

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. 17.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN. THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 485

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

HOT WEATHER GOODS



Gauze corsets at \$1, 50c and 25c.

Gauze Jersey vests, 5c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 19c, 25c. Lisle thread at 50c.

Vests without sleeves, short sleeves, or full length sleeves.

Gauze Jersey pants 19c, 25c and 50c.

Children's gauze vests and pants at 5c, 10c, 15c, and 25c.

Special cut on large lots of lawns, dimities, organadies and wool challies

New lot of wash goods and valenciennes laces just opened.

New shirt waists at \$1.25 to \$2.50 in white dimities, lawns and piques.

Also fancy lawns at \$1.25 to \$2.

Material for wash skirts, crashes, piques and Marseilles.

New straw hats just on sale.

New light colored felt and stiff hats.

New linen pants, new linen suits and boy's wash suits.

H.S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick's patterns for June now on sale.

Central City Bakery



Here we are again with a full line of.

Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, Ice Cream.

We make a specialty of Fancy Cakes of all descriptions for parties, macaroon, lady fingers, angel's food, and all fancy goods made on short notice. Give us a call.

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

J. J. RAFTREY.

The Leading Tailor.

FOR SIXTY YEARS

Have Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howlett of Lyndon Lived Together.

CHELSEA BOYS WON THE BALL GAME

From the Ann Arbor High School Nine by a Score of 21 to 8.

Married 60 Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howlett, of Lyndon, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage at their home Friday. Their five sons and their wives and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren were with them on this occasion to congratulate the old couple on having so healthfully reached this remarkable period of their lives. When the family arrived in Dexter some forty years ago, we are informed their sole possession (besides their children) was four dollars. Honesty, economy, perseverance and industry have changed their poverty into affluence. They have lived to see every one of their children become useful members of society, and well to do in life, as well as themselves. And today, full of years and respect, they celebrate their sixtieth wedding day. Both are octogenarians and both still able to take care of each other, while living alone in their own home.

CHELSEA WON.

Chelsea Beat the Ann Arbor High School Ball Team Saturday.

The base ball season was opened here Saturday when the Ann Arbor High School team and the Chelsea boys crossed

Men Who Cannot Enter the Army.

In mustering recruits into the United States service the following will be rejected:

Married men with families dependent upon them.

Only sons who have a father or mother dependent upon them for support.

Widowers who have children twelve year of age dependent upon them.

Any man who falls below the standard physical measurements required by the United States army; as also men whose hearing or eyesight is materially impaired, men who have deformities or chronic diseases or any kind of men afflicted with rupture or hernia.

These absolute exemptions prove that the intentions of the government is not to make its military service a means for adding to its social burdens. Nor will the army lines be opened to any but sound men. This country is big enough and strong enough to do its fighting without calling upon material or physical poverty. And while the man who goes is brave, the one who is left at home is not a coward. —State, Republican.

CHICAMAUGA PARK.

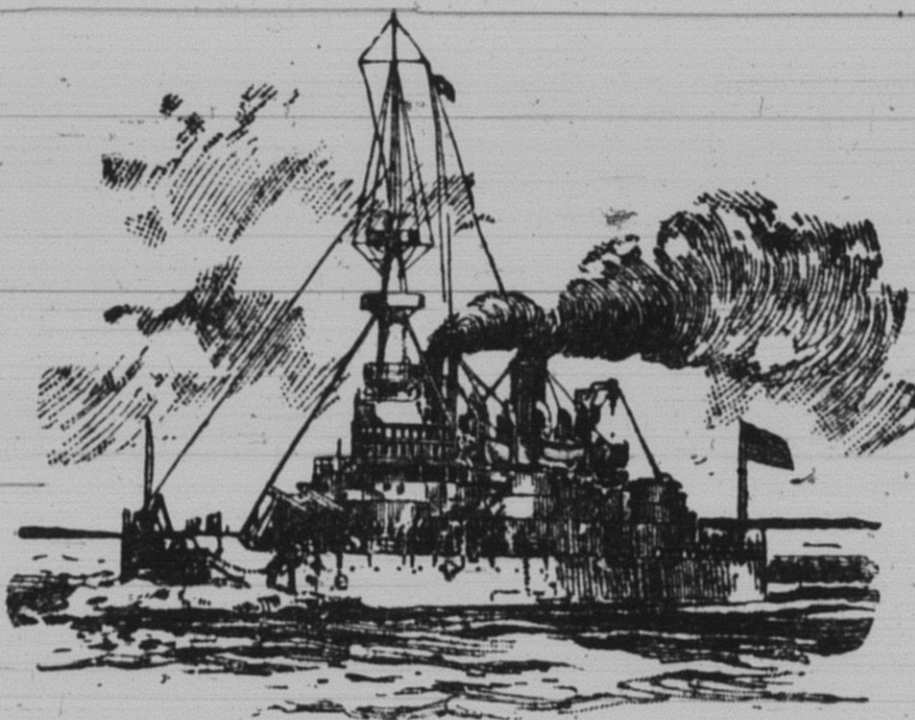
A Description of the Camp of the Thirty-Michigan Infantry.

The following description of Chicamunga Park, where the Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers are encamped, was received from Nelson E. Freer of this place who is a member of the Thirty-first Regiment Band:

Thirty years ago "Fighting Joe" Hooker and his troops toiled up the rugged sides of Lookout Mountain to engage the Confederate forces in the renowned "Battle above the Clouds."

Today the visitor may have his choice of three railways by which to reach the splendid hotels and drives to be found on its summit; and every year, throngs of visitors are attracted hither by its magnificent scenery, delightful climate, and intensely interesting history.

Lookout Mountain is but a link in the chain of wonderful scenery and history



SEAGOING BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts is a 15 knot ship and cost \$3,020,000. She displaces 10,388 tons of water, has 9,000 horsepower and carries four 13 inch, eight 8 inch, four 6 inch and 30 guns of smaller size.

bats at Recreation Park. There was but a small crowd present to witness the slaughter, but this can be accounted for by the "rocky" exhibitions of ball playing that have been put up at this place for several years. Evidently this is all changed, judging from the work done Saturday, and the boys promise that the team will be strengthened in every way possible. In order to do this they must have the support of the people of Chelsea, and The Standard thinks that this will be forthcoming. Frank Miller is manager of the team and Arthur D. Vance is captain.

boys are making arrangements for more games and on Saturday will meet the Imperials of Jackson at Recreation Park. On the 23d the Detroit Athletic Club team will play a game at this place, and arrangements are being made with the Page Fence Giants to play a game here in the near future.

The game Saturday was the first defeat that the Ann Arbor boys have met with this year. Aside from one or two wild throws the work done by the Chelsea boys was first class, but few errors being made. The Chelsea battery, Day and McCover, was too strong for the Ann Arbor boys. Day pitched a fine game and struck out fifteen men, and McCover made but one error as catcher. White and Bennett were the battery for the Ann Arbor team, Norris, who pitched the first inning for the Ann Arbor, was injured by a hot liner which he gathered in, and was retired. The Ann Arbor boys put up a plucky game, but they were simply outclassed. They were a gentlemanly lot of players, and it is refreshing to have a team of that character come to town. The score was as follows:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R
Chelsea.....0 4 0 4 0 2 2 0-21
Ann Arbor.....0 0 3 0 0 0 5 0-8

associations which go hand in hand all about Chattanooga; for the importance of the city as a military strategic point, made it necessarily the scene of the most important battles of the Civil War. Early in 1862, the Federal army made demonstrations toward getting possession of the city, but not until 1863 did any of the great battles occur, the first being Chickamauga.

The ground covered by this great battle has been converted into a National Military Park. The park is not one in the usual sense, but is rather a preservation of the old landmarks, the field being restored as nearly as possible to its condition at the time of the battle, showing battle lines, old roads, etc. Cannon are placed as nearly as possible where batteries stood in the battle; magnificent monuments mark the positions of all government or state troops, the simple "U" or "C" denoting whether they be of the Blue or the Gray; and over all the Government keeps a careful watch, and has built some sixty miles of the finest boulevards in America.

This great park embraces all the fighting grounds of the battle of Chickamauga, Grant's headquarters on Orchard Knob, Bragg's headquarters and the boulevard for more than eight miles along the crest of Missionary Ridge; as well as the roads over which the armies approached and left, the field; and those upon which they operated about Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

From five steel and iron observation towers, 70 feet high, placed at prominent positions on the field, the ground may be seen thickly dotted by all important monuments. In addition to the great attraction offered the tourists by the scenery from Lookout Mountain, the city itself is filled with war relics; old churches which served as hospitals, the trace of earth-

works on Cameron Hill and Orchard Knob; Fort Sheridan and Fort Wood, salients of the Union works and about one hundred bronze tablets erected by the government to mark points of military interest in various parts of the city. Not the least interesting spot to the visitor is the famous National Cemetery, with its admirably kept grounds and 14,000 little, white head-stones to mark where the Blue lie sleeping; of which we get a glimpse when the train enters the city. FREER.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Pupils Who Have not Been Absent more Than:

Superintendent's report for the current year to date, May 27, 1898:
Total number enrolled..... 405
Total number transferred..... 8
Number re-entries..... 174
Number left, all causes..... 257
Total number belonging at date..... 330
Number of non-resident pupils..... 59
Number of pupils not absent or tardy 177
Percentage of attendance..... 96
W. W. GIFFORD, Supt.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Warren Boyd Ethel Cole
William Doll Carrie Goodrich
Arthur Easterle Eva Luick
Frank Penn Florence Martin
Earl Finkbeiner Mabel McGuinness
Charles Finkbeiner Evelyn Miller
Erl Foster Rose Mullen
Chauncey Freeman Ella Nickerson
Loyd A Gifford Linna Runciman
Fred Johnson Alice Savage
Don McCall Nellie Savage
Ward Morton Bertha Schumacher
Henry Mullen Lillie Wackenhut
Leigh Palmer Ione Wood
Paul Schaible Floyd Ward
Orley Wood Mabel Brooks
Mary Broesamle O. Riemenschneider
CARRIE MCCLASKIE, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.

Ethel Bacon Gussie BeGole
Katie Collins Warren Geddes
Matie Hammond Enid Holmes
Anna Lighthall Grace McKernan
Carl Plowe Mary Whallian
Amy Whallian Edward Zinke
Genevieve Young
FLORENCE N. BACHMAN, Teacher.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

Benjamin Frey B. Schwickerth
Herman Foster Cassie Rubert
Anna Zulke Edna Raymond
Rosa Zulke Cora Nickerson
George Speer Josie Foster
Bert Steinbach Arthur Edmunds
Warren Spaulding Helen Eder
Louella Buchanan Mabel Bacon
Archie Alexander Lee Ackerson
Etha Alexander Harry Foster
Leland Foster Leola Geddes
Howard Holmes Rudolph Kantschler
Dwight Miller Wirt McLaren
Edward Reed Arthur Rafferty
Cora Stedman Edward Tomlinson
Lillie Blach
MAMIE E. FLETCHER, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.

Rudolph Knapp Viola Lemmon
Blanch Stevens Mamie Snyder
Arthur Armstrong Clarence Edmunds
Paul Hirth Mary Hofner
Emma Mast Lamont BeGole
Daisy Potter
MATIE C. WATSON, Teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.

Paul O Bacon Anna Corey
Lee Chandler Ernest Edmunds
Erma Hunter Roland Hummel
Bertie Snyder Esther Selfe
Harry Taylor Elmer Winans
Ada Yakley
ELIZABETH DEPEW, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.

Flora Atkinson Homer Lighthall
Mildred Atkinson May McGuinness
Grace Bacon Hazel Nelson
Ruth Bacon Mabel Rafferty
Josie Heselshwert Hazel Speer
F. Heselshwert Grace Swarthout
Myrtle Hofner Lilla Schmidt
Adolph Heller Albert Steinbach
Bessie Kempf Leroy Wilsey
Emma Koch Roy Williams
Louise Laemle
H. DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE.

Bertha Alber Ethel Burkhardt
Elmer Carpenter Nina Greening
Edna Glazier Galbraith Gorman
Margaretta Martin Beryl McNamara
Ida Mast Anna Mullen
Bessie Swarthout Mary Corey
MARY A. VAN TYNE, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE.

Reynolds Bacon Nina Schnaitman
Harlan Depew Mary Spinnagle
Margurite Eder Lynn Stedman
Reuben Foster Eva Sharp
Ora Gilbert Myron Grant
Hazel Hummel Harlow Lemmon
Claire Hoover Nina Hunter
Mary Lambrecht Ethel Moran
Harold Pierce Algernon Palmer
Meryl Prudden Roy Quinn
Edna Rafferty Don Roedel
Harry Schussler
MARIE H. BACON, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.

Arthur Avery Cleon Wolff
Daisy Brown May Stiegelmaier
Fred Bennett Carl Lambert
Dorothy Bacon Ruth Rafferty
Margaret Eppler Norbert Foster
Nada Hoffman Florence Hoeffer
Mary Koch Elsa Maroney
Carrol Nelson Adeline Spinnagle
Hazel Sharp Peter Weick
Stanley Harrison Clarence Laird
Winifred Eder
LOUELLA TOWNSEND, Teacher.

YOU CAN BE SURE

OF GETTING THE

CHOICEST TEAS

THAT ARE IMPORTED AT THE

BANK DRUG STORE.

Ask for a sample of any on hand and compare the prices of them with those other dealers are asking.

WALL PAPER

We can still show you large assortments of paper at all prices.

Vernor's Ginger Ale

remember we carry everything that should be found in a first-class drug store.

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 38c
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 15 a lb
Choice table syrup 25c per gal
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

SANTIAGO IS STORMED BY SCHLEY.

Fortifications of El Morro and Socapa Battered Down by the Yankee Fleet.

Americans Accomplish Their Task Without Loss of a Man or Damage to a Ship.



Washington special: THE distinction falls upon Commodore Schley for striking the first hard blow in the Atlantic. The outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba are in ruins, the formidable Morro fort being practically wrecked, and Admiral Cervera's flagship battered and her plates broken and her machinery injured is no longer the dangerous battle craft that crossed the Atlantic to lead the Spanish fleet against the American warships. The imported French and German gunners sent the projectiles from the Krupps close to our ships, but they did not land. Not one shell struck Schley's vessels.

According to advices received by way of Kingston, Jamaica, the Marblehead first made certain of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. The fight was a sequel to its discovery. The Marblehead, cruising close to the harbor entrance, found four Spanish cruisers, two torpedo-boat destroyers and the old Reina Mercedes skulking behind the batteries at the mouth of the harbor. Schley once determined to draw the fire of the batteries. His object was to make the

Key West special: It was reported in Key West that the big Spanish troop ship Alfonso XIII. had been captured off the eastern coast of Cuba by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. The ship told was that the troop ship tried her utmost to get away, but the speed of the St. Paul was too great and the Alfonso XIII. was compelled to surrender. The St. Paul, it is reported, fired seventeen shots before the Spanish flag was hauled down. The news of the capture was brought by a dispatch boat from Commodore Watson's fleet before Havana. It was reported that the Alfonso XIII. had but few Spanish troops aboard, but was full of overflowing supplies and coal. It was believed in the blockading fleet that the Alfonso had but recently left Cienfuegos and was bound for Porto Rico. Another story was that she was endeavoring to steal into Santiago past Schley's fleet and break the blockade of that port. It also reported that the Spanish ship also had trans-Atlantic mails aboard for Blanco and Cervera.

SCOUTS SEEN OFF KEY WEST.

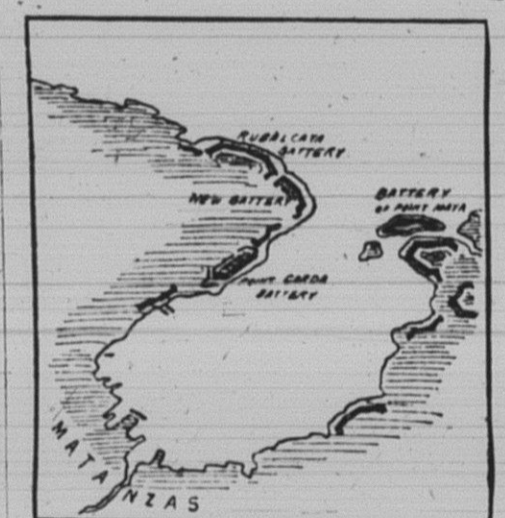
Spanish Auxiliary Cruisers Are in American Waters.

