Northville, which was built last fall, will be dedicated early this summer. The event will be a raising big one for the Germans living within ten miles of there.

Frank Ledger escaped from Ionia prison. A reward of \$25 is offered for his capture. He is 19 years old, weighs 180 pounds, has a fair complexion, large blue eyes, dark Auburn hair, and a scar on the bridge of his nose.

The Adrian City Council has compromised the suit for \$2,000 damages begun against the city by Mrs. Mary Comstock, for injuries received upon a defective sidewalk. The city paid \$200 for a release from the claim.

The jury at Port Huron in the \$20,000 damage suit of Mrs. Elizabeth White against the township of Riley awarded her a judgment of \$500. A judgment of \$2,000 was awarded at a former trial, but the verdict was set aside.

Oil has been discovered in the Calhoun County townships north of Battle Creek, and a number of Eastern capitalists are purchasing the rights for sinking test wells. Farmers are greatly excited on the prospect of a big rise in land values.

The Spanish colors captured by Ensign Willard of the Machias from the signal station at Cardenas bay have been sent to M. E. Stearns of Grand Rapids, and are being exhibited there.

At Sault Ste. Marie, have been found five sticks of dynamite with fuse and caps at a point about 500 feet from the canal locks, placed there, it is believed, by two Spanish spies to damage the locks.

The Students' Christian Association at Ann Arbor has raised \$3,300 this year. The expenses were \$1,500, and \$1,800 was applied to the building and library debt. But \$75 indebtedness now remains.

John Disher of Carleton was seriously hurt in a runaway.

Mr. and Mrs. David Loop of Belleville celebrated their golden wedding.

Northville people are properly rejoiced over the expected coming of the electric railway.

Mrs. Guy Stearns was thrown from a buggy at Omer. It is thought she will not recover.

The house of Frank Davis, near Davidson, was burned. It caught fire from a defective chimney.

Lightning struck a bunch of cattle on Peter Murphy's farm near Metamora, killing one of them.

John Eberle, an old citizen of Houghton, hanged himself. He was despondent from the death of his wife.

The 6-year-old son of A. M. McNeal of Lansing was run over by a street car, crushing both legs and arms.

Three Rivers now has an ordinance prohibiting the laying of anything but cement walks in the city limits.

The Pontiac-Flint electric road may not be built this year. Capitalists are afraid to tie up their money at this time.

A roller process mill is being erected on the Tappan river, near Clare. William Callam of Saginaw is the proprietor.

Prof. E. F. Johnson of the University of Michigan has been appointed a member of the State Board of Education.

The 5-year-old son of Prof. Peter J. McAlpin, principal of Prairie Ronde schools, was kicked to death by a horse.

S. B. Poole of Lansing has been appointed superintendent of the Mackinaw Island State park to succeed H. L. Thayer.

Ernest Miller of Vicksburg, while riding a bicycle, was run over by persons who were racing horses. His left leg was broken.

Northville has furnished five young men to the Michigan regiments now forming. Many others would go if there was room for them.

The wife of George W. Robinson of Lansing was painfully burned about the head and face by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Dennis A. Smith of Sand Beach was one of the crew of the Olympia at Manila. He had served on the Pescadero and the McCulloch.

The citizens of Flint replied to the request of the school board for funds to supply additional school rooms by granting \$10,000 for that purpose.

The storehouse shed of the Diamond Buggy Co. at Flint caught fire. Damage to the extent of \$2,000 was done before the fire was extinguished.

A cheese factory is to be established in Harrisville by the Michigan Cheese Co. Farmers will be asked to give a bonus of \$1.50 for each cow.

The end of a brick house at Lansing carved in and buried Miss Maud Tracy, who was ill in bed. The bed clothing saved her from serious injury.

A one-legged tramp told Vicksburg people that he hoped Spain would defeat the United States. He was ducked in the lake until he changed his mind.

Fred Herchman of Schoolcraft had a narrow escape from death at Three Rivers. He fell from a moving train, but rolled out of the way of the wheels.

The portion of the Dundee branch of the Lake Shore road between Dundee and one mile east of Raisinville, has been taken up by the Lima Northern people.

The demented man found at Clio was identified as Lee Davis of Clare County, who disappeared a week ago. He has been mentally unbalanced for some time.

Low Young, a farm hand in Cambridge, was bitten by a massasauga rattlesnake in the hand. He had a close call for his life, but is now pronounced out of danger.

Theodore Dressen, a blind man of Muskegon, was found drowned in the lake at the G. R. & L. wharf. Dressen was 39 years old. He had been missing for a week.

Hon. George W. Jenks of Sand Beach died in California, where he had gone for his health. He was a well-known merchant, and an ex-member of the Legislature.

Wm. Mattison, the West Bay City boy who was injured when the Maine was blown up, has written home that he is entirely recovered and will enter the active service again.

The Tamarack Mining Company has bought twenty square miles of land between Houghton and Ontonagon from the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Co. The price is said to have been \$90,000.

The M. A. C. has sent out 2,000 young fruit trees to the secretaries of institute societies and agricultural societies in the northern part of the State. They are new Russian varieties and are to be tested.

The Diamond Match Co.'s mill at Green Bay has a contract with the C. M. & St. P. Railroad for hauling 40,000,000 feet of timber from Ontonagon. The company has 120,000,000 feet in the river at Ontonagon.

While the celebration at Escanaba over Dewey's victory was in progress the platform upon which the speakers were, fell to the ground. A number of persons were somewhat bruised, but none was seriously injured.

Rev. Dr. James Gallup of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Grand Rapids employed Acting Admiral Sampson as a gardener when the latter was a high school boy in Palmyra, N. Y., where Dr. Gallup then resided.

Dr. H. E. Mudge of Wales has informed the Port Huron officials that an attempt was made to blow up his house. He found a piece of gas pipe filled with powder in the sewer leading from his cellar, and near the wall of the house.

There was a fire smoldering for several days in a pile of refuse and cardboard near an abandoned mill at St. Charles. Finally the wind fanned it into flames and set fire to several houses. Bay City fire companies helped to extinguish the fire.

George E. Hunt of Flint was victimized by a man who represented himself as an agent for the Royal Baking Powder Co. Hunt indorsed a draft from him, which proved worthless. The fellow, who gave his name as M. C. Morgan, is under arrest at Ravenna, Ohio.

Hon. Gilbert E. Read, a prominent Republican farmer of Richland, died of apoplexy. He had been a member of the State Legislature for several terms during war times, and was speaker of the House at one time. He was afterward in the State Senate, and also deputy U. S. marshal.

## 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 June 5.**

Golden Text—"Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—1 Tim. 1: 15.

The lesson for this week tells of "Jesus Condemned," and occurs in Matt. 27: 11-26. Following the last supper our Lord and his eleven apostles left the city, crossing the Kedron valley on the east and ascending part way the opposite slope of the Mount of Olives. On the way Jesus spoke of many things that his followers needed to know for their comfort and warning, which John has so fully recorded. The intercessory prayer, quoted in John 17, gives us a deeper insight into the inner desires and purposes of Jesus than almost any other words of his. In the garden called Gethsemane took place the memorable struggle of the will of Jesus with the temptations of physical and mental weariness and moral perplexity that marked, in a sense, the climax of his atoning suffering. After that, he walked calmly to the cross, and its pains were gladly borne. It was perhaps about midnight (Thursday night) when he awakened the sleeping three disciples and awaited the coming of the betrayer and the soldiers. The arrest is narrated by all four gospels. John tells of a preliminary hearing before Annas, the father-in-law of the high priest Calaphas (John 18: 12-24), where Peter denied his Lord the first time. Then came the hearing before Calaphas, in whose house the members of the Sanhedrin, or the most of them, had met for an extraordinary session to hear the charges against Jesus. The Sanhedrin pronounced Jesus worthy of death. But that body had no power to inflict the death penalty; only the Roman governor of Judea, Pontius Pilate, held that authority. So before Pilate the prisoner must be sent. As soon as the morning was far enough advanced, Jesus was taken before the Sanhedrin in its regular council hall in the temple, and there was another brief hearing, narrated by Luke (22: 66-71), and merely mentioned by Matthew and Mark. Then came the trial before Pilate, held in the "praetorium" or governor's quarters, probably in the Tower of Antonia, at the northwest corner of the temple, though possibly in Herod's palace. The account of this trial should be read in the four gospels: Mark 15: 2-15; Luke 23: 1-25; John 18: 28-19: 16.

**Explanatory.**

This interview of Pilate with Jesus was not the beginning of the examination. We learn from the account in John's gospel (18: 28-32) that Pilate first heard the complaint of the Jews outside the judgment hall, because they would not enter for fear of ceremonial defilement. They explained that they wished Pilate to pronounce sentence of death on Jesus, which their court had not the power to do. It was then that Pilate entered the judgment hall where Jesus was, and asked him if he was the king of the Jews—a title which must have had a rather nonsensical sound to this Roman, knowing as he did that he was himself the sole ruler of Judea. To claim to be king, in any ordinary sense, was treason; a matter which would have some interest for Pilate, while a charge of blasphemy had none at all. Jesus answered without qualification, that the statement was true—perhaps deeming it unnecessary to explain to a man of sense that his kingdom was a spiritual kingdom. In John's account, however, this explanation is given. John also records the famous unanswered question of Pilate, "What is truth?"

