

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. 18.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 486

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

## SEASONABLE GOODS.

Big lot new white shirt waists at \$1.00, \$1.25  
and \$1.50 each.

New neck-tie ribbons at 10, 12 1/2 and 15c.

New summer corsets at 25, 50 and \$1.00.

New Valenciennes laces at 2c, 3, 4c, 5c and up  
to 25c per yard. Liberal reduction by the  
dozen yards.

## SHOES.

Big lot of ladies' shoes "off styles" size 2 1/2 to 5, worth \$2.50 to \$4.00  
choice 98c and \$1.25. These are just the thing for easy summer  
wear.

Composite Shoes, always easy and always \$3.00. Best ladies' shoe  
in America for \$3.00.

Men's and women's tan shoes at low prices.

We are closing out every pair of ladies' walking shoes at reduced prices

## PRINTS.

All best prints were 6 and 7c, now 5c.

Best red fancy prints were 7c, now 4c.

Organdies were 15c now 10c.

Organdies were 12 1/2-2c now 7 1/2-2c.

## 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,  
macaroons, 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 woolsens and trimmings, consisting of the  
very best goods for overcoats, suits, odd pants, and vests, also some  
of those valuable remnants for children's suits and knee pants.

## FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS

We shall offer you the choice of our large stock at greatly reduced  
prices, in order to get the goods cut and thereby keep 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.

## PIONEERS MEET

The Annual Meeting of the Coun-  
ty Society was Held  
Last Week.

## WAS A VERY ENJOYABLE MEETING

Next Year's Meeting to be Held on the  
County Fair Grounds.

Every year shows a great thinning out  
in the ranks of those sturdy old pioneers  
who first paved the way for the fruitful  
farms and beautiful homes that are now  
to be seen in Washtenaw county, and to  
judge by the large attendance at the  
annual meeting of the Washtenaw County  
Pioneer Society interest in the acts of the  
old timers does not relax, but is still a  
fruitful source of pleasure and gratifica-  
tion to their descendants. There were  
considerably over 300 people gathered  
together in the Presbyterian church,  
Ypsilanti, on Wednesday, at the 26th  
annual meeting of the society. There were  
aged and infirm old men and women  
whose days on earth can be but few and  
short; there were middle aged people  
strong, healthy and robust, and there were  
young people in the heyday of youth;  
all were happy and in good humor, pleas-  
ed to meet and renew acquaintanceships  
and listen to the program laid out for the  
day's proceedings.

The meeting opened at 10:40 a. m.  
with the singing of "America" by the  
audience, all standing. Rev. Wm. Cook,  
of Ypsilanti, offered prayer, and then  
President Albert Graves spoke a few  
words of welcome to those present. He  
described the meeting as a sort of mem-  
orial to those who first came to Washtenaw  
county and prepared the way for those  
who followed. It was to be not only a  
literary entertainment, but a social gather-  
ing for people to renew old acquaint-

ance over 70 years of age, sung the brilliant  
anthem in a clear, strong voice and was  
loudly applauded for it.

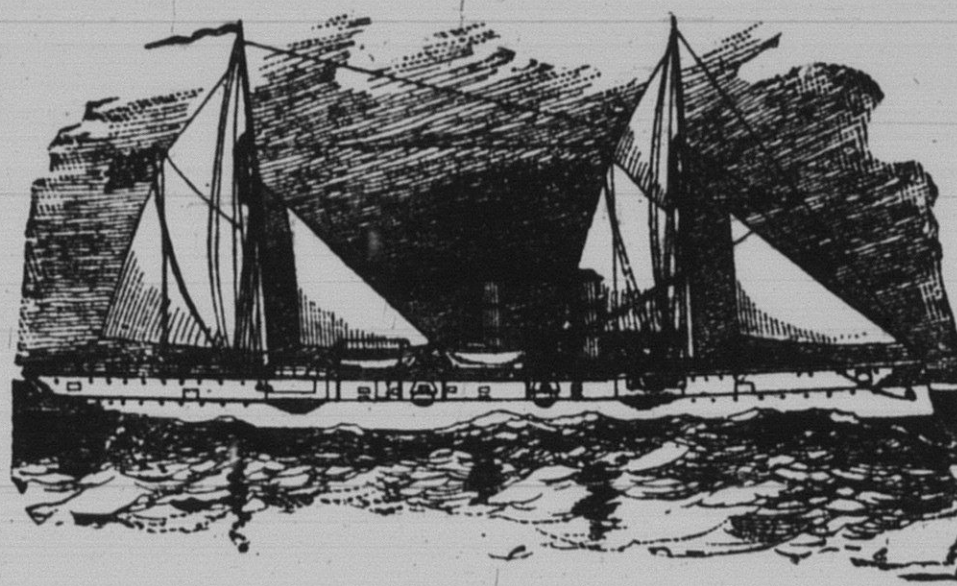
The committee on officers and place of  
meeting reported as follows: Next place  
of meeting at Ann Arbor, on the fair  
grounds, when the pioneers log cabin  
will be dedicated. Officers: President,  
W. D. Harriman, Ann Arbor; secretary,  
J. Q. A. Sessions, Ann Arbor; treasurer,  
R. C. Reeve, Dexter; necrologist, Wm. H.  
Lay, Ypsilanti; executive committee, H.  
S. Dean, J. L. Babcock, F. E. Mills, Ann  
Arbor; Mrs. J. Willard Babbit, Ypsilanti;  
Wm. Campbell, Pittsfield; vice presidents  
who held offices last year were re-elected.

F. E. Mills, of Ann Arbor, was to have  
read a paper on the Washtenaw County  
Fair. He was unable to be present but  
Mrs. Mills was there and read it for him.  
The paper gave a brief account of the  
advent and growth of agricultural  
fairs in this county. The Washtenaw  
County Fair was the first one to be  
established in this state in 1848. The  
year following the state fair was started  
and appropriations were made by the  
legislature for its support. The Wash-  
tenaw Fair Society desires to celebrate  
its 50 years existence this fall by the  
erection of a log cabin and wants old  
relics of pioneer days, family portraits,  
heirlooms and keepsakes to exhibit with-  
in its walls. The fair society asks the co-  
operation of the pioneer society in carry-  
ing out this project. James R. Sage  
next sang "The Old Oaken Bucket."

Rev. C. T. Allen, of Ypsilanti, next  
gave a brief but eloquent address, in  
which he showed the onward and upward  
growth of this great nation from the  
landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the  
rocky coasts of New England. It was  
due to these privations and trials of pioneer  
life that the country is what it is to-  
day the grandest nation on the face of  
the earth.

"Columbia" was next sung as a duet  
by two ladies in fine style.

Short speeches followed by L. D. Wat-  
kins, of Manchester, who made a plea  
for the members of the county society to  
identify themselves with the state pioneer  
society for the purpose of keeping a re-  
cord of the pioneer families of the county.



## THE CRUISER DETROIT.

The Detroit carries nine 5 inch rapid fire guns, six 6 pounders, two 1  
pounders and one galling gun. She develops 5,227 horsepower and has a speed  
of 18.7 knots. Her displacement is 2,089 tons, and she cost \$612,500.

anceships. Geo. Gill, of Ypsilanti, sang  
"Just as Alone."

The secretary's report, the minutes of  
the last annual meeting and the treasur-  
er's report were next read. This was  
followed by a selection of music "Colum-  
bia, My Country."

Wm. H. Lay, the necrologist, then read  
his report from June 1, 1897, to June 1,  
1898. The total number of deaths dur-  
ing the year was 106, of which 54 were  
males and 52 were females. The combin-  
ed ages footed up to over 7,000 years,  
and the average age was a little over 72  
years. There were 2 over 90 years of age,  
31 from 80 to 90, 33 from 70 to 80, 16 from  
60 to 70, and 13 under 60. Seventeen of  
the number had resided in this county  
over 60 years.

S. P. Ballard, of Augusta, read a very  
interesting paper on pioneer life in his  
own family. He prefaced his paper by  
the statement that 70 years ago last  
month he passed through what is now  
the city of Ypsilanti with his parents.  
Of that time he had lived 41 years in  
Ypsilanti town and 19 years in Augusta.

George S. Wheeler, of Salem, L. D.  
Watkins, of Manchester, E. A. Nordman,  
of Lima, Roswell Waterman, of Ann  
Arbor, and R. C. Reeves, of Dexter, were  
appointed a committee to nominate and  
report on next place of meeting.

Dinner was next in order and the taste-  
fully decorated well laden tables which  
had been set in the basement of the  
church were soon surrounded by a hun-  
gry lot of people who did ample justice  
to the good things.

After dinner a general session of visit-  
ing began and was continued until the  
meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock.  
"The Star Spangled Banner" by James  
R. Sage, of Ann Arbor, was the first on  
the program. The aged singing teacher  
who first began operations in that line in  
this county 60 years ago and who must

Mrs. Lee, of Ypsilanti, gave one of the  
best addresses of the day, full of pleasing  
reminiscences of pioneer days during  
her youth.

Geo. Gill sang "Old Glory" and then  
B. D. Kelly, of Ypsilanti, made a plea for  
funds to help build the log cabin. He  
asked as many as felt inclined to subscribe  
\$5 for a log on which would be indelibly  
inscribed the name of any old pioneer  
whom they might select. E. M. Comstock,  
of Ypsilanti, then read a short paper.

A call for those who were born in  
Washtenaw county between 1830 and 1840,  
resulted in 37 rising to their feet. Thir-  
teen rose to a call for those who had lived  
in Washtenaw county between 1820 and  
1830. There was not one person 90 years  
old or over present.

Secretary Sessions gave a brief history  
of the society since its organization in  
1873. Then followed another patriotic  
song from James R. Sage. He was asked  
to sing "The Star Spangled Banner" once  
more and complied with the request  
amid loud applause. The singing of  
"Auld Lang Syne" by the company and  
the pronouncing of the benediction  
brought to a close one of the most suc-  
cessful meetings the society has ever  
held. Ann Arbor Argus.

## Growth of the University.

The University of Michigan began in  
1841 with nine students and one depart-  
ment, that of literature, science and the  
arts. It closes the fifty-seventh year of  
its history at the coming commencement  
with 3,114 students and seven separate  
faculties. In its first decade the increase  
was slow, from 9 to 154. The medical  
department was added at the beginning,  
the law department at the end of the  
second decade, when the total attained  
633. At the end of the third decade  
women were admitted, and the total, in-  
cluding the new pharmacy department,

was 1,102. Thus the third decade more than  
doubled the attendance of the second.  
From 1870 to 1875 there was but 25 in-  
crease, due probably to the business de-  
pression succeeding for several years the  
panic of 1871. From 1870 to 1898, how-  
ever, the attendance has almost trebled.  
The falling off in the attendance of the  
literary department in 1895-6 from 1,523  
to 1,204 is due to the separate organiza-  
tion of the engineering department,  
whose students hitherto had been incor-  
porated with the literary department.  
Just before and during the war the liter-  
ary department fell off in numbers from  
287 to 217, rapidly regaining, the last  
year of the war, and quickly passing be-  
yond, its previous registration. Since  
the years of business depression in 1870-  
75, its attendance has steadily increased,  
barring the subtraction of the engineers  
already alluded to.

## BLAIR MONUMENT.

Program Arranged for Its Unveiling Oc-  
tober 12.

A Lansing dispatch of Tuesday says:  
Ex Senator Patton was here and arranged  
with the state auditors for the unveiling  
of the Blair monument October 12. The  
program as far as arranged includes pre-  
sentation by Gen. Alger, president of the  
commission; acceptance by Governor  
Pingree, and a address by ex-Senator  
Patton at the request of the commission.  
It is proposed to make the occasion  
notable by the presence of citizens from  
all parts of the state and other features  
yet to be decided upon.

## Commencement Exercises.

On account of the inability of the Hon.  
Washington Gardner to be present on the  
evening of the 22nd, it has been necessary  
to change the dates for commencement  
and class day.

Beccalaureate address will be given at  
the M. E. Church, Sunday evening, June  
19, by Rev. J. I. Nickerson.

Class day exercises will occur at the  
opera house, Monday evening, June 20,  
instead of the date given on the program.  
The following is the class day program:

Music,	Orchestra
Invocation,	Dr. Thomas Holmes
Solo—Selected,	Mr. Louis Burg
Salutatory,	Edith M. Boyd
Class History,	Mary E. Broesamle
Essay, Every Man has His Day,	Erl L. Foster
Essay, Character,	Lena M. Miller
Class Poem, Silence,	R. Helen Hepfer
Quartette,	Selected
Mr. Louis Burg, Mrs. L. T. Freeman,	
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kempf	
Essay, School Life,	Wm. H. Burkhardt
Essay, Ambition,	N. Ethel Cole
Oration, The Spanish-American Situation	Myrta E. Irwin
Class Prophecy,	Orlando G. Wood
Valedictory,	Helene L. Steinbach
Music,	Orchestra
Benediction,	Rev. J. S. Edmunds
Pages, Majorie Freeman, Dorothea Bacon	
Commencement will occur at the opera house, Tuesday evening, June 21, instead of Wednesday evening.	

According to custom an admission  
charge of ten cents will be made each  
evening in order to defray expenses.

The following program will be ren-  
dered:

Music,	Orchestra
Invocation,	Rev. C. T. Tryon
Music, Proposal,	Hebertien
Mrs. L. T. Freeman	
'Cello Obligato, K. Otto Steinbach.	
Address,	Does it Pay to Educate
Rev. Washington Gardner.	
Sonata in A major,	Haydn
Thirza G. Wallace.	

Presentation of Diplomas,

Music,	Supt. W. W. Gifford
Benediction,	Orchestra
Rev. W. P. Considine	
The following are the names of those who will graduate: Edith M. Boyd, Mary E. Broesamle, William H. Burkhardt, N. Ethel Cole, Erl L. Foster, R. Helen Hep- fer, Myrta E. Irwin, Lena M. Miller, Helene L. Steinbach, Orlando G. Wood.	

## Grammarians of '98.

The following will be the program  
rendered at the graduation exercises of  
the "Grammarians of '98" at the high  
school Thursday, June 23, at 2 o'clock p.  
m.:

March,	Florence Martin
Salutatory,	Herman L. Foster
Recitation—"The Famine,"	Cora D. Nickerson
Solo,	Pauline Burg
Essay—"The Model Girl of Sixteen,"	Ninabel Carpenter
Recitation—"On the Rappa- hannock,"	Benjamin Frey
Class History,	Mabel E. Bacon
Solo,	George A. Speer
Essay—"A Voyage,"	Edna A. Raymond
Piano Solo,	Lillian G. Girard
Recitation—"The Lifeboat,"	Vera G. Glazier
Valedictory,	Cassie E. Rubert
Conferring of Diplomas,	Supt. W. W. Gifford
Song—"Our Flag,"	Grammarians of '98

IF  
YOU  
ARE  
PARTICULAR

about the quality of the

SPICES  
and EXTRACTS

you use, stop at the

BANK DRUG  
STORE.

We can warrant ours in  
every respect.

## 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 ginger snaps 5c a lb  
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c  
Heavy lantern globe 5c  
Pint bottles catsup for 10c  
Choice honey 15 a lb  
Choice table syrup 25c per gal  
Good tomatoes 7c per can  
Good sugar syrup 20c gal  
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE  
FOR EGGS.