The reported presence in Key West waters of two Spanish auxiliary cruisers appears to be true. Tuesday night, while the Detroit was steaming along with all lights out, a steamer was made out outlined against the sky, and in the moonlight was made out to have a black hull and light colored smokestacks, the chief characteristics of the converted Spanish merchantman. The Detroit immediately, under full steam, set out in pursuit, but the suspicious steamer was fast and readily escaped. This is supposed to have been one of the two ships which have been cruising around in the neighborhood of Key West.

MATANZAS BLOCKHOUSE RAZED.

Tugs Uncas and Leyden Fire on the Fortifications.

It was discovered a few days ago that the Spaniards had built a new blockhouse at the entrance of Matanzas harbor, east of Pedro light. It was determined to destroy the fort, which was a small affair, mounting only one gun, and manned by a small company of Spaniards. The tugs Uncas and Leyden were ordered to do the work. At noon on Monday they steamed within a half-mile of the fort and opened fire with their six-pounders. The Spaniards replied with one shot, which went wild. Both boats continued pouring shells right at the fortifications, nearly every one of them hitting the mark. The hot fire completely demoralized the garrison,



HARBOR OF MATANZAS.

The shot riddled the fort and completely destroyed it. Twenty-eight shots were fired. The tugs then withdrew. The Spanish loss is believed to be ten or twenty dead.

To Seize Hawaii.

There are indications that the administration intends to take possession of Hawaii whether Congress passes the annexation resolution or not. The President has the power to take possession of the islands as a war measure, and it is said that he already has assurance from the Hawaiian government that this method of annexation will be acceptable as a way of getting under the protection of the American flag.

Old Monitors Rebuilt.

The old monitors, which did such effective service in the civil war, have been practically rebuilt at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and rendered far more formidable than they were originally. In addition to full equipment of modern appliances, they have been furnished with rapid-fire batteries to supplement their big old-style guns, which are tremendously effective at close range.

Two Englishmen Stopped.

A mob of Spaniards, according to a dispatch from Gibraltar, assaulted and stoned Maj. Gen. J. B. Richardson, commander of the royal artillery at Gibraltar, and another Englishman while they were walking at San Roque, seven miles northwest of Gibraltar.

More Help for Dewey.

It seems to be well understood at the Mare Island navy yard that the Monarch has been ordered to go to Manila, and that the Government has purchased the British ship Whitgift to accompany her.



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY.

enemy reveal the location of the new masked batteries and to compel the Spanish fleet to come out and fight. When the American fleet advanced the Cristobal Colon lay across the entrance to the harbor, her port broadside, facing the assailants.

Schley wanted to be in the midst of whatever was going to happen, so he transferred his flag from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts at noon. Two hours later the Massachusetts, New Orleans and Iowa, not more than a cable length apart, steamed up to the harbor mouth within 4,000 yards of Morro castle. Two miles further out to the sea the Brooklyn, Texas and other ships of the blockading fleet rode the waves with just headway enough for steering purposes. Six minutes' steaming would have brought them into the fight, but they got no invitation and lay there to the end.

The Massachusetts opened fire, taking the Spanish flagship for its first target. An eight-inch shell was thrown. It was not a good shot, quite as bad as the shot that answered it. Then the Massachusetts tried its thirteen-inch guns. The roar of these was a new voice. Even the ships near trembled with their shock and the water seemed to hum like an immense sounding board. The Cristobal Colon and four batteries, two on the east side, one on the west and one on an island in the middle of the channel, made firing replies. Their ten and twelve-inch Krupps sent shot for shot for the American sixes, eights, twelves and thirteens. It was a



STREET SCENE IN SANTIAGO.

noisy and spectacular scene, but not effective on either side at the outset.

After half an hour's firing the two forts on the east and the one on the island were silenced. Five minutes later Schley's ships ceased firing.

Rations for the Troops.

The War Department is nussing rations for thirty days for the troops that are assembling at Jacksonville, Fla., under command of Maj. Gen. Lee.

Commends Men on Oregon.

Secretary Long has congratulated the officers and crew of the battleship Oregon on their safe arrival and commended them for their good work.

Spanish Mail by French Boats.

The Madrid postoffice has authorized the dispatch of letters to Cuba and the Philippine Islands by French mail boats.

ON TO CUBA!

THE vanguard of the army of Cuba has moved at last. Many of the soldiers who have been grumbling at Tampa and Mobile over their unwelcome inactivity embarked on the transports which have been lying idle at those points so long. Gen. Miles has left Washington for the front. Soon stirring news will come of victories won over Spanish troops. The work of liberating Cuba, to which this country pledged itself more than a month ago, has been commenced in earnest. Decoration Day was made memorable not alone by the ceremonies attaching to its observance and by the reunion of the veterans, both of the blue and the gray, under the same flag, and of the volunteers also under the same flag in defense of a common cause, but by the good news which came from Commodore Schley that at last the Cape Verde fleet was definitely located in Santiago harbor. This officer asserts he has seen the vessels, and the evidence of one's eyes does not need further confirmation. The receipt at Washington of the news that Admiral Cervera's fleet was in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with Commodore Schley at the entrance, ready and able to fall on it if it attempted to escape, dispelled those fears of the Spanish vessels which have kept the army on American shores so long. When it was learned authoritatively that Cervera was bottled up and could not interfere with the transports or with the landing of the troops, the forward movement began.

The military invasion of Cuba began Monday. Almost immediately following the receipt of definite information as to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Gen. Miles went to the War Department and issued telegraphic orders putting the troops in motion and thus starting the forward movement of the military arm of the service. At an early hour the troops that have been gathered at the gulf ports began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They accommodate about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the gulf ports to Cuba, it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case for a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops started and where they were bound were questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refused positively to answer. They had no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces

to attack our soldiers as they land. The start was made from Tampa and Mobile and in each case the fleets of transports converge at Key West to pass under the convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson provided to insure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida straits and to guard them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

Some of the Costs of War.

An estimate for a deficiency appropriation of \$11,400,000 in the expenditures of the quartermaster's department for the current year was sent to the House Thursday. Of this amount, \$9,000,000 is required for transportation of troops, \$1,000,000 for regular supplies, \$1,000,000 for horses and mules, \$200,000 for incidental expenses and \$200,000 for barracks and quarters.

Austria Feels Resentful.

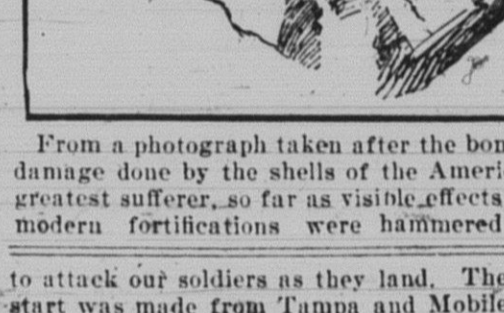
The refusal of the United States to accede to Austria's demand for the payment of an indemnity for the men who were killed by a sheriff's posse at Hazelton, Pa., has been unofficially discussed at Vienna in its bearing on the Spanish-American war. It is suggested that the Government may possibly adopt an unfriendly attitude.

Spain Will Fight to the End.

Before leaving for Paris to again assume charge of the Spanish embassy Senor Castillo was notified by Sagasta that at present Spain could not consider any terms of peace which implied a loss of territory. Spain, it is said, will not seek the intervention of the powers until she is completely beaten.

Stead Has a Word.

In a recent interview William T. Stead, editor of the London Review of Reviews, said: "As an Englishman, I would be willing to see the British Empire merged into the American Republic, with the capital at Washington. It unity of the Anglo-Saxon people could be accomplished in no other way."



FORT DESTROYED BY SCHLEY.

HOW SCHLEY BOTTLED UP THE SPANISH FLEET.



FROM THE FRONT.

THE CABLE BETWEEN CADIZ AND HULL HAS BEEN CUT.

Every regiment is to have twenty-five nurses and this will bring the total up to 3,750.

Reports from Key West say the rainy season has begun in Cuba and rain falls daily.

A shipping company has been commissioned to carry mails from Manila to Hongkong.

The standing toast in Havana just before the war was: "Here's to the patriot who blew up the Maine."

The Eighth New York regiment has many new German recruits, nearly all of

PANIC IN SPAIN.

National Bank Is Subjected to a Heavy Run.

The condition of the Bank of Spain is considered in Madrid as more serious than any reverse of the war, as it cannot help the Government the war cannot be continued. The financial outlook of Spain is dark. The Government has intrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiations for a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas (\$200,000,000) at 4 per cent, which sum is to be raised as and when required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad. There was a long procession at the Bank of Spain during Wednesday. All classes of people were represented, and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing the notes would soon be subjected to a discount. There is danger of the bank's stock of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the Government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination.

The statement from Madrid, in what seemed to be almost semi-official form, of the acuteness of the financial stringency there, and the plain intimation that the Bank of Spain, and consequently Spain, were nearing the end of their financial resources, was regarded at the State Department in Washington as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the past few weeks. The effect of this notice may be to hasten the operations against Porto Rico, lest the prize slip from our grasp through a sudden and unexpected termination of the war.

"Peace Union's" Sympathy.

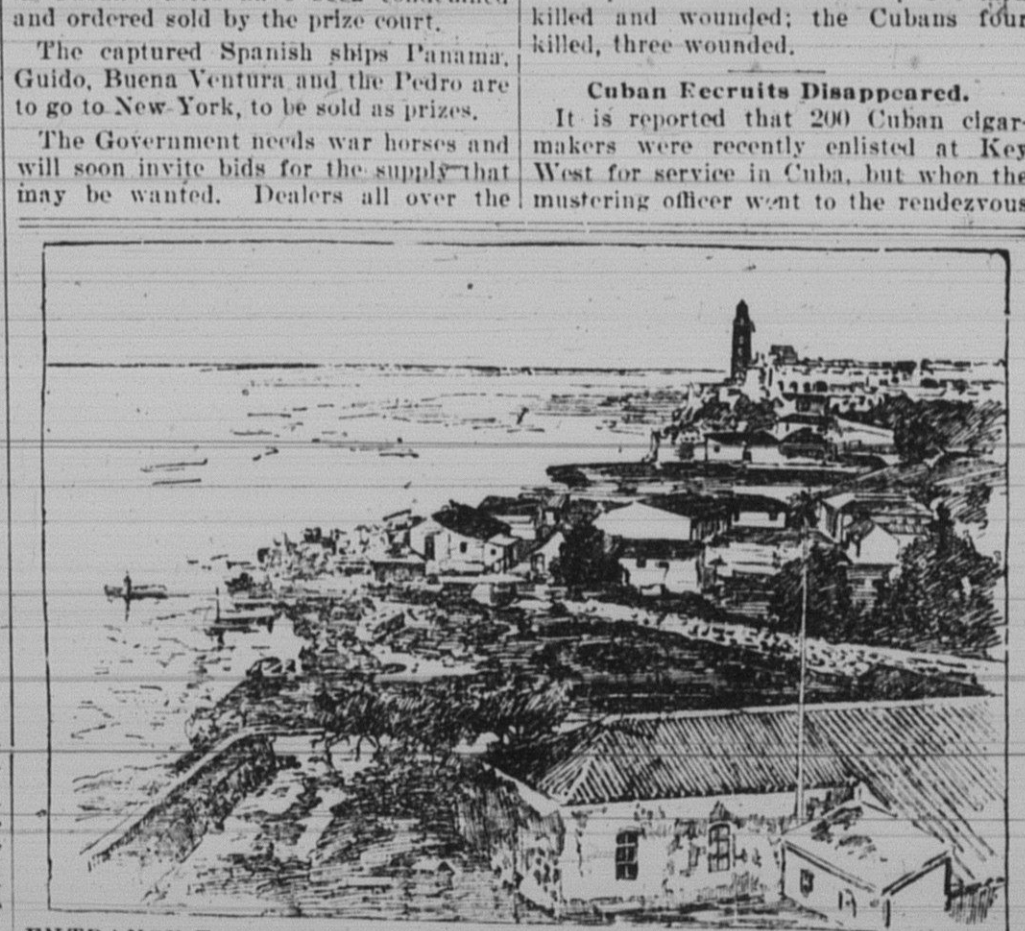
The people of Philadelphia are indignant to the point of physical violence against a society of old fashioned Quakers known as the "Peace Union," which has occupied a room in the very cradle of liberty—Independence Hall—free of charge, for writing a letter of sympathy to the Queen Regent of Spain, treasonable in tone. The "Peace Union" has been compelled to vacate the cradle of liberty forthwith.

Insurgents Capture a Town.

Insurgents under command of Gen. Carillo captured the town of Remedios, 300 miles from Havana, and secured 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and 10,000 rifles. Later the Spaniards secured reinforcements and drove them out. The Spanish forces lost nearly 100 men killed and wounded; the Cubans four killed, three wounded.

Cuban Recruits Disappeared.

It is reported that 200 Cuban cigar-makers were recently enlisted at Key West for service in Cuba, but when the mustering officer went to the rendezvous



ENTRANCE TO HAVANA HARBOR—MORRO CASTLE IN THE DISTANCE.

Country Have Been Notified That Desirable Stock Is Required.

Prices are liable to go up.

Count Eugene A. Van Waldick of Holland has enlisted in the United States army at Cleveland, Ohio.

A report is current in London and is extensively believed that an alliance has been formed between France and Spain.

The French Government is making strenuous efforts to remove the bad impression made in this country by the venomous denunciation of the United States by Paris newspapers.

An official dispatch to Madrid from Havana says: "The food supply is assured for a long time. Vessels are arriving here from all parts, even from the United States, with provisions."

Walter S. Barker, who was American consul at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, is to be commissioned colonel of men who have had yellow fever, to be sent to Cuba with the first division of troops.

Spain Watched by Britain.

The British Government authorities are watching Spain's obvious intention to grant to France the permanent free use of Ceuta, and the Russian Government is exercising vigilance in regard to Port Mahon, Minorca.

Cuban Volunteers Landed.

The 350 Cuban volunteers taken from Tampa by the steamer Florida have been successfully landed in the island. The steamer also carried several thousand Springfield and Remington rifles, a large amount of ammunition, and a quantity of other military supplies.

Water Scarce at Key West.

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

The Chinese Flag

Is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the national complexion, but also that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver and prevent malaria.

Oldest Sailing Craft.

The oldest sailing craft in the world is the so-called Gokstad ship, a Viking vessel, which was discovered in a sepulchral mound on the shores of Christiania Fjord. It is 1,000 years old.

There is a Class of People

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

It's a Recent Origin.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

Nervous and Tired

Was Not Able to Do Her Work Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I was troubled with headaches, nervousness and that tired feeling. I read in the papers about Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it. I am now able to do my work, as Hood's Sarsaparilla has relieved me." Mrs. T. F. Rich, Hampshire, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.50 per bottle.

Hood's Pills

cure indigestion, biliousness.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. CURE ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, TORPID LIVER, DIZZY FEELINGS, DYSPEPSIA.

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to biliousness and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

OBSERVE

The following symptoms resulting from DOWN of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, indigestion, loss of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, failure of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, distention when in a lying posture, diminished activity of the bowels, and a feeling of fullness or heaviness in the bowels, and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, redness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the feet. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were both very sick with bad breath and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."

WILLIAMINA NAGEL.

1127 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. REGULATE THE LIVER.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Gripe, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 10c. per box. 50c. per box.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

Stirling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, San Francisco.

NO-TO-BAC

Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure TOBACCO HABITS.

SHOOT WINCHESTER LOADED

SHOT GUN SHELLS.

Used by ALL THE CHAMPION SHOTS.

FREE. SEND NAME ON POSTAL CARD, FOR 152 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

100 Winchester Ave., New Haven, Conn.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use RIGOL for all ailments of the bowels, indigestion, flatulence, or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, or of the bladder, and for all ailments of the urinary system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the digestive system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the assimilatory system, and for all ailments of the eliminatory system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the digestive system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the assimilatory system, and for all ailments of the eliminatory system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all 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Does Your Head Ache?

Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Boils or pimples? These are sure signs of poisoning.

From what poisons? From poisons that are always found in constipated bowels.

If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, these poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease.

There is a common sense cure.

AYER'S PILLS

They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels.

You will find that the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

with the pills will hasten recovery. It cleanses the blood from all impurities and is a great tonic to the nerves.

Write the Doctor.

Our Medical Department has one of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Tell the doctor just how you are suffering. You will receive the best medical advice without cost.

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

No Good There.

Mrs. Dallington—It sometimes seems as if my head would just split!

Mrs. Cuddeigh—That reminds me. I read somewhere recently that a person could get rid of a headache by walking backward for about ten minutes.

