If You Don't
Take The Standard you don't get the news—you would if you did.

The Chelsea Standard.

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Advertise in The Standard, you don't get the trade—you would if you did.

VOL. X. NO. 25. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 493

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.'s

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

WASH GOODS.

We are closing our stock of wash goods very rapidly. The low prices we have been making have rushed them off in a hurry. We have a few left at 5c, 7 1-2c and 10c. All are worth from 10 to 20c.

SHIRT WAISTS

are so low in price you cannot keep from buying them if you have any use for them.

98c SHOE SALE.

We are still offering ladies' $2.50 to $3.50 shoes for 98c. These of course are not the latest styles, but are good quality, easy and serviceable shoes.

A BICYCLE FREE.

Saturday evening at 10 o'clock we shall give away the Bicycle. All are invited to be present.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick's patterns for August now on sale.

IF YOU WANT

Any thing in the line of BAKED OR CANNED GOODS to make up a nice LUNCH when you go camping call on the CENTRAL CITY BAKERY. I also have nice fresh Butter Crackers at 7c per pound.

F. VOGELBACKER.

Chelsea Telephone No. 5.

A WELL DRESSED MAN

receives more consideration than the man who is shabby. The casual observer will never believe that the shabby man has the ability that the well dressed man is credited with. It is a matter of business to be well dressed. A man is not only judged by the company he keeps but more often by his clothes.

Raftrey, The Tailor,

can dress you so you will be pleasing to the most critical observer. This week we are showing a large line of

ODD PANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The finest store, and the largest stock in Chelsea to select from.

RAFTREY, THE TAILOR.

NEVER UNDERSOLD.

Any soap 7 bars for 25c	Rolled oats 8 lbs for 25c
Good soap 12 bars for 25c	Molasses 25c per gallon
Gasoline 9c per gallon	A brass lantern for 25c
Kerosene 8c per gallon	Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Vegetables,
Soda 6c per lb	Candies, Cigars and Tobaccos,
Yeast Foam 2 for 5c	Hay, etc.,
Parlor matches 10c dozen	

AT CUMMINGS'.

TURNING AMERICAN.

Porto Rico is Turning American at a Rapid Rate.

Porto Rico is surely turning American as fast as the United States troops advance. When our troops took