Notice our prices on  
Clocks and Watches

FRUIT  
JARS

Try our 25c New Orleans  
Molasses.

Paints in all sized cans.

New Books.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

### E. T. HOOLEY FAILS.

WELL-KNOWN PROMOTER IS A BANKRUPT.

Thought to Be a Multi-Millionaire in the Last-Suits for Large Amount—Pennsylvania Philanthropist Killed at a Pigeon Shoot.

**Wreck of a Reckless Financier.**  
Ernest Terah Hooley filed his petition in the London bankruptcy court the other day. Three years ago he suddenly leaped into notoriety as a joint stock company promoter on a Napoleonic scale. Before that he was an unknown stock broker in Nottingham, and is still only 39 years of age. He made his first great coup at the outset of the cycle boom, when he bought Dunlop's pneumatic tire for \$15,000,000 and floated it for \$25,000,000. This feat dazzled the public, who eagerly subscribed to his succeeding ventures, though all were heavily overcapitalized. The original capital of his floatations was \$60,000,000, but to-day their market value is depreciated to \$25,000,000, and not a single important company with which he was associated now pays a dividend. Fabulous tales were told of his profits, the lowest estimate of his wealth a year ago being \$25,000,000. He displayed great cleverness in methods of self-advertisement. He presented St. Paul's Cathedral with a gorgeous communion service of gold plate, purchased historic houses and estates in several counties, and bought two properties which inclosed two-thirds of the Prince of Wales' estate at Sandringham, greatly to the annoyance of the prince. He proved totally incapable of coping with the requirements of the position in which the monetary success of his grand financial schemes placed him. While he grossly victimized the public, his clever associates as grossly victimized him, robbing him of a large share of the ill-gotten profits from his reckless enterprises, his ruin being completed by litigation in which they involved him.

#### Standing of the Clubs.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Cincinnati . . . 29	Pittsburg . . . 22
Cleveland . . . 28	Philadelphia . . . 18
Boston . . . 28	Brooklyn . . . 16
Baltimore . . . 23	Washington . . . 15
New York . . . 22	St. Louis . . . 14
Chicago . . . 22	Louisville . . . 14

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

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 29	Kansas City . . . 22
St. Paul . . . 26	Minneapolis . . . 15
Milwaukee . . . 25	Detroit . . . 15
Columbus . . . 22	Omaha . . . 10

#### NEWS NUGGETS.

At Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Jane Huxley, aged 59, committed suicide by cutting her throat.

Charles Noble, of Mexico, Mo., who went to Klondike, became snow blind, then crazy, and died.

William R. Compton of New York has been appointed marshal for the northern district of New York.

M. Meline, the French premier, intends to remodel his cabinet on the lines indicated by the recent elections.

W. E. Stanley of Wichita was nominated for Governor on the third ballot by the Republican State convention in Kansas.

Queen Victoria has announced her intention to direct the erection of a monument to the late William E. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has modified the death sentence of Gus Thomas, the murderer, to imprisonment for life. His brother Dick was sentenced to hang.

Five American sailors in a water-logged tender were rescued off Cape Lookout by the steamer William Lawrence and taken to Baltimore. They had been afloat for twenty-four hours.

Mrs. William R. Day, wife of the Secretary of State, has so far recovered her health as to be able to leave the hospital at Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Day has returned to her home in Canton.

The American Medical Association, at its late meeting in Denver, decided to hold its next annual convention at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Joseph M. Matthews of Louisville, Ky., was elected president.

A. S. Van Wyckle, the millionaire coal operator and philanthropist of Hazleton, Pa., was accidentally killed while participating in a clay pigeon shoot. Mr. Van Wyckle leaned over his gun with the barrel pointing to his body. In some manner the trigger was touched, discharging the weapon.

At Wilmington, Del., the grand jury in the United States Court returned indictments against United States Senator R. R. Kenney and other prominent men. They are charged with aiding and abetting the defaulting teller, William M. Boggs, to misapply funds of the National Bank of Dover. The amount charged in the indictment against Senator Kenney is \$23,461.91.

Gen. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the Mississippi State Board of Health, gave the Associated Press the following statement: "It having been reported to me by Drs. Haralson and Folkes, sanitary inspectors of this board, that seven cases of yellow fever existed at McHenry, Miss., I hereby declare the town of McHenry in quarantine, under charge of Dr. Haralson, who will observe the quarantine and sanitary rules and regulations adopted by this board."

A party of scientists, headed by David Starr Jordan of Stanford, has left San Francisco for Flagstaff, A. T. This place will be made their base of supplies and trips will be taken into the surrounding country for archaeological investigation. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the "enchanted mesa" will be fully explored.

The Arkell Publishing Company of New York, which published Judge, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly and other publications, has gone into the hands of a receiver on account of financial difficulties.

## SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

AMERICAN HULK BLOCKS SANTIAGO HARBOR.

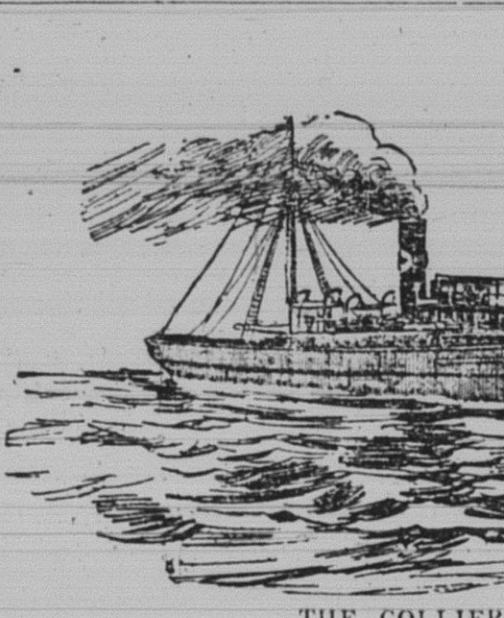
Admiral Sampson Reports Having Purposely Sent Collier Merrimac Into the Mine Channel—Bottle Now More Securely Corked.

**Deed of Daring.**  
By one of the most brilliant exploits in naval annals the cork has been driven into the bottle of Santiago de Cuba and the Spanish fleet could not be more secure were the entrance to that harbor barred and double locked and the key dropped into the bottomless depths of the sea. Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson of the flagship New York, with a volunteer crew of seven men, under cover of the dark-



ness, ran the big collier Merrimac into the throat of the harbor, swung her broadside across the channel and then exploded and sunk her. He succeeded in this desperate enterprise under the fires of the batteries and forts which guard the entrance without support from the fleet.

Ensign Powell, also of the New York, with a steam launch, crept close under the guns of Morro-Castle to take off the heroes of the Merrimac, and remained there pluckily until daylight discovered



THE COLLIER MERRIMAC.

his position, without seeing a trace of the Merrimac's daring crew.

Lieut. Hobson and his men, in attempting to escape, were made prisoners by the Spaniards, as a flag of truce announced, but will be exchanged in due course of time. Their mission was successful. Ensign Powell distinctly saw the sparks of the wrecked ship in the middle of the channel. Lieut. Hobson planted her at the very point he had selected.

Cushing's memorable feat in blowing up the Confederate ram Albemarle is overmatched by Hobson's act, for Cushing's men crept up at midnight and fell upon an unsuspecting foe. Hobson took his ship, over 300 feet long, into the very focus of the battery—with the enemy at the guns—and blew her up. Discovery at the end of his journey was inevitable and death was almost certain. No name, therefore, can be written higher on war's temple of fame than his. Like Cushing's deed, Hobson's desperate undertaking was conceived by him who executed it.

When Rear Admiral Sampson joined Commodore Schley the latter had already ascertained that it would be impossible for the fleet to crawl into the rathole in which the Spanish fleet had taken refuge. The mines across the entrance and the batteries which commanded it made the mere contemplation of it an act of folly. Commodore Schley was inclined to think the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius might be able to countermine, but the ships would have to go in single file, and if one were sunk in the channel the progress of the others would be blocked. It was then that Lieut. Hobson conceived the scheme of sinking a big collier across the harbor entrance, and asked to be allowed to execute it himself. It seemed certain death and almost certain failure, as the odds were overwhelmingly against reaching the entrance before discovery, but Hobson was so enthusiastic that his confidence was infectious, and the admiral finally, reluctantly gave his consent.

Admiral Sampson has made official report of the daring deed and says that six of the Spanish squadron are in the harbor of Santiago unable to avoid being captured or destroyed.

#### LAST CABLE SEVERED.

Spanish Forces in Cuban Waters Are Completely Isolated.

Telegraphic communication between Captain General Blanco and the authorities at Madrid has been entirely cut off by the severing of the last cables, thus entirely isolating the Spanish forces in Cuba from Spain. Inasmuch as the cutting of cables is a war measure, it is not expected that any complications will arise as a result of the work. The fact that lines must be cut within the three-mile limit was borne in mind by the commanders of the expedition.



## BANK IS IN DANGER.

Spain's Financial Troubles Fast Becoming Alarming.

It would cause no surprise to hear at any moment that the Bank of Spain had suspended specie payments. A press dispatch to London from Madrid says that Spain is fast drifting to a forced paper currency. The run upon the Bank of Spain has assumed such proportions that people form in long lines—hours before the offices open in Madrid and at the provincial branches. The Bank gives small notes in exchange for 1,000 or 500 peseta notes, only exchanging for silver pesetas or dollars the 25, 50 or 100 peseta notes. The Government has vainly tried to stop the run by prohibiting the exporting of silver and promising to coin millions of pesetas daily, which it cannot do until it increases the machinery of the mint. Every retail store, market and tobacco stall rejects the notes, and the money changers charge 5 per cent discount. The Bank of Spain has \$20,000,000 in silver to meet the \$200,000,000 in notes in circulation.

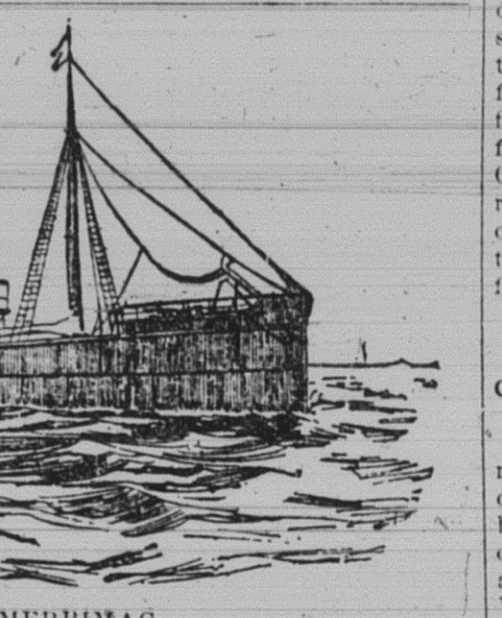
The financial outlook of Spain is dark. The Government has entrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiations for a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent, which sum is to be raised as and when required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad.

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.

#### RECRUITING GOES ON RAPIDLY.

New Orders Issued Regarding Filling Up of Regiments.

The recruiting of volunteers under the proclamation of the President calling for 125,000 men is making good progress, and the enlistment of soldiers under the 75,000 call is to go forward as rapidly as possible. The War Department issued an order Saturday evening several States from the requirement to furnish quotas of



troops to make up the 75,000 authorized by the subsequent call of the President. These States are Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia. They are expected for the reason that they exceeded the number required under the call for 125,000 men. The administration has decided that the order for the organization of additional companies, to raise the present regiments to the war strength authorized by the Hull reorganization law, shall not apply to cavalry organizations.

#### ALGER ASKS FOR \$53,879,358.

To Pay and Equip Volunteers Under President's Second Call.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress a request for appropriations amounting to \$53,879,358. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until Jan. 1, 1900, of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by the President. The several items are given as follows:

Pay of volunteers . . . . .	\$14,000,881
Subsistence of the army . . . . .	5,147,477
Regular supplies of the quarter-master's department . . . . .	2,500,000
Horses for cavalry and artillery . . . . .	1,000,000
Barracks and quarters . . . . .	1,500,000
Army transportation . . . . .	14,000,000
Clothing for the army . . . . .	13,000,000

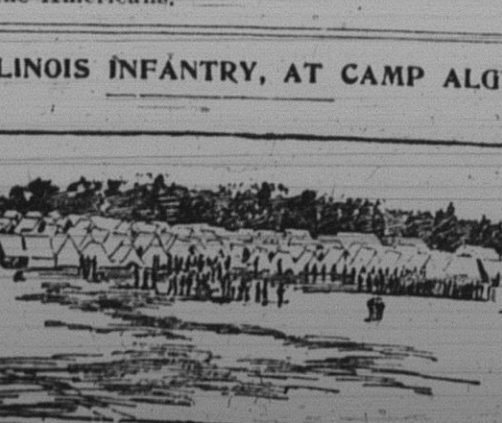


THE BANK OF SPAIN.

Contingencies of the army . . . . . 60,000  
Equipment of engineer troops . . . . . 25,000  
Signal service of the army . . . . . 37,000  
Civilian assistants to engineer officers . . . . . 20,000

#### Says Gomez Will Aid Spain.

Captain General Blanco notifies Madrid from Havana that, in consequence of quarrels between the insurgent leaders, Garcia and Gomez, the belief is growing that Gomez will lead his forces against the Americans.



SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY, AT CAMP ALGER, VA.

## LAND NEAR SANTIAGO.

FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS PREPARE TO ATTACK.

Regulars Placed on Shore at Punta Cabrera, Where They Make a Junction with the Insurgents Under Gen. Garcia—Defenses to Be Assaulted.

#### Warships Aided Them.

A special from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that 5,000 United States troops have landed near Punta Cabrera, a little to the west of Santiago de Cuba, where a junction was effected with Gen. Calixto Garcia's army of 3,000 insurgents. It is added that the landing was effected under cover of a fire from Admiral Sampson's fleet. With the troops were several heavy siege guns.

The normal force of the Spaniards in the City of Santiago de Cuba is 25,000 men. Of these only 9,000 are regulars. Five thousand are volunteers, like our National Guard, and the rest are the Spaniards of the city given arms and pressed into service.

Admiral Cervera's fleet brought over 18,000 Mauser rifles to arm these raw levies. Other Spanish troops are being hurried from Guantanamo, Holguin and Manzanillo to reinforce Linares's army. The re-enforcements will be harassed by the Cubans, who have been marching into Oriente as fast as they can be armed with the rifles furnished them by the United States Government. More United States soldiers are coming daily. Their landing is perfectly protected by the guns of the American fleet.

Among Garcia's Cubans are the 400 men under Gen. Laceret, recently sent over in the Florida.

There are no roads in eastern Cuba, but there is a good horse trail from Punta Cabrera through a pass in the mountains to a valley, by which access may be gained to Mount San Pablo, that overlooks the city of Santiago, and other heights that command the harbor forts. The Cubans have accomplished wonders in the way of building a road for the American artillery.

The Santiago forts were built with reference to sea attack alone, so the heights that command them from the land side were left entirely unguarded. The guns of Morro and Socapa only point out to sea. If the Americans can only seize these hills and plant batteries there the forts can be made untenable. With the fleet at the same time pounding away from the sea they will not last any time. Gen. Linares sent troops to Punta Cabrera to oppose the landing of the Americans, but the fleet shelled the woods and the Spaniards fell back to make their defense out of the range of Sampson's guns.

#### GRIDLEY IS DEAD.

Commander of Dewey's Flagship at Battle of Manila Passes Away.