Pilate left the judgment hall again (John 18: 28) and went out to tell the Jews that he found no fault in Jesus. They accused him again, but he made no reply.

Pilate could not understand how a man in danger of his life could remain silent when by some confession or plausible defense he might escape. At a loss what to do, he caught eagerly at the chance mention of the word Galilee and learning that the prisoner was a Galilean, sent him to Herod. Herod (a son of Herod the Great) was king of Galilee, and was thus a colleague of Pilate, with a higher nominal rank. He happened to be visiting in Jerusalem, and Pilate thought he might be interested in a Galilean fanatic. Herod sent Jesus in mock regal array; and the case was thrown back on Pilate's hands again. There was still one possible way for him to escape the unpleasant task of condemning an innocent man.

The custom of releasing a prisoner at the passover seemed to afford a convenient means of securing the release of Jesus. Barabbas was probably not a common criminal, but a leader in some popular insurrection. Pilate hoped by putting before the people the alternative of Barabbas or Jesus he would induce them to compare the two prisoners and instantly to choose Jesus. He misjudged the bitterness of their hatred; they clamored for Barabbas.

The scourging was extremely severe and sometimes resulted in death. Pilate did it to please the people. How soon weakness becomes strong when it turns to cruelty.

**Teaching Hints.**

The main thing to be brought out is that fact of universal history which all men now perceive, that it was not Jesus, but Pilate, who was on trial that April morning; and Pilate, not Jesus, who was condemned. The very hesitation and vacillation with which Pilate condemned himself by condemning Jesus is a picture of the most common way in which men reject Jesus to-day—not deliberately at all at once, but by repeated evasions and compromises.

**Next Lesson—"Jesus Crucified."—Matt. 27: 35-50.**

**A Good Start.**

If we would be successful in any undertaking, whether temporal or spiritual, we should be careful to get a good start. I have no sympathy with the saying that a bad beginning makes a good ending. I know that occasionally some come out all right in spite of a bad beginning, but these are exceptions and not the rule. As a rule, people who start well come out well. If we would have a good day spiritually we should see to it that we start well.—Christian Standard.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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

## Suburban Rumors

FRANCISCO.

Miss Eva Main of Grass Lake spent Sunday at her home.

The Francisco Band played in Stockbridge on Decoration Day.

Mrs. Mary Schroeder arrived from New York City a few days ago, and will spend the summer with friends and relatives here.

Reno Hoppe who went west a few years ago is now on his way to the Philippine Islands, as a corporal in Gen. Merritt's army. The people of this place are proud to have at least one soldier in the field.

WATERLOO.

J. Runme, spent Friday in Jackson. George Rentschler was called to Fredonia, Sunday, by the death of his father.

Mrs. Sarah Beeman and granddaughter, Blanch Dean are visiting relatives in Jackson.

The Francisco Band favored us with some fine music Monday, when on their way to Stockbridge.

Memorial services will be held in the U. B. church, Sunday. The G. A. R. Post of Stockbridge will assist, and after the sermon by Rev. Mallors of Eaton Rapids, they will march to the cemetery with flower for the graves.

SYLVAN.

School closes in about three weeks. A. A. Parker is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Straw have moved into the Franklin house.

The water in the millpond is getting low for this time of the year.

R. J. West and W. D. Ludlow spent a part of last week at Jackson.

David Hammond and family of Banister have moved into the Glover house.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker of Chelsea are spending a few days with A. A. Parker.

Mrs. H. Pierce spent Thursday of last week with her mother, Mrs. J. Dancer.

Mrs. Samuel Guthrie is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Clara Geiger, of Muncie, Ind.

J. W. Sturges of Ann Arbor will preach for the Sylvan Christian Union next Sunday.

Miss Nora Fornor is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Steinbach of Lima.

Homor Boyd is drawing tile for his new ground west of his house. Look-out for a large crop of wheat next year.

The M. E. Sunday-school will hold a picnic for children's day with S. Foster's school this week at Cedar Lake.

O. A. Boyd has been making quite an improvement on his lots between the mill and his house by tearing down the old relic, the old Dan Kent house.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

County Treasurer Rehffus paid City Treasurer Seyler \$7,000 last week, that being Ann Arbor's share of the license tax from saloons and breweries in the city.

Laidlaw, the Michigan Central gardener at Ypsilanti, is making preparations to outdo even previous years in his floral display on the Ypsilanti depot grounds, a display which is famous among travelers.

A man named Scott bound for Battle Creek experienced an accident at the depot, Friday, which might have been worse. While endeavoring to let a man off the train by swinging out from the platform of the car, while the train was in motion, he struck the yard gates near Cross street, and was thrown heavily to the ground, rolling over some four or five times. Medical aid was called, and he recovered sufficiently to continue his journey on the next train. This is the second accident which has resulted of late because of the closeness of the gate posts to the tracks. We hope to see the authorities take hold of the matter and arrange the gates differently.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

J. H. Kingsley of Manchester, was severely injured Sunday afternoon while out driving with a borrowed horse. The animal became frightened at some passing cyclists, and threw Mr. Kingsley out, breaking his left arm above the wrist, cutting a gash over the eye and bruising his face badly. He was picked up unconscious, but soon recovered.

Did you ever see a brush heap in blossom? John A. Miller of this village trimmed his apple trees late last fall and threw the brush in the barn. This spring he threw it in a fence corner and a few days ago he discovered blossoms on what he supposed to be dead branches. He thought it such a curiosity that he brought a branch to the Enterprise.—Manchester Enterprise.

Two or three weeks ago Frank Bridge, a young farm hand in the employ of A. J. Winches on the South Plains, slid down the side of a hay stack, striking with great force on an upright post. Although terribly hurt he went ahead and finished doing the chores. He did not inform Mr. Winches of his condition until next morning, when he returned to his home. He grew continually worse until death on Monday put an end to his sufferings. He was 22 years of age. His father is a tenant on a farm belonging to Frank Dwele.—Grass Lake News.

The authorities' attention has been called to the destitute condition of an old man who is inhabiting a shanty, about to be moved away, south of the Central City Soap Company's factory. He has been sleeping in a pile of rags in the shanty. Out in the yard one morning recently he was seen cooking a few fish of the variety in the Grand river termed "pumpkin seed," for his breakfast. He is none other than John Luce, a resident of Jackson for many years. For years during his earlier life he acted as scout on the western frontier.—Jackson Patriot.

A new stamping machine has just been put into the Ann Arbor postoffice, to take the place of the hand stamping of letters which has hitherto been in vogue here. The government pays a rental of \$175 a year for the machine, which is the only machine of the kind in the state of Michigan. It prints the postmark in one straight line instead of a circle as has hitherto been done by hand and secures much greater legibility. The motive power of the machine is electricity, and its speed is about 6,000 letters an hour. Postmaster Beakes secured the machine for the office several months ago but began to think that his term would expire before he would see it in operation. Mr. Landfear, of New York, the inventor of the machine, set it up in the office in person. Ann Arbor Argus.

### Annual Pioneer Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Washtenaw county will be held in the Presbyterian church in Ypsilanti on June 8th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. A large attendance is expected, and adjoining towns are making arrangement for the meeting, and will welcome all the old settlers of the county and furnish them with a bountiful dinner, as well as a literary and musical treat consisting of essays and speeches on the first settlements of the county, and patriotic and pioneer songs.

Come early, so as to be present at the Pioneer social between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Ex Senator J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, whose fame as a brilliant writer, a man of remarkable scholarship and literary attainment, is even greater than that of the distinguished senator, announces a new book on the subject of the American-Spanish Cuban War. It is entitled "America's War For Humanity In Picture and Story." It is published by the N. D. Thompson Publishing Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and is an exhaustive discussion of the causes of the war, and an equally exhaustive history of its incidents, and a brilliant analysis of the famous character conducting it. It promises to be the one great and popular work called forth by this wonderfully interesting, national episode. Whatever Senator Ingalls touches he adorns; and this book shines and sparkles in the light of his genius. The present work is worthy of his genius, and will be a monument to his fame. The subject now so engrosses the popular mind as to forecast for this book a sale that will be universal. It will be sold by subscription only, and the canvassing samples are now ready for agents. We advertise it in another column.

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.

People Believe what they read about Hood's Sarsaparilla. They know it is an honest medicine, and that it cures. Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, relieve constipation assist digestion. 25c.

### 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.

If you want the finest dish of ice cream in town, you will find it at M. L. Burkhardt & Co.'s, who sell ice cream that is all cream.

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of cases have been perfectly CURED.

FOR SALE—House and three lots. Inquire of Thomas Cassidy. 16

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

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

### 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 & Stinson Druggists.

### Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs, she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found her self benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does own house work, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found her self benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does own house work, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found her self benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does own house work, and is as well as she ever was.