Mrs. Dallington—Well, I'd like to know what good that sort of a remedy can do to a person who lives in a flat?

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) for the week ending May 21 were \$97,603.87. Gross earnings for the same period last year were \$86,256.61. Increase, \$11,347.26.

He Was Handicapped.

"Mr. Westlake says he didn't enjoy the basket picnic you got up at all. What was the trouble?"

"It was all because he couldn't eat any of the pie. We forgot to take knives along."

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.

A Glut in the Market.

Gladys—I was reading somewhere the other day that Spanish titles were very cheap.

Hortense—Well, what could you expect, since Spain's trade with America has been entirely cut off?

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

A constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Anyone may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of them shows it is a part of the temperament.

—Sterne

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 59 Summer St., Hildeford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give you Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

SPIDERS IN THE SOUDAN.

They Make Life Miserable for Travelers Unused to Them.

If you want to live happy in Soudan one must get used to spiders. They crawl into your dressing bag or come upon the table while you are washing, taking great interest in soap and tooth-powder and all toilet requisites; if disturbed they retire into your sponge and remain there until drowned out. One must also become accustomed to sand or dust storms, for they are frequent and terrible disturbers of your comfort. They come upon you suddenly when you are quite unaware of their close proximity—just as express trains at a busy junction surprise the passenger uninitiated in the mysteries of signaling. There is a distinct sound like the coming of a train, then a rush by and the after draught. Palmis sway and boy their hustling frolics to the earth, and eddies of dust buffet you on all sides, lifting you from your feet. Tents are turned inside out, scattering their contents to the winds or everything is incrustated with an impalpable powder, which seals up one's eyes, plugs one's nose and ears, or chokes one with the nauseating sweepings of a foul, camping ground. As I am writing this letter a dust hurricane, which has been making life miserable for the last three days, is still blowing.

The fierce blast of wind makes metal so hot that the heat from the nib carrying the ink to paper dries up the fluid before a line can well be penned. The sweat of the hand, too, mixed with the layer of dust on the paper, so soils the manuscript that one feels loath to send it. The flies, seeking your tent for shelter from the cruel blast without, cling to your nose and eyelids with a tenacity which is almost maddening. At meals each dish is covered with grit before it can be consumed, and one has to nurse odd corners of the tent to shield one's cup from the puffs of dust beating up from under the canvas before one can get a drink that is not absolutely muddy. —London Standard.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The following case was printed originally in the Monitor, published at Meaford, Ontario. Doubts were raised as to its truthfulness, consequently a close watch was kept for two years and the original statement has now been completely verified. Mr. Petch had been a hopeless paralytic for five years. His case has had wide attention. He was confined to his bed, was bloated almost beyond recognition, and could not take solid food. Doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live. The Canadian Mutual Life Association, after a thorough examination, paid him his total disability claim of \$1,550, regarding him incurable. For three years he lingered in this condition. After taking some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People there was a slight change, a tendency to sweat freely. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by a pricking sensation, until at last the blood began to course freely and vigorously through his body. Soon he was restored to his old-time health. A reporter for the Monitor recently called on Mr. Petch again and was told:

"You may say there is no doubt as to my cure being permanent. I am in better health than when I gave you the first interview and certainly attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. 'To these pills I owe my release from the living death, and I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them.'"

In the face of such testimony, can anyone say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of every sufferer—man, woman or child? Is not the case, in truth, a miracle of modern medicine? These pills are sold by all druggists and considered by them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

Microbe-Proof Dwelling.

Dr. Van der Heyden, of Yokohama, has built an antiseptic dwelling house, supposed to be microbe proof. The walls this building are plates of glass set in metal fastenings and made airtight. Near the roof there is a small opening for the outflow of air from the living rooms, so arranged that no air can enter that way. Air from outside can get in only through a tube, whose opening is at some distance from the house. The air that enters is filtered first through cotton batting, and then is sterilized by passing through glycerine.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

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

Her Economy.

"We've got to economize," said Mr. Gadgyle to his wife.

"Very well," replied the good woman cheerfully. "You shave yourself and I'll cut your hair." —Tit-Bits.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

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

The trains of the Great Eastern Railway are said to be the most punctual of all that run into London.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption. —J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 23, 1905.

We can do more good by being good than in any other way. —Hill.

Mrs. Winslow's Washing Soap for Children. Scrubbing, softening the skin, removing inflammation, blisters, pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Need of Agricultural Instruction in the Schools—Value of the Garden—Hints for Tobacco Growers—Soil Variation in Fields—Home Cheese.

Agriculture in the Schools.

There is a general demand among speakers and writers on agricultural subjects, says the Farmers' Journal and Livestock Review, for the adoption of some system of instruction in country schools that shall include not only the elements, but the practice of farming and gardening. This is not only a sensible move, but it is already in practice in various parts of Europe, with such success that the term "marvelous" is sometimes applied to it, and already an elaborate system of instruction with traveling professors has sprung up in some countries, based on the actual results so far as well as the possibilities of more careful and extended instruction. While there is much need of something of the kind in this country, it will have to be confessed that the problem is a much more difficult one. The European country boy or girl is reared with the idea of remaining in the vocation of the family and will readily take to the study of tilling the soil, but the American youth, in country as well as city, is not attached to any particular calling or idea. Then the school systems of America are so different. In one of Alphonse Daudet's short stories the hero is a country school teacher in France who has been at the head of the same school for forty years. Of course he lived on the school premises and had his garden, which the children helped him cultivate. How easy it would be to teach agriculture in such a school. America as yet lacks the stability necessary to success in farming schools; lacks also the necessity of producing food at low cost. The conditions are not so unfavorable as they used to be, when the poor farmer, owing to the demand for his crops, could still make money, and it is time to be studying the problem, though half the school districts do not own land enough to carry on any sort of experiment in farming.

The Garden.

Many fail to make the most out of the garden by failing to keep the ground occupied all through the growing season, says N. J. Shepherd in Farmer's Voice. Many take considerable pains to have a good early garden, but as fast as these mature and are used the weeds are allowed to take possession. With all of the early crops especially it is easily possible to grow two good crops in one season, and with a little planning this may be done with a number of later ones. And it is certainly a less drain on the available fertility to grow a crop of some kind of vegetables than to grow a crop of weeds. One is profitable, the other is not. On every farm there should be a supply of vegetables all through the growing season, and plenty to store for winter. Peas are about the only garden vegetable that does not thrive well in summer, and beans will take their place. But with nearly or quite all the others it is possible to have a supply all through the season, commencing with lettuce, onions, asparagus, spinach and radishes in the spring and finishing up with sweet corn, tomatoes, celery and cornfield beans in the fall, with cabbage, potatoes, turnips, celery, beets, parsnips, carrots and onions at least to store away and use during the winter. The garden is nearly always the richest part of the yard, and it should be made to yield all it will. And this will not only lessen the cost of living, but add greatly to the enjoyment of it. Better to have a little surplus to spare to those who have to buy than to be obliged to buy or go without yourself. There are few fruits or vegetables that the average farmer can buy as cheaply as he can grow, while with the majority depending on buying is equivalent to going without.

Pointer to Tobacco Growers.

Commenting on the manipulation of the tobacco market by speculators, a correspondent in an exchange says: "There is a movement on foot by which that gigantic monopoly, the tobacco trust, will control the entire tobacco market of the United States, and in consequence the producer, or in other words, the tobacco raiser, will be at the mercy of the trust, and the prices will be put down to such low figures that it will be impossible for the raisers to make any profit out of the raising of tobacco. What we propose for the farmers is to organize themselves, raise a fund sufficiently large to establish a market of their own, build large manufacturing and dry houses, and put stock out at \$25 a share, to be held only by bona-fide tobacco raisers; elect men of their own class, or unquestioned business ability, pay them respectable salaries, and fight the trusts with their own weapons. By this move the organization could prevent, in a measure, an overproduction of the crop and receive therefor an adequate and uniform price for the weed, and, as the majority of people are antagonistic to trusts, there will be no difficulty in disposing of the product of such an enterprising and self-protecting move. As the cost of manufacture of tobacco is about one-tenth that of its raising, we could surely manufacture our own productions at handsome profits. Under this plan we would receive from \$20 to \$30 per 100 pounds for our tobacco, where now it is \$3.50 to \$15."

Soil Variation in Fields.

It is a misfortune to a farmer to have different kinds of soil in the same field, though it may be an advantage to have variation in different fields on the same

farm, so as to grow a greater variety of crops. Difference in fertility only may be easily remedied with manure. But with clay spots, sandy knolls and gravel beds all in the same field, uniformity of fertility cannot be expected.

Cheese for Home Use.

It is surprising that farmers do not use more cheese. It is a healthy and nutritious article of food, and can be made far more cheaply than nitrogenous nutrition can be supplied in any other form. Another reason why farmers should use more cheese is that it will prevent the glut in prices of milk which every year causes so many farmers to sell milk at a loss. Such farmers do, we think, get in the habit of making more or less cheese, and their tables are well supplied. It is the farmers with only one or two cows who use least cheese. We used to make cheese on a farm when we had only two cows, putting night and morning's milk together in a single cheese. —America Cultivator.

The March of the Reapers.

As we list with the car of the spirit
There's a sound on every hand—
'Tis the stately march of the reapers
Thro' this glorious Western land,
Where but yesterday was desert,
Or sand dunes vast and lone,
Or prairies, flower-studded,
That the Indian called his own,
Where lonely silence brooded
And no other sound was heard
Save the thunder of the buffalo
Or the song of prairie bird,
To-day o'er countless acres
Waves now the harvest fair,
And the marching of the reapers
Is sounding thro' the air.

Where the gulf waves wash fair Texas,
May's sunshine brings the gold
Of the ripening wheat for harvest—
Not the sickles, as of old—
But with hum of vast steel reapers
And the march of myriad feet,
As northward moves the harvest
Of the ever-ripening wheat.

Next Oklahoma's valleys
Take up the ceaseless tune,
Then Kansas' rolling prairies
Ripen with the skies of June.
Then northward, ever northward,
Sounds the reapers' busy hum,
Till to far-off Manitoba
The harvest home has come.

And this is what it meaneth,
This victory of the wheat,
It is bread for earth's vast millions
That they one and all may eat,
And still its march is onward
The barren lands to save,
Till from Southern coast to Northern
Shore—
Its fields in triumph wave;
And greater still its victories,
Till in the years to be,
In lands now counted desert
Its waving fields we'll see,
Till in place of famine's wailing cry
Shall be heard the reaper's tread,
And far and near in every land
The people shall have bread.
—Kansas City Star.

The Use of Ashes.

Fresh wood ashes are often of little benefit. I think probably the caustic potash injures the roots of the tender plants in some cases, as I have tested by experience, in putting overdozes in the hill of corn with the seed or by putting around tender plants, as I have seen quite a number badly injured. But the ashes soon lose their caustic properties. In the soil vegetable decomposition is constantly throwing off carbonic acid, and this, with the dampness of the soil, soon neutralizes the alkali of the potash. Old ashes, which have long been exposed to the air, absorb considerable amounts of ammonia, and to this leached ashes owe much of their value. What potash they do contain after leaching is in the form of a nitrate and ready for immediate use. In early spring, before vegetation has made much start, they are one of the best manures which can be applied to the soil and all growing crops. On a thin plot of land I applied for two years in succession a double handful of leached ashes to each hill of corn when about six inches high, with very decided benefit. —Agricultural Epitome.

Potash to Make Grapes Better.

It has always been known that the vine is a great lover of potash. It is necessary not only in perfecting the seeds, but it also heightens the color and improves the flavor of the fruit. No kind of fruit, not even excepting the cherry, requires so much potash as does the grape vine with its numerous seeds in the fruit and potash in leaf, branch and stem. Lack of available potash is in most cases the reason why grape vine and leaves mildew and the fruit rots. It is true these are fungus diseases, and the scientists have found that they proceed from spores, so that once the disease is started it can propagate itself, even after plenty of potash is applied. Dress the vines, therefore, heavily with wood ashes or other form of potash, and then spray the vines with Bordeaux mixture or other fungicide to kill the spores and keep foliage healthy. In Europe vintners manure the vine only with potash, using the ash from the burned prunings for this purpose. This is probably not enough, as the fruit is always taken off the land, and thus the supply of potash in the soil must constantly decrease.

Sowing Grain for Fowls.

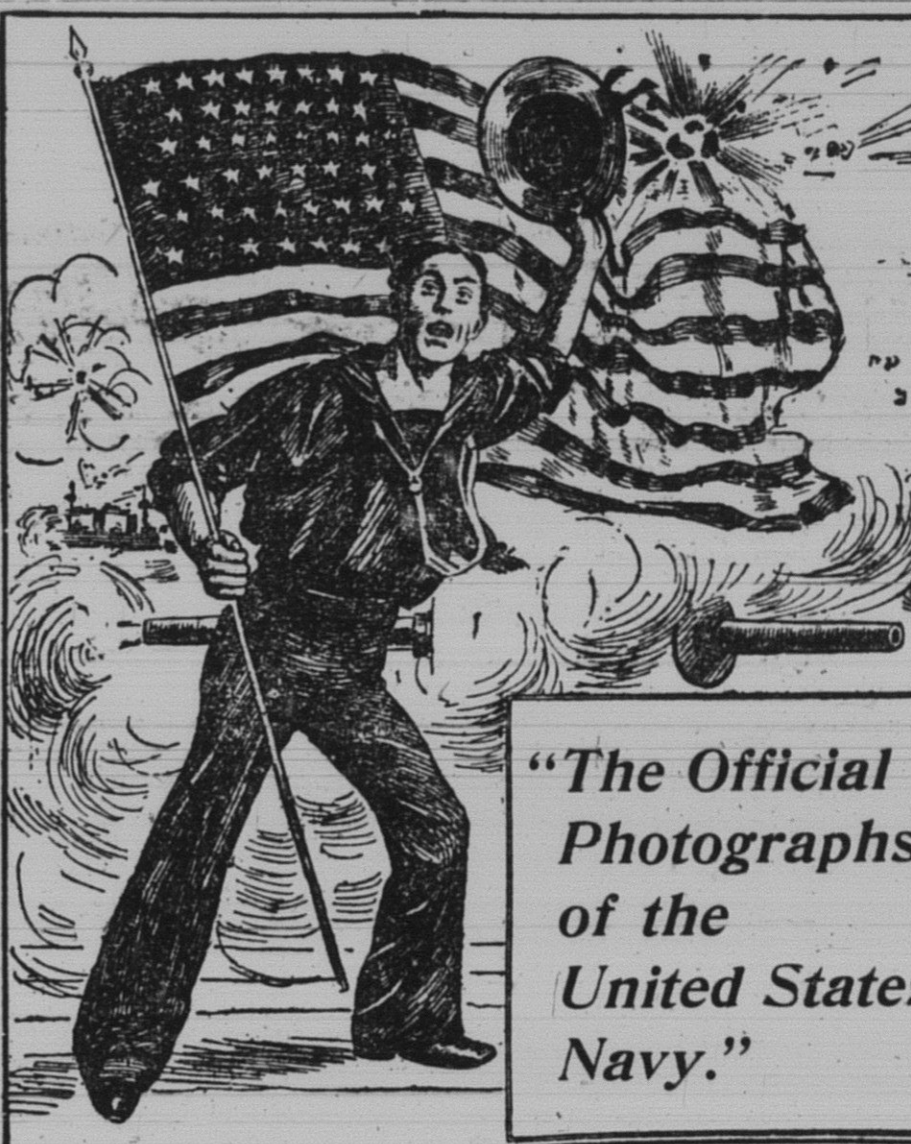
The henyard ought to be large enough to allow a team with plow to go into it and turn the surface frequently. All that is needed is to expose a new surface of soil, burying the droppings of the fowls, and also turning up worms, grubs and small insects. If some oats or other grain is sown on this plowed surface, and slightly covered with soil, the hens will scratch diligently until they get nearly all of it, clearing themselves of vermin by the dust which they purposely throw among their feathers. It is a dust bath, and is as good for fowls as a water bath is for men and women. If some grains escape and come up the hens will eat the tender blade, and then dig down until they find the swollen grain.

"IRONING MADE EASY"



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

For sale by all wholesale and retail grocers.