Captain Charles V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship, the cruiser Olympia, in the battle of Manila bay, died Saturday at Kobe, Japan. A dispatch reporting his death was received at the Navy Department from Paymaster William W. Galt of the cruiser Raleigh, who is on his way to the United States. Captain Gridley was not wounded at the battle of Manila bay, as far as the Navy Department knows. The first in-



CAPTAIN CHARLES V. GRIDLEY.

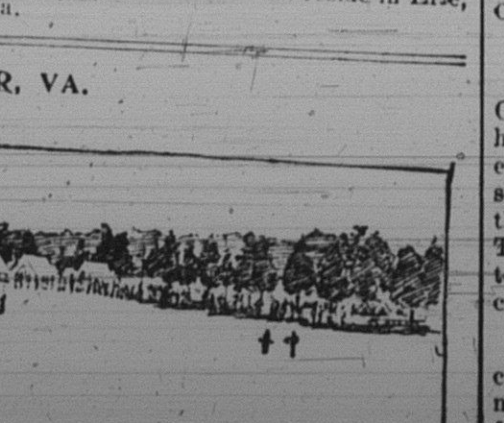
formation that the department had of his illness was given in an official dispatch from Admiral Dewey, received on May 27, saying that the Olympia's commander had been "condemned," to use the technical naval expression, by a board of medical survey, "and invalidated home." Captain Gridley and Paymaster Galt, the latter in good health and returning after the left Hong Kong on the Occidental and Ori-



THE BANK OF SPAIN.

ental steamship Coptic on May 28 for San Francisco, by way of Kobe.

It is believed by his family that he sustained some injury while in the conning tower of his vessel during the fight. This Olympia-led the first attack while the war was led by another vessel, Captain Gridley leaves a wife, two daughters, and a son. The son is 18 years of age, the daughters being older. All reside in Erie, Pa.



SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY, AT CAMP ALGER, VA.

## WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN.

Favorable Conditions Prevail in States of Central Valley.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued the following climate and crop bulletin for the week:

The favorable weather conditions of the previous week have continued in the States of the central valleys and on the middle Atlantic coast, while in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and Southwest Texas the drought has become more pronounced. The temperature conditions to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains have been generally highly favorable, but in the Rocky Mountain region and over the greater part of the Pacific coast it has been too cool, with freezing weather and frosts in portions of Idaho, Nevada, and Eastern Oregon. Corn planting is now practically completed in the more northerly sections and the crop has received its last cultivation in the Southern States, where it is suffering from drought.

In the principal corn States of the central valleys the week has been exceptionally favorable for growth and cultivation, and the crop is generally clean and in good condition. In Nebraska and portions of Missouri, however, cultivation has been delayed by rains, and in North Dakota it is backward and needs sunning. Winter wheat harvesting has been completed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, except in Texas, where it continues. Harvesting has begun in North Carolina and Tennessee and will begin this week in Kentucky and in the southern portion of Illinois and Missouri. The crop is maturing rapidly and in excellent condition in the central and northern sections, although some complaints of rust are recorded from portions of New Jersey, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas. Thrashing is in progress with satisfactory results in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The condition of the crop in Washington and Oregon continues most favorable, and in California there will be better yield than was expected. Spring wheat has made rapid growth and its condition is most promising generally throughout the spring-wheat region; in Southern Minnesota it is nearing the heading stage.

#### NEW MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Oscar Straus Held That Position Under President Cleveland.

Oscar Straus, who has been nominated as minister to Turkey, is a Democrat, and held the same position during President Cleveland's first administration, when, although a Jew, he was exceedingly popular among the Christian missionaries. They have placed on record at the State Department formal testimony of their appreciation of his services, and privately they assert that he was the best minis-



OSCAR STRAUS.

ter we have had at the sultan's court since Gen. Wallace's time. Mr. Straus, with his brothers, Nathan and Isadore, compose the firm of Macy & Co., and conduct the big department store in New York City. He is also a lawyer in active practice. Mr. Straus has been active in the International Jewish Historical Association, and is the author of a notable book reciting the achievements of his race in commerce, politics, literature, science, music and other branches of learning and industry.

#### WAR'S HEAVY COST.

Congress Told That for a Year It Will Be \$600,000,000.

Practically without debate, the House Thursday passed the urgent deficiency bill providing for emergency expenses of the army and navy departments incident to the war. It was based upon estimates received recently from the departments and carries items aggregating \$17,845,000 contemplated in the Philippine expedition and the early movements upon Cuba.

In explaining the bill during the brief discussion Mr. Cannon, replying to a question by Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, said \$600,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the cost of the war for a year, if it lasted that long. Incidentally he estimated the appropriations already made on account of the war and likely to develop as essential, including the first six months of the coming fiscal year, at \$350,000,000.

As reported by the Committee on Appropriations and passed by the House, the bill incorporates the more urgent of the war estimates submitted to the House Wednesday by Secretary Alger, whose explanation of which called forth the significant official letter transmitted therewith. It also includes an emergency appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the navy. The items appropriated follow:

Contingent expenses of the army incident to the expedition to the Philippines, to be expended under the direction of the commanding general of the Philippine Islands, in his discretion, for such purposes as he may deem best in the execution of his duties under the orders of the President, and for such objects as are not now appropriated for, to be available until expended . . . . .	\$100,000
Expeditionary force to Cuba, including, equipment, etc. . . . .	350,000
Signal service of the army . . . . .	105,000
Medical department, for emergency fund to meet any emergencies that cannot possibly be foreseen, but which constantly arise under existing conditions, for the defense of Manila harbor . . . . .	10,000,000
Torpedo defense of Manila harbor . . . . .	150,000
Bureau of naval supplies and accounts . . . . .	1,000,000
Clothing and small stores for the navy . . . . .	1,000,000

A Washington dispatch says that the German and French consuls at Honolulu have joined in a complaint to their Governments against the alleged favoritism shown by the Government of Hawaii to the United States over other countries. The protest has aroused the greatest interest in congressional and diplomatic circles.

The Montgomery County (Pa.) Historical Society has erected and dedicated a monument to mark the spot where Lafayette was encamped with his army, at Barren Hill, in 1778.



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 emergency deficiency bill providing for emergency expenses of the army and navy departments incident to the war.

The war revenue measure was passed by the Senate Saturday evening at 7:05 o'clock. A score or more of attempts were made to amend it, but in only three or four instances were the attempts successful. The most notable amendment adopted was that offered by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, placing a duty of 10 cents a pound on all tea imported into the United States. The amendment created no debate and was adopted by a vote of 38 to 32. As finally completed the bill was passed by a vote of 48 to 28. Mr. Allison moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and that conferees be appointed. The motion was agreed to and Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and Jones of Arkansas were named as conferees. In the House Mr. Lacey of Iowa secured consideration of the Senate bill to protect homesteaders who may enlist and serve in the forces of the United States. After some delay it was passed.

The war revenue bill was advanced a step further. It was received in the House as amended in the Senate, and the lower branch of Congress accordingly became the center of legislative interest. Mr. Dingley, from the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution introduced by Mr. Dingley providing for an immediate vote upon general non-concurrence and sending the bill to conference. After some debate the vote was taken upon the resolution. Mr. Bailey demanded the yeas and nays, the roll call resulting: Yeas, 137; nays, 106. It was a party vote. The House then voted to non-concur and agreed to the conference, and the Speaker named Messrs. Dingley, Payne and Bailey as conferees. Under suspension of the rules the Senate ratified an agreement between the Dawes commission and the Seminole Indians providing for the allotment of the latter's lands, was passed. Beyond the passage of an urgent deficiency bill, made necessary by the war with Spain, the Senate accomplished little. The deficiency measure carries appropriations for the war and navy establishments aggregating \$17,845,000.

The Senate on Tuesday passed the bill for the allotment in severalty of certain lands to the Indians of Indian Territory, the payment of interest claims to the Chickasaw Indians, and the ratification of the agreement effected with the Indians by the Dawes commission. Section 26, which provided for the segregation of 157,000 acres of land purchased by the Delawareans from the Cherokees, 100 acres of the land to be allotted to each reserved to the descendants of deceased registered Delawareans, was stricken from the bill. Consideration was resumed of the measure providing for the taking of the twelfth census. After disposing of the urgent war deficiency bill, as passed, with amendments by the Senate, the House considered the conference report upon the sundry civil bill. The report, so far as it embodies agreements, was adopted, and the House then began voting severally upon the Senate amendments, upon which no agreement had been reached in conference. Of these there are forty-five. The House considered eight of these, acting favorably upon three and rejecting the remainder. The House adjourned pending disposition of a measure to enable volunteer soldiers to vote at congressional elections during the war. It involved constitutional questions. The Senate resolution was passed authorizing the President to waive the one-year suspension from promotion and order re-examination in the army in certain orders during the existing war.

A bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census was passed by the Senate on Wednesday after a debate which occupied the greater part of three days. The House disposed of the Senate amendments of the sundry civil bill and agreed to further conference. The conference report upon the postoffice appropriation bill was adopted without debate. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a high bridge across Rock river on the Illinois and Mississippi Canal in Illinois.

After five hours devoted to the consideration of the bill to enable volunteer soldiers to vote in congressional elections, the conference report upon the war revenue bill was presented to the House on Thursday. Consideration was interrupted by a recess to 8 o'clock in the evening, when the report was taken up again, and after three hours' debate, involving a wide range of subjects and some sensational features, it was voted upon and adopted—154 to 107. The Senate passed without division a bill providing American registry for the steamers Olympia, Victoria, Tacoma, Columbia, Arizona and Argyle of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. The "omnibus claim bill," carrying over \$9,000,000, forty private-pension bills and several measures from the general calendar, were passed. Bills were passed as follows: Permitting Col. Anson Mills, Third United States cavalry, to accept and exercise the office of boundary commissioner between the United States and Mexico; to amend an act establishing a court of private land claims, requiring claims to be filed before March 3, 1901; to amend an act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

This and That.  
In France bicyclists use a whistle instead of a bell.  
Dried apricots are now sent from California to London.  
The word squirrel is from two Greek words which mean shadow-tail.  
The first life boat station in Great Britain was established in the year 1824.  
Truffles will soon be cultivated on scientific principles and are likely to become cheaper.

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# PAYING THE PENALTY



## CHAPTER XV. (Continued.)

"Pray excuse me if I am intruding," said the physician; "but I am the bearer of a letter of introduction from one brother to another, and as my stay in your city will be but a few hours, I must deliver it at once. I can see at a glance, sir, that you are the elder brother of my townsman and friend, Amos Kellogg, and the doctor presented his missive."

Stephen hurriedly drew from its envelope and perused a closely written sheet of paper.

"Well, well, I am glad to see you, doctor. You follow closely a letter I have this morning received from my brother, Dr. Hewitt, allowing me to introduce Dr. Strong of Wilmington, North Carolina, the family physician of my brother Amos. This young man is my son, Robert. Draw up a chair for the doctor, Robert."

After grasping the hands of the three men present, Dr. Strong seated himself in the proffered chair with the remark:

"Yes, my departure from Wilmington was very sudden. Your brother informed me that he had just written you, but he desired me to bring his niece back with me if the invalid could undergo the journey. My business here is not of a nature to detain me for an hour. It was merely to place a son in your medical college. I desire to return on the evening train. I have left patients at home who will need my attention."

"We were just discussing my daughter's unhappy condition," said the banker. "Dr. Hewitt pronounces her unable to take the journey. He regards her case as almost hopeless."

"My God! Is it so bad as that?" exclaimed Dr. Strong.

The banker himself was surprised at the physician's vehemence.

"I have little hope for the patient," said Dr. Hewitt. "I had just stated to Mr. Kellogg that in my opinion Janette could not survive the journey. Of course I did not know that a physician would attend her."

"I am extremely glad to have met you, doctor. If the patient is not utterly beyond hope and we can give her a complete change of atmosphere and surroundings, the result might justify the risk of the removal."

"True! The case has thwarted me at every turn. I shall be glad to have you visit the sufferer with me."

"Let us go at once," said the Wilmington physician.

"I will accompany you," announced the banker.

Robert, who was greatly gratified over the arrival of Dr. Strong, accompanied the party to the carriage, and took a seat beside the newcomer, at that gentleman's request.

But a short time elapsed before the banker and the two physicians stood by the bedside of the patient.

The widow had been greatly surprised at finding the Wilmington physician on the floor below, and she followed the party perhaps with no little apprehension as to what might be the result of the doctor's visit.

No sooner had Dr. Strong's eyes rested on the wan, pain-drawn features of the sufferer on the bed, than involuntarily the words escaped his lips.

"Very like! Very like! The cases are identical."

"This gentleman is Dr. Strong, dear," said Mr. Kellogg. "He is from your uncle's home in North Carolina and has called to see you."

"I am very glad to see you, doctor," Janette said faintly; "but—but I think I am beyond help."

"Beyond help! Not a bit of it, my dear girl. Not a bit of it!" said the doctor as he raised one white hand and placed a finger on the pulse. "Why," he continued, "doctor, her pulse is much better than I would have expected. Her condition, with such care as she will receive, will justify her removal."

"You will agree with me, I think," these last words were in an undertone to Dr. Hewitt, "that it is a last resort. Certainly there is no hope otherwise. God helping me, I will save this girl."

"Your will is mine, doctor; I place her in your hands."

"Removal!" moaned Janette. "Oh, doctor, I shall soon be removed—but—"

"Certainly you will be, dear; I am not going back to North Carolina alone, and don't you believe it, little girl. I shall have company. Do you know who will accompany me? I do. Two sisters, Laura and Janette, are their names. They are going to visit their North Carolina cousins and find fresh sea breezes that will bring back roses into pale cheeks and strength into weak limbs. Oh, it is all settled. We shall leave on the three o'clock train this day."

"Why, it cannot be possible!" exclaimed the widow. "In her condition she could not—"

"Madam," and Dr. Strong's voice, firm and decided, silenced her. "Two physicians have decided what is best in this case. Elmer's handkerchief immediately found its way to her eyes."

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed Laura, "I thank God for this! I know that our dear friend, Dr. Hewitt, has done all that could be done for Janette in this climate, and that she must be nursed her night and day. There must be a change. Papa—"

"It is already decided, my child. You must now make haste and prepare for the journey. Take nothing but what you will need at once. On your arrival at your uncle's we can forward all else."

"See, see!" cried Laura. "Janette seems bright and hopeful already. Are you not pleased, sister?"

"I am content," said Janette. "I am willing to go if it is best. I—I wish to live. I dislike to leave dear Aunt—but—"

"It is for the best, my child," Dr. Strong said, stroking her soft hair.

Elmer Kellogg had repaired to her apartments, sobbing.

"Robert," said the banker to his son, who now entered the room, "you had best remain at the house and assist Laura and your aunt in packing what is needful. Your sisters start South at 3 p. m. I will

go with the doctor and engage sleeping car accommodations."

"Gladly, father, gladly!"

"Let us go at once," Dr. Strong said. "There is one other matter I wish to attend to. But first" there the doctor produced a phial from one of his pockets, filled a glass one-third full of water, first rinsing the glass, then into the glass dropped twenty drops of a fluid, "here, my dear," and Janette, resting her head on the doctor's arm, drained the glass.

The physician handed the phial to Laura.

"Twenty drops in one-third of a glass of water," he said, "each hour until we return. It is now eleven o'clock."