Sharon, May 11, 1898: This is to certify that James Ackerson, veterinary surgeon, castrated a ridgeling for me, and he did the castration by lantern light and I would recommend him very highly as a veterinary surgeon. G. Kienle.

### INDIGESTION-DYSPEPSIA.

The Results of the New Cure for Indigestion and Nervous Dyspepsia.

Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer, a wellspring of life, is pouring into thousands of homes today; stubborn cases that have baffled all other remedies yield to the efficacy of this marvelous treatment, and permanent cures are the inevitable results from its use. For sale by Druggists at Chelsea.

A book on Stomach and Nerve troubles, their symptoms and cure, will be given free for the asking at above mentioned drug stores. Read following statement: To Whom It May Concern: To those suffering from stomach and nerve trouble I wish to recommend Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer. About 90 years ago I began to be troubled with my stomach. It gradually grew worse, even under treatment, until it became difficult for me to eat any kind of food with comfort. For the past five years I have been able to retain very little food of the simplest nature long enough to digest it. Scarcely during this time have I enjoyed sleep throughout the entire night, and usually have been obliged to leave my bed in consequence of my stomach and nerve troubles. My bowels were very much relaxed, said to be due to inflammation of the membrane of the intestines. I was treated by physicians and tried nearly every known remedy recommended for my troubles with no lasting benefit, and usually not even temporary relief. On the 5th day of January, 1898, I purchased a package of Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer and Nerve Restorer and I wish every dyspeptic knew how much it has improved me as it did and I have no trouble in retaining it, I sleep well and feel refreshed therefrom, and although I can eat only one package of the medicine, I can easily say that I am 75 per cent better than I have been during the past 20 years. Yours respectfully,

MRS. GIBSON STODARD, Litchfield, Mich., January 24, 1898.

## Liver ILLS

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

## Hood's Pills

Chelsea Steam Laundry

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

COME AND SEE US

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

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

### 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 26th day of May, 1898, 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 instrument now on file in Court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to herself the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.

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

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

LAUREL COURT, P. J. LEONARD, Probate Register. 16

### Mortgage Sale.

DECEASED 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. Krepler of the township of Sharon, county of Washtenaw, and state of Michigan, dated the 26th day of December, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Washtenaw, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1897, at 1 o'clock a. m., in book 8 of mortgages, page 123, by which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been had 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 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 a sale of said mortgage, to be made by or on behalf of the mortgagee, and the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage, and the balance, if any, to be paid to the mortgagor.

All those certain pieces or parcels or land situate 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 of section number twenty-four 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 Russell E. Krepler, given to secure the payment of three thousand dollars and interest at six per cent, upon which said mortgage there is now due twenty-five hundred dollars upon principal and interest since March 1, 1896. Dated, March 22, 1898.

MATTHEW E. KREPLER, Mortgagee. G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Why don't you pay the printer?

WANTED 200 GOOD MEN TO ENLIST IN

STAFFAN'S BICYCLE CORPS.

See our METEOR \$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 woolens includes the finest patterns imported for this season. Just as bad tailoring may spoil the best material, so good tailoring is wasted upon third-rate goods.



J. GEO. WEBSTER.

SPECIAL SALE

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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

CONATY & DERCK.

When you want

CHOICE MEATS

Sausage or Lard call on

ADAM EPPLER.

HOME RULE.

Following is a copy of Certificate of Registry.

NUMBER 428.

VOLUME 1.

CLEVELAND BAY SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY.

The Stallion named Home Rule, owned by Bailey & Hecox, of Howell, Mich., bred by Mr. Dodsworth, Kellfield, Yorkshiro, England, imported by Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill.; foaled, spring 1885; color, bay; sire, Young Domino; dam by Promised Land, No. 957, has been accepted for Registry, in Volume 1 of the Cleveland Bay Society of America Stud Book, under the Rule of the Society, and will be numbered as

SEAL

above.

R. P. STERICKER, Secretary.

HOME RULE

Is now owned by Tommy McNamara of Chelsea and will make the season of 1898 at his barns in this Village. Terms, \$10.00 to insure foal. Home Rule cost \$1,900 when five years old, and took gold medal in Chicago over 53 stallions.

Tommy McNamara.







## BOTTLED UP IN THE BAY

Spanish Armada Is Entrapped at Santiago de Cuba.

## SCHLEY BLOCKS DON'S WAY.

Admiral Cervera Will Now Be Forced to Surrender or Fight.

Our Squadron Is Guarding the Entrance to the Trap at Santiago de Cuba and Spain's Ships May Never Leave That Harbor—Madrid Has Official Advice of Cervera's Predicament—Town Is Short of Provisions and Could Soon Be Starved Into Subjugation.

Washington special: The Navy Department has official and positive information that the Spanish fleet is at Santiago de Cuba, and that the American warships are on guard to prevent its escape. A cipher dispatch from Commodore Schley was received at the Navy Department stating that he is off Santiago, guarding the harbor entrance, to prevent the escape of the Cape Verde fleet. In his message Commodore Schley gave the source of the information that came from him about Cervera's presence in Santiago bay, but it is understood that



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY.

the Spanish ships are not visible from the hills that surround the bay. A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Madrid says that official dispatches from Cuba confirm the reports that the Americans are blockading Admiral Cervera at Santiago.

This places Admiral Cervera and his ships in prison and incommunicado, according to Spanish regulations. They are as securely imprisoned as any insurgent in Morro Castle. The Spanish admiral has played himself up in a harbor where he could not go out and make an even fight if he wanted to. A much inferior force could prevent the Spanish fleet leaving the harbor because of the narrow inlet which permits only one vessel to pass at a time. He would have to take his fleet out in single file and be able to use only his forward guns, while the ships waiting outside could pour broadsides into him as he made the run.

Sampson and Schley have the Spaniards imprisoned and can keep them there until they surrender. The naval authorities say that with the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, it ceases to be a factor in the war. It is imprisoned and cannot be released. Should Spain send another fleet to Cervera's relief, Sampson can station his monitors in front of the inlet to destroy Cervera's fleet as it comes out, and take the fighting ships to meet the coming fleet. The only question with naval officers is as to how long it will take to starve out the Spaniards. It is not believed that Santiago has enough food to support the people and the Spanish troops and the Spanish navy for more than two or three months.

### TO FORCE SPAIN TO SUBMIT.

Powers Sail to Be Resolved to Enter the War Soon.

A dispatch from Madrid says that Senor Castillo's reason for not joining the ministry is that Senor Sagasta is determined to carry on a vigorous war, while Senor Castillo is aware that Spain's friends in Europe, especially France, are resolved to insist upon her suing for peace at the



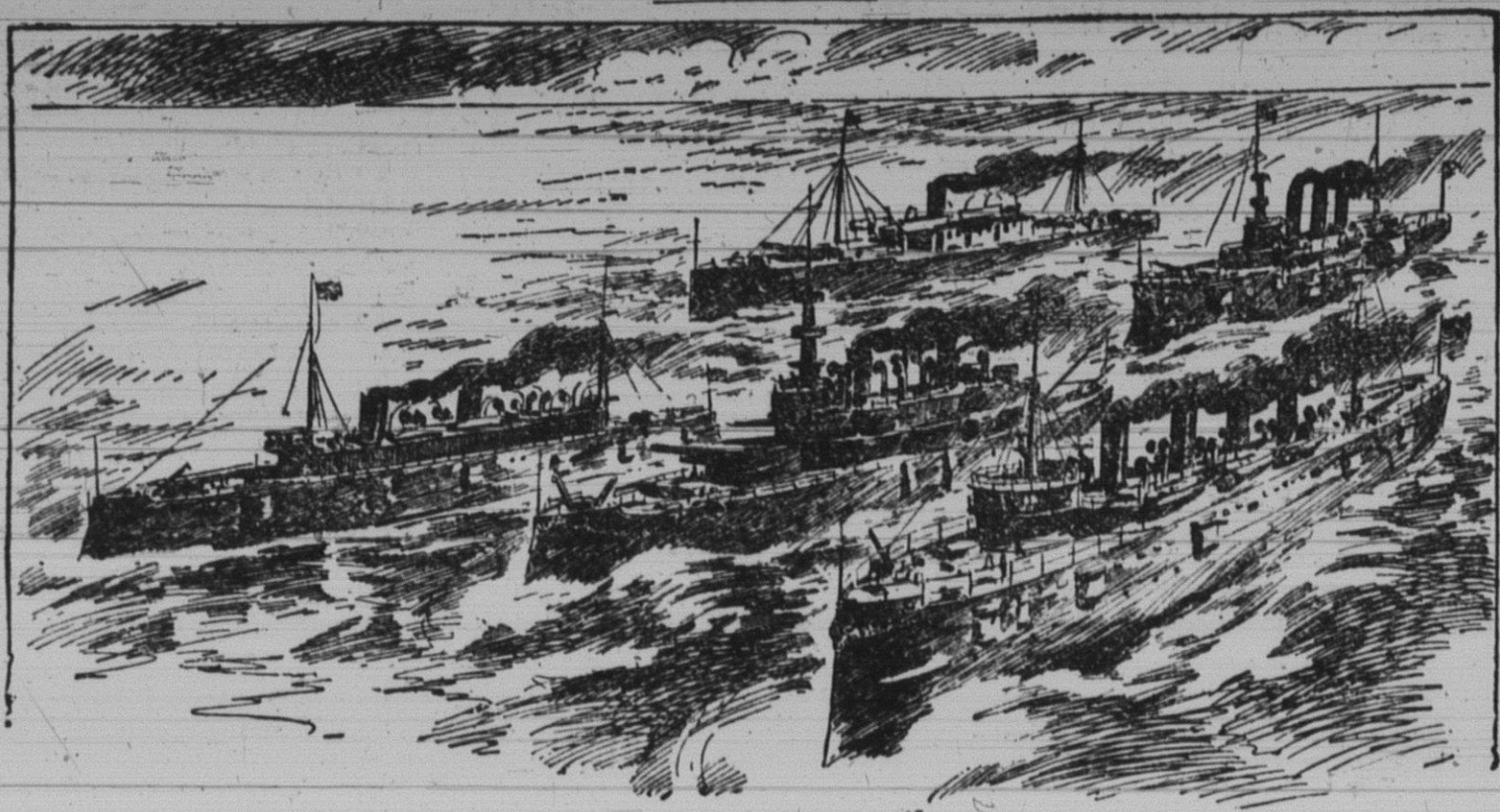
SANTIAGO HARBOR.