WAR PICTURES

Over 200 views of battleships, gunboats, monitors, torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, cruisers, rams, dynamite cruisers, and other war craft, besides portraits of prominent Army and Navy Officers, including a complete description of the construction, speed, and armament of each boat, together with a large, authentic, colored map of the East and West Indies, by the aid of which the reader can not only form an accurate estimate of our naval strength, but follow the movements of the contending fleets. The work includes over 20 views of the Maine taken before the disaster in Havana harbor, showing portraits of the officers and crew, and supplemented by photographs taken after the explosion, depicting the divers at their work, and other incidents in connection with this sad and memorable event. A souvenir to treasure after the war is over. Remit in silver or by money order.

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SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

C. N. U. No. 24-08

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

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turf Club, 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.

Personal Mention

Geo. H. Kempf was an Ypsilanti visitor Tuesday.
Bruce Avery has returned to his home at Howell.
Mrs. Jane Palmer is visiting relatives at Grass Lake.
Dr. W. A. Conlin of Detroit spent Sunday at this place.
Rev. C. O. Reilly of Adrian was a Chelsea visitor last week.
Mrs. Phoebe Johnson of Dexter spent Sunday at this place.
Mrs. George Monroe of Howell, spent Saturday at this place.
Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Burkhart spent Tuesday at Stockbridge.
Mrs. E. White of Ann Arbor visited relatives here this week.
E. M. Fletcher of Lansing was a Chelsea visitor the past week.
Mrs. Silkey and daughter, Joe, spent part of this week with Jackson friends.
Miss Lizzie Maroney has returned home after spending two weeks at Ypsilanti.
Victor Hindelang of Albion has been with his father, who is very ill, this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Pendergast of Durand are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Neuberger.

Hiram Pierce was called to Marengo the first of the week to attend the funeral of a relative.

George Robertson of Battle Creek spent several days of the past week with relatives here.

Misses Ida Finnell, Joe Silkey, Agnes Wade, Mary and Veva Schwellkrath spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Miss Anna Guinan of Manchester has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Nordman, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maxford of Rochester were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gifford the past week.

Miss Alice Gorman returned from New York City, Saturday night, where she has been pursuing her art studies.

Messdames D. H. Fuller, A. N. Morton, G. A. Robertson and A. S. Congdon were Ann Arbor visitors last Thursday.

Mrs. A. E. Walker of Detroit is at the bedside of her father, James Hudler, who is very ill, and whose life is fast ebbing away.

John Gates and daughter, of Milwaukee were called to this place the first of the week by the death of his father, Henry Gates.

The Misses Minnie Steinbach, Selma Buss, Mina Wurster and Louisa Allmen dinger of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with friends here.

Suburban Rumors

WATERLOO.

David Leek spent Tuesday in Detroit.

Lynn L. Gorton was a Detroit visitor Tuesday.

Jessie Foster and daughter, Villa, are spending this week in Eaden.

Children's day services will be held next Sunday at the Lyndon Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. George Croman of Grass Lake called on their many friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Croman of Danville were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn L. Gorton last Saturday.

A fishing party of about twenty went from here to Sugar Loaf Lake, Saturday for an all day fish. A good time was reported and a fair number of fish caught.

SYLVAN.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knoll spent Sunday at Lima.

Christian F. Forner had a barn raising Wednesday.

G. G. Crozier is expected to be with the Union next Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Burleson and son of South Butler is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

The Union Sunday-school will give a cantata entitled "The Shepherd Call," June 17.

Miss Carrie Forner closed her term of school in district No. 11, with a plente, Saturday.

Mrs. Enos Burdian of Anderson spent a part of this week with Mr. and Mrs. William Eisenbeiser.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. West were called to Williamston by the illness of his brother, George West.

C. Riemenschneider has been improving the looks of the cemetery fence with a fresh coat of paint.

Mrs. Ida Glover and children of Manchester spent a few days of last week with Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Glover.

UNADILLA.

Miss Jennie Harris spent Sunday with her parents.

The young people are enjoying themselves fishing lately.

There will be a picnic at Joslyn Lake the 4th of July.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Watson spent last week in Bancroft.

Mr. Colton of Jackson was visiting here part of last week.

Mrs. Flora Watson entertained Miss Myra Howell last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Watson of Chelsea was in town Sunday.

Chandler Lane of Howell spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

An Indian medicine company has been here for the past two weeks.

Howard Sweet of Stockbridge is seen quite frequently upon our streets.

Children's day exercises will be held at the M. E. church next Sunday morning, June 12.

While working on a barn belonging to Mr. Taylor 3½ miles west of Stockbridge, last Wednesday, Eugene May met with an accident the ladder slipping and he fell about 20 feet and very badly spraining his ankle.

LYNDON.

Aaron Gorton closed his school at Waterloo Friday.

Miss Mamie McIntee visited Miss Corrine Seeger's school recently.

Miss Edith Skidmore closed her school in the Palmer district, Friday.

People from Stockbridge, Manith and Gregory were present at the social given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Skidmore.

A strawberry and ice cream social is to be given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Boyce, next Tuesday evening. Come one! Come all! A good time is guaranteed.

The social given by D. Leek at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Skidmore was a decided success. A large crowd was present, and every one declared the Lyndon people to be royal entertainers.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howlett were pleasantly surprised by a large number of their friends and neighbors, Friday, the occasion being the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. All their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present with the exception of one, Bert Howlett, who is a postal clerk on the M. C. R. R. Also his only brother and his wife, who were present when they were married were present on this occasion.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

The Tri-State Band Association will meet in Jackson on Wednesday, August 17.

The colored people of Ypsilanti expect to hold a celebration in that city August 1.

Albert Bucholbe, aged 19 was accidentally drowned in the Huron river near Ann Arbor Saturday evening.

It is going to cost the county about \$700 to make the steps leading into the south and west entrance of the court house.

A convict escaped from the prison at Jackson Sunday on a bicycle. He has not been captured yet. A reward of \$50 dollars has been offered for his capture.

County school commissioner W. N. Lister has been quite a busy orator of late, putting in from two to three commencement addresses each week at different school buildings in the county.

A child of Mrs. Durlock spilled the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid the other day, and a portion of it went into the teapot. Without knowing it Mrs. Durlock made tea and drank it. She was pretty sick for a few hours.—Stockbridge Sun.

It is estimated that there will be about seven hundred students in the graduating classes of the University of Michigan at the approaching commencement. It is expected that forty graduate students will receive higher degrees. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be conferred upon seven.

Between sixty-five and seventy students in the literary department graduating in the class of '98 will receive teachers' diplomas.

John Gallagher has the credit of drawing in the largest load of wheat ever unloaded at the Dexter elevator. He drew the load Monday. It contained 115 bushels and was drawn by one span of horses. Another big of 104 bushels was drawn by Emerson Howard.—Dexter Leader.

The Lansing, Dexter & Ann Arbor electric line will not be built and equipped until a guarantee fund of \$100,000 in bonus notes, right of way and franchises is put up. The present situation falls far short of this. Thomas Birkett says: "If the bonus, or near it can be raised, we shall ultimately get the road, but not otherwise."

Deputy Railroad Commissioner Wedemeyer denies the story that he is to be the Pingree candidate for senator in the Jackson-Washtenaw district. His friends claim that the rumor was set afloat by his political enemies for the purpose of weakening his candidacy for congress, the anti-Pingreeites being interested in circulating it in hopes that it would complicate the legislative situation in Washtenaw county and give them a chance to run in an anti-Pingree candidate.

Real Estate Transfers.

Mary E. Depew to Charles J. Depew, Chelsea \$1.

Mary E. Depew to Elizabeth Depew, Chelsea \$1.

Elizabeth Pray to Maurice F. Lantz, Northfield \$125.

Frederick E. Richards to James R. Richards, Sylvan \$1.

George Stoll and wife to Michael Gauss, Ann Arbor \$197.50.

Joseph Curtis et al. to Julia A. Curtis, Augusta \$1.

Julia A. Curtis to Annah Losee, Augusta \$1.

Lusena Green to Hay & Todd Mfg. Co., Ypsilanti \$250.

John R. Miner trustee, to Huron Valley Building and Loan Association, Ann Arbor \$1.

Katharine Nagel to Jacob Nagel, Seio \$1.

Herman Hutzler and wife to C. E. Hiseck trustee, Ann Arbor \$3,455.

Dallas S. Pierce and wife to D. C. Griffen, Ypsilanti \$1.

Jacob Heselchwerdt by administrator to John Heselchwerdt et al., Sharon \$1,500.

Samuel Heselchwerdt and wife to John Heselchwerdt, Sharon \$500.

Newton F. Prudden and wife to Elmer S. Prudden, Chelsea \$1.

Martin Howe and to Frank P. Glazier, Chelsea \$1,000.

George J. Nissly to Ebenezer Newell, Saline \$275.

Jacob Casper and wife to Christina Duncan et al., Sharon \$1,000.

Keeping Fish Alive.

Some time ago I had the pleasure of visiting Flensburg, a seaport town on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein, and was much struck with the system I there observed of bringing to port fish which was intended for immediate consumption.

Instead of packing the fish in the hold of the vessel the fishermen use flat, oblong boxes drilled with holes to allow free access of water, and into these live fish are placed as soon as caught and are towed under water.

By this means the fish are kept alive until the harbor is reached, and they are then taken out of the boxes and sold alive on the quay, so that there can be no question as to their absolute freshness.—Strand Magazine.

Anthropologists have ascertained that the Andaman islanders, the smallest race of people in the world, average less than four feet in height, while few of them weigh more than 75 pounds.

Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word charlyt, which means a dish of custard, and chocolate russe is Russian charlotte.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Gorton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or money refunded.

BETTER than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good **APPETITE.**

Wanted—A girl to do general house work. Mrs. R. S. Armstrong.

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

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."

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

Why don't you pay the printer?

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you have taken a pill until it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You're having pain all over your body, your liver is out of order have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Glazier & Stimson's drug store, only 50 cents per bottle.

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

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, S. S.: Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, made on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1898, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Jacob Klein, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 3rd day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 3rd day of September and on the 3rd day of December, next at ten o'clock in forenoon of each said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 3rd, A. D. 1898.

H. W. WEBSTER, Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Edmund Lockwood and Sarah L. Lockwood, his wife, of the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, to Matthew E. Keeler of the township of Sharon, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, dated the 25th day of December, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Washtenaw, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1894, at 9½ o'clock a. m., in liber 83 of mortgages on page 470, by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative, and the said mortgage is hereby foreclosed, due at the date of this notice the sum of sixteen hundred ninety-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity, having been commenced to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

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

All those certain pieces or parcels of 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 the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section numbers eleven and forty-seven, township 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 H. Keeler, 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, 1898.

Dated, March 23, 1898.

MATTHEW E. KEELER, Mortgagee.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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 of 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 20 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, '98, I purchased a package of Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer and I wish every dyspeptic knew how much I have improved from its use. My food does not distress me as it did and I have no trouble in retaining it, I sleep well and feel refreshed therefrom, and although I have used only one package of the medicine, I can safely say that I am 75 per cent better than I have been during the past 20 years. Yours respectfully,

Mrs. GIBSON STODDARD.

Litchfield, Mich., January 24, 1898.

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 woollens includes the finest patterns imported for this season. Just as bad tailoring may spoil the best material, so good tailoring is wasted upon third-rate goods.



J. GEO. WEBSTER.

SPECIAL SALE

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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

CONATY & DERCK.

When you want

CHOICE MEATS

Sausage or Lard call on

ADAM EPPLER.

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, Yorkshire, 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 above.

R. P. STERNBERGER, 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.

Local Brevities

Adam Eppler has just placed a new sign in his office.

Born, on Sunday, June 5, 1898 to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wood, a daughter.

The Standard is in receipt of the Year Book issued by the Michigan Agricultural College.

The streets of Chelsea have been ornamented with a travelling feather ren-der this week.

A large number of our citizens have been in Detroit this week, attracted there by the meeting of the Great Camp of the Moose.

The village authorities have been plant-ing some very substantial hitching posts in various places in the business portion of the village.

Floyd VanRiper has gone to work for Adam Eppler in his market. Wilbur VanRiper has taken Floyd's position on the Standard Oil Co.'s wagon.

Now the small boys about town are engaged in training goats. A large load of the little fellows was unloaded on this village last week.

The boys of the Chelsea high school will go to Stockbridge on Saturday, June 12, to meet the boys of the high school at that place in a field day contest.

The fire alarm Tuesday afternoon was caused by the burning of the grass under the Standard Oil Co.'s tanks west of the night house. No damage was done.

Acting-President Hutchins has the books of The Standard for a copy of the M. calendar for 1897-98. Anyone wishing to examine the same can find it in his office.

Elizabeth Johnson, Grass Lake, Mich., would like the names and addresses of the pupils who attended the Misses Johnson's school in Ann Arbor from the time it opened up to 1850.

The Woman's Guild of the Congrega-tional church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. James McLaren, Lima, on Wed-nesday afternoon, June 15. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Manager Lisemer of the New State Telephone Company, at Ann Arbor says that Jackson is about to be wired for service on the New State after which Chelsea, Dexter, Seio and Delhi will quickly be connected.

William Gray, the Sharon farmer who fired to his house and cut his throat some weeks since in a fruitless effort to "baffle off this mortal coil," was adjudged insane last week by Probate Judge Jewkirk and was taken at once to Pon-tiac.

The question of building a fire proof vault for the register of deeds' office will probably come up this fall. It would be a serious blow to every property owner in the county if a fire should happen to break out in the court house and destroy the valuable records.

The republicans of Sylvan will hold a caucus at the town hall, Chelsea, on Mon-day, June 13, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing fourteen delegates to the county convention to be held at Ann Arbor, June 16, and to transact such other business as may come before the caucus.

A very beautiful flag has been hung to the breezes from the staff on the town hall. Supervi or Lighthall said that he had no authority from the town board to purchase it, and if they did not see fit to do so he would pay for it himself. The Standard does not think he will be called on to do that.

The democrats of the township of Syl-van will hold a caucus at the town hall, in the village of Chelsea, on Saturday, June 11, at 2:30 o'clock for the purpose of electing thirteen delegates to the county convention to be held at Ann Arbor, June 15, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the caucus.

On account of Cavanaugh Lake being an inland summer resort there will be no necessity for the ladies who will stop there this summer making their bathing suits of six inch nickel steel armor plate as do their sisters who disport themselves at the seaside resorts this year. The Spinalnards will never invade the shores of this placid sheet of water.

The Ludington Appeal of May 19, speaks of the resignation of G. V. L. Cady, the efficient commercial teacher in the high school of that pushing town, he having given up his place to accept a position in a bank at Traverse City. Mr. Cady and wife are spoken of in the most flattering terms by the Appeal, which says their withdrawal from the educa-tional, society and church circles of Lud-ington will be greatly regretted by the many friends they have made in that city. Mrs. Cady was a former Chelsea girl, Miss Helen Prudden.

Children's Day exercises will be observ-ed in the Congregational church next Sunday. The morning service will in-clude a children's sermon and the bap-tism of infants. In the evening there will be a concert exercise by the Sunday school, entitled "The Builders." Offer-ings will be made for the Sunday school missionary work.

Last Friday night the school board of Chelsea gave Miss Idalene Webb a man-imous call to the position of second as-sistant preceptress of the school there. Miss Webb has for the past six years held the position of preceptress here, besides having taught in the lower rooms several years previous. She will prove a worthy teacher in the Chelsea ranks. Saline Observer.

Report of school district No. 5, Lyndon, for the month ending May 7. Attending every day Little Parks, Grace Collins, Vincent Young, Callista, Howard, Floyd, Frances and Spencer Boyce, Ernest Pick-ell and Bell McCall. Madge Young, Grace Collins and Verne Beckwith have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month, Bell McCall missing but one. Mrs. L. Stephens, teacher.

Captain Charles V. Grindley, com-mander of the cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flag ship, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. His death occurred at Kobe, Japan, while he was enroute home. It is not yet known what was the cause of his demise. His remains will be brought to Hillsdale for interment, from which place he re-ceived his appointment to the naval academy in 1860.

A law which probably few people were aware was in existence has been brought forward by the present war. It relates to supervisors, and provides that each must make a report to the proper author-ities a full list of the names of all the male residents of his township between the ages of 18 and 45, for use in case of a draft for army service. The law has not been observed for some years, but this year some few supervisors are complying with its provisions.

According to the News the box rent at the Grass Lake postoffice has not been raised. That is where they are luckier than the patrons of the office at this place. While the rent has been raised at various offices, it has again been restored to the old rate through the intervention of the congressmen. Now, if Gen. Spalding wishes to be held in grateful remem-brance by the people in this corner of his district he had better get a move on and get the old rate restored.