The doctor lingered behind as the others descended the stairs. Robert and Laura were standing beside him.

"I can and will save the life of your sister," he said; "but one of you must be constantly at her bedside until she is removed from the house. Allow nothing to pass her lips save these drops. Nothing! food, you, Miss Laura, must prepare it personally. Your aunt, I fear, is too sympathetic. She is so anxious for your sister's recovery that she might desire to give her wine or something she should not have."

"Aunt gives her some every day," said Laura. "I have given her some," Dr. Hewitt prescribed it in small quantities."

"She must have no more until we are en route for the South. Nothing, save what I have informed you. Your failure to see that these instructions are carried out to the letter will cost Janette her life. Say you unless she tenders something to Janette, then state that I bade you allow nothing save the drops in that phial to pass her lips. Can I rely on you?"

"You can, doctor," said Robert.

"Certainly," Laura said.

"Remember, not an instant but one of you must be at her side. The servants might tender her something."

Five minutes later Thomas was driving the party rapidly from the banker's residence.

Dr. Hewitt left the carriage at his office, while the others went on. A half hour later a private compartment in a through sleeper was secured.

At one o'clock Mr. Kellogg re-entered the bank, where the doctor was to meet him an hour later.

The physician himself was conferring in a room at his hotel with the man who had accompanied him from Wilmington—Mr. Sellers, the Southern detective.

For thirty minutes they sat in close conversation, at the end of which time the doctor arose and, taking the detective by the hand, said:

"I must go now, Sellers. Have you everything needful? Everything you require?"

"Yes," was the reply, "everything. You will certainly see the young man?"

"Yes; he will be waiting for me."

"All right. I will take up the case tomorrow."

At 2:10 the carriage containing the doctor and Mr. Kellogg was again before the Dearborn avenue residence.

The doctor was first to ascend the stairs to the invalid's room. He glanced anxiously at the figure reclining on the couch.

"Oh, you are ready, my girl!" he exclaimed. "You have improved fifty per cent already. Miss Laura, she has had nothing—"

"But as you directed, doctor, though aunt three times—"

"Never mind—you can relate that after we are started. You are ready?"

"All ready, doctor."

"Oh, a minute with you, Robert," the doctor said. And walking to a window facing the street, he handed the young man a letter.

"You will find the gentleman whose name appears on the envelope at the place stated. I wish you to call there at ten o'clock to-morrow morning and present it. He is my friend and will state to you his desires. You may trust him implicitly. You may be able to aid him greatly."

"I will present the letter at ten o'clock," said Robert, as he glanced at the superscription on the envelope. The name that appeared there was of one unknown to him. The envelope bore this address:

"John Thorn, Esq.,  
"Sherman House."

The widow accompanied the party when Janette was borne to the carriage. She appeared greatly disturbed. Evidently her heart was near breaking over the peril her dear niece was about to be subjected to.

She kissed her a tender farewell as she did so, also Laura, and entered the house sobbing as the carriage was driven away.

At three o'clock an iron horse exhausted a volume of steam as it pulled its laden cars from beneath the depot shed.

A happy Wilmington physician sat in a private compartment of one of the sleepers. His eyes rested tenderly on the features of a sleeping girl in a berth before him. A smiling young lady was seated by his side.

"Oh, doctor," she suddenly exclaimed, "I feel that you have rescued Janette."

"From a peril, my dear, of which you little dream. In twenty-four hours she would have been a corpse."

"And now?"

"Safe, thank God, safe! We have left peril behind us and are southward bound."

## CHAPTER XVI.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the sixteenth, Robert Kellogg repaired to the Sherman House, where his first step was to scan the hotel registered arrivals of the previous day.

He soon found the name, "D. M. Strong, M. D., North Carolina," and directly beneath it in bold letters was that of the gentleman to whom he was to present his letter—"John Thorn, Georgia."

"Is Mr. Thorn of Georgia in the hotel?" he asked of the clerk.

"In his room, I think," was the reply. "Please send up my card."

The porter was immediately dispatched with it.

He soon returned, and Robert accompanied him to the second floor, where he was ushered into the room occupied by one who, for many years in his particular line, was one of the most remarkable characters that the South has ever produced.

The man to whom he presented his letter was Lang Sellers of North Carolina, alias John Thorn of Georgia.

Sellers was at this time in his fortieth year. He was of no ordinary physique, being six feet two inches in height, strong and compactly built, and almost

as upright when standing as the long-leaved pines of his native State.

"I was expecting you," he said as he motioned the young man to a chair. "Dr. Strong and your sisters left the city at three o'clock yesterday, I suppose."

"They did, I am happy to be able to state that my father this morning received a telegram from the doctor, saying Janette was bearing the journey well."

Sellers was presumably reading the doctor's letter. In reality he was studying the features of the banker's son. Features, the contour of the face, the shape of the head, the expression of the eyes, the appearance of the individual, in fact all these combined, were to the Southern detective an index of the character of the man.

"The doctor," he said presently, "did not inform you as to the nature of my business in Chicago?"

"He did not," was the reply. "He merely requested me to present the letter you hold in your hand. Whatever your business, if I can in any way aid you, I shall be pleased to do so."

"Thanks, young man, many thanks. My friend, Dr. Strong, has saved the life of your sister, and I feel that I can rely on you. I shall therefore be candid. First, then, I am not John Thorn, neither am I from Georgia."

"Why, then, my letter is not in the hands it was designed to reach. You should not—"

"Rest easy, young man. Your letter has reached its destination. But John Thorn was a name borrowed for an occasion. Throughout the South I am known as Lang Sellers, and am, by profession, one of that unfortunate class known as detectives."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed Robert. "I have often heard and read of the mysteries unraveled by that wonderful man, I am glad to have met you, Mr. Sellers. But why, pray, the name, 'John Thorn,' on the hotel register?"

"Oh, with some detectives it is often necessary to record on hotel registers other names than their own. Somehow, I find that Lang Sellers has become known outside the confines of the 'Old South State.' For certain reasons I do not wish it known that I am in Chicago. The morning journals, as you are aware, publish a list of arrivals at hotels. I had no wish that the name, Lang Sellers, should appear in that list."

"I see."

"I should probably be visited by your police officials, who, in the matter I propose to take in hand, have so far failed. And there may be others in your city whom I wish kept in ignorance of my presence here."

"It is perfectly plain to me now, Mr. Sellers."

"Yes? Well, I thought I could make it so. I am here for a double purpose. Partly to bring to the bar of justice the man, or men, who assaulted and robbed the collector of the Union Express Company; partly, well, of that hereafter."

"If I could be of aid to you, but I think you will find it a difficult matter to even obtain a clue."

"Oh, as to clues—clues are sometimes very obscure. A general knowledge of the facts as they occurred and a certain intuitive perception has before now led to the detection of the perpetrators of grave crimes. I shall not wait for clues in the matters I have in hand, though in one of them—"

"What can I do, Mr. Sellers?"

"There is one young man I desire to have a conference with. On yesterday I visited the office of the express company and interviewed Collector Elsworth, with whose statements in regard to this robbery the detective force of your city are familiar. He yet adheres to his statement that the man he believes to have assaulted and robbed him bore a striking resemblance in form and features to Earl Newberry."

"Earl Kellogg now?"

"Yes, I understand. Well, later in the day I paid a visit to your father's bank. I saw, of course, both the cashier and the teller. Earl I have seen many times on the streets of Wilmington."

"Oh, then he recognized you?"

"Not at all. I was John Thorn when I entered the bank. I presented little the appearance that I do now. I had no wish to be recognized."

"You saw my father?"

"As he entered the carriage before the door of the bank with Dr. Strong. You were of the company. I desire that your father be kept in ignorance of the fact that I am here, or have taken up the express case, or—"

The detective did not finish the sentence.

"My father kept in ignorance? And why, pray?"

"Oh, for several reasons. But one will suffice—I prefer to cooperate with younger men, those more matured and of your years."

(To be continued.)

## Nature's Gardens in Alaska.

The most extensive, least spoiled and most unspoiled of the gardens of the continent are the vast tundras of Alaska. Every summer they extend smooth, even, undulating, continuous beds of flowers and leaves from about latitude 62 degrees to the shores of the Arctic Ocean; and in winter sheets of snow flowers make all the country shine, one mass of white radiance like a star. Nor are these Arctic plant people the pitiful, frost-pinched unfortunes they are guessed to be by those who have never seen them. Though lowly in stature, keeping near the frozen ground as if loving it, they are bright and cheery, and speak Nature's love as plainly as their big relatives of the south. Tenderly huddled and tucked in beneath downy snow to sleep through the huge white winter, they make haste to bloom in the spring without trying to grow tall, though some rise high enough to ripple and wave in the wind and display masses of color—yellow, purple and blue—so rich they look like beds of rainbows and are visible miles and miles away.

And in September the tundra grows in creamy golden sunshine, and the colors of the ripe foliage of the heartworts, willows, and birch—red, purple and yellow—in pure bright tones are enriched with those of berries which are scattered everywhere as if they had been showered down from the clouds like hail; their colors, with those of the leaves and stems, blending harmoniously with the neutral tints of the ground of lichens and mosses on which they seem to be painted.—John Muir in the Atlantic.

## THE FARM AND HOME

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

#### How to Succeed with a Butter Dairy—Caring for Bees in the Spring—Hints on Beet Sugar Raising—Keeping Old Cows is Unprofitable.

**Good Butter.**

To succeed with a butter dairy it is necessary to have good butter cows—not some good ones and some poor ones—and these cows must have good butter cow feed and care. One bad butter cow will eat up the profit on several good ones; therefore, all unprofitable cows should be tested out and sold to the butcher; a dairyman can't afford to keep them if he is dairymaking for profit. Then the cows must be treated with the consideration due to their importance as a factor of success; and the milk and cream must be properly handled from cow to churn, and those who don't know precisely how this should be done should stay out of the business. He must know how to make butter. There is absolutely no profit in any other grade, because people don't want bad butter at any price. Then, good butter being made at least possible cost, it must be properly presented to the market. It must not only be good, but must look good. Marketing requires some good, sound business sense. Some people could hardly sell good butter at a profit if it was given to them. It requires an all-around man to make a successful dairyman.—Breeder and Horseman.

**First Food of Bees in Spring.**

After bees have safely wintered their first gather propolis, a reddish substance which they procure from the buds of trees, and whose use is not clearly known, though part of it seems to be to close up cracks which the winter has made in their dwelling. Then they set to work to gather pollen, the fecundating dust from the stigmas of flowers. They get a great deal of this from the blossom of the maple, and it is this rather than sweet sap that the bees frequent maple trees in bloom to obtain. Of course there is no sweetness in maple sap after the trees have leaved out. The taste is rather bitter than sweet. Nature is an expert chemist, and can change in a week's time all the sugar in a maple tree into the material for depositing fibre in the branches and the new foliage that the tree then puts on. A good substitute for the pollen of flowers is found in very fine rye or wheat flour, kept where it will be sheltered from rain, and where the bees can readily get at it. Hundreds of bees in early spring will visit a dish that has a little rye flour sprinkled on its bottom and exposed to the sun. The bees use this pollen as feed for young bees when newly hatched. Therefore the queen bee does not begin laying until a supply of pollen has been obtained. The earlier the queen bee begins to work the sooner the hive fills with bees, and new swarms are ready to issue.

**Beet Sugar Raising.**

Beet sugar experts say that the beet, in order to be rich in sugar, must have a chance to send its tap-roots down into the subsoil. The factory wants smooth roots, not those that are all "fingers and toes." Thus they expect the grower to subsoil his beet land in the fall, by following with some sort of subsoil-stirring plow in the furrow made by the ordinary plow. Many farmers will consider this quite a task, and possibly be a little slow to bind themselves to grow sugar beets under these conditions. For most soils this subsoiling will not be so difficult as it may look at first glance. The work can be done in the fall, and should be done with greatest care. All manurial substances should be applied in the fall. Stable manure should be well rotted and applied in moderate doses. Superphosphate may be used quite freely without detriment. Close planting is absolutely necessary. The individual roots should weigh from one to three pounds only. Larger roots are deficient in sugar. The rows are made about twenty inches apart, and the plants left about five to eight inches apart in the rows.

**Food for Young Chickens.**

More than half the young chicks that die while very young do so because they are improperly fed. Even the most dreaded of all pests, lice, will never trouble the chicken that is fed as it ought to be and has free range to scratch in the dirt. But proper feeding does not mean pampering the chick, and still less does it mean feeding with soft, indigestible food, that gives nothing for the chick's gizzard to work on. We never failed to have good success with chicks after they were big enough to eat whole wheat. After a while we took the hint and cracked the wheat, and they would eat this cracked wheat the second day. The chick needs nothing the first day. Its last act in the shell is to store up the remainder of the yolk and white. It is these which make its body, bones, bill and feathers. In picking its way out of the shell the chick instinctively swallows some of the shell, and this supplies its first grit for its gizzard. But the egg shell is itself dissolved and furnishes bone for growth. So the first thing is to put cracked wheat among coarse sand or very fine gravel. The chick will eat some gravel with its food, and thus be put in a fair way to live, and soon learn to take care of itself.—American Cultivator.

**Keeping Old Cows.**

One of the small compensations for the great injury done to farmers by the tuberculous scare is that it has led to a weeding out of the old cows. These are always most subject to become diseased, as the cow after long milk-

ing usually has her health impaired, and at some one of these periods, if there are any tuberculous germs in the milk, the cow is very liable to take them. Young, vigorous cows, not pampered, can resist the germs—even if they do get some into their systems. It is curious that the commission pleading for its life tells of the increased knowledge that the farmers have on this subject over what they had before the commission began its labors. It is true; they do know more than they did, and so we may add to the veterinarians! It has been knowledge very dearly paid for, and at the cow owners' expense exclusively.

**The Wind Blew in the Wheat.**

A sickle moon hung low and white, in the edge of a golden west. With clanging bells the herd came home; and mother birds on the nest Trilled to the song that is never sung—so soft! so wildly sweet! The whippoorwill in the marshland called, and the wind blew in the wheat.

High summer had broken to hedge-row waves with a foam of elder bloom. By waste and wayside the sweetbriar stars showed faint in the tender gloom. And gliding hares crept out to play on silent velvet feet. As waxing dewdrops timed the chant, the wind blew in the wheat.

"Benison to each bearded head, in the land of golden grain! Ye shall drink of the sun, in strength and power, nor lack the grateful rain. In the bursting mills, in the ocean pressed with the keels of a laden fleet, Ye may read the smile of the Lord of Hosts, the wind blew in the wheat."—Harper's Weekly.

**Cauliflower.**

There is no good reason why the farmer should not grow cauliflower if he or his family like them better than cabbage. They require no stronger soil, no heavier manuring and no more labor until the time comes for tying up the heads, and even then the labor is "but little, only that they need looking at almost every day to see when they are just right to tie up for blanching and when they are ready for cutting. If the garden is where it should be—near the house—this extra care is but a little task, to be done after supper in a small garden. Market gardeners do not need to be told that cauliflowers are much more profitable usually than cabbages.—American Cultivator.

**Mange on Hogs.**

John Cruze writes to the Rural World as follows: "Have just had some interesting experience with mange or scab on pigs. Lost fourteen out of thirty-six from dosing them with everything I heard or read about. Was in despair until common sense came to my aid. I figured it out that it was a parasite under the skin, and to cure the pig the parasite must be destroyed. So I mixed up some turpentine and coal oil, and added quite a bit of sulphur. Then, while the pigs were at the trough, I squirted the mixture all over them from nose to tail by means of a machine oil can. Have not lost a pig since, and have not been obliged to repeat the dose."