first favorable moment. It is hoped that Spain will be able to retain the Philippine Islands, which will be utilized in making political combinations later on. The dispatch adds that the time is very near when Spain will be asked to propose pourparlers for peace.

**War Cry Baked in Their Bread.**  
Capt. Duval of the United States commissary department at St. Louis has made a contract with local bakeries for 610,000 pounds of army crackers. This is equivalent to 3,000 barrels of flour. On each will be stamped the words, "Remember the Maine."

**Water Scarce at Key West.**  
The Government is having to ship drinking water to Key West. Wednesday the watership Mayerick came in with 1,000,000 gallons, and also towing a barge containing 350,000 gallons.

## COMMODORE SCHLEY'S FLYING SQUADRON.



### CARDENAS ALMOST WRECKED.

Town Suffered Severely in Recent American Attack.

Ernest Castro, a Cuban refugee, who was in Cardenas on the day that the Winslow was injured in trying to capture a Spanish gunboat, arrived in Key West, having been picked up off Cardenas. It will be remembered that the motive for the attack was a desire to capture three little gunboats which had been trying for several days to lure the American ships into the mined channels of Cardenas harbor. The fire that riddled the Winslow did not come from a masked battery, as was supposed, but from a gunboat. According to Castro, the other two gunboats were on the other side of the point, with their guns trained through the trees, which concealed them from the sight of the approaching Americans. These two boats, he says, were destroyed by the Wilmington's fire. Most of their crews were killed or wounded. Castro says that the port of Cardenas along the water is almost totally wrecked. All the wharves are burned, and the Spanish casino, a large building used as the headquarters of the infantry, was also destroyed. The troops and citizens all fled from town. Thirteen soldiers were killed by one shell as they fled along the street. The supposition was that the Americans were attempting a landing, and after the ships ceased firing the soldiers returned to stand them off.

### Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

"Roosevelt's Rough Riders" include in its muster rolls the most intrepid fighters and the most experienced plainmen of the West, and though some of these are daring men, who would fight with utter desperation, they have the true Western spirit of self-respect. Most of them have left valuable interests to go to the front, and there are almost as many professional men in the ranks as there are plainmen and business men. They are for the most part brainy as well as brawny.

### Many Wish to Be Officers.

Seventy-eight second lieutenants are to be appointed to the army by the President, as a result of the passage of the battalion measure, which increased both the numbers and the officers of each in-

### GENERAL VIEW OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



fantry regiment. For these places there are 1,800 applicants, and more are expected before the appointments are announced.

### The Auxiliary Fleet.

Since the outbreak of war with Spain the Government has acquired ninety-nine vessels for the auxiliary fleet and these are exclusive of over thirty transports which have been only chartered. In this auxiliary fleet there are fifteen cruisers, thirteen in commission; seventeen vessels belonging to what is called the mosquito fleet, and sixteen revenue cutters, now with the Cuban blockading fleet. There are beside numerous tugs and colliers.

### Why the Agent Surrendered.

The agent of the Central Pacific Railroad at Ogden, Utah, demanded \$50 above the contract price for transporting a carload of horses from that city to San Francisco for the Minnesota troops. Maj. Diggins refused to pay and ordered two of his soldiers, who are experienced railroad men, to seize the train and "kill any man who attempts to interfere." The agent surrendered.

### Demonstrated His Courage.

When William Mitchell of Birmingham, Ala., bragged that he could whip a carload of Spaniards, somebody in the crowd laughed at him. Mitchell pulled out his revolver. The coroner had charge of the two corpses that were picked up in the street a few minutes later. Mitchell escaped.

### Spanish Powder Mill Blows Up.

An explosion occurred in a projectile factory near Cartagena, Spain. Five soldiers and five workmen were killed outright and sixty-three persons severely injured.

### Order for 200 Maxim Guns.

The Washington navy yard has received an order from the Navy Department to at once make 200 Maxim rapid-fire guns for delivery within two weeks.

### Says He Will Hold Manila.

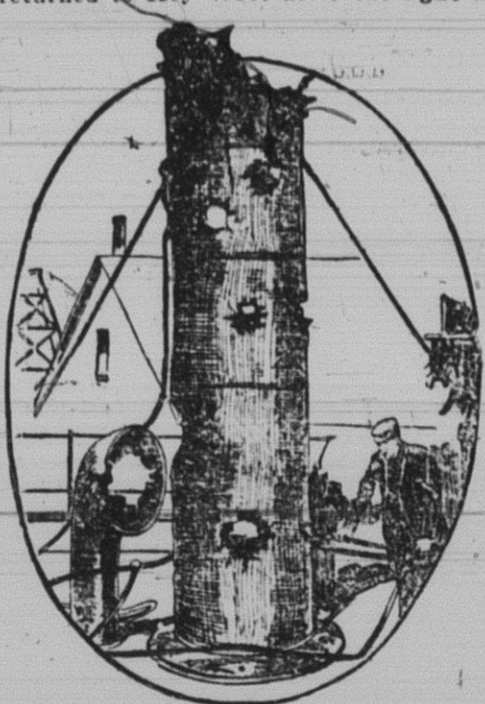
Gov. Gen. Augusti has reaffirmed that he will distribute every rifle and cartridge he possesses and defend Manila to the last.

### Polo Leaves Montreal.

Senor Polo y Bernabe sailed Saturday from Montreal for Liverpool with the steamer Dominion, with all his staff.

### The Hudson's Smokestack.

This is how the smokestack of the Hudson looked when that battered gunboat returned to Key West after the fight at



RIDDLER BY SPANISH SHIPS. Cardenas. This was the engagement during which the Winslow was crippled and Ensign Bagley killed.

### WAR BULLETINS.

There are believed to be only 13,000 Spanish troops in Porto Rico.

Spaniards in the Canary Islands live in dread of bombardment by the American fleet.

The wonderful submarine torpedo boat Holland has been bought by the Government.

The war has caused an immense decrease in first and second-class ocean travel.

A dispatch from London says Queen Victoria favors an alliance with the United States.

Havana advises by way of Jamaica that the Spanish troops in Cuba are disheartened, and openly express a wish that

### SILENCED MORRO.

Scout St. Louis and the Wampatuck Engage Forts of Santiago.

The Santiago bombardment which occurred Wednesday, May 18, is explained as follows: The St. Louis, acting under orders, proceeded to cut the cable at Santiago and Guantanamo. The Santiago engagement was lively. The Wampatuck accompanied the St. Louis and the cable was picked up within range of the Spanish guns on Morro, which opened fire, followed by two sand batteries and one mortar battery. The men coolly handled the cable on the fore-castle of the St. Louis during the entire engagement. The St. Louis replied with her total armament of four 6-pounders and with the Wampatuck's one 3-pounder finally silenced all but two or three guns. Neither American boat was damaged seriously. The St. Louis' topmast backstay was shot away and the Wampatuck's pilot house was slightly splintered. One man on the St. Louis had a finger broken by the flying fragments of a shell while handling the cable. When work on the cable had been properly finished the boats proceeded twenty miles eastward to Guantanamo, where the cable was again picked up and cut. The batteries there opened fire, but being small and poorly handled, were ineffective. Two well placed shots from the St. Louis secured comparative quiet and the cutting of the cable was then peacefully finished. The officers and men were jubilant.

### COULDN'T BLUFF DEWEY.

Plucky Admiral Refuses to Allow Germans to Enter Manila.