The Chelsea Manufacturing Company is meeting with phenomenal success with the aluminum skirt supporter that they manufacture. They are clasp ing the waists of thousands of the fairest daugh-ters of Chicago and New York and various other places, and all pronounce them far ahead of any other skirt supporter that they have tried. The company is working to its fullest capacity and is be-hind on its orders. Here's hoping that they will soon have to enlarge the capa-city of their plant.

The following corps of teachers has been engaged for the Chelsea schools for next year: Superintendent, W. W. Gif-ford; preceptress, Miss Carrie McClaskie; first assistant, Miss Florence Bachman; second assistant, Miss Ida Webb; eighth grade, Miss H. Dora Harrington; seventh grade, Miss Mamie Fletcher; sixth grade, Miss Anna Beissel; fifth grade, Miss Elizabeth Depew; fourth grade, Miss Mary VanTyne; third grade, Miss Heman; second grade, Miss Marie Bacon; first grade, Miss Louella Townsend.

Food Commissioner Grosvenor calls the attention of proprietors of soda water fountains and dispensers of summer drinks that the use of adulterated syrups, and artificial extracts is prohibited. Through the efforts of the department this abuse has been abolished from the retail trade. The most common adulterations are pineapple, strawberry, raspberry and banana. They are manufactured with ethers, are colored and contain no part whatever of the fruits whose name they bear. Ethers are rank poisons and are injurious to health even in such small quantities as are found in these extracts. Fruit juices are easily obtained at a slightly higher cost. Violators will be vigorously prosecuted.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester, who spoke at the opera house Saturday evening upon the subject of the Philippine Islands, was greeted by a small audience, so small, in fact, that one would almost need a magnifying glass to discover it. The lecture was an interesting one in every respect, and was deserving of a full house. Chelsea audiences seem to have more of a taste for a minstrel show or an Uncle Tom's Cabin farce than for an entertain-ment of higher character. Prof. Wor-cester has twice visited the Islands in the interest of science, and told of many in-teresting occurrences. He told of the Spanish misrule in the Islands; how Weyler, who was governor-general of the Islands for four years at a salary of \$50,000 a year, but by strict economy was en-abled to make a fortune of \$5,000,000. Some of his tales of the wonders of this group of Islands are almost incredible. They have grass which grows fifteen to thirty feet tall. There are banana leaves which grow to a length of thirty inches in a single night.

The senate has confirmed the appoint-ment of W. F. Riemenschneider as post-master at this place, and he expects to take the office on July 1.

John Hindelang is nursing a sprained ankle, as the result of a horse stumbling and throwing him from a large load of furniture that he was delivering in the country.

There will be an ice cream social at the home of Philip Schweinfurth, Wednes-day evening, June 15, to be given by the Francisco Cornet Band. Everyone is in-vited and all are assured of a good time.

The body of Henry Gates was brought to this place from Jackson Monday after-noon where he died from inflammation of the brain on that day. The remains were taken to the home of J. R. Gates, a brother of the deceased, from which place the funeral was held Wednesday afternoon. The interment was at Ver-mont cemetery.

On Saturday, June 4, 1898, occurred the death of Mrs. T. W. Baldwin. The funeral was held on Monday at the home on the farm south of Chelsea, Rev. J. S. Edmunds conducting the services. The remains were interred in the Vermont cemetery. Being naturally quite frail, Mrs. Baldwin never fully recovered from the injury incurred by a fall last Decem-ber. She left her home in town and went with her husband to the farm, hoping thus to be improved, but grew gradually worse. After two weeks of failing strength she passed gently and peacefully away. She possessed a cheerful and lov-ing disposition and made many friends. She was a member of the Congregational church and a faithful and devoted christ-ian.

Acting President Hutchins, of the Uni-versity of Michigan, has written a letter to the Michigan alumni suggesting the formation of local associations in the dif-ferent counties. He says that there are few counties which do not contain alumni or matriculates of the University, and points out the value of local organizations at times when the University needs the immediate and earnest efforts of friends and supporters. To the social meetings of such organizations of the University would gladly send its representatives. President Hutchins approved of the plan recently adopted by the Macomb county society, of inviting to these meetings a number of leading citizen of the county, outside the alumni body. The letter will be published in the June number of the Alumnus.

The officials of the Michigan Central railway decided some time ago to place a watch on their employees for the pur-pose of finding out if they were in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. A "spotter" was employed and he went from one end of the line to the other. He represented himself as an organizer for a society and would talk to the em-ployees for a time and then ask them to go to a saloon and have a drink. As a result about 120 employees, principally trainmen, have been reported to the com-pany for drinking and are expecting to be discharged at any time. The order prohibiting employees of the road from drinking in saloons has been in force on the railway for the past three years.

The present war naturally brings up the question as to who under the military laws are liable to be called upon to don the uniform of a United States soldier. In Michigan the law provides that all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 years liable to military duty with the following exception: Ministers of the gos-pel, judges of the supreme, district, cir-cuit and probate courts, members and of-ficers of the legislature, all officers and guards of the state prisons, all commis-sioned officers of the state militia who have served as such fully uniformed and equipped according to law and regulat-ion for six years, and under certain other conditions. All state and county officers, (except notaries public) and all teachers engaged in public institutions and public schools.

The market has not rallied to speak of since the May deals were closed and every day shows that there is not going to be any such rally as would ordinarily follow such an unusual break. It is now too plain for contradiction that in spite of all the shortage talk of the last ten months there is actually a surplus which no one wants to carry over to the new crop at even a dollar a bushel. All grain has dropped. Wheat has stopped com-ing, but would seem to be worth 90 cents for white and 95 cents for red wheat. Rye 45 cents. Oats 27 cents. Beans 90 cents. Potatoes 50 cents. Eggs 8 cents. Butter 10 cents. Farmers are busy and no grain comes in now. There are about ten thousand bushels of wheat and rye which should come to this market, but unless there is a material rally most of it will be carried over to the new crop. There may be a rally in July when the farmers are harvesting and our elevators closed.

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

N_o 2 dare dispute Quality with SCHENK—
No guessing about values here.

HOT WEATHER CLOTHING

Every man you meet these days is loaded to the brim these days with "how it ought to be done." The very atmosphere is loaded with "theories," until you enter our store then it is facts. Pleasant facts. Profitable facts. Now we would impress upon the public the fact that we have the largest assortment of well made, best fitting, the latest styles in cut and material, of HOT WEATHER CLOTHING ever shown in Chelsea. There is not a shoddy made garment in the entire lot. Every garment is made upon honor, and will please all, both in material, cut, make and style. We are offering

Men's Alpaca Coats \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Men's Serge Coats and Vests, in blue, brown and gray from \$3.50 to \$6.00.

Crash Suits, every garment is well made and best to fit at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per suit.

STRAW HATS

For every one. All kinds and styles. Prices lower than ever.

Men's and Boy's Crash Hats, the largest stock in Chelsea to select from and the prices range from 25c to \$1.00.

Ladies' and Childrens' Crash hats and caps 25c to \$1.00.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Ladies' and Misses' Ribbed Summer Underwear, every garment is well made and we are offering them at

5c, 10c, 15c and 25c per garment.

Men's Balbriggan underwear. This the best bargain ever offered in Chelsea and we are offering them at

25 cents per garment.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In our Dry Goods Department we have some of the most seasonable and rarest bargains ever offered in Chelsea. Every article we offer in this department is of this season's manufacture and styles and we have just received them. These goods were bought cheap and we shall sell them accordingly.

2 Bales of Regular 7c sheeting at 5c.

1 case Canton Cord Organdies, ordinarily sold at 10c, our price 5 cents,

Regular 15c Organdies, all this season's styles at 10 cents

1 case best quality, fast colors, Turkey Red Prints 4c.

Palm Leaf Fans 1 cent each.

SUMMER CORSETS

Summer Corsets sold every where from 35 cents 39 cents. Our price for the next two weeks 25 cents.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

WISE OR OTHERWISE!



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

Groceries, Provisions,

Teas, Coffees, Spices,

Flour, Feed and Hay,

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

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

H. L. WOOD & CO.

BRUSHES.

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

JOHN FARRELL'S
PURE FOOD STORE.

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

WE OFFER THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE

of eatables, both staple and fancy in Chelsea.

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

WE ARE SELLING:

Jackson Gem Flour at 80 cent per sack.

Spot Cash Flour at 75 cents per sack.

Gold Medal Flour at 90 per sack.

Granulated Sugar 18 pounds for \$1.00.

Best Dairy Butter in Crocks at 12c per pound.

Good Baking Molasses at 25c per gallon.

Strawberries, Asparagus, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Radishes, Onions, Pineapples, Oranges.

Bananas at low prices.

FREEMAN'S

KOAL

AT

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Having purchased the Glazier Stove Com-pany's Coal business we shall continue to supply the people of Chelsea with KOAL AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Chelsea Manufacturing Co.,
Office near Depot.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

GIVE UP YUKON ROAD

CANADIANS ABANDON STICKEEN RIVER RAILWAY.

Laying of the First Rails Into Alaska Left to the American-British Syndicate—Death-Dealing Tornado Sweeps Through DeKalb County, Missouri.

Railroad Project Abandoned.

News comes from Vancouver, B. C., that McKenzie & Mann, who were to build the Stickeen River Railroad to Lake Teslin, opening an all Canadian-Yukon road, have abandoned the scheme and will recall the engineers and workmen who were sent up the Stickeen two months ago. They are said to have given notice that owing to the defeat of their subsidy bill at Ottawa they do not wish to proceed with their contract with the British Columbia Government, which has offered them a mileage subsidy. The building of the first railroad into the Yukon country will thus be left to the American-British syndicate, which, under Engineer Hawkins' management, is starting the Skagway-Lake Bennett railroad across the White Pass. A courier reached Lake Labarge from Dawson two weeks ago with news that the miners will pay fair prices for such luxuries as canned beef, vegetables and dried fruits to the prospectors who reach the Klondike first with supplies. The food supply at Dawson consists of flour, bacon and sugar, of which the miners are weary. A courier was sent out to induce the advance guard of the incoming prospectors to push forward with the provisions now so badly needed. Dawson restaurants can furnish any variety of food for \$10 a meal. For six weeks their boarders have had only two meals a day.

Missouri Tornado Kills Four.

The cyclone that tore through a section of DeKalb County, Missouri, did an immense amount of damage and caused the loss of four lives, besides the serious and possibly fatal injury of many other persons. The dead are the wife and three children of Calvin Smith, residing eight miles northwest of Marville. The Smith residence was completely destroyed and all the occupants perished.

Standing of the Clubs.

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

W. L.					
Cincinnati	27	9	Chicago	18	19
Cleveland	25	13	Philadelphia	16	17
Boston	24	14	Brooklyn	13	20
Baltimore	19	13	Washington	11	24
New York	21	15	Louisville	12	27
Pittsburg	19	10	St. Louis	10	25

NEWS NUGGETS.

Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, is dead.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant has been chosen president of the Women's National War Relief Association.

The Boston book publishing firm of Estes & Lauriat has dissolved partnership, and will form two distinct firms.

Cripple Creek gold output for May was 344 tons, worth \$1,254,450. This is in excess of any previous month's record. The ore shows an improvement in value.

Tobias Van Stronburg, 70 years old, known throughout the United States as the mad lover of Jenny Lind, the famous singer, died in a wretched hotel at Glasgow, N. Y.

Prince Koung, president of the Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese foreign office), is dead and the Emperor has issued a proclamation ordering the Chinese court to go into mourning for a stated period.

Col. Wm. A. Stone, of Allegheny, the Quay candidate, was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention in Pennsylvania. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, was a good second.

A conflagration at Peshawar, India, which was not mastered for twenty-four hours, destroyed 4,000 houses, doing damage to the amount of about four crores of rupees (about \$20,000,000). This is supposed to be the record fire of India.

A terrific explosion occurred in the tar-paper factory of Tobias New & Co., on East 10th street, New York, in which a number of persons were seriously injured. The entire plant was wrecked and thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done. No one was killed.

A line fence dispute caused the death of Farmer James Kilgore and County Commissioner Samuel Burges, near Muscadine, Ala. Burges had built a fence enclosing a strip of land Kilgore claimed. Kilgore undertook to tear it down, when a fight ensued and both were fatally shot.

Captain Waters, the owner of San Miguel Island, off the California coast, has made the discovery that this bit of land was never ceded to Mexico by Spain. By some oversight it was omitted from the list of islands given up when Mexican independence was acknowledged. As soon as he learned this fact, Captain Waters hastened to his little island, hoisted the American flag and took formal possession in the name of the United States.

Mail advices received from Australia contain a brief account of the cannibal outrage in New Guinea. A number of native prisoners held at Mombare escaped and fled to the bush tribes in that neighborhood. The fugitives gathered a strong force and returned to Mombare. They attacked a peaceful village below the police camp, whose people they suspected of treachery, and carried off all the women. They captured and killed eighteen men, ten of whom they ate.

W. J. Bryan has declined appointment to a colonelcy with Missouri volunteers, tendered by the Governor of that State, and says he is determined to remain with his Nebraska regiment.

Judge Lumpkin appointed Henry Wellhouse temporary receiver for the Moody & Brewster Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods of Atlanta, Ga.

Fifteen desperate convicts in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, mutinied and succeeded in escaping after overpowering three guards. They were pursued and their leader, James Magrath, was shot.

CAVE DWELLERS OF ALASKA.

Queer People Who Inhabit King's Island in the Bering Sea.

A race of cave dwellers live on a small island off the Alaskan coast. It is King's Island, in Bering Sea, due south of Cape Prince of Wales. There is only one village there, and this has a population of 200. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States agent of education in Alaska, says that it is one of the most remarkable settlements in America, yet few people know of its existence.

King's Island is about a mile in length, and is a mass of basalt rock which rises perpendicularly out of the sea to a height of from 700 to 1,000 feet. At the south side this is cleft in two by a deep ravine which is filled by a huge permanent snow bank. High up on the west side of the ravine is the village of Ouk-iyak, which consists of about forty dwellings, partly hollowed out of the cliff and built up outside with stone walls. Across the top of these walls are laid large drift wood poles, over these are placed hides, and over the hides grass and dirt. The houses are entered by a tunnel which runs along underneath, sometimes for a distance of fifteen feet, and ends under a hole—eighteen inches in diameter—in the floor of the room above. This is the front door of the establishment. The tunnel is so low that it is necessary to stoop, and often to crawl, the entire length of it.

In summer these houses generally become too damp to live in. The people then erect another dwelling on top; this is a tent of walrus hide, which is stretched over a wooden frame and guyed to the rocks by ropes to prevent its being blown off into the sea. These tents allow of a room about ten or fifteen feet square, and entered by means of an oval hole in the hide about two feet above the floor. A narrow platform two feet wide runs along outside of the door and leads back to the hill. These platforms are often fifteen or twenty feet above the winter dwelling below.

At the other side of the deep ravine, at the base of the cliff, is a huge cavern into which the sea dashes. At the back of this is a large bank of perpetual snow. The cave dwellers use this as a storehouse. They dig rooms in the snow and store their provisions, which freeze solid and keep the year round, for the temperature in the snow never rises above 32 degrees.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The Prolific Life of Alaska.

John Muir, who has summered and wintered in the Alaskan lands, says in the Atlantic: Nowhere on my travels so far have I seen so much warm-blooded rejoicing life as in this grand Arctic reservation by so many regarded as desolate. Not alone are there whales in abundance along the shores, and innumerable seals, walrus, and white bears, but great herds of reindeer on the tundras, and wild sheep, foxes, hares, lemmings, whistling marmots and birds. Perhaps more birds are born here than in any other region of equal extent on the continent. Not only do strong-winged hawks, eagles and water fowl, to whom the length of the continent is only a pleasant excursion, come up here every summer in great numbers, but also many short-winged warblers, thrushes and finches, to rear their young in safety, re-enforced the plant bloom with their plumage and sweeten the wilderness with song, flying all the way, some of them, from Florida, Mexico and Central America. In this going so far north they are only going home, for they were born here, and only go South to spend the winter months as New-Englanders go to Florida. Sweet-voiced troubadours, they sing in orange groves and vine-clad magnolia woods in winter, in thickets of dwarf birch and alder in summer, and sing and chatter more or less all the way back and forth, keeping the whole country glad. Oftentimes in New England just as the last snow patches are melting, and the sap in the maples begins to flow, the blessed wanderers may be heard about orchards and the edges of fields, where they have stopped to glean a scanty meal, not tarrying long, knowing they have far to go. Tracing the footsteps of spring, they arrive in their tundra homes in June or July, and set out on their return journeys in September, or as soon as their families are able to fly well.