**Controlling Plant Lice.**

Plant lice are among the most important of the injurious insects. As plant lice suck their food, Paris green and similar poisons cannot be depended upon when used in the ordinary manner. Some external irritant must be used instead. Numerous insecticides of this nature are recommended. One of the most important is good whale oil soap. Experiments during the past season show that one pound of whale oil soap to seven gallons of water will kill plum and currant lice. The solution should be applied in a fine spray to the under surface of the leaves.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**The Choke Ball.**

Cows will often get choked with a small potato or other article of food. The following peculiar remedy is sometimes employed: Take of fine-cut chewing tobacco enough to make a ball the size of a hen's egg. Dampen with molasses so that it adheres closely. Lift up the cow's head, pull the tongue forward and crowd the ball as far down the throat as possible. In fifteen minutes it will cause sickness and vomiting, relaxing the muscles so that the object will probably be thrown out.—Kansas Farmer.

**Feeding Steers.**

A cattle breeder who has experimented in various modes of feeding states that he estimated the cost of the food according to the value of the land and the crop, and with a bunch of steers on a pasture from May to September he cleared \$6.80 an acre. As no labor was required, the steers securing the food from the pasture, the gain was an addition to that which the pasture gives ordinarily, while the manure is also an item of profit.

**Let Well Enough Alone.**

Novelities in fruit growing serve to keep growers on the alert for something better every year, but the majority of the novelties pass out of sight after the first year's trial with them. Many of the so-called novelties are old varieties brought to the front again. In venturing upon new kinds let it be done experimentally. Never discard a satisfactory kind for another until certain that a change will be of advantage.

**Tests in Feeding Chickens.**

After making repeated tests in feeding, the New York Agricultural experiment station says: "The ground grain ration proved considerably more profitable than the whole grain ration with the growing chicks; and the same was true of capons of equal weight from these chicks, and from others of equal weight and age, fed alike before caponizing. No difference was noticed in health or vigor of chicks or capons fed either ration."

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

**Lesson for June 10.**

Golden Text.—"I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore."—Rev. 1: 18.

"The Risen Lord" is the subject of this lesson. The portion of Scripture to be studied is Matt. 28: 2-20.

**Introductory.**

This lesson covers the entire chapter, the period from the resurrection morning till the ascension. According to John's gospel, Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus completed the preparation for burial, with cloths and spices, immediately after the death of Jesus on Friday afternoon, and laid him in the tomb which was near by, because the Sabbath was so near. But the women evidently did not know that the last offices had been performed; they supposed that the body had been hastily laid away without spices, and accordingly, as soon as it began to dawn on the day following the Sabbath, they came with spices (Mark and Luke). Matthew names Mary Magdalene and "the other Mary," the mother of James; Mark adds Salome; Luke adds also Joanna. As to the angel and the rolling away of the stone there is not exact agreement among the evangelists. Matthew alone speaks of an earthquake and of the terror of the guard. Mark places the angel, "a young man arrayed in a white robe," within the tomb, "sitting on the right side." Luke has two "men in dazzling apparel," standing by the women in the tomb as they hesitated in perplexity. The words of the angel or angels also vary somewhat in the accounts of Matthew, Mark and Luke. John has nothing to say about an angel or angels in connection with the stone, merely stating that Mary Magdalene found the stone already rolled away from the tomb. Following the visit of the women to the tomb, they ran to tell the disciples. Mary Magdalene told Peter (John 20: 2), and Peter and John ran to the tomb. Luke says that Peter merely looked in and saw the linen cloths lying there (24: 12); John says that while he himself ("the other disciple") merely looked in, Peter entered, and was then followed by John (John 20: 6, 8). The disciples went back home, not understanding what had come to pass. But the Risen Lord soon appeared, at one time to Mary Magdalene alone, who mistook him for the gardener (John 20: 11-18); at another, to the other women, Matt. 28: 9-10. Mark 16: 7, which, however, is part of the passage that does not appear in the best manuscript of the gospel, says that the appearance to Mary Magdalene was the first. A third appearance on the same day is that to Simon Peter, mentioned in Luke 24: 34. In the afternoon the Lord appeared to two disciples walking to Emmaus (Luke 24: 13-31). In the evening he appeared to the ten apostles (excluding Thomas) in a room in Jerusalem, at supper time. (Luke 24: 36-43; John 20: 19-25). "The apostles remained in Jerusalem a week, and on the following Sunday evening Jesus appeared again, Thomas being present (John 20: 26-29). Then, in Galilee, he appeared to the disciples by the sea (John 21: 1-24). Then came the appearance on a mountain in Galilee, which we have in this lesson, where Jesus gave the "great commission." Finally, so far as the gospel record goes, comes the ascension day (Luke 24: 44-53). Other appearances are mentioned by Paul (1 Cor. 15: 6, 7).

**Explanatory.**

The soldiers set to guard the tomb left their posts when they found the tomb opened, and went to report the strange occurrence. Instead of going to their superior officer, from whom they feared punishment for allowing the tomb to be opened, they went to the chief priests, who they shrewdly suspected would be mightily interested in the disappearance of the body.

This story has been doubted, as inherently improbable. It is said that not even for "large money" would Roman soldiers dare to report that they had slept at their post, since the inevitable penalty was death. It is also said that since the story they were hired to tell seems to us so ridiculous, it would not have served to conceal the truth at that time; and hence the incident is regarded as not historical. Against these arguments it has been pointed out that the priests were in desperate straits, for if it should become known to the people that, upon the unimpeachable and indisputed testimony of Roman soldiers, the tomb of the crucified Jesus had been glorified by the presence of an angel and the body had disappeared without human intervention, the changeable populace would immediately break forth in a torrent of rage upon the murderers (compare the swift transformation of feeling in the mob in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" as Antony addresses them and reads them Caesar's will). As to the penalty for sleeping at one's post, it is argued that Pilate had already yielded so much to the Jewish leaders that he would be obliged to yield more, even to the extent of protecting soldiers guilty of a capital offense.

This meeting on the mountain in Galilee is to be placed some weeks after the resurrection, shortly before the ascension, which took place near Bethany about the middle of May.

"All power," both power and authority are included in the work. This claim of universal authority is the basis of the command to disciple all nations.

"Teach all nations" is in the revised version "make disciples of all nations." It is not merely teaching, but effectual teaching, evangelization. "I am with you always," he will be with them in the performance of duty, in the proclamation of truth and the reclamation of men; not in idleness. A missionary church is a church with which Christ abides.

**Broke Up an Annoying Custom.**

A new minister in a village in Somerset County, Maine, broke up a good old custom on a recent Sunday by remarking: "Those of the congregation who did not get their things on during the prayer can do so while I pronounce the benediction."

**The Bible.**

The Bible is the only source of all Christian truth; the only rule for the Christian life; the only book that unfolds to us the realities of eternity.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.  
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.  
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FOR EVERY drop of blood unnecessarily shed on the battlefield by America's soldiers led by incompetent commanders, and for every soldier invalidated as the result of inefficient staff officers, the people will hold the president alone responsible. That he is subjected to an almost resistless pressure from senators and members seeking appointments for their favorites or political supporters will not count with the country when it sums up its bereavements resulting from bad commanders in the field and ignorant or indifferent staff departments. The president should make the appointment. That he should listen to his party leaders and to senators and members in the matter of the usual government patronage is recognized by well established precedent, and as a rule, is a wise and proper course to pursue. In the matter of appointments in the army and navy the question of favor or patronage to any senator or member or any political "boss," should have no part in the president's deliberations. These appointments should be made on personal merit well established and thoroughly commended by the military and naval authorities, the only proper advisers of the executive in military and naval affairs. President McKinley saw service in the last war and learned from experience and observation what grave disasters may follow incompetency in command. The people will expect more from him for this better reason.—Town Topics.

## Crop Report.

The average condition of wheat June 1, was in the state 98, southern counties 96, central 102, and northern 100. Compared with May 1 there is in the state and southern counties an average gain of 4 per cent, in the central counties of 6 per cent, and in the northern of 2 per cent. Compared with one year ago the average condition is higher in the state and each section as follows: State 20 per cent, southern counties 14 per cent, central 36 per cent, and northern 19 per cent. Wheat is rarely in this better average condition June 1 than this year. The highest average reported in the preceding ten years is 92 in 1892 and 1894. The average condition in the southern counties, 96, is the same as in 1891.

The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in May is 1,473,884, as compared with 610,975 reported marketed in May, 1897, and the amount reported marketed in ten months, August-May, is 15,489,730 bushels, as compared with 8,875,304 bushels in the same months last year.

The acreage planted to corn fully equals the acreage in average years. The figures are 101 for the state, 99 for the southern, 102 for the central, and 104 for the northern counties. The average condition in the state is 96. The acreage sowed to oats is 92 per cent of acreage in average years, and the average condition of the crop is 96. About four-fifths the usual acreage of barley has been sowed and in condition the crop is 96. Barley is not extensively grown in Michigan, two-thirds of the crops being grown in seven counties in the eastern part of the state.

The average condition of meadows and pastures is 96, and of clover sown this year, 95. The condition of each is slightly lower in the southern counties, meadows and pastures being 94, and this year's clover seeding 92.

Apples promise 95 per cent, and peaches 89 per cent of average crops. The figures for the southern counties are apples 92, and peaches 87, and for the central counties, apples 101, and peaches 95. The outlook for apples is better, and for peaches only 5 per cent poorer than on May 1. One year ago the estimates indicated for these crops respectively about two-thirds and one-fourth of an average yield. A number of correspondents report peach leaf curl, but evidently extensive or serious damage is not apprehended.

In the southern counties the wages per month of farm hands average \$15.53 with board, and \$21.74 without board; in the central counties, \$14.48 with board, and \$22.07 without board, and in the northern counties, \$15.84 with board, and \$25.44 without board. The averages for the state are \$15.31 with board, and \$22.29 without board. Wages are higher than one year ago in each section of the state. The average increase of wages with board is \$0.98 in the southern counties, \$1.50 in the central counties, and \$1.87 in the northern counties. The average increase in the state is \$1.15.

The farm statistics of more than 900 townships, collected and returned by supervisors, indicate that the number of sheep now on hand in the state is nearly 7 per cent more than sheared in 1897. There is a gain of 6 per cent in the southern counties, nearly 9 per cent in the central, and 12 per cent in the northern counties.

One year ago there was, compared with 1896, an average loss in the state of nearly 8 per cent, and in 1896 there was compared with 1895 an average loss of 29 per cent.

Weather conditions in May were favorable for growing crops. The temperature the first half of the month was practically normal and rainfall deficient, while in the latter half temperature and rainfall were both somewhat in excess of the normal, and the rainfall was well distributed.



## Suburban Rumors

FRANCISCO.

The rain was a God send to the neighborhood owing to the drouth. However, the heavy rain left its traces on the hill sides.

The K. L. M.'s met at the home of Mrs. Gieske on Friday evening. There will be one more meeting when they will adjourn for the season.

A children's day entertainment will be given in the English M. E. church of Francisco on Sunday evening, June 19. An interesting program will be carried out.

WATERLOO.

Ettie Gorton is spending this week in Ypsilanti.

Martin Strauss spent Sunday with friends at Delhi.

The Baptist Society held an ice cream and strawberry social Tuesday evening in the new barn belonging to George Boyce.

An entertainment will be given by the pupils of Corinne Seeger's school in the McIntee district, Thursday evening, June 23, at 8 p. m. An admittance fee of five cents is to be charged, the proceeds to be used in purchasing library books.

SYLVAN.

Mrs. Brown of Lima spent part of last week at Fred Gilbert's.

Miss Minnie Merker of Flint is spending her vacation at home.

Miss Edith Ludlow of Jackson spent Friday of last week at this place.

Ned Watkins and sister, Fannie, of Napoleon spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Dancer.

O. R. L. Crozier of Ann Arbor will speak to the Sylvan Christian Union next Sunday morning. In the evening the Sunday-school will give a cantata entitled, The Shepherd's Call.

The young people of the Sylvan M. E. church will hold an honor social for the benefit of the Sunday-school at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Knoll, Thursday evening, June 23. Every body invited. Come out and we will guarantee a good time. Ice cream and cake will be served.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Postmaster Pond reports having received a registered package Saturday from far away Skagway, Alaska. It took only nine days for the package to make the trip.—Washtenaw Times.

A pest of some sort is creating havoc with the foliage of apple trees. The orchards of Henry Mellencamp and Henry McKiggon look as if they had been scorched with fire. The leaves preyed upon turn black and shrivel up as if burned to a cinder.—Grass Lake News.

Walter Weatherbee, a boy living on Wall street, is undergoing an experience which should serve as a valuable lesson. Following a boyish suggestion he had his arm tattooed with some patriotic design. Blood poisoning set in and the boy is at the hospital with a fair prospect of losing his arm if not his life.

As Alderman Howell of the sixth ward was going home the other night a tramp stopped him with the usual request for "A little money to get something to eat." The alderman turned sharply on the fellow with, "What you doing here? I'm working this side." The tramp replied, "All right pard," and at once crossed to the other side.—Ann Arbor Courier.

A tramp called at the home of L. C. Goodrich one morning a few days ago and briskly requested that he be favored with a breakfast. In the evening he appeared at the same place again. When informed that he had been at the same house in the morning he politely bowed his excuses, remarking, "Was I? Guess I'm a little mixed," and went in search of a new route.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Yesterday James McKinstry showed the Times man a relic of the Mexican war. It was in the shape of a pair of gold trouser stripes, which would cost a great deal of money to duplicate. They once belonged to General Santa Anna and were found by Mr. McKinstry's father when the former had hurriedly made his escape and leave his goods behind. He also has the sword belt.—Washtenaw Times.

## STUDENT OF SHAKESPEARE.

The Natives Heard Him Recite and Thought Him a Lunatic.

An itinerant college "professor," as he styled himself, was stranded in a little backwoods settlement, and in order to raise cash enough to help him farther on the road he proposed a Shakespeare club for the literary diversion of the citizens.

"It's like those they have in the cities," he explained, "and if you folks want to keep up with the procession you must have one too."

About a dozen applied for membership and were in the hall early, waiting for the professor, who was late in getting there.

When he did arrive, after stating the object of the meeting, he proposed to give them samples of Shakespearean acting. He began with Hamlet, then tackled Macbeth and Richard III.

There was no applause from his audience while he was perspiring through the various acts. In fact, the audience was serious—very serious—and he noticed little groups forming here and there and engaging in whispered conversations.

Finally a man went forward, took the professor by the arm and said:

"You'd better come with me, pardner. Don't be afeared; we ain't gwine to hurt you. It's all for your own good, so come erlong now."

"What do you mean?" asked the frightened professor.

"That's all right, pardner. Jest come on quiet, an you'll fin' out what we're after. We ain't gwine to tie you unless we has ter."

By this time several had hold of him, and he was hustled out of the building to a room in the rear of a grocery store, where he was guarded by several citizens until morning. Then he was taken before the ordinary of the county under full guard.