A special dispatch from Manila says that the German consul there tried to land provisions from a German ship, but that Admiral Dewey refused to permit it. The consul then declared, according to the dispatch, that he would force the landing under the protection of two German cruisers, but Admiral Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers, and the attempt to land the supplies was abandoned. Another dispatch asserts that Admiral Montojo, commander of the Spanish squadron destroyed by Admiral Dewey, is to be court-martialed on the charge of cowardice.

The Navy Department received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, which says that the situation remains unchanged, and that the strict blockade continues. There is great scarcity of provisions in Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak of the Spanish soldiers.

### Fine Body of Men.

A correspondent writes from Tampa: "The American soldier of to-day is incomparably better than his predecessor. Conditions of enlistment are more severe. He is more generously treated. His rations are improved and he has facilities and privileges formerly unknown. He is offered incentives to manliness and self-respect. How far these have been successful is indicated by the statement that among all the troops in this place I have not observed a single case of drunkenness or disorder of any description."

### Sixty Killed at Cartagena.

Advices from Cartagena, Spain, say the explosion at Castle San Julian caused a panic in the city. Arms and legs were picked up at a great distance from the scene of the explosion. The castle contained thirty-eight privates belonging to the artillery and infantry and 123 workmen, not one of whom escaped uninjured. The dead numbered sixty-two, including the governor of the port.

### Major Under Arrest.

Maj. Walter D. Colquhoun of the Fifth Illinois infantry, at Chickamauga, was placed under arrest pending examination of charges that he was intoxicated and abusive to his men while the regiment was on the way to Camp Thomas.

### Soldier Killed in Collision.

A special train on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railway, carrying North Carolina troops, collided with a freight train. Private William Barbee was killed, and Private J. M. Colclough was fatally injured.

### ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR AT SANTIAGO.



It is said that the Spaniards of Manila are reduced to eating horseflesh.

Before Dewey's arrival at Manila the Spanish fleet bombarded Cebu and massacred about 100 natives at Tondo, a suburb of Manila.

A strong detachment of troops has been detailed to guard the United States powder works, near Dover, N. J., against Spanish spies.

To maintain an army of 200,000 men for six months will cost \$30,000,000, according to estimates prepared by Paymaster General Stanton.

### Sutlers Refused a Permit.

The Secretary of War is receiving a large number of applications daily from persons who wish to accompany the various army corps as sutlers. To all of these the War Department makes the uniform reply that no sutlers or food contractors will be allowed to go with any part of the army, in the camp or in the field.

### Blanco Must Surrender.

Persons arriving at Kingston, Jamaica, from Havana declare Cuba is able to resist only one month longer, owing to scarcity of provisions.

## PULSE of the PRESS

The strategy board is in imminent danger of becoming the verminiform appendix of the war.—Washington Post.

Gen. Merritt is the latest man to learn that a newspaper interview may be full of mine fields.—Philadelphia Ledger.

These personally conducted summer excursions in Cuba are worrying a young person in Madrid.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Spain has discovered us again, and the second surprise was probably greater than the first.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

There is a general disposition to degrade all book agents, as well as bill collectors, Spanish spies.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

"Everybody knows a woman can't keep a secret." "Men can't." "Yes." "How about the strategy board?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At the proper time Dewey will probably apologize to the board of strategy for the irregularity of his performance.—Washington Post.

Ambassador Hay says that Commodore Dewey is a very mild-mannered man. This accounts for his winning ways.—Salt Lake Herald.

As further evidence of martial spirit, the new baby that is christened Dewey is likely to be immediately up in arms.—Philadelphia Times.

The moment that a Spanish fleet leaves Cadiz for the Philippine Islands an American fleet should leave for Spain.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

There is one difference between Cervera's fleet and the Flying Dutchman—the latter does not have to call anywhere for coal.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Some of the new members of Sagasta's cabinet may not have much experience, but it will not be long before they have acquired a great deal.—Washington Star.

Those enterprising individuals who are engaged in manufacturing relics of the Maine for the wholesale trade report a flourishing business condition.—Washington Post.

Uncle Sam supplies his soldier boys with plenty of tobacco, in which regard they are favored above any others in the world. All the smoke of war will not come from artillery.—Boston Globe.

### The Grand Old Man.

He understood his time, but he was in advance of it.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

What seemed to him an injustice anywhere was a personal affliction to him.—New York Times.

If Mr. Gladstone was inconsistent the history of his time is inconsistent.—Indianapolis Journal.

He was equally at home in religion, science, statesmanship and literature.—Ohio State Journal.

Gladstone made a great place in history as an exemplar of conscience in statesmanship.—Kansas City Star.

His goodness was the essential part of his greatness. He was a man for the people.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Probably there never was a famous career more distinctly foreshadowed from the start.—Philadelphia Ledger.

As a statesman he was bold and uncompromising, and yet in social life he was as tender and considerate as a woman.—St. Louis Republic.

In everything that goes to the making up of statecraft Gladstone is to be ranked with the greatest products of this or past ages.—Baltimore Herald.

He impressed his marvelous and beneficent personality upon the laws, the institutions upon the politico-moral sense of mankind.—Boston Advertiser.

His life offers a complete refutation to the oft-repeated charge that a man cannot enter and continue in public life without damage to his character.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The range and scope of his labors, the breadth and growth of his ideals and beliefs and the variety and character of his knowledge and his avocations, are alike wonderful to contemplate.—Cleveland Leader.

Among the great figures of English statesmanship in our day his is the loftiest, in that he was always calling on the people of England to rise above their traditions and prepossessions.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

In statesmanship, in the domestic virtues, in broad humanity, and in that force of character which impresses the qualities of its possessor upon the age in which he lives, Gladstone was one of the world's greatest men.—Boston Post.

Americans believed in his sincerity; they came to regard him with good will, and he is mourned by them to-day, no less than by his own countrymen, as one of the majestic figures in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race.—New York Sun.

### John Bull's New Plan.

It doesn't appear that the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is a constant reader of the St. James' Gazette.—Nashville American.

But the trend of events for the last few months certainly seems to have inclined this people to regard such an alliance with greater favor than ever before.—New York Tribune.

Nothing can be said, as the alliance is to be based on conditions not yet existent. The shadow of the alliance stretching over Europe will undoubtedly prevent the development of the conditions.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

We cannot favor an alliance with Great Britain which would involve us in that nation's world-wide contentions, but we can but be grateful for the great service Great Britain has rendered us in letting the powers understand that in the event of any interference with us by them that Government, with its powerful navy, would be found the ally of the United States.—Indianapolis Journal.

We want no "entangling alliance" with Great Britain or any other country. The United States is amply able to take care of itself in any legitimate undertaking, and we should engage in no other kind.—Springfield Register.

Is it possible that we have been swiftly swept into this tempestuous sea of world politics? Chamberlain assumes that we have and rejoices because of it. Mr. Chamberlain counts on too much. We are not ready to enter into foreign alliances. But the future may force us beyond our traditional policy.—St. Louis Republic.

## A Valuable New Book on the War

The war with Spain is the topic most uppermost in the minds of the people, and, as the navy is playing the most important part in this memorable conflict, every one is anxious to follow the movements of the fleets and acquire authentic information regarding the construction, speed and armament of each vessel. The most accessible source from which to obtain a thorough knowledge regarding American warships is "The Official Photographs of the United States Navy." This is a handsome book, with illuminated covers, containing over 200 views made by H. Hart, official naval photographer, together with a large colored map of the East and West Indies, showing the Spanish possessions and by means of which the reader can locate the position of each squadron. It is impossible to enumerate the wide range of subjects covered without naming them all, but it can be said that no feature that is of any importance is omitted. Torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, cruisers, battleships, gunboats, monitors, rams, dynamite cruisers, dispatch vessels and other war craft are shown exhibiting the American navy as it exists to-day. A complete description of the construction, displacement, speed, batteries, armor, crew and of each boat enables the reader to form an accurate estimate of our fighting strength. Included with these are photographs of the leading Spanish men-of-war, also fully described. Perhaps the most interesting portions of the book are the views of the Maine, taken before the disaster in Havana harbor, showing the life and discipline aboard the battleship, together with portraits of the officers and crew, supplemented by photographs taken after the explosion, depicting the divers at their work and other incidents in connection with this sad and memorable event. Taken all in all, it is doubtful if so much of the way of immense public interest and concern and so opportune in the season was ever presented at such low price. The book is sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of twenty cents, by Chicago Newspaper Union, South Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill.

### Earliest Compl. to Clock.

The earliest complete clock of which an accurate record exists was made in the thirteenth century by a Saragossan chalice.

### Public Clocks.

Few cities are provided with public clocks of such a size and prominent location as to indicate time over metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check the sufferer by inactivity of the organs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies and cures dyspepsia and nervousness.

If a woman is ever devoid of nerve it's when she gets a mouse in a trap.

## What You Get

When You Buy Medicine is a Matter of Great Importance.

Do you get that which has the power to eradicate from your blood all poisons, taints and thus remove the cause of disease? Do you buy HOOD'S Sarsaparilla and only Hood's? If you do, you make it with the utmost confidence that you will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is Hood's Greatest Medicine. It cures all diseases.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion.



## THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, make the name of the Company a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe or nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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Page Illustrated Catalogue, describing all of the famous

WINCHESTER GUNS

AND WINCHESTER AMMUNITION

sent free to any address. Send your name on a postal card to

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., 180 Winchester Ave., New Haven, Ct.

Wanted in every town for the best of the war and household protection.

AGENTS



## Keep Your Youth

If you are young you naturally appear so. If you are old, why appear so? Keep young inwardly; we will look after the outwardly. You need not worry longer about those little streaks of gray; advance agents of age.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Will surely restore color to gray hair—and it will also give your hair all the wealth and gloss of early life. Do not allow the falling of your hair to threaten you longer with baldness. Do not be annoyed with dandruff. We will send you our book on the Hair and Scalp, free upon request.

**Write to the Doctor.** If you do not obtain all the benefit you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which will be easily removed.

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

There has just been erected in the West Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore a new high pressure steam boiler for the purpose of testing locomotive boilers under steam pressure. Heretofore a locomotive had to be hauled to the outside of the shop, built in the firebox and steam gotten up in order to make a test, this method consuming much valuable time. Under the new arrangement all this is done while the engine is standing in the shop, a system of steam pipes having been arranged so that the engines on any track in the erecting shop can be tested without being removed.

**Value of War Medals.** Some idea of what British war medals are worth was furnished by the prices obtained at a recent sale in London, when an East Indian company's gold medal for the Egyptian campaign of 1801 realized £50, the Sultan's gold medal for Egypt, 1801, £10; a New Zealand medal, 1845 to 1847, £6 5s, and a London volunteer medal, presented by Maj. Thomas Drury, June 12, 1790—which in all probability is unique—£5 10s.

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

There is a fault to the work that can beget out of a human body, or a human brain, and he is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted.—Gladstone.

Pink's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Reitz, 420 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, 1895.

Why don't rented wheels belong to the hire grade of bicycles?

## "I DO MY OWN WORK."

So Says Mrs. Mary Rochette of Linden, New Jersey, in this Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"I was bothered with a flow which would be quite annoying at times, and at others would almost stop.

"I used prescriptions given me by my physician, but the same state of affairs continued.

"After a time I was taken with a flooding, that I was obliged to keep my bed. Finally, in despair, I gave up my doctor, and began taking your medicine, and have certainly been greatly benefited by its use.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed been a friend to me. I am now able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicine. I was as near death I believe as I could be, so weak that my pulse scarcely beat, and my heart had almost given out. I could not have stood it one week more. I am sure, I never thought I would be so grateful to any medicine.

"I shall use my influence with any one suffering as I did, to have them use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Every woman that is puzzled about her condition should secure the sympathetic advice of a woman who understands. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her your ills.

When the scalp is annoyed with dandruff, green Sulphur soap will be found an infallible remedy. Mild Hair and Winkler Eye, Black or Brown, 50c.

## IMPERIAL CAPRICE.

Remarkable Wedding in Russia—Bridal Chamber of Ice.

The Empress Anna of Russia in the last year of her reign carried out one of the most "mighty and magnificent" caprices that ever entered into the head of even a supreme monarch.

In 1739 one of her nobles, Prince Goltzin, offended her, and she varied the usual program, did not send him to Siberia, but instead made him court page and buffoon. He was a widower; the Empress commanded him to marry again. The Prince carried out her instructions in the spirit of his profession, and selected a girl of low degree.

Her Majesty took on herself all the wedding arrangements; the winter of 1739-40 was extraordinarily severe; she ordered a house built entirely of ice; it consisted of two rooms, and all the furniture, even to the bedstead, was of ice also. In front of the house were placed four small cannon and two mortars, and these were of ice; they were fired, too, several times without bursting.

When the wedding day came there was a procession of 300 people, mostly peasants, from every part of Russia. The Empress had commanded them to be sent to her by her provincial governors; each person wore the costume of his or her own province, and some were drawn in sledges by reindeer, some by dogs, some by goats, and some by oxen.

The bride and groom rode in the midst in a great iron cage placed on the back of an elephant. After marching through the principal streets of St. Petersburg they went to a building we hear of as the Duke of Courland's riding house, and there supper was served in many different fashions, for each guest supped as she would have done at home, and the customs in different parts of Russia then differed greatly—more even than they do now. A ball followed, and the dancing was as varied as the cookery.

After the ball the unfortunate bridal pair were escorted to the ice house, where they had to spend the night, for guards were placed before the door to see that they didn't get out.

## HOW RELIEF CAME.

From Cole County Democrat, Jefferson City, Missouri.

When la grippe visited this section, about seven years ago, Herman H. Eveler, of 811 W. Main street, Jefferson City, Mo., was one of the victims, and has since been troubled with the after effects of the disease. He is a well-known contractor and builder, a business requiring much mental and physical work. A year ago his health began to fail and he was obliged to discontinue work. That he lives to-day is almost a miracle. He says: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely.

"I tried one doctor after another and numerous remedies suggested by my friends, but without apparent benefit, and began to give up hope.

Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People extolled in a St. Louis paper, and after investigation decided to give them a trial.

"After using the first box I felt wonderfully relieved and was satisfied that the pills were putting me on the road to recovery. I bought two more boxes and continued taking them.

"After taking four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am restored to good health. I feel like a new man, and having the will and energy of my former days returned, I am capable of transacting my business with increased alacrity.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful medicine, and anyone that is afflicted with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and general debility, will find that these pills are the specific."

"HERMAN H. EVELER."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of May, 1897.

ADAM POETSCHONG, Notary Public.

Mr. Eveler will gladly answer any inquiry regarding this if stamp is enclosed.

## Women in Modern Industries.

Four millions of women, or 18 per cent. of the entire female population of the United States, are now said to be engaged in paid industries, the number having doubled in twenty years. In 1870 there were but 8,000 bookkeepers, accountants, typewriters, etc., while in 1890 the census reports give 20,000 women thus engaged. Three million women are engaged in domestic service, which gives a grand total of 7,000,000 women in this country who are wage-earners.—Saturday Evening Post.

## 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 to-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.

It is said to be no uncommon occurrence on the new Siberian railway for fuel or water to give out. In the latter case a halt is made and snow collected and melted until enough water is provided for proceeding to the next station.

## 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 25 and 50c.

Success in most things is in knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Self-respect is the cornerstone of all virtue.—John Herschell.

When the scalp is annoyed with dandruff, green Sulphur soap will be found an infallible remedy. Mild Hair and Winkler Eye, Black or Brown, 50c.

## CALLS FOR MORE MEN

President Asks for 75,000 Additional Volunteers.

## LISTS ARE NOW OPEN TO ALL

Recruits Are Not to Come Entirely from National Guard.

President McKinley Asks the Federal States to Let Him Have More Troops with Which to Whip the Spaniards—Call is Thought to Indicate Early Invasion of Cuba by Army Now in the Field—Germans Failed to Bluff Dewey at Manila.

Washington special: The President has issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers. This will make the total army strength, regulars and volunteers, 280,000. The second official call for troops is as follows:

"Whereas, An act of Congress was approved the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled 'An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain,' and

"Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23d day of April, in the present year, the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President,

"WILLIAM R. DAY.

"Secretary of State."

It is confidently predicted in Washington that this second call for volunteers denotes an early and concerted move upon Cuba and Porto Rico. With this understanding of it the proclamation of May 25 will be as welcome to the American people as was that of April 23 calling out the first 125,000 volunteers, and will be responded to as heartily and as promptly. In answer to the first call the quotas are practically all filled except those of a few Southern States. When the full number of men allowable under these two proclamations has been enlisted, and when the regular army has been recruited to the limit permitted under its present organization, the United States will have under arms, including regulars and volunteers, a total of nearly 280,000 men. With such an army to supplement our gallant navy we ought to be able to take anything short of Madrid itself.

Like the men called out under the former proclamation, these new volunteers are to be enlisted for two years, unless sooner discharged. But unlike the others these will not be drawn exclusively from the State militia organizations. The enlistments will be open to all men of proper age and physical abilities, irrespective of whether they have had previous military training or not. This will give a much desired opportunity to many private organizations of a military nature to see active service, and it will also give a similar chance to thousands of patriotic individuals who have belonged to no organization at all.

## Frenchmen Offer Spain Cash.

The railway companies, backed by French bankers, have offered to advance the Spanish Government 250,000,000 francs in gold if their concessions are prolonged. Senor Gamazo, minister of public works, is opposed to granting any prolongation of the extension.

## Gomez Pledges Co-operation.

A letter from General Maximo Gomez, dated Barrancas, Santo Spirit, April 30, received in Washington by the Cuban legation, pledges his co-operation with the army of the United States.