The Origin of Tally-Ho.
As quail a mixture of words and interjectional cries as I have met with in an old French cyclopedia of 1763, which gives a minute description of the hunter's craft and prescribes exactly what is to be cried to the hounds in all possible contingencies of the chase. If the creatures understand grammar and syntax the language could not be more accurately arranged for their ears. Sometimes we have what seem pure interjectional cries. Thus, to encourage the hounds to work, the huntsman is to call to them "Ha halle, halle, halle!" while to bring them up before they are uncoupled it is prescribed that he shall call "Hau, hau," or "Hau, taunt!" and when they are uncoupled it is to change his cry to "Hau la y la y la yau!" a call which suggests the Norman origin of the English tally-ho.—Primitive Culture.

Commercial Travelers in Germany.
Germany has about 60,000 commercial travelers on the road 200 days a year. Their expenditure in hotels is estimated at \$150,000 a day, or \$45,000,000 a year.

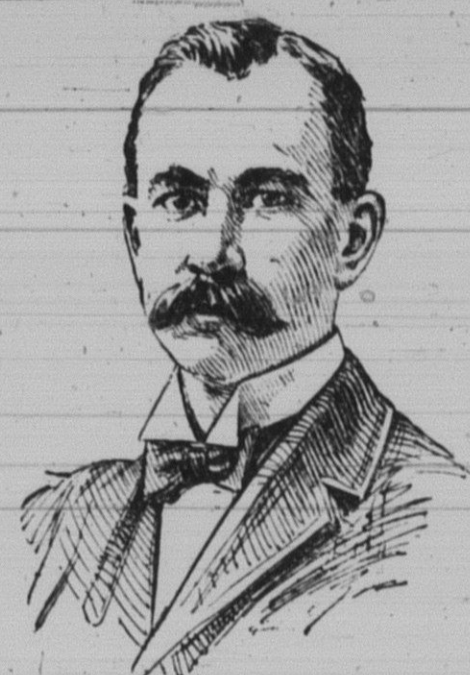
In time, people become so accustomed to outrages that they pay no attention to them.

When looking for lodgings a man must either inquire within or go without.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION

THE Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha has been thrown open and all the world is invited to see the great and varied resources of the great West. The culmination of the work of the past eighteen months has been reached and all is now ready for inspection.

It was a second past noon, Wednesday, when the wheels in Machinery Hall commenced to turn. President McKinley pressed a button in Washington and made the connection which started the machinery in motion. In an instant fifty bands sent forth sweet music, but were almost drowned by the cheers from thousands of



GURDON W. WATTLES.

throats. Flags waved everywhere. As there was a lull in the cheers the great chimneys in the dome of the Federal Building clanged out their greeting, and every musical instrument on the grounds changed its notes and "Columbia" stirred the vast multitude to its very center. This was the conclusion of the dedicatory exercises.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the civic parade started from the city to the grounds. It was five miles long, and hundreds of uniformed secret societies from Nebraska and the adjacent States were

winged and draped, is the principal exterior adornment of this building. In each of the twin buildings there are six galleries, two large and four small, for the hanging of the works of art. Every available inch of space on the walls has been allotted, and it has been found necessary to curtail the offerings.

The arch of States, the main entrance to the exposition grounds, is between the fine arts building and the structure devoted to displays classified under the liberal arts. Symbolical statuary is the exterior adornment of this building, "Prosperity," supported by "Labor" and "Integrity," being the features.

Next in order on the south side of the lagoon is the mines and mining building, in which are shown specimens of the riches that honeycomb the mountains of Colorado, Montana, Nevada and their sister States. The architecture is of the Greek Ionic order, the interior lighted by a circular dome 150 feet in circumference. Last on the southern side of the lagoon is the auditorium building for the use of the great assemblages of the exposition, the concerts by the monster choruses and the performances of the musical masterpieces by organizations such as the Apollo Club of Chicago. The building is attractive in architectural design and has a seating capacity of 5,000.

Agriculture has the first place on the north side of the lagoon adjoining the government building. Adjoining it is the administration building. Manufactures is the next link in this great arena of the arts and sciences. To the top of E. ROSEWATER, the crowning group of the Publicity of statuary on this and Promotion Bureau, building the distance is 85 feet. The exterior decorations are typical of the title of the building, 12 magnificent statues surrounding the main entrance.

Most attractive of all the displays is housed in the electrical building, which adjoins manufactures. Here the latest and most ingenious of the products of American inventive brain are shown. The exhibits are not confined to America, but, of course, her citizens lead as they always

have done in devising man's means of making life more worth the living.

Around the lagoon on all of its four sides are pillars 15 feet high and about the same distance apart, each surmounted by a stud of a dozen incandescent lights. There are at least a hundred of these pillars, with 1,000 lights in all. These, added to the arc lights and incandescents studding the fronts of the buildings that line the lagoon, and the radiance shed from the windows of the buildings at night, make the court of honor at Omaha's exposition a feature of magnificent beauty and grandeur.

The boys and girls' building, the last on the north side of the lagoon, is really the woman's building of the exposition. It is 100 feet square and in its center a hall is provided for lectures and entertainments, interesting to mothers and instructive to the little ones. The building is named for the boys and girls of the West because

SOME OMAHA EXPOSITION VIEWS.



VIEW WEST FROM TOBOGGAN. VIEW NORTHEAST FROM WEST DOME OF FINE ARTS BUILDING. VIEW SOUTHWEST FROM WEST DOME OF FINE ARTS BUILDING.

represented. The entire city was decorated with flags and patriotic streamers, and the streets through which the column paraded were like a sea of the red, white and blue. President Gurdon W. Wattles in a carriage led the procession, followed by the directors and other officers of the exposition. The Marine Band of Washington led all music societies. A military display of 10,000 troops was expected, but the soldiers having been called away to fight the battles of their country, this feature had to be dropped.

In the great auditorium, Dr. Samuels, of St. Louis, assisted by a number of other prominent clergymen, delivered the official prayer. Nearly every exhibit was in place, and no half finished buildings or scaffolding were left to mar the beauty of the surroundings. More than a thousand men were engaged night and day on the grounds the past ten days in order that the exposition might be opened in its completeness.

Something of the Big Show.

Omaha's exposition is not a Chicago World's Fair in magnitude, but it is in its magnificence. The grounds are a paradise of beauty and the buildings are magnificent in appearance. For the good results achieved the people of this city and State owe much to the president of the fair, Gurdon W. Wattles, and to his able corps of assistants, both men and women.

One of the pleasing features of the grounds is the beautiful lagoon into which the purified water of the Missouri River has been turned. At the western end of the lagoon is the Government building, a notable example of the Ionic style of architecture. It overlooks the entire lagoon, its main buildings being topped by a massive dome, surmounted by a heroic figure of "Liberty Enlightening the World." It is built in three sections and is 504 feet in length. The torch held aloft by "Liberty" is 178 feet from the ground. Immediately in front of this building is the water mirror built in the form of a trefoil, its ground edges being surrounded by an attractive peristyle.

Skirting the lagoon on the southern side are four of the main buildings of the exposition. On its northern side are three more and the smaller building devoted to the use of the boys and girls who come to see the West's great show. First on the southern side and adjoining the Government building is the structure devoted to exhibits of the fine arts, twin structures, each 90 by 130 feet, separated by a court inclosed by a peristyle. "Fame," female

have done in devising man's means of making life more worth the living.

Around the lagoon on all of its four sides are pillars 15 feet high and about the same distance apart, each surmounted by a stud of a dozen incandescent lights. There are at least a hundred of these pillars, with 1,000 lights in all. These, added to the arc lights and incandescents studding the fronts of the buildings that line the lagoon, and the radiance shed from the windows of the buildings at night, make the court of honor at Omaha's exposition a feature of magnificent beauty and grandeur.

The boys and girls' building, the last on the north side of the lagoon, is really the woman's building of the exposition. It is 100 feet square and in its center a hall is provided for lectures and entertainments, interesting to mothers and instructive to the little ones. The building is named for the boys and girls of the West because

Joseph Ringi.



Wheelman who won the Chicago road race on Memorial Day.

they contributed the money to pay for its construction. The exhibits includes displays of fancy work for the women and pictures and objects of interest for the school children.

Another interesting building of the exposition is that for the housing of the transportation exhibit. Open air spaces are allotted for the display of agricultural implements in operation, farm fences, pumps and windmills. Plenty of ground space is set aside for the poultry coops, and small buildings are erected for the apiary and dairy displays. Several acres are given over to the dis-



ADMINISTRATION ARCH.

play and explanation of methods and devices for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West and lectures by practical men to the farmer, telling them how to supplement nature with the devices and methods born of man's brain and thus secure greater results from the soil they cultivate.

An interesting feature of the fair will be "old soldiers' week," designed to be held during the week that President McKinley will attend the exposition. The exposition will close Nov. 1.

Command Offered W. J. Bryan.

Gov. Stephens of Missouri wired William J. Bryan tendering him the colonelcy of a regiment of volunteers. Mr. Bryan replied, stating that he appreciated the honor, but that there was a prospect that his regiment would be accepted, and he felt that his first duty was to the Nebraska boys.

To Increase Navy.

The Government has begun preliminary work on the largest program of naval construction ever attempted by this country. The naval board has reached an agreement on every salient feature of designs and bids will be immediately invited and contracts awarded for the construction of three first-class battleships,

four harbor defense monitors and thirty torpedo boats, to be begun just as soon as shipbuilders are willing to undertake the work.

Steamer Pedro a Rich Prize.

The steamer Pedro, which was captured by the New York off Havana on April 21, was appraised at \$200,000 by the naval board.

The Senate continued its consideration of the war revenue bill through its session of Friday, completing everything but the bond provision and the amendments proposed by the Democrats to take its place. The speech of the day was made by Mr. Butler (Populist) of North Carolina. The House, practically without debate, passed the urgency deficiency bill providing for emergency expenses of the army and navy departments incident to the war.

Directed Court Amusements.
Down to the reign of Henry VIII. and occasionally since, a "Lord of Misrule" was appointed to direct the amusements of the English court during the holidays. He presided over the festivities, prepared the games, directed the sports, and saw that the court was kept properly amused during Christmas week. The office was considered highly honorable, and the "Lord of Misrule" was generally some wealthy nobleman who was willing to spend money lavishly in promoting the gayeties of the court. It is of record that during the reign of Elizabeth, Essex, as "Lord of Misrule," spent in one Christmas season \$15,000 of his own money on the court games.

A Mystery.
"How long did you know your wife before you married her, Grims?"
"Not a minute. Don't know her yet. Never will know her."

Weight of the Average Baby.
The average baby boy weighs seven pounds and the dear little new girl a trifle over six pounds. When they have attained the full development of manhood they should weigh twenty times as much as at birth. That will make the average voter balance 140 pounds and his gentle sister 125 pounds. Mr. Baby, if he can be induced to stand up straight, will measure one foot eight inches, and Miss Baby one foot six inches in height on her birthday.



CONGRESS

Soon after the Senate convened on Friday Mr. Carter reported from the Military Affairs Committee a bill providing for a second assistant Secretary of War to be named by the President, and to receive a salary of \$4,000. The bill was passed. Discussion of the war revenue measure was then resumed, and speeches were made by Messrs. Teller of Colorado, Nelson of Minnesota, Cockrell of Missouri and Gorman of Maryland. These measures were passed: Donating a condemned cannon to the thirty-second national encampment, G. A. R.; providing for a survey of the harbor at Sheboygan, Wis., and extending the time for the completion of the Fort Smith and Western Railroad. In the House a yeas and nays vote was taken upon the bill to amend the internal revenue law relating to bondage and outage periods of distilled spirits. The bill passed, 132 to 65.

Most of the day Saturday was spent by the Senate in discussion of the war revenue bill, several Senators being heard upon different features of the measure. A proposition was made to vote upon the amendment offered by Mr. Gorman of Maryland limiting the excise tax upon railroad, steamboat, electric light, telephone, express and other corporations to those whose gross receipts exceed \$250,000 annually and making the tax one-half of 1 per cent. Mr. Aldrich moved to lay upon the table the amendment offered by the committee for which Mr. Gorman's amendment was intended as a substitute. This brought on the most important vote yet taken in the Senate upon the bill. The vote resulted in yeas 41, nays 27.

The Senate remained in secret legislative session for three hours on Tuesday. The entire time was given to a rather free discussion of the Hawaiian question based on a motion declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the question of annexation should not be discussed in open session. At the conclusion of the debate the Senate voted yeas 20 to 10 to pursue the subject further except behind closed doors. Consideration of the pending war revenue measure was continued in open session, but no real headway was made. The House passed a bill authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across Lake St. Francis, near Lake City, Ark. A concurrent resolution, directing the commission now codifying the criminal laws to prepare and submit a code of civil law and procedure for Alaska, was also approved. A number of private bills were passed and the House, in committee of the whole, passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep open during June and July this year such life-saving stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts as he might deem advisable.

Wednesday's session of the House was given to the consideration and passage of a bill called up by Mr. Jenkins (Rep.) of Wisconsin to remove all political disabilities incurred by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. The debate gave rise to notable speeches from Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio and Mr. Settle (Dem.) of Kentucky, upon the obliteration of all section feeling and the reality at last of a reunited country. Incidental to the debate several members reviewed the conclusion that a member of Congress could not hold simultaneously a military and civil office. Upon its passage the bill received a unanimous vote. Marked progress was made by the Senate toward the final disposition of the war revenue measure. The committee amendments on nearly sixty pages of the bill were passed upon. The interest of the session centered in the action taken upon the amendment of Mr. Gorman (Dem.) of Maryland, levying a tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all corporations doing a business exceeding \$250,000 a year. By a direct vote upon it the amendment was rejected—27 to 34. The Gorman amendment so modified that it levies a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. on all corporations engaged in the refining of sugar or petroleum was passed: Yeas, 33; nays, 26.

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PLAYING THE PENALTY



CHAPTER XIV. (Continued.)

"But how on earth—"
"You must to-night write Stephen. State in your letter that a change of climate might be the means of restoring Janette to health, and urge him, if she is able to bear the journey, to send her to you at once. I will speedily follow your letter to Chicago, bearing with me a letter of introduction from you; for I never met your brother. If I find your niece alive and not beyond the hope of recovery, she shall be saved. I will have her brought to you in a week's time. If she is unable to bear the journey, I will take other steps. Leave that to my judgment."
"Doctor, you are firm in your convictions. I will write Stephen at once; but why not state in the letter that Dr. Strong, my family physician, will visit Chicago and take charge of Janette on her Southern trip? Better yet, why not include all in your letter of introduction?"
"By no means must you state that Dr. Strong will visit Chicago with any such intent, nor that he will visit Chicago at all—else of a surety I might not find Janette alive."
"Then the other course?"
"My plan is best. I prefer that your brother receive your letter. He will submit it to the widow. She will protest that the journey would certainly prove fatal to Janette."
"Perhaps this Dr. Hewitt will be of the same opinion."
"Leave that to me. Of course the matter will be mentioned to your niece. It may be decided that she will visit you as soon as she is able to travel. She will never be able if the widow remains her nurse. No, sir, she will only leave your brother's house a corpse."
"I submit to your will, doctor, in all matters pertaining to this affair."
"I have it. I will bring both girls. Janette, you say, is the elder. That plan will be far the better."
"Why, certainly, that plan would probably be necessary in order to accomplish my object. We shall be glad to have them here. They will not get away soon."
"Now there is another matter," said the doctor, "about the past of Elinor Kellogg."
"We know nothing save that she was the widow Newberry of Charleston, South Carolina, before my brother married her."
"He did."
"She became the wife of Richard Newberry in Norfolk on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1833."
"Impossible! Why, she was a girl in short dresses then."
"No; she was eighteen years of age. She is over forty now."
"How did you ascertain all of these facts, doctor?"
"You know how culpable I felt after Andrew's death. I determined to learn more of Elinor Kellogg. I placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Sellers. He traced Newberry and wife. Will you make a statement of your experience, Mr. Sellers?"
"Oh, I simply visited Charleston and took a back trail, as it were. I traced the Newberry man and wife to Augusta, next to Savannah, thence to New Orleans, then to Memphis, Nashville, Baltimore and New York in the order named. From New York Newberry and wife sailed for Europe. It was difficult to find the trail after their return; but I found it at last, and it eventually led me to Norfolk. Newberry was a sporting man and follower of horse racing, or it would have been a more difficult matter."
"I judge so," remarked Amos.
"I found several in Norfolk who had a remembrance of Newberry. I visited the court house and inspected the register of marriage licenses granted. I found one printed on the twenty-seventh of February, 1833, authorizing the marriage of Richard Newberry and Elinor Clifford."
"So that was her maiden name—Clifford. She was always reticent as to her past, I think. At least I was unaware until now as to what name she bore prior to becoming the wife of Newberry."
"The registrar searched for and found the license granted," continued the detective. "The document had been filed by the justice of the peace who had performed the ceremony on the date that the license was granted. His signature had been affixed to the same. It stood there in bold letters, though somewhat faded—John R. Little, J. P. The names of two witnesses to the ceremony appeared, 'Monzo Rush' and 'O. L. Holmes.' The magistrate, Little, had been dead some years. Rush had disappeared. Holmes succeeded in finding. He remembered distinctly all the circumstances. Stated that the marriage took place in the justice's private office, and that, as he was passing, he was called in to witness the ceremony. He was slightly acquainted with Newberry, but had never before beheld Elinor Clifford. He stated, however, that she was a very beautiful young woman."
"I can well believe that," said Amos.
"It was not a difficult task to trace Newberry back to the date of his birth; but it was an entirely different matter with regard to Elinor Clifford. I was unable to trace her history one hour into the past from the time when, with Newberry, she stood before the justice."
"Strange, very strange!" exclaimed Amos, who was again mixing the todies. "That name—Clifford—I should suppose that would have aided you."
"Well, it did lead me to discover more than I dreamed existed. Yes, two Elinor Cliffords; but neither was the Elinor whom I was tracing."
"So you gave it up?" said Amos, as he sipped his toddy.
"I returned and reported to the doctor the progress that I had made. I had no desire to give the matter up, but one thing was now absolutely necessary to insure further success—I must have a photograph of Elinor Kellogg. I was unable to obtain one."
"You remember, Amos," remarked Dr. Strong, "my calling one evening and inquiring if any member of your family had