"He's one er them thar lunatics what jumped the asylum lately," explained the spokesman of the crowd. "The way he went on in the meetin las' night wuz orfal—pitchin an rein an hollerin an pullin at his hair like he wanted ter git his head off. We had ter keep him under close guard all night fer fear he'd hurt himself."

"I know all erbout it," said the ordinary. "I wuz in the meetin myself, but escaped early. What have you got ter say fer yerself, sir?"

"I was only trying to form a Shakespeare club, when—"

"It's my opinion," interrupted the ordinary, "that what you needs most is a hickory club. I'm goin ter instruct this here jury ter fin' you guilty of lunacy in the first degree, an may the Lord have mercy on your soul. You'll kill somebody of you ain't taken keer on, an now that we've got you we're gwine ter keep you."

It was in vain the prisoner protested. He was "a gone case," and if the high judge of the county court hadn't arrived just in the nick of time and given him ten minutes to leave town he would have boarded the next train for the lunatic asylum.—Atlanta Constitution.

Not Always.

"Remember, my boy," said Uncle James as he gave Bobby a coin, "that if you take care of the pennies the shillings will take care of themselves."

Bobby looked a trifle dubious. "I do take care of the pennies," he replied, "but as soon as they get to be shillings pa takes care of 'em."—London Tit-Bits.

Of the two stamps first issued Washington's portrait was on the 10 cent and Franklin's on the other. Since that time the various issues of the United States stamps would furnish a unique portrait gallery, showing the faces of 48 noted Americans.

The bullet which killed Lord Nelson at Trafalgar is still preserved. It is mounted in a crystal locket and reposes in a crimson bag with gold tassels.

Michigan Central Excursions.

The Michigan Central will run one of its popular week-end excursions to Detroit, Saturday, June 18. Train will leave Chelsea at 11:30 a. m., and the fare for the round trip will be \$1.10. Tickets good to return on all regular trains up to and including morning train Monday, June 20, except No. 5. Children one-half adult rate.

Camp meeting at Eaton Rapids, July 27 to August 8. One fare round trip.

Camp meeting at Owosso, August 9 to 31. One fare round trip.

Orion Camp Grand Assembly, July 12 to August 3. One fare for round trip.

Camp meeting at Hazlett Park, July 28 to August 31. One and one third fare for round trip.

Camp meeting at Island Lake, July 1 to August 30. One and one third fare for round trip.

Michigan Baptist Assembly, Orchard Lake, August 16 to 19. One fare for round trip.

Epworth League Training Assembly, Ludington, July 15 to August 7. One fare for round trip.

People's party state convention at Grand Rapids, June 21. One fare for round trip.

Prohibition party state convention, Lansing, August 23. One fare for round trip.

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Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung affection are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottle free at Glazier & Stinson's drug store. Regular size 50 cts. and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

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

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. 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 of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 1st A. D. 1898.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Edmund J. Lockwood and Sarah L. Lockwood, his wife, of the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, to Matthew E. Keeler of Washtenaw county, Michigan, dated the 29th day of December, A. D. 1894, 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 9 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 which said mortgage there is claimed to be 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 for 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 fees 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 (11) in township number three, south of range number three east.

Said sale will be made subject to the payment of a prior mortgage made by said mortgagors to Russell L. 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 22, 1898.

MATTHEW E. KEELER, Mortgagor.

G. W. TROSBELL, Attorney for Mortgagor.

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 defied all other remedies yield to the efficacy of this marvelous treatment, and permanent cures are the inevitable results from its use. For sale by

lists 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. GIDEON STRODARD.

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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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.

CLEVELAND BAY SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY.

The Stallion named Home Rule, owned by Batley & 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. STERICKER, Secretary.

## HOME RULE

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

Tommy McNamara.



## Local Brevities

Born, on Sunday, June 13, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Howe, a daughter.

Ed. Hammond is having a large porch built around his residence on Middle street, east.

The Kempf Commercial and Savings Bank has erected a flag staff and flung to the breeze a fine new flag.

Miss Flora Atkinson entertained a number of her young friends at her home on Garfield street, Tuesday afternoon.

After the hail storm Friday, Mrs. B. Parker picked up a piece of hail which was the exact representation of a turtle.

An admission fee of ten cents will be charged to both the class day exercises of the class of '98 and the commencement exercises.

Geo. P. Glazier is going into the celery business on quite an extensive scale this season. He has about four acres now under cultivation.

Any animal that will deposit a great gob of tobacco juice on a nice new stone walk is more orang-outang than man. And it knows it.—Grass Lake News.

The B. Y. P. U. will give a lawn social, at the Baptist church, Saturday evening, June 18. A cordial invitation is extended to every one. Ice cream will be served.

T. W. Baldwin and family wish to tender their heartfelt thanks to their many friends and neighbors, who so kindly rendered them their assistance, during the illness and death of his wife and their mother.

The ladies of the L. O. T. M. will give a Maccabee tea at the residence of Mrs. E. M. Wilkinson next Tuesday afternoon, June 21. A cordial invitation is extended to all Maccabees, their families and friends.

I. Otto Steinbach has been elected chief ranger of Chelsea Lodge, I. O. F., in place of Guy Lighthall who had to give up the office, on account of his duties as electrician at the power house. Fred Welch was elected senior beadle, in place of Mr. Steinbach.

An exchange says: A very simple rule to follow in pronouncing those Spanish names is to pronounce them any old way, and in a firm, unfaltering tone which defies correction and disarms suspicion. Ten to one the other fellow will give you the credit of being posted.

The births in the county so far as reported for the year ending January 1 are as follows: Lima 13; Pittsfield 7; Ann Arbor township 11; Freedom 21; Ypsilanti city 50; Bridgewater 21; Saline 31; Salem 13; Dexter 12; Sylvan 24; Lodi 27; Augusta 29; Lyndon 15; Scio 15.

Married, on Wednesday, June 15, 1898, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hoover, Miss Fannie H. Hoover, to Mr. R. W. Crawford of Owosso. Rev. E. L. Killam of Milan performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will make their future home at Owosso.

The following were the delegates from Chelsea to the democratic county convention, at Ann Arbor Wednesday: J. S. Gorman, John Messner, David Rockwell, H. Lighthall, B. B. Turnbull, Frank McNamara, James Taylor, Geo. W. Beckwith, J. E. McKune, Germain Foster, Karl O. Steinbach, Herman Schauble.

The University of Michigan will begin the next college year Tuesday, September 27, instead of October 1, as has heretofore been the custom. The opening day hereafter will always be the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of September. In some years this may bring the date of opening as early as the 20th of September.

The hail storm Friday caused considerable damage to growing crops east of this village. N. F. Prudden lost an acre of onions, a large quantity of strawberries, and a portion of his wheat. Geo. Taylor, John Friermuth and others suffered considerable damage. A number of windows were also broken. The storm was not as severe at this place.

Tuesday morning it was discovered that burglars had broken into H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.'s store and carried away some clothing and a number of other articles. They entered one of the windows in the rear of the shoe department and when they left they went out of the door, leaving it open behind them. They left no clue as to their identity.

A teacher in the Addison public schools received the following note explaining the absence of one of the pupils the day before: "Please excuse Henry for absence yesterday. Him and me got a chance at a ride to a funeral in a carriage, and I let him stay to home, as he never rode in a carriage and never went to a funeral nor had any other pleasures. So please excuse."

S. A. Mapes & Co., have just put in a fine stock of undertaking goods and funeral furnishings and are now ready for business in their line. Their office and show rooms are in the Hudler building with Chelsea Steam Laundry.

On Tuesday Deputy-sheriff Staffan received word from Jackson, that a negro had broken into a barber shop at that place the night before and carried away a number of razors, and was told to watch for him. About noon Jake came in with his man, having found him on the Michigan Central track between Chelsea and Dexter.

At the meeting of the Northwestern Washtenaw County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., at the town hall Saturday afternoon, a charter was drawn up and accepted, and it was sent to Lansing for the approval of the commissioner of insurance. The company starts out with \$300,000 capital stock and 100 charter members.

The following are the delegates from Sylvan who are in attendance at the republican county convention at Ann Arbor today: F. P. Glazier, A. W. Wilkinson, W. J. Knapp, John Kalmbach, W. F. Reimenschneider, H. S. Holmes, Theo. Wood, O. T. Hoover, Mart. Wackenhut, Jas. L. Gilbert, Mart. Merkle, Ed. Ward, Fred Wedemeyer, Phil. Schweinfurth.

The ball team from Jackson failed to put in an appearance at this place Saturday afternoon, and by so doing saved themselves from sure and overwhelming defeat from the hands of the Chelsea team. The game next Wednesday afternoon between the Chelsea team and the Detroit Athletic Club team will surely be played and if you want to see a good game be sure and go.

The following is given as the symbolism of the Cuban flag: The single star set in diamond field of blood with five stripes leading toward it. The stripes represent the five states of the island of Cuba, the star represents the union of the whole island towards which they are tending, and the red field around it represents the blood through which they must pass to attain their independence.

On Monday noon, one Joseph Cokallard broke into the blacksmith shop of Schumacher & Son, stole one hammer and a pair of nippers. Deputy-sheriff Staffan was soon notified of the theft and it was but a short time afterwards he found the culprit, and recovered the tools. The thief was at once taken before justice, B. B. Turnbull who immediately sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of \$15 or 15 days in the county jail. The fine not being paid he was taken to the county jail to serve his time.

A dispatch from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., says: "The wagon train of the Thirty-first Michigan was hauling baled hay to camp, when one four-mule team, frightened at a road engine, ran away scattering bales along its route. The team kept the road, but finally the driver dropped a rein and then jumped. Bandman Freer, of Chelsea, was on the load and jumped too. He received a sprained ankle and was taken to camp in a Pennsylvania ambulance, but he was soon able to be around, only a little sore from his experience.

The Washtenaw County Pioneer and Historical Society will have a real old-fashioned home. Last week at the meeting a subscription list was started and about seventy-five subscribed \$5 each. The house will be an old-fashioned log cabin with a stick chimney. It will be built in the Washtenaw county fair grounds at Ann Arbor, and is to cost about \$500. Each one who donates will have his or some one of his family's name indelibly marked in the logs. The interior will be furnished with old furniture, and will contain many heir-looms.

About two weeks ago a man giving his name as L. M. Lohman of New Jersey, registered at the Chelsea House, and gave out that his business was that of buying milk cows for eastern dairy farms. He managed to get into the good graces of Frank Judson and borrowed \$40 of him last Thursday, saying that he was short that amount. Now the "short" is the other way, as he has not been seen since that day. He took a rig from the Chelsea House livery stable and was to return the same night, but failed to do so. The horse was found at Dexter from which place he took the train to Detroit.

Railroad Commissioner Wesselius has made the first computation of taxes of Michigan railroads under the provisions of the Merriam specific tax law. The total amount of taxes assessed against Michigan railroads for the current year is \$945,150.49, an increase of \$203,075.85 over the taxes of the previous year. A large portion of this increase is due to the rulings of the commissioner, who has computed taxes upon various kinds of earnings not heretofore included. The Michigan Central system will be required to pay about \$285,000 of the total taxes assessed. The Lake Shore is assessed \$57,000, the Grand Trunk \$82,000, Chicago and West Michigan \$39,026, Grand Rapids and India \$56,000, Wabash \$11,500, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic \$11,000.

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

## Personal Mention

Mrs. J. J. Raftery spent Monday at Jackson.

Mrs. I. A. Stephens is visiting relatives in Detroit.

Bert E. Sparks of Detroit is visiting relatives here.

Miss Lena Williams is visiting relatives at Webberville.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Depew are visiting relatives in Iowa.

Thomas Birkett of Dexter spent Saturday at this place.

David Alber, Jr., spent three days of last week in Detroit.

Rev. H. W. Hicks of Dexter spent Tuesday at this place.

H. G. Hoag of Detroit was the guest of his son here this week.

N. E. Prudden and son, Meryl, spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

A. J. Waters of Manchester was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

Miss May Sparks of Detroit is visiting relatives here this week.

Miss Jennie Woods of Ann Arbor spent Wednesday at this place.

Rev. Carl G. Zeidler of Detroit called on friends here this week.

Mrs. John Farrell has been spending the past week in Jackson.

Guss and Zoe BeGole spent Saturday and Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Erl Foster and Ernest Cook were Pinckney visitors Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Killam of Milan spent Wednesday at this place.

G. D. Burkhart of Perry is spending this week with his brother, Orrin.

Miss Fannie Crawford of Owosso spent a couple of days of this week here.

D. M. Joslyn of Adrian, deputy bank commissioner, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. G. J. Crowell and daughter, Mrs. D. H. Wurster, were Detroit visitors this week.

Miss Nettie E. Hoover of Ypsilanti was the guest of her parents here several days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Watts of Dansville were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker several days of this week.

Miss Lena Foster is in Adrian this week attending commencement exercises at St. Joseph's college from which institution her sister, Edith, graduates.

Miss Mollie Halzle of Ann Arbor closed her year of school in district No. 3, Pittsfield township, with a picnic on Friday last and is spending her summer vacation among friends here.

Messrs. Geo. A. BeGole, Hiram Lighthall and Geo. E. Davis attended a Knights of Pythias school of instruction at Jackson Saturday night. On Sunday they attended the K. of P. memorial services at the same place.

### S. M. R. C. Reception.

The S. M. R. C. held its last meeting at the home of Mrs. G. W. Palmer, Monday evening. It took the form of a reception to the members and their friends, and was a very enjoyable occasion. The following program was carried out: Piano Duet, Mesdames Kempf and Keenan; Greeting, Mrs. Gorman; Quartette, Mesdames Congdon, Kempf, Cummings and Keenan; Recitation, "Farmer Gray's Photograph," Miss Nellie Hall; Duet, Mesdames Congdon and Cummings; Paper, "Women as Soldiers," Mrs. Hollis; Recitation, "The Irish Woman's Letter," Mrs. J. S. Edmunds; Quartette, Mesdames Congdon, Kempf, Cummings and Keenan.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Byron Harbeck to Herman Ortbring, Chelsea \$100.  
Herman Ortbring and wife to Chas. W. Hieber et al. Chelsea \$250.  
James Gibney and wife to Julia A. Gibney, Lyndon \$1.  
Julia A. Gibney to James and Hanna Gibney, Lyndon \$1.  
John G. Edwards to E. J. Coy et al., Lima \$2,000.  
Rollo G. Goodrich to Eva Rogers, Saline \$100.  
Franklin C. Parker to Wm. H. Clancy, \$700.  
Wm. Rasing to Julia A. Van Orden, Chelsea \$1.  
Eliza Pray to Maud Lemon, Northfield \$125.

### Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of its merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by Glazier & Stimson druggists.

None 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 Children's 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, Store Brushes, Brush Brooms, Good Brushes. All kinds of Brushes at

JOHN FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE.

## TEA

Is higher in the markets of the UNITED STATES.

The war revenue bill which places an additional tax of 10c per pound on all TEAS is now a law.

"We are in it" with a fair stock of choice TEAS and for the present will sell at our old prices. Now is the time to buy good TEA at the OLD PRICES.

We are also selling Gasoline at 9 cents per gallon.  
Jackson Gem Flour at 75 cent per sack.  
17 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.  
Finest Full Cream Cheese 11 cents.  
Good Cream Cheese 10 cents.  
Fruit Jars, the best quality, extra heavy caps and rubbers.  
Best Rolled Oats 8 pounds for 25 cents.  
Pure Spices and Extracts.