## STARTS FOR MANILA.

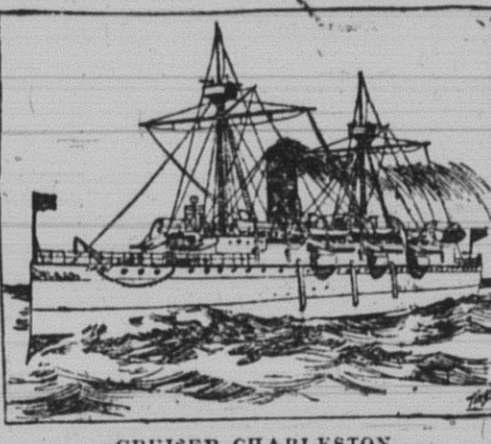
CRUISER CHARLESTON OFF TO JOIN DEWEY.

Expedition Leaves San Francisco to Support Admiral Dewey in the Philippine Islands—7,000 Troops on the Way—Monitor Monterey Is Delayed.

Go to Dewey's Aid.

The cruiser Charleston is well on her way to Manila. She will call at Honolulu for coal and then proceed direct to the Philippines, and in less than thirty days at the outside she ought to report to Admiral Dewey. Though the monitor Monterey has been ordered to Manila, it will be several weeks, probably, before she can get away from San Francisco. Her executive officer, Lieut. Carlin, said the ship must wait for certain kinds of ammunition desired by Dewey.

Fully 7,000 troops will soon be started for Manila. Those who did not go on the three steamers will go later on the China, Centennial, Colon and Zealandia. Three steamers—the Pekin, Australia and City of Sydney—started together. A fleet of transports will be met at Honolulu by the Bennington and thence conveyed to Manila.



CRUISER CHARLESTON.

Every steam vessel in the harbor blew an reveil to Capt. Glass and his crew as the Charleston steamed out of the Golden Gate. None of the forts in the harbor saluted the vessel, but the demonstration made by the 6,000 soldiers gathered at the Presidio was tremendous. When the vessel was sighted coming down the bay the soldiers gathered on the beach and cheer upon cheer rang out from the men who were to soon follow the Charleston to the scene of Admiral Dewey's triumph.

It was expected that the trip would occupy about twenty days. This allows for a somewhat lower rate of speed than is usually made by steamers like the Pekin, Sydney and Australia, the authorities recognizing the necessity of economizing the coal supplies when carrying heavy cargoes.

The War Department is still negotiating for other steamers to be used for transport purposes between San Francisco and Manila. The Government at present has the services of five ships. It is believed, and in case Congress shall decide to give American register to vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, the whole fleet of that company will be placed at the disposal of the Government on reasonable terms.

## HAVANA IN DIRE NEED.

Letters Via Mexico Say the Situation Is Desperate.

Letters from Havana by way of Mexico say that the situation is desperate there, and that the people are beginning to eat horse meat, the few cattle in stock having been seized by the army. The insurgent bands are controlling the interior, and have taken possession of some towns, while Spaniards in large numbers control the northern coast. A strong Spanish military line has been placed along the railway between Havana and Batabano.

On account of the great scarcity of coal, Gen. Blanco issued an order stopping the gas works and all manufactures in which coal is needed; and the coal has



HARBOR OF HAVANA.

been stored by the Government for its use. Gen. Blanco says the dearth of provisions will be soon relieved. At a council recently he said: "Be confident, and let the people be confident, that Spain is not going to abandon us." Gen. Arolas, military commander of Havana, is better prepared to repel an attack than is generally believed. The rabid Spaniards are making strenuous efforts to win over the Cubans. In a manifesto addressed to the Spaniards born on the peninsula or in Cuba they say: "Let us forgive the small differences of the past, and unite like one man against the common enemy."

## Not to Learn War Secrets.

President McKinley has established a "censorship" over the cabinet. Hereafter only Secretary Long of the Navy Department and Secretary Alger of the War Department are to possess the war secrets. The other members of the cabinet are to know only such war news as the President and his war aids may think advisable to tell them.



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## "A Fair Face Cannot Atone for An Untidy House."

Use

## SAPOLIO

The gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway for the second week of May show an increase of \$16,861.36 over corresponding week last year. This makes the increase for the first two weeks of May \$44,377.33 over last year, \$11,335.04 of which increase is from passenger traffic. The increase on the fiscal year to date is \$608,401.45 over corresponding period last year.

## Town Without Doctors.

A place for physicians to emigrate to is the city of Hamah, south of Aleppo. Though it contains 60,000 inhabitants, among whom diseases of the eye, in particular, are rampant, there is not a single physician in the city.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 60c trial bottle and treatise. Dr. J. C. Kline, 140, 9th Ave. N., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates natural teeth to perfection as well as give good service to wearer.  
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J. D. SCHNITMAN, Sec.

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

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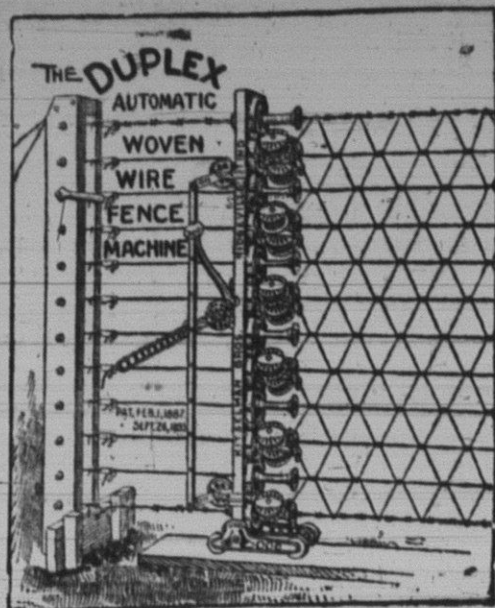
TRAINS EAST:  
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:38 a. m.  
No. 36—Atlantic Express 6:30 a. m.  
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.  
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:  
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.  
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:32 p. m.  
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For Sale Cheap—A windmill. Inquire of J. G. Hoover.

**Grand Organ Recital.**

We hope our readers and the citizens of Chelsea will not forget the grand organ recital to be given in St. Mary's church, next Monday evening, June 6, at 7:30 o'clock. The famous Professor Freytag and his celebrated choir of Detroit, are on the program, and their well known ability is a guarantee of success. Louis Burg, our popular and delightful tenor will also be heard. The concert will begin sharply at 7:30 p. m., as the company will return to Detroit the same night. Tickets are 25 cents for adults, and 15 cents for 12 years or under. Reserved seats without extra charge may be obtained at John Farrell's store. The train going east at 9:18 p. m. will stop at Chelsea. As all the numbers will be in English, except a hymn at the Benediction service, this will enhance the pleasure of those attending. A splendid, elevating and refined treat is in store for Chelsea people next Monday evening.

**S. M. R. C. Graduation.**

There were twelve members of the S. M. R. C., who had finished the prescribed four year course, and who were graduated Tuesday evening. The exercises were held at the home of Mrs. Geo. P. Glazier, and were as follows:

March,	Mrs. E. Keenan
Salutatory,	Lillie E. Wood
Class History,	Lois M. Bacon
Vocal Duet,	"Come unto Me,"
Mary C. Congdon and Eva L. Cummings	
Class Poem,	Ida M. Palmer
Recitation,	Emma C. Stimson
Vocal Solo,	"A Leaf from the Spray,"
Mary C. Congdon	
Paper,	Mina G. Hill
Reading,	M. Ella Montague
Recitation,	Mamie R. Schenk
Duet,	
"Come Where the Wild Flowers Bloom,"	
Mary C. Congdon and Eva L. Cummings	
Prophecy,	Emily J. Glazier
Address,	Mary L. Boyd
Valedictory,	Alice K. Stimson
Presentation of Diplomas	
Class Song	

**In Honor of the President.**

President McKinley is to be given the unique distinction of having a number of a woman's magazine named for him and prepared in his honor. The July issue of The Ladies' Home Journal is to be called "The President's Number." It will show the President on horseback on the cover, with the President's new "fighting flag" flying over him; a new march by Victor Herbert is called "The President's March"; the State Department has allowed the magazine to make a direct photograph of the original parchment of the Declaration of Independence, while the President's own friends and intimates have combined to tell some twenty new and unpublished stories and anecdotes about him which will show him in a manner not before done. The cover will be printed in the National colors.

**THE FOODS WE EAT.**

Various Kinds and What They Are Severally Good For.

Nature supplies us with two complete foods, milk and eggs, which contain in the proper proportions all the necessary elements for the sustenance of our bodies. As these are the only complete foods it is necessary in the absence of them to have mixed foods, and it is in the mixing that mistakes occur, because the fat forming, muscle forming and other parts are taken in wrong proportions, some in excess and others the reverse. Left to his own taste primitive man invariably selects the best food. This instinct, however, is defective at the present day. For children food rich in bone forming substances is necessary. Among muscle forming foods the following are the best and most common: Oatmeal porridge, with rich milk and whole meal bread buttered; meat is a highly condensed food of this class. To men of sedentary occupation a free use of meat is injurious. For men engaged at hard manual labor a generous meat diet is admirable.