a photograph of Andrew's widow?"
"Yes, doctor, I do. I have no recollection of ever having seen a photograph of Elinor—not even in the home of Andrew. It seems strange, too, particularly as she is a very handsome woman."
"That is it," said the doctor. "One would naturally suppose she would have had a dozen in her album, and in as many different poses; certainly that your family would have several."
"Not one," Amos said thoughtfully.
"Well, I had already expended something like twelve hundred dollars on the case, and as everything seemed to be moving smoothly in Stephen's family, I concluded that we would suspend further operations for a while."
"Twelve hundred dollars! But why, doctor, did you not call on me for funds? You should not have expended a dollar in the matter."
"Feeling as you did then," was the physician's answer, "you would not have cared to take any part in the matter. I felt it a duty. I believed murder would follow the advent of that woman into your brother's family."
"And now?"
"I propose to take Sellers with me to Chicago. He may be able to take up the broken threads of over two years ago and ascertain more of the past life of Elinor Kellogg, if he accomplishes nothing else. It may be necessary, furthermore, to have him within reach."
"Can you go, Mr. Sellers?" asked Amos.
"Oh, yes, I will go. And while there, I may be able to work for that reward offered by the express company."
"I hope you will win it," said Mr. Kellogg.
"We will leave you now," the doctor said, rising from his chair. "Be sure and write and mail that letter to-night. Mr. Sellers and myself will take the 11 a. m. train to-morrow. We shall arrive in Chicago but a few hours after Stephen has received the letter. I will call in the morning for the letter of introduction. State in it that I was called to Chicago on business and will accompany his daughters to your home. Come, Sellers. Good night, Amos."
"Doctor, I will give you a check for the expenses of this trip. Wait."
"It is unnecessary. The expense is a matter for after consideration. If I am right in my conclusions, the Chicago banker will be glad to defray all bills. If I am not, I am willing to stand the loss."
"But I insist."
"Oh, well, we will talk about that in the morning. However it turns out, I shall never become reconciled to Andrew Kellogg's death. Half the time I feel like a criminal."
"I shall see you before you take the train, Mr. Sellers."
"Yes, I will call during the morning. I think you have received letters from Elinor Kellogg?"
"Certainly."
"I would like one of them, or some part of it. It may be of no use to me, but there have been times when a sample of handwriting has helped me greatly. Good night."
After his visitors had departed, Amos wrote the desired letter to his brother, which he sent at once to be mailed.
He next wrote the letter of introduction which the physician was to take with him. Then, taking his check book from the desk, he filled out a check payable to Sellers for two hundred dollars.
"It will never do for Dr. Strong to be bearing all these expenses," he remarked. "He feels so culpable over the death of Andrew that he would expend his last dollar to unmask Elinor if she is guilty."
A few minutes later, when Mr. Kellogg joined the other members of his family, he informed them that he had written his brother inviting his nieces to visit them as soon as possible, and that, if Janette was equal to the journey, they might look for them in the near future.
"Oh, papa," said Agnes, the elder daughter, "I am so glad! If Janette can only come, we will take the best of care of her."
Amos bent and kissed the glowing cheek of his daughter, remarking:
"If she is not here within ten days, my child, I fear you will never see her."
"What is her ailment, husband?" asked his wife.
"Gastric inflammation of the stomach, her physician pronounces it."
"Why, the same malady that killed poor Andrew?"
"The same, the very same," said Amos, as he shaded his eyes with the evening paper.

CHAPTER XV.

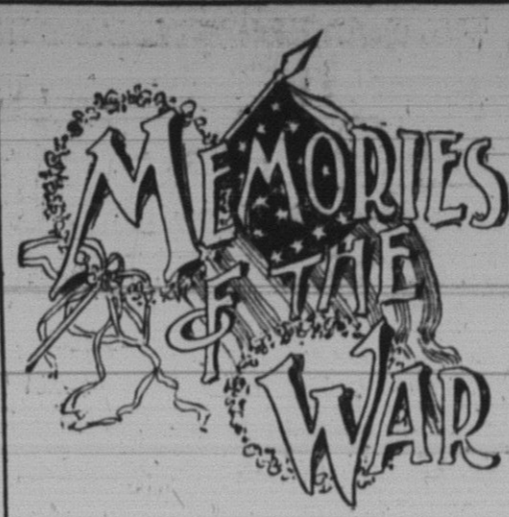
On the morning of the seventeenth of July, while Stephen Kellogg and family, aside from Janette and Laura, were seated at the breakfast table, Thomas entered the dining-room with the early mail.
"Ah, here is a letter from Amos," said the banker. "I will first read that. I know my brother sympathizes with me over Janette's illness. I can see that Dr. Hewitt is at his wit's end. I almost fear that we shall lose Janette."
"Oh, my dear Stephen, it cannot be!" moaned the widow. "Janette is so young that she will surely rally."
"Ah, Elinor, you doubtless had hope in Andrew's case until the very last, and yet he died. Why, Amos urges me to send both of my daughters to him at once. He states that a change of climate and the ocean air might be the means of fully restoring Janette to health."
"He does not realize how low the poor child is," said the widow. "In her condition it would be impossible. Your daughter would not survive the journey. Here there is a prospect for her recovery. Remember that with a like ailment, Andrew died in Wilmington."
"True! For a malady of this kind, I doubt if a change of climate would avail. And in any case, I fear my brother's invitation comes too late."
"Laura might visit her Southern cousins."
"What, and leave the entire burden of nursing Janette to you, dear? I could never consent to that. But Laura could not be prevailed upon to leave the city while Janette is so low."
"Caring for her is no burden to me, Stephen."
"Oh, I am well aware that you do not consider it such. But Laura would not go South unless Janette accompanied her. That being so, the matter is ended."
"I think, father," observed Robert, "that it would be well to submit the matter to Dr. Hewitt. He may decide that Janette is equal to the journey. You know she could be made as comfortable

in a sleeping car as she now is in her room. There would be but two transfers, one at Baltimore for the Chesapeake steamer, the other at Portsmouth."
"Oh, I will speak to the doctor in regard to the matter, but I feel certain he would deem it unwise."
"If he is at his wit's end, as you state, with regard to her case, he may think any change would be well. I am ready to accompany my sisters South. Something should be done to save Janette's life."
"God grant that something may be done, my son; but I much fear that you will never accompany Janette South. Why, here is a letter for Laura. It bears the Wilmington postmark. I presume it is from one of Amos' daughters."
"Agnes, probably," observed the widow. A few minutes later Mr. Kellogg entered the room of the invalid, where he found Janette in tears, and his elder daughter with moist eyes, striving to rekindle the spark of hope in her bosom.
The banker strove to put on a cheerful appearance and aid in the task; but it was with poor success.
He motioned Laura into the hall as he left the room, and gave her her uncle's letter with the remark:
"Perhaps, Laura, dear, you had best not make Janette acquainted with its contents. I fear it is too late; it would but pain her."
Tears were tracing their way down the banker's cheeks as he descended the stairs. The widow, under-removed them with her handkerchief, as she kissed him good-by at the outer door.
"Too late! My brother's letter comes too late," moaned the despairing father as he entered his carriage.
Earl had taken his departure while Mr. Kellogg was on the floor above; but Robert remained, and soon after his father left the house he ascended the stairs. He found Laura yet in the hall, reading her cousin's letter.
"Oh, Robert," she sobbed, "if but two months ago we had received this letter! If but two months since we had left Chicago, this might not have been. Janette might have been saved. But now—"
"It may not yet be too late, Laura," the young man said. "Did father inform you of the request of Uncle Amos?"
"Yes, brother, and here is a letter from Cousin Agnes, urging me to bring Janette to home. Oh, if we could but go!"
"Does Janette know of these urgent invitations?"
"No, Robert; father thinks she could not bear the journey. He deemed it unwise for me to acquaint her with the contents of the letters."
"I favor your going, and at once. I am prepared to accompany you. Father will consult Dr. Hewitt in regard to the matter, and I also will see him. If he regards Janette's case as hopeless here, I do not see how her removal could be unwise."
"It would be terrible should she not survive the journey."
"We would be with her, sister, and all attention that can be bestowed upon her here we could bestow on her during the journey."
"Why, brother, could not Dr. Hewitt accompany us?"
"He could; but she does not seem to thrive under the doctor's care. I wish to see a complete change in regard to our sister's treatment."
"Papa thinks that no physician equals Dr. Hewitt."
"I know. I also have all faith in our good friend; but am not satisfied with his treatment of Janette's case. I must go now. Say nothing to sister until I return."
"I shall not. I wonder what aunt will say about the matter."
"That the journey would prove fatal to Janette. She has already said so. She feels that it is too late. But that does not alter my determination."
An hour later when Robert entered his father's office, he found him in consultation with Dr. Hewitt.
The physician's face wore a very grave expression.
"I do not think," he said as the young man approached the desk at which the two men were seated, "that Janette would survive the journey. I also doubt if she would derive any benefit from the transfer should she do so."
"Robert," said his father, "you hear what the doctor says—it is too late."
"But, doctor, do you see any hope for my sister if she remains here?"
"I must confess," replied the physician, "that I see very little. The case has completely baffled my skill."
"Then, doctor, there would be no risk."
At this moment the door of the office was opened and the porter ushered Dr. Strong into the apartment.
(To be continued.)

Why You "See Stars."

If a man falls so as to strike his head violently on the floor or on the pavement, or if he gets a blow over his eye he is said to "see stars." The cause of this curious phenomenon is found in a peculiarity of the optic nerve. The function of that nerve is to convey to the brain the impression of light. It recognizes nothing in the world but light. It is susceptible to no other impression, or, if acted upon by any other agent, it communicates to the brain the intelligence of the presence of that agent by sending along its fiber flashes of light only. Irritate this nerve with a probe or other instrument, and it conveys no sensation of pain, but simply that of luminous sparks. The pain of the blow on the eye or the fall on the head is realized through the nerves of general sensation; but, insusceptible to pain or other feeling, the optic nerve sends to the brain its report of the shock by flashes, sparks and "stars."
William Dean Howells' Father.
The father of the novelist emigrated to Ohio half a century and more ago, and then used this formula to get rid of an intrusive visitor, who had worn out his welcome. He would be called out on some business and would say to the guest:
"I suppose you will not be here when I return, so I wish you good-by."
This was not bad, except in comparison with the superb stratagem ascribed to Gerrit Smith in such emergencies—as that he used to say in his family prayer after breakfast:
"May the Lord bless Father Jones, who leaves us on the 10 o'clock train this morning." "Brother Jones" always left. Saturday Evening Post.

In Hungary there are thousands of villages and hundreds of small towns without a doctor within ten miles.



MEMORIES OF THE WAR

The Empty Sleeve.
The empty sleeve of a veteran old Little Bright Eyes was peeping in. Seeking in vain through its every fold, And wondering over the void within.
Most strange coincidence, far away The thoughts of the veteran sadly hung. Over events of a memorized day. When heads bent low and hearts were wrong.
Once again he feels the patriot fire Which a Lincoln stirred and a Grant upbore. To throttle the power of rebellious ire—Bred from a "cause" which is cause no more.
Only he and his comrades know (Like a never-to-be-forgotten dirge) Of the horrors of war and the seed they sow—Of the prison pen and its lasting scourge.
Once again in danger, his native land, Oppression braves and its baneful harm—Now crippled and old, yet he'd raise his hand And for liberty's sake give the other arm!—Cleveland Leader.

Cupid in War Times.

I SUPPOSE this generation thinks that war was grim-visaged all of the time. Not so.
More love letters were exchanged during those four years, it is safe to say, than during any previous four years of the country's history. At least three-fourths of both armies—blue and gray—were composed of unmarried men. Probably nine-tenths of them had best girls up North and down South; maybe some of them had more than one. Showers of love letters were scattered from the armies every week while the men were in camp. Thousands of matches were concluded by these going and coming messages of love from brave boys and hopeful, happy girls.
A handsome young fellow in a little Mississippi town was devoting Sunday evenings to an equally handsome young lady. Their joyful hours were interrupted by the call for troops. The young man wanted to volunteer, and the young lady said volunteer the day the message reached their town. A week later he was in a camp of instruction. His regiment went to Virginia and became a part of Beauregard's force at Manassas. It played a prominent part in the first great battle of the war. It was called great then, but was only a skirmish compared with many that followed. The Mississippian was slightly wounded, but in getting the scar had shown such bravery that he was promoted to lieutenant. At the end of the Peninsula campaign, in 1862, at Malvern Hill, he was in command of his company, a captain. At Antietam he was again wounded, and this time fell into the hands of the Federals, remaining a prisoner until he was well enough to return to duty. One night, when the nurses and guards were not very watchful, he slipped away from the hospital at Frederick City, Md., found his way to the Potomac River, broke the lock of a boat and rowed to the Virginia side, and two days later was with his regiment.
After Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he was called home to accept a commission as lieutenant colonel of another regiment and given a five-day leave of absence.
I suppose that the young folks who read this story will be disappointed because I do not go into details in describing the meeting between these two Mississippi lovers. I can imagine about how matters went with them and might tell a pretty story, but that is not allowable in a strictly matter-of-fact true story. It can be said that the three or four days were all too few of hours to suit these young people, and that the parting was more difficult than that of over two years before. Then, in September, 1863, they and the civilized world knew that a war between Americans was no play-spell; knew that it meant better fighting than had ever before been seen on battlefields; knew the chances of life were few. With this knowledge staring them in the face the young lady realized that her soldier lover might be parting with her for the last time, and he felt that he might be looking into her lustrous brown eyes as he would never do again. But they parted, she waving her handkerchief and smiling through tears; he looking the love he felt and the dauntless soldier that he was.
"If God spares my life until St. Valentine's day I shall be with you and we will be married," wrote the young colonel the week that Gen. Hood's army started back from Atlanta and Sherman started for the sea.
The Mississippian's command was in the actions from Atlanta to Nashville. At Franklin one of the most remarkable battles of the whole war, where thirteen Confederate generals were killed or wounded (six of them killed), including that intrepid soldier and leader, Pat Cleburne, the colonel was placed in command of a brigade, and a few days later commanded it at the battle of Nashville. In the memorable

retreat from Nashville he was again slightly wounded and made a prisoner. A few days before his capture he had received a commission as brigadier general.
The General, with other prisoners, was taken to Nashville. Gen. John G. Parkhurst, who had commanded the Ninth Michigan and won promotion by getting close enough to the Confederates to see and feel their fighting qualities, was provost marshal at that time, and consequently had charge of the prisoners. Some of the Confederate officers who were taken before him he had met in battle. He desired to make it as pleasant for them as possible; did not want to confine them between the walls. The second day the prisoners were there Gen. Parkhurst informed the general and field officers that he would parole them—give them an opportunity to enjoy themselves within the city limits. All he wanted in return was that they report to him every evening. Each evening after that Gen. Parkhurst's headquarters were visited by a choice collection of Southern gentlemen in uniform. When the provost marshal was not too busy there would be an early day blue and gray campfire. On more than one occasion a number of Federal officers were invited in, and the men who had often tried to demolish each other in battle sat at card tables and enjoyed themselves in perfect peace and safety. Such was war—sometimes.
After a pleasant game of cards one night a young fellow wearing the uniform of a Confederate brigadier general lingered after the others had gone. Gen. Parkhurst saw that something was on his mind—that he was in trouble, and asked: "What's the matter, General? Is there anything I can do for you?"
Then the Confederate told Gen. Parkhurst the story I have told you.
"This is the beginning of February, General," said the Southerner. "St. Valentine's day is not far away. That little woman at my home is fondly looking forward to that day. So am I, and wondering, all of the time, how I can avoid disappointing her. Up to the present I have not solved the problem. Can you and will you help me out?"
"Well, well, really I would delight to do so, but can't just now see how it can be done without transgressing the rules and regulations. General, we will both sleep over it to-night. Call here to-morrow afternoon. In the meantime I will hunt for a chance to prevent that little woman and a certain Confederate general from a sorrowful disappointment."
The next afternoon the two generals had another meeting.
"I believe I can trust you implicitly, General," said Parkhurst.
"You can, sir."
Then he handed the Confederate two passes. One read: "Pass Gen. Blank through the Union lines." The other read: "Permit Gen. Blank and wife to pass the Union lines."
There was a quiet wedding at the young lady's home on St. Valentine's day, and a week later the Confederate and his bride came through the lines a few miles from Nashville. Gen. Parkhurst gave the young couple a reception. As Gen. Blank and wife entered the room the groom exclaimed:
"Here we are, Gen. Parkhurst, on time according to promise."
"I congratulate both of you with all my heart."
"And I thank you, Gen. Parkhurst, with all my heart," said the bride, and then made the Michigan soldier a prisoner long enough to plump a kiss on his lips.
Gen. Blank has served his district in Congress several times.—J. A. Watrous, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Trouble Is His Specialty.