We carry a large and complete stock of Crockery, Lamps and Glassware. Get our prices on Crockery before you buy.

Our prices make it expensive to trade elsewhere

## FREEMAN'S

## BICYCLES

AT

## YOUR OWN PRICE.

That is the way we are now closing them out.

Chelsea Manufacturing Co.,

Office near Depot.



## DEFENSES IN RUINS.

### SAMPSON SHELLS FORTIFICATIONS OF SANTIAGO.

American Warships Throw a Furious Torrent of Deadly Projectiles—Spaniards Admit Serious Damage and Loss—Landing of Troops Under Fire.

#### Spanish Guns Silenced.

Washington special:

The news from Santiago Tuesday was of a stirring character. The bombardment of the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor, which began on Saturday, was resumed Monday morning at 7:30 and continued until 11 o'clock. Evidently the attack was intended to cover the landing, probably of marines, from the fleet, whose purpose it was to establish a depot, land supplies and siege guns, communicate with the insurgents, and prepare the way for the invasion by the army.

The bottled-up Cervera, who would send as roscoe a dispatch as possible, reported to the Spanish Government that six American vessels had bombarded the fortifications and Santiago, but that the damage was "unimportant," though he conceded that six men were killed and seventeen wounded on the Reina Mercedes, which would indicate that important damage was inflicted upon that cruiser and that three officers were killed and eighteen soldiers wounded, probably in the engagement with the marines. Admiral Sampson, on the other hand, notified the Navy Department that the forts were



GENERAL DON ARSENIO LINAREZ, Commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago.

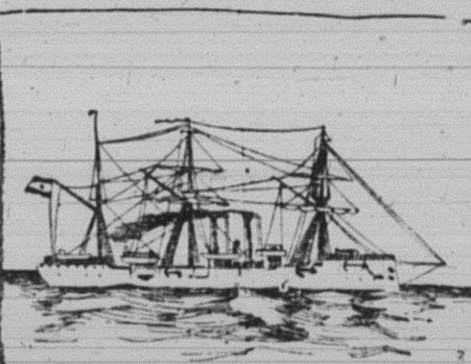
bombarded and "entirely silenced," which would not have been the case had the damage been unimportant, as asserted by the Spanish admiral. It is evident there were no casualties on our side or any damage to the fleet, or he would have been likely to mention them.

Other and unofficial reports state that immense damage was inflicted upon the enemy, that the cruiser Reina Mercedes was badly crippled, and that the Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda forts were substantially demolished. The havoc wrought by the fleet is further demonstrated by the successful landing of the marines, which appears to have been made at Aguadores, a little to the east of the entrance of the bay. The forts being silenced, it will be possible to land the troops, which are already on the sea, and make a close attack upon Santiago itself.

Admiral Sampson does not seem to be happy unless he can give his men daily practice in gunnery at the expense of Spanish fortifications. Nothing gratifies him and his sailors more than to see masonry and earthworks melting away before the irresistible impact of huge shells. Having made dust heaps of the defenses of Santiago harbor Monday and sunk the cruiser Reina Mercedes, five of its sailors and twenty-nine of its marines being killed, as the Spaniards admit, he turned his attention Tuesday to the defenses of Guantánamo bay, the first important harbor to the east of Santiago de Cuba.

Five American vessels paid their respects to those defenses as energetically as they were annihilated. The demoralized Spaniards are reported to have evacuated hurriedly the positions held by them and to have given orders for the burning of the town of La Caimanera, which lies near the entrance to the bay, in case the Americans attempted to occupy it. The sole object of Tuesday's operations, however, was to cut the cable at Guantánamo and thus complete the isolation of Santiago.

Wednesday Admiral Sampson resumed operations at Santiago. After worrying



REINA MERCEDES.

the Spaniards by a heavy artillery fire he landed some of his marines, and they, acting in conjunction with the insurgents, threatened the Spanish at several points. They succeeded in capturing a fort which controls the bay of Aguadores and hoisted the Stars and Stripes there. Artillery was landed and the captured position strongly fortified. The Spanish troops fought in a halfhearted way, and if a few regiments of American soldiers had been on the ground they would have made short work of the enemy and of Santiago. The stories of heavy American losses are untrue. The insurgents under Gen. Garcia are doing good work. So will those under Gomez when American soldiers back them up.

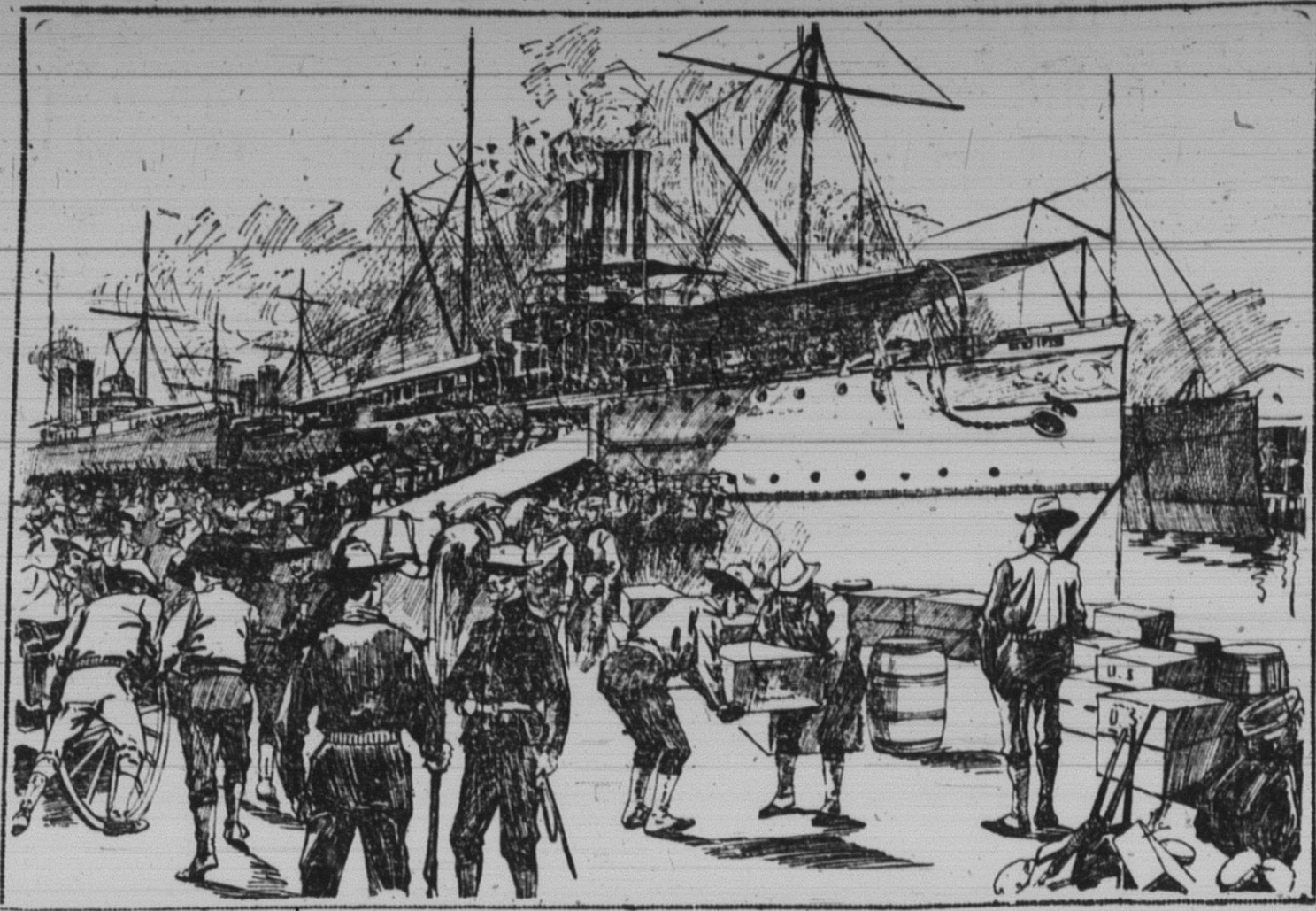
#### Bad News for the Soldiers.

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, it is officially announced that the Government and not the States will pay all volunteer troops for the time between the dates of enlistment and muster. This means a considerable loss to the men.

#### Bryan Expects to Go to Cuba.

The Bryan silver battalion of Nebraska has been formally offered to the War Department and is expected to be mustered in and sent South within ten days. Mr. Bryan will be the commander of the regiment.

## UNITED STATES TROOPS BOARDING TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA.



UNDER A HOT FIRE.

### Every Spanish Gun at Santiago Was Trained on the Merrimac.

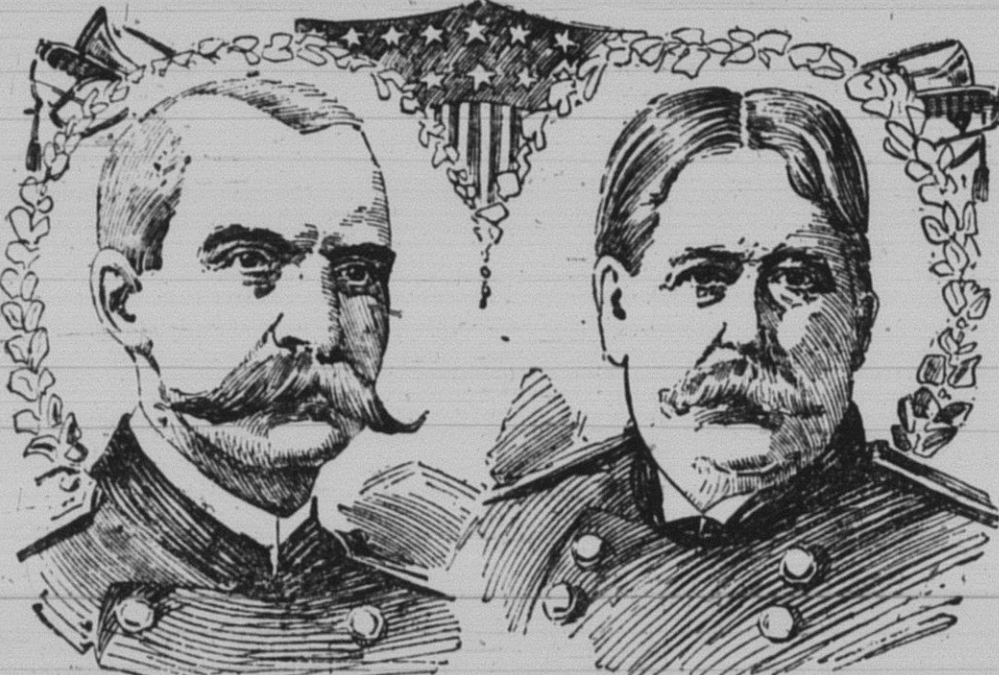
Commander Miller, who commanded the collier Merrimac before she was turned over to Lieut. Hobson to be sunk, and several officers of the vessel came aboard the Mayflower and told in detail the story of the sinking of the ship.

When the Merrimac started toward the harbor the flash of a single gun on the Morro was seen from the deck of the New York, though the report could not be heard. It was followed in a few moments by sheets of fire all along the shore. The Spaniards had evidently turned every gun on the ship. The Merrimac went straight on to a point where the channel was only 400 feet wide. Shot and shell were falling all about her, but none seemed to hit her. When this narrow point in the harbor was reached Lieut. Hobson headed her in shore, and dropped an anchor only a few feet from the shore.

Before starting the life raft of the Merrimac had been prepared, and torpedoes were ready along the deck. The Merrimac had seven transverse bulkheads. Torpedoes were arranged so that they could be quickly anchored over the side of the vessel ten feet below the water line, and in such a position that when they exploded they would tear out every bulkhead. This was to make it absolutely impossible ever to raise her again.

The moment the anchor was dropped Lieut. Hobson and her crew dropped these torpedoes over the side and then opened every seacock there was in the ship and all the port holes. Meantime the guns kept booming and the flash of the burning powder lit up the harbor, so rapid was the firing. The fleet was so far off shore that

### GENERALS COMMANDING ARMIES INVADING CUBA.



GEN. JOHN J. COPPINGER.

GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.

they did not hear the guns, but could tell by the flashes of the hotness of the fire.

The current was running out of the harbor and as the Merrimac lay at anchor she swung lazily around with it. Everything was open and she had begun to fill before she was broadside in the passage. Hobson and his men waited patiently until they could drop another anchor, this one from the stern, so that it would hold her directly across the passage. She was so long that there was only thirty-one feet of channel on each side that she did not occupy.

Hobson and his men launched the life raft and dropped down on board it, taking with them the wires with which the torpedoes were to be exploded. The thunder of the shore batteries and the rattle and clash of musketry continued. The water was foaming with the commotion made by the shells and bullets. Hobson and his men floated down stream 150 yards, dragging the wires out after them. This was the distance for the contact to be made and it was then done. The water about the Merrimac was lifted up by the explosion and when it had settled again the ship was at the bottom of the passage.

#### The Sunk Reina Mercedes.

The Reina Mercedes, admitted by the authorities in Madrid to have been sunk by the American fleet in Santiago bay, was a cruiser that had been dismantled and which was used as a defense vessel. Her cruising armament had been greatly strengthened. The Mercedes was raked by a 13-inch shell from one of Uncle Sam's battleships, and the Madrid reports describe the shell as doing terrible destruction. It disabled her machinery and killed sixty of her crew and one of her officers.

#### Fired 1,600 Projectiles.

The Spaniards admit that the bombardment at Santiago Monday from the American fleet was most destructive. About 1,600 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish force and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

A giant torpedo boat is to be built by Russia at St. Petersburg. It will be of 1,500 tons, or about four times the displacement of the largest torpedo boat destroyers.

### WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Gov. Pingree has offered to shoe Michigan soldiers.

Gen. Blanco has given notice to all correspondents to keep out of Cuba.

Mr. Knight, the London Times correspondent, has been released from Havana.

An auxiliary mortar fleet will probably be organized to bombard Havana fortifications.

Advices from Gen. Garcia of the Cuban army indicate that he has 10,000 men in his command.

Spain will issue a perpetual interest debt on a thousand million pesetas to secure creditors.

Forty Krupp guns have been smuggled from Germany through France into Spain as kitchen furniture.

The French cable running from Cuba to Hayti has been cut by the crew of a United States naval vessel.

Congress has passed a bill providing for the establishment of postoffices at military posts and camps.

The commanders of Admiral Dewey's ships have been promoted for bravery at the battle of Manila.

Owing to the difficulty in shipping horses so far, it is likely that no cavalry will be sent to the Philippines.

William A. Pinkerton, the famous detective, has been called into Government service to hunt down Spanish spies.

Soldiers have a special mail service privilege that most of them are not aware of. When they mail a letter without postage prepaid the letter will be forwarded with

### ON TO PORTO RICO.

#### An Invasion of the Island Has Been Determined Upon.

The campaign against Porto Rico has been determined upon. The expedition which started from Tampa goes in two sections, one to land on the north coast, not far from San Juan, and the other on the south coast at Ponce, which has a fine harbor and a military road connecting it with San Juan. Ponce is about seventy-five miles from San Juan, but this military road runs through the best portion of the island, and troops marching that way could clear out all Spanish garrisons found in the towns in the interior. They could also gather up many insurgents to swell the army into formidable proportions by the time it reached San Juan. It is expected that such a campaign will destroy Spain's hold on Porto Rico completely by the time San Juan is bombarded by Sampson and compelled to surrender.