Vegetables contain but little nourishment, but are useful as blood purifiers and also supply bulk to the food, which is necessary to give the consumer satisfaction. Milk should never be taken with meat, because they are both rich in one substance. Tea should not be taken with meat either, because it renders the meat tough and indigestible. Beef ranks first as a muscle former and mutton next. Pork makes a very digestible dish, and fowl and bacon are a very useful and palatable dish. Cereals enter largely into our diet and are of much value, because they supply food or starch as well as muscle food. Potatoes provide little nutriment, but with plenty of milk, which supplies the precise ingredients they lack, a good diet is formed.

Sugar is well worthy of notice, and the child's love of it is a perfectly healthy instinct and should always be gratified in reason. Fruits are good blood purifiers and should be considered as essentials rather than luxuries. Beef tea contains scarcely any nutriment whatever and is almost purely a stimulant. A dog fed on beef tea starved to death, while another fed on refuse meat thrived. Tea, injurious if taken in excess, provides, if taken in moderation, a most refreshing drink. Many scientists recommend its use about two hours before our principal meal and without food. Coffee is a stimulant, unlike all others, in fact, that it is followed by no reaction. It stimulates the brain and is called an intellectual drink. Cocoa deserves to be classed as a food.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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

**A STIRRING INTERVIEW.**

The Adventure of a Yankee Lieutenant at Gibraltar in 1806.

Two noteworthy facts mark the battle of Lake Champlain and that of Lake Erie. They were the only squadron battles of the war of 1812, and the two victorious American commanders were very young. Perry was 28 and Macdonough 30.

When Macdonough was but 28 years of age, an adventure at Gibraltar, in 1806, described in Mr. Spears' "History of Our Navy," showed the character of the man. He was first lieutenant of the Yankee brig Siren, and one day while the captain was on shore at Gibraltar a Yankee merchantman came into the port and anchored near the Siren. A boat from a British frigate near by went directly to the merchantman and in a few minutes pulled away again, having one more man in it than when it left the frigate.

Macdonough noted the fact and sent Lieutenant Page to the merchantman, who returned with the information that the British had impressed one of the crew of the merchantman.

Macdonough ordered the Siren's gig away, manned with armed men, and getting into it himself overtook the British boat alongside of the frigate and took out of it by force the impressed seaman and carried him to the Siren.

Later the captain of the British man-of-war came on board the Siren and in a great rage demanded to know how Macdonough had "dared to take a man from one of his majesty's boats."

"I will," said he, "haul my ship alongside the Siren and take the man by force."

"I suppose," answered Macdonough, "your ship can sink the Siren, but as long as she can swim I shall keep the man."

"You are a very young man and very indiscreet," said the bully. "Suppose I had been in the boat. What would you have done?"

"I would have taken the man or lost my life," replied Macdonough.

"What, sir, would you attempt to stop me if I were now to try to impress men from that brig?" thundered the captain.

"I would," answered the calm Macdonough, "and to convince yourself that I would you have only to make the attempt."

At that the British captain got into his boat, rowed away to his frigate and then turned and rowed toward the merchantman. Macdonough at once manned a boat with an armed crew and rowed out to protect the brig. The Englishman rowed around the merchantman without boarding her and then put back to his frigate. He had tried to impress the Yankee sailor not because he wished to add more to his crew, but to show his contempt for the little Yankee warship.—Youth's Companion.

**UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.**

With All of His Extravagance He Still Owns Over 600,000,000 Acres.

The idea that Uncle Sam is at present a landless old fellow has generally taken possession of the people throughout the country. This, however, is a great mistake. He still has land enough to give each one of his 73,000,000 children a nice little homestead of eight acres each and still have a ranch of over 16,000,000 acres left. In other words, your dear old uncle still owns something over 600,000,000 acres, distributed as follows throughout the various states and territories:

Alabama, 532,339 acres; Arizona, 54,400,211 acres; Arkansas, 3,922,042 acres; California, 43,841,044 acres; Colorado, 4,037,204 acres; Florida, 1,797,662 acres; Idaho, 45,962,855 acres; Kansas, 1,046,589 acres; Louisiana, 845,020 acres; Michigan, 523,431 acres; Minnesota, 6,240,049 acres; Mississippi, 41,441,320 acres; Missouri, 497,764 acres; Montana, 71,432,917 acres; Nebraska, 10,669,353 acres; Nevada, 61,578,586 acres; New Mexico, 56,983,047 acres; North Dakota, 21,385,293 acres; Oklahoma, 8,105,238 acres; Oregon, 35,892,318 acres; South Dakota, 13,250,718 acres; Utah, 44,207,270 acres; Washington, 17,958,536 acres; Wisconsin, 454,107 acres; Wyoming, 49,341,588 acres; Alaska, 369,629,600 acres.

About one-half this vast amount of land lies, it will be seen, in Alaska, and it is very certain that this will never be available for homestead purposes, but for mining purposes its value in cold coin may prove to be even greater than though it were arable. The larger part of the balance lies in fertile and productive states and is all subject to homestead laws.

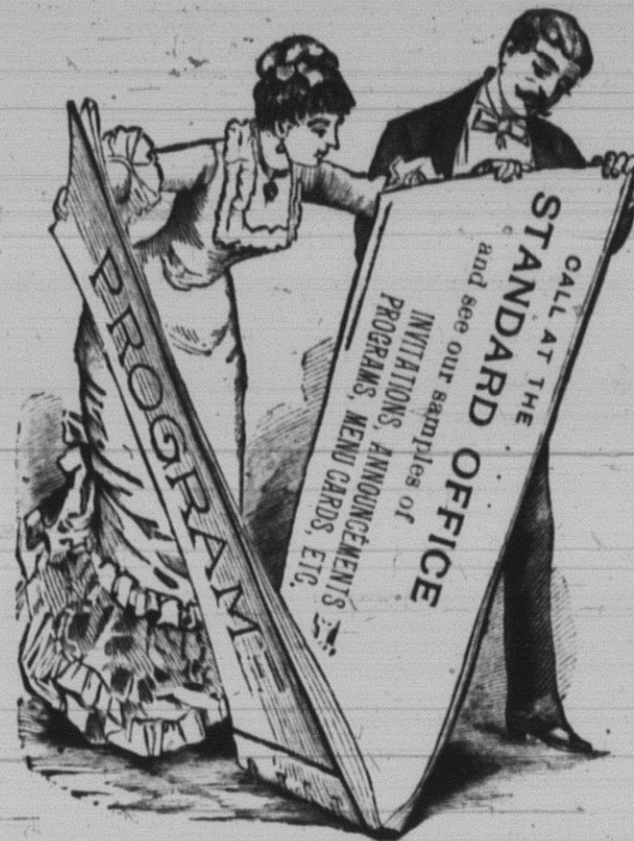
Those who want homes should avail themselves of the more liberal than homestead laws of the United States. This is the place for the surplus labor.—St. Louis Star.

**Holland.**

Holland is an abbreviation of Hollow-land. It is a low, flat country on the North sea and is composed mostly of deposits from the Rhine and other rivers and of sand thrown up by the sea. Some parts of it are even lower than the sea itself, and to keep the water out strong walls called dikes, made of great stones, timber, turf and clay, have been built along the shores. The land was formerly very soft and swampy, but it has been filled up or drawn out by hundreds of pumps, which are worked either by windmills or steam engines. The water is pumped into canals, which take the place of streets, and the people go about on them in summer in little boats drawn by horses or by dogs, and in winter they travel merrily over the ice on skates, which men, women and children use with ease and grace.

**Knowledge.**

Yeast—That boy of Sharpley's is a bright boy, isn't he?  
Crimsonbeak—Yes, but he'll know more when he forgets a lot that he thinks he knows now.—Yonkers Statesman.

**THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY**

FOR

**LA GRIPPE.**

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong &amp; Co.

**What if Not Miracles?**

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

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

**BENEFICIARIES OF THE REMEDY.**

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

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

Very Truly Yours,

C. J. NESBITT, Editor.

**A MIRACLE.**

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91  
Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four-C" remedy, stopped my other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough, sleep and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.

Miss Jennie Bassett,  
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

**CROUP CURED.**

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

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

**UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.**

J. B. HOLMAN, Manager,  
Office Commercial Printing Co.,  
196 South Clark St.,  
Chicago, Nov. 24, '91

R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.  
DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four-C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four-C" is convincing that at least one ready-made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it with the least objection, from oldest to youngest, and it is particularly noticeable that benefit is almost immediate. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning; it gives an broken rest at night. In my family "Four-C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it as such.

Yours,

J. B. HOLMAN.

**ACUTE LARYNGITIS.**

Chicago, Sept. 2, '91  
For years back each winter I have suffered with acute laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks of speech above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four-C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.

Mrs. Joseph F. Gauss,  
5013 Madison Ave.

**IT IS A MIRACLE.**

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Correspondent of the Needasha Kansas Register, basins to say of "Four-C." "Phelps is having a wonderful sale of his Cough and Cold Remedy. We personally know it is just what it is represented to be. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It is a miracle."

**NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.**  
CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe, Coughs and Colds, no matter how long standing, or deep seated, in fact I guarantee in all manner of Bronchial or Lung trouble, or as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.

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

--- For Sale by ---

**GLAZIER & STIMSON****Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.**

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

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

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.