"I think I will enlist, even if I am too old," said a Missouri man who was in a crowd that was waiting for the Cuban news. "I never could keep out of trouble. As my wife used to say, it's my specialty. When the civil war broke out I was a Constitutional Union man, until we came to the conclusion that the Constitution wasn't worth a cent. Then I sided over to the Confederate side, put up some money for the boys, and helped them to the front. About a year after, when we heard the South was calling for men, my wife said she reckoned I ought to go, and I got ready. The night before I was to go a squad of Federals arrested me and I was taken to the guardhouse and kept there a week. I was finally paroled, but in order to get my liberty I had to furnish bonds and to take the oath of allegiance, as well as the Drake-Rodman oath, which no man could take without perjury."
"I tried to attend to business, but somehow I devoted more time reading Pomeroy's Democrat and Pat Donnan's Caucasian than I did to my own affairs."
"Along toward the close of the war the Government ordered a draft, and nearly every man in the town suddenly became nearsighted or had some incapacitating affliction. One day I received a notification to call at the Captain's office, and there I was informed that I had been drafted and was required to report for examination. Out of six men in my end of the town I was the only one that pleased the examining surgeon. He said I was the finest specimen of physical manhood he ever beheld. For the first time in my life I envied cross-eyed men and hunchbacks."
"I explained that I was not sufficiently loyal to make a good Union soldier. But I was informed that I could find a substitute who would be. It was a time when substitutes were active and in demand. And when I at last found one who was acceptable it cost me \$300."
"Aside from wanting to fight, anyway, I shall enlist, if they will take me, for if I don't they'll get me later, if not on one side, on the other."
If a man has horse sense he should know when to say neigh.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.
A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.
Lesson for June 12.
Golden Text.—"Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures."—1 Cor. 15: 3.
The lesson for this week is found at Matt. 27: 35-50. Its subject is "Jesus Crucified." After Pilate had pronounced his final verdict, the soldiers mocked Jesus, took from him the purple robe which they had put on him, and led him away to the place of crucifixion. The site of Golgotha or Calvary is in all probability not the spot now marked by the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, but outside the present city wall, to the north, where there is a hill said to bear a remarkable resemblance to a skull, and having at its base a rock sepulcher, discovered within a few years. If Pilate's judgment hall was in the Castle of Antonia, the route would be westward from that point, then north to the Damascus Gate, thence northeast to the hill. Luke records the fact that Jesus and the soldiers who accompanied him were followed by a multitude, among whom were lamenting women to whom Jesus predicted greater disasters to come. Upon arriving at Golgotha, before beginning their cruel task, the soldiers offered him wine with myrrh, to deaden the pain—the one merciful provision in the whole proceeding—which he refused. Then they nailed his hands to the cross piece, raised it to the upright, and secured it there—if this was the method, and left him to his suffering. There was a projection on which the body rested, but this afforded little relief.
Explanatory.
The parting of the garments—a remarkable fulfillment of a phrase found in Psalm 22.
The two who suffered with Jesus were not petty criminals as the word "thieves" would imply, but robbers, brigands, who were probably guilty of murder as well as robbery. They may have been leaders of local revolts against the government.
Humility was represented in the various classes of spectators of the crucifixion. Some mocked, some mourned, some watched, some turned away to deeds of love—John accepting the sacred charge given him by his Master (John 19: 25-27). The darkness could not have been mere cloudiness, nor the result of an eclipse. It must have been "supernatural." Those were the darkest hours of human history, when the Lord was completing his struggle for the life of the world. What wonder that the sun was darkened?—The sixth hour was noon.
"Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani": this is Aramaic, the language which was commonly spoken by Jesus and his disciples, though they were of course more or less familiar with Greek. The first two words should be "Eloi," as in Mark. The quotation is from Psalm 22: 1. It is just as well to pronounce it correctly: Aylee, ay-lee, lah-na sab-vak-tah-nee. The mysterious meaning of these words cannot be easily fathomed. The complete sense of isolation that they express is beyond human comprehension. At no other time in the life of Jesus, so far as we know, did he doubt the presence and love of his Father. At the temptation he was confident in that belief; even in Gethsemane, though he was tempted to shrink from the Father's will he did not lose the sense of the Father's care. But now, in the crisis of his suffering, when the mental and spiritual anguish far exceeded the physical, he could not see beyond those black skies that hung above him. It was the turning point of history. To say that these words of Jesus indicate that the wrath of God rested upon him, that in their timeless harmony of love and purpose there intervened a period of real estrangement or opposition, seems contrary to the whole tenor of scripture. Jesus suffered for us, in our place; but he did not assume our guilt in such a sense that his Father was angry with him. That would be a proceeding contrary to all our ideas of justice and consistency.
Jesus said, "I thirst" (John 19: 28). The pain of crucifixion, as of any such death, was increased by tormenting thirst. No complaint had passed his lips up to this time; but all things were now fulfilled that he must do, and the bodily pain found utterance.
After this there were two more utterances: "It is finished" (John 19: 30) and "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit" (Luke 23: 46). Whether these latter words were the cry "with a loud voice," or whether that cry was an articulate cry of the death agony, we are unable to decide from Luke's words. The communion with the Father seemed to be restored. "Yielded up the ghost" is an obsolete phrase for dying. The physical cause of the death of Jesus is maintained by some to have been a rupture of the heart. Crucified persons did not usually die in three hours.
Teaching Hints.
No better book can be suggested to stimulate thought than Stalker's "Trial and Death of Jesus Christ," the chapters on the "Seven Words from the Cross." Around those seven words or utterances, not all found in Matthew, the teaching of the lesson may center:
"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."
"To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."
"Woman, behold thy son. Behold thy mother."
"My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"
"I thirst."
"It is finished."
"Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."
Next Lesson—"The Risen Lord."—Matt. 28: 8-20.
We live in a world of mysteries. We cannot understand the simplest forces of nature. We speculate and theorize and set forth our beliefs, and, after all, they are but beliefs. Of a surety we know but little or next to nothing. When we ascend into the realm of spirit the mysteries grow and deepen. Into whatever field we carry our investigations, we are constantly reminded that even what we do see "we see as through a glass darkly," and cannot fully understand.—Christian Work.

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J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210,
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FIGHTING JO. SHELBY.

Anecdotes Told of the Famous Confederate General.

Gen. Jo O. Shelby, for he ever signed his name in that way, was a character with more phases than are ever wrought out by the moon, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald. I knew him before, during, and after the civil war, more intimately after peace was declared and he had returned from self-exile in Mexico.

After the war I first encountered Gen. Shelby in connection with "the James boys' gang," and was especially intimate with him during Frank James' trial at Gallatin, Davies County, the home of Congressman Dockery of the Third Missouri District. "Jesse James had been assassinated in St. Joseph by Bob and Charley Ford, and in the summer of 1889 Frank was arraigned for trial at Gallatin for the Winston-train robbery, during which Conductor Westfall and a railway laborer, Callahan, had been killed by the raiders. Gallatin, an antiquated Missouri town, became a scene of excitement continuing three weeks. Stores were emptied to give sleeping room to those attracted to the trial. And among these were hundreds of ex-Confederates. Chief among these old soldiers of "the lost cause" was Gen. Jo O. Shelby. Frank James had been a soldier in his command, "and a good one, sah," he emphasized in his Kentucky dialect, "and I am hyar, sah, to see fair play." And besides the General there were troops of rough riders, men who had "rid" with Quantrell as well as Shelby, and who had raided with Morgan. Not only exciting, but the times were tempestuous, and at any moment, if the word had been given, Frank James would have been whirled out of the court room at the head of as desperate a lot of men as ever rode through the brush. But it is undoubtedly due to Gen. Shelby, though never avowed, that "the word" was not given. But to better illustrate his control of these men, who came into town from all parts of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, and Kentucky, let this story tell:

One day during the trial the General invited a detachment of his friends, as numerous as a squadron of cavalry, to join him in a drink. Repairing to the one saloon in the town, on entering it was found to be full of ex-bushwhackers who at times had belonged to Shelby's rough riders. A good many of 'em were full too. The General stalked in and commanded: "You men get out of here. You have had enough. Get out." They meekly obeyed. Bill Pool, Bill Gregg, Dud Palmer, who married Susie James, a sister of "the boys," and half a hundred more walked out without a word of dissent some of them even setting down their liquor untouched. "Now," said the General as the room was cleared, "we gentlemen will take a drink."

Turning to Frank Tutt, a Missouri Pacific detective, I whispered: "Those men do not seem to realize that the war is over." "You bet they don't," replied he, "when the old General is around." Then Shelby was a witness for the defendant, Frank James. When summoned into court, quite early in the morning, after a campfire sojourn the night before, the old General was in an "elaborate mood." When called upon to take the oath by the clerk, he assumed a haughty military pose and exclaimed:

"Not until I have had an introduction to the court, an honor which I have not yet enjoyed."

Pacified, the General gave his testimony, and was taken in hand on cross-examination by William H. Wallace, prosecuting attorney. Wallace said: "Do you know Bill Ryan?" (a former member of the gang.)

"I do, sah," was answered curtly and pugnaciously.

"What kind of a looking man is he?"

"He has as villainous a countenance on him, sah, as you have yourself, Mr. Wallace."

Meeting a lady, he would take off his broad brim, slouch white hat, and bowing low, would say in a most deferential tone:

"Your servant, madam," and stand uncovered before her, no matter how long the conversation was protracted.

At his home in Bates County, one of the largest wheat farms in Missouri, he was the prince of hosts. Let a traveler approach, he was at the door to meet him. "Dismount, dismount!" he would exclaim, and then, receiving his guest, would conduct him with cordial expressions of hospitality into the house, shouting from the hallway to his wife:

"Bettie, Bettie, Mr. — is here; bring him a toddy."

Just as hospitable and genial as her husband, Mrs. Shelby would appear, followed by a negro girl with a tray in her hands, and the home of the Shelbys became the home of the guest as long as he wanted to make it so—for a day, week, month, or year.

A KNOX STRAW.

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CURIOUS WEDDING RING CUSTOM.

In Malabar One is Put On the Bridegroom's Big Toe.

Many curious customs are practised in connection with the use of the almost universal wedding ring. One of the strangest is in Malabar, where an old native custom seats both bride and bridegroom on a dais, and a relative washes the feet of the bridegroom with milk, and puts a silver ring on the great toe of the right foot. He then hands a gold ring to his kinsman, and a necklace and chaplet of flowers are put on the bride's neck and head.

Modern Greek peasants exchange a gold and silver wedding ring, and they drink wine from the same cup. But the regular ritual of the Greek Church ordains that solemn betrothal precedes the actual marriage, in which are used a gold and silver wedding ring, blessed by the priest, the gold ring being given to the man, the silver ring to the woman. The form of the espousal is then repeated, and the rings are placed on the right hands, and then exchanged that no inferiority may be betokened by the woman wearing the silver ring, and also to indicate the common ownership of property.

An Armenian mother usually selects her daughter's husband. After all business preliminaries are settled between the families—the bridegroom's mother, accompanied by a priest and two matrons, visits the bride and gives her a ring in token of espousal, and with this ring the couple are ultimately married. Among the fishing communities very ancient and elaborate rings are used, and they descend as heirlooms from generation to generation. In Japan in marriages arranged between very young people the girl always receives a ring in evidence that the union is binding.—Jackson Clarion Ledger.

HIS FIRST DEER.

The Hunter Was Seized With Panic and Failed to Shoot.

Buck fever is a hunter's disease, the symptoms of which are pretty well known, but they have seldom been more feelingly described than by a Marquette citizen, whose first experience in deer-shooting is related in the Mining Journal.

After spending a few hours tramping through the woods, feeling tired, he sat down on a log to rest. Like most hunters, he had taken his pipe and tobacco along. Filling the pipe, he smoked for a time without interruption, when, happening to turn his head a little to one side, he saw a large buck coming straight toward him. As luck would have it, he had sat down to smoke near a deer trail.

The deer came nearer and nearer, until he was nearly opposite the place where the hunter sat concealed. While the hunter was watching the approach of the deer he forgot that he had a gun, and that the deer was his meat. He began to tremble and shake in every limb and joint, and it was difficult for him to restrain a yell of fright.

He watched and trembled until the deer passed his hiding place, and went into the thicket beyond. Then feeling for his pipe, he discovered that it lay on the ground near his feet. By the time he had picked it up the deer was out of range, and then he discovered that in his excitement he had bitten the mouthpiece of his pipe in two.

He was greatly relieved to see the deer move on, as it seemed to him that he was the game and the deer was the hunter.

Punishment in the British Navy.

Two contrasted cases of punishment in the British navy have lately caused a good deal of comment in the right little, tight little island.

In the first case a boy on the Impregnable struck his commanding officer when the latter was assigning him a punishment for some "offense." The penalty for this second offense was threefold: First, twenty-four cuts with the birch before the ship's company, then three months' imprisonment with hard labor, followed by dismissal from the service. The assault could hardly have been more than technical.

In the other case a lieutenant came back to his ship, and in an "explicable outburst of violence"—he was presumably drunk—made a murderous assault on a subordinate officer, kicking him about the head and face and beating him with a stick. The assaulting officer pleaded guilty before court-martial, and was reprimanded and dismissed from the ship, but not from the service. Four months later, after what was practically a vacation of that duration, he was gazetted for a better place than he had before, over the heads of deserving officers.

In the British navy, as elsewhere, the notion seems to prevail that a coarse and abusive brute must necessarily be a "good disciplinarian" and a "fine executive."

His Campaign Figures.

"Here's twenty dollars," said the candidate for the small office, to his campaign manager. "That ought to be enough to insure my election. What do you think?"

"Well, Jim," replied the manager, "you want the truth about it, don't you?"

"Certainly—speak out!"

"Well, takin' yer reputation into consideration, an' sizin' you up at yer full weight, I'm positive I'll take at least twenty-two dollars an' a half ter git you in!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Divulging Secrets.

Mrs. Winston—I think your husband is no witty! But why is it that you never laugh at his jokes? I have often noticed this.

Mrs. Clapper—He always tries his jokes on me first. I hear them several times before he springs them in company.—Cleveland Leader.



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

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "Kingsfisher Times," Kingsfisher, 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 all 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 HANSEN, 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.

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