Plan to Meddle at Manila.

A Paris correspondent says that peace negotiations are likely to cause more international tribulation than the war itself. There is reason to believe that France and Russia are exchanging views as to the expediency of subjecting the American conquests in the far East to European sanction.

Information from Madrid is to the effect that Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, has been instructed to use all efforts to bring about intervention by the powers.

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## BIG LOSS OF LIFE.

### Belief that Scores of Spaniards Perished at Santiago.

There is scarcely any doubt that much greater damage than was at first supposed was inflicted upon the Spaniards in Santiago harbor during Sampson's bombardment. Many shells are believed to have fallen into the city itself, and when all the facts are known after the port has fallen into Admiral Sampson's hands it will probably be found that the loss of life was very great.

The bombarding vessels formed in two divisions, the one under Rear Admiral Sampson being led by the flagship New York. This division turned eastward in front of the harbor, the flagship being followed by the battleships Oregon and Iowa, the cruiser New Orleans, the Dolphin and the Yankee. The other division, under Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn, turned eastward with the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, the cruiser Marblehead, the Vixen and the Suwanee following in the order named.

From all these vessels there was a terrific fire for nearly three hours. The batteries on the western entrance to the harbor are on a crest 180 feet above the water. This high elevation made them difficult to hit, but the entire hill was plowed up by the heavy shells. In many cases the shells are known to have passed over the hill and undoubtedly struck the city itself, as well as the shipping in the harbor. Thirty-four shells were fired from the Iowa's 12-inch guns and thirty-eight shells from her 8-inch guns. There were a few shots from her secondary battery. Other vessels engaged in the bombardment fired a proportionate number of shots, and as every one was well aimed the damage done must have been tremendous.

### VAST ARMY MOVING.

#### Twenty-five Thousand Men Under Gen. Shafter Hurried to Santiago.

The last of the first expedition to Cuba left Tampa Monday night, forty-six transports carrying 25,000 men with horses, wagons, artillery, siege guns and all necessary equipment and supplies for a campaign of six months. Gen. Shafter is in command. Twenty thousand troops went from Mobile. Assuming that forty-six transports can take 25,000 men to Cuba in seven days, and giving them three days to unload and four days to get back to Tampa, which is a very short time, two weeks will be used up in the round trip. It will require another week for them to take on the second load and seven days more to land it in Cuba, or ten days if they are going to Porto Rico. The present fleet of transports will therefore require at least fifteen weeks, or until the middle of September, to transfer 100,000 men, or one-third of our army, across the gulf stream.

### SPANIARDS BEATEN AT MANILA.

#### Insurgents Under Aguinaldo Take Many Prisoners.

Advices received from Manila show that the rebels are gradually surrounding the city. They attacked the Spaniards at San Francisco de Malabak on May 31, and the fighting has been continuous since. The Spanish garrison has been driven back with severe losses. It is stated that rebels have captured several towns. They have captured and are holding as prisoners the governors of the provinces of Cavite and Batangas. A spy, who is in the employ of the Americans, says that Captain General Augusti wanted to surrender to Admiral Dewey, but his officers opposed such action, and persuaded him to make a further resistance. One Spanish regiment has mutinied, and shot some of the officers.

### MCKINLEY'S TERMS OF PEACE.

#### Will Demand Possession of Puerto Rico, Manila and Cavite.

The terms upon which the President is now reported to be willing to negotiate peace with Spain, and which are said to be generally acceptable to the Senators who must ratify the treaty before it can have effect, include, aside from the establishment of a stable and independent government in Cuba, the possession of Porto Rico as a war indemnity and full payment for all claims for damages by American citizens against Spain, a naval base in the Ladrones islands and one in the Caroline islands.

### THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

### CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAFETY VALVE, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Get Your Pensions

PENSIONS DOUBLE QUICK!

Write Capt. C. F. FARRIS, Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

For large claims send to CHICAGO

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

**G. E. HATHAWAY,**

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

**R. McCOLGAN.**

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

**FRANK SHAVER,**

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

**GEO. W. TURNBULL**

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

**FIRE INSURANCE****H. H. AVERY,**

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

**W. S. HAMILTON**

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

Call at the New Barber Shop under

A. Eppler's meat market for a smooth

Shave or Hair Cut.

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

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

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

**BOYS** Can easily earn a Good Serviceable Watch in a few hours working for us among their friends. Our article sells in every family. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue and premium list of watches, bicycles, kodaks, air rifles, guitars, etc. Address, IRONITE MFG. CO., Menomonee Falls, Wis. 29

**Geo. H. Foster,****AUCTIONEER**

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, May 29, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:  
No. 36—Atlantic Express 5:38 a. m.  
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 6:30 a. m.  
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.  
No. 6—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.  
TRAINS WEST:  
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.  
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:32 p. m.  
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.  
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

**Real Estate!**

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

**B. PARKER**

Anyone in need of a

BUGGY,  
ROAD WAGON,  
SURREY OR  
FARM WAGON,

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

CULTIVATORS AND CORN TOOLS.

A full line of cultivators and corn tools.

W. J. KNAPP.

MIND THE

P'S AND Q'S.

PRICES as low as any

PROFITS are small.

POLICY to all alike.

QUALITY the best.

QUANTITY is right.

QUICKNESS in delivery.

CUMMINGS' GROCERY.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF WORK.

Can earn big wages and establish a permanent trade selling "IRONITE." Sells in every family. Indispensable article. Sample box and confidential terms for five two-cent stamps. Send today and secure your field. IRONITE MFG. CO., Menomonee Falls, Wis. 29

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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FINE If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam

Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill

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**NEW YORK LETTER.**

Special Correspondence.

H. Walter Webb, the lucky third vice-president of the New York Central road is the latest victim to overwork. Why did he overwork? He was greatly overworked. He had a "soft snap," which a million men would have grasped eagerly and held on to till the last trump. His salary was large, his time practically his own, his pleasures many. It is astonishing how many men break down nowadays, and from no assignable cause. In the old days we in the country used to work twenty-eight hours out of twenty-four, so to speak and live to be a hundred, but now we labor eight hours a day and break down at fifty, or earlier.

The luckiest men in New York are the Webbs—General Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New York; Dr. William Seward, husband of Lila Osgood Vanderbilt, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company; vice-president of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway under Jack Astor, owner of Shelburne Farms, Vt.; member of the Vermont Legislature, with United States Senatorial prospects; owner of Ne-ha-sa-ne Park in the Adirondacks, a preserve of 1,000,000 acres; proprietor of private observation, engines and private cars; and H. Walter, who started in life on an eighth and quarter commission in Wall Street, was banged into the vice-presidency of the Wagner Palace Car Company by brother Seward; made the acquaintance of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the next natural step, and became assistant to Chauncey M. Depew, president of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co.; owns magnificent estates in the Adirondacks with brother Seward; is vice-president of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad; third vice-president of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; president of the Troy Union Railroad, and heaven knows what else.

Even the father of the present-day Webbs, General James Watson Webb, was a considerable man of affairs and a journalist of note. He it was who made the New York World possible, by handing down to posterity the Courier and Enquirer. I doubt if we should forgive him this offense. President Zachary Taylor appointed him Minister to Austria, and Lincoln sent him as Minister to Turkey and Brazil. So constant luck has attended the Webbs from the earliest times to the present day, that I wouldn't mind being Webb-footed myself.

Preachers in the Market.  
Three New York preachers have been known to take flyers in the security, grain and cotton markets from time to time. Others have been suspected. In the Street are several ex-preachers, some members of the Stock Exchange, some of the Consolidated.

Henry Ward Beecher was not above taking a chance now and then in Wall Street. He made a good deal of money out of his books, and invested it all in the market. I don't know whose tip he took, but it is a shrewd guess that "Deacon" White had something to do with it. George I. Seney may have "put the old man on." At any rate, every cent was lost, and Beecher quit the game.

I heard Beecher tell the story on himself. The money earned by his books—"Eyes and Ears," "Norwood," "A Summer Parish" and "Earlier"—amounted to about \$10,000 net. Being a trifle hard up at the time he attempted to increase his fortune by a sudden stroke, instead of investing it at 7 per cent. Some went into gold mines, the rest in margins. "If a man has a good business and invests in stocks," he said, "or is tempted to put his money in a gold mine, he is greedy. I know it—I have tried it a little. All I wanted to make was 25 per cent."

An Old Advertiser's Advice.

In New York a few days ago the resident partner in that city of the Wanamaker firm delivered an address before the Merchants' Association on "Advertising as a Business Force." The speaker based his remarks on a long experience in extensive and successful newspaper advertising. He began by saying that a retail business may be divided into three parts: the goods to be sold, the persons employed to sell them and the advertising. While the three were considered of equal importance the advertising was called "the dynamic power of the business," setting it in motion and increasing its volume. One point brought out is that the relative importance of advertising is not taken seriously enough, that is, not regarded as one of the essentials. The speaker would no more think of running a business without advertising than of owning machinery without a motive power.

Money, it was admitted, can be wasted in advertising. The advertiser may understate its value and, indeed, give but slight study to its principles, and be soon discouraged. "The most successful advertising I have ever known," said this expert, "is that which has been exploited on a very large scale. The man who has had the courage to advertise to a certain extent and spend \$20,000, should have had the courage to spend another \$5,000 and vitalize all the rest." In these cases there is a lack of the needful faith and persistence. Advertising was presented as a necessity of the retail business, its pulse, movement and circulation. The newspaper column is the merchants' rostrum. In using it to address the public his statements must be veritable. Advertisements must be well expressed, and the illustrations of a good grade. It has been the Wanamaker policy to advertise in a terse, direct style, though freely as to space, and to use a typography which newspaper readers soon recognize as distinctive.

CYRUS THORP.

**ONE KIND OF COURAGE.**

It Gained Two Enemies for a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army

"Courage on the battlefield is not the only thing that makes a soldier," said an ex-Confederate officer. "It is very easy for a man to be brave when he is shoulder to shoulder with his comrades, but it is different on other occasions. It reminds me of an incident that came under my notice during the late war. One day the Captain of a company received word that Union soldiers had taken possession of a big mansion, and it was thought that some of the soldiers had been left behind concealed in the building. A Lieutenant and two privates were immediately detailed to make an investigation. They reached the place easily. The lower floor was examined, but nothing appeared to be wrong further than the removal of a few valuables. The family had fled at the approach of the enemy. The men crept up the stairs and looked over the second story. It was the same as on the first. In the hall, however, there was a ladder leading to a trap door in the garret. The door was swinging down and it was evident that some one had climbed up to the ceiling. The Lieutenant said to the private: 'The garret would have to be searched. He told a private to go first.'

"The private refused absolutely. He said it was certain death and that if he was a soldier he did not expect to have his head smashed open simply to look for a Union spy. He said he would take his punishment at camp, but he would not stick his head through the trap door. The second private was told to close the swinging door. He refused. His reason was that he had a wife and children at home and it was not bravery to stick his head in the fire.

"Without a word the lieutenant climbed the ladder and poked his head in the doorway. It was very dark and he shut his eyes, expecting every moment to have a big axe slash out his brains. He remained there a half-minute and then came down, closing the door after him. He told the privates that he would not report their cowardice to the Captain, but during the remainder of the war those two privates were the bitterest enemies the Lieutenant ever had. It was human nature, I suppose, for them to hate him."—New York Sun.

**CHAMPION LADY SHOT.**

She Hits Quail on the Wing and Rabbits on the Jump.

Miss Maude May, a charming young lady of Joplin, Mo., can justly lay claim to being the champion huntress of the Southwest, and is one of the most expert lady shots with the shotgun in the United States. Although only in her 18th year, Miss May can easily drop the fleetest flying quail or prairie chicken at long range, and her work in the field would make many an old hunter envious of her wonderful marksmanship, steady nerve and quick eye. She



MISS MAUDE MAY.

is also a great rabbit killer, and has yet to miss her first rabbit. In a hunt with her father, Capt. Ben May, last winter, this young huntress killed thirty-four rabbits without a miss, all of them being on a dead run when hit. Miss May is just finishing her course in school, but often takes time to accompany her father on his hunts, with her well-trained setter, and never fails to give a good account of herself in the field. She has yet to kill a deer, but is preparing to go with her father to the Indian Territory next season, to try her skill with deer and bear.

**DESIRE OF THE DRUG CLERK.**

Parting Request to a Customer in Search of a Mixture to Cure a Cold.

The Long Acre drug clerk was coughing and sneezing when the young lady with the astrakhan cape hung carelessly over her arm stepped in. "I want something for a cough," she said. The clerk sniffed and sneezed and then wiped the tears from his eyes. "I see you have a cough too," she ventured. "O yes, horrible," he replied, and then he showed her a bottle labelled "Our own cough mixture, guaranteed to cure the most stubborn cases of cold or cough of years' standing."

"Is that good?"

"Best in this market," he answered. When he had finished another attack of coughing and sneezing she asked the price.

"One dollar a bottle."

"You may wrap me up a bottle."

He did so, and after she had paid the money and emerged from the door he called her back.

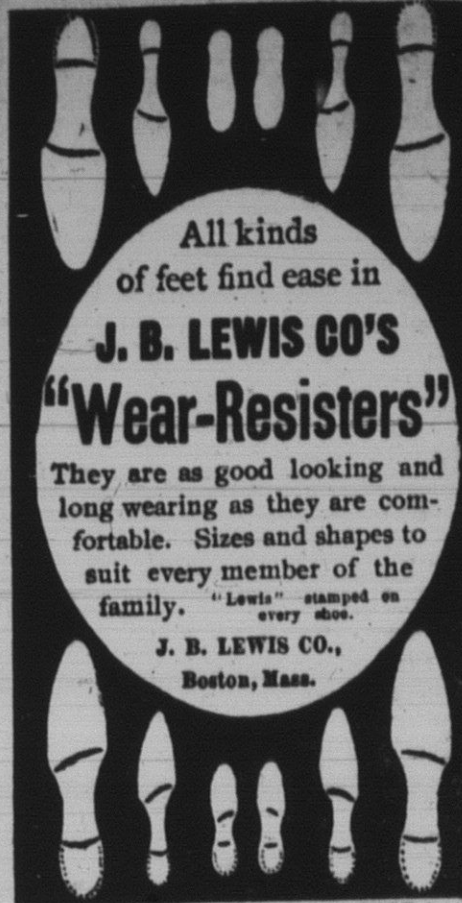
"Madam," he said, "if that should help you any I would be pleased to have you come back and let me know."

And then he began coughing again.

Inspiration.

"And if I marry you then what?" asked the heiress.

"Why," replied Penhless, with sudden energy, "then you will be my wife."



LEWIS "WEAR-RESISTERS"

FOR SALE BY

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Our Home-Made Bread

Takes the Lead.

Made by your own home process, by Chelsea workmen, from flour made at home mills of Chelsea, from the best home grown wheat.

Honey and Bee Supplies

In stock and for sale.

TRY OUR ICE CREAM.

CHELSEA BAKERY.

ARCHIE MERCHANT.

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

THE GREAT

FOUR-C REMEDY

FOR

LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles?

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

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' Four-C Remedy, as 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 utterly 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, slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and today was up town purchasing holiday goods.

MISS JENNETT BASSETT, Washington Ave. and Summit St.

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NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

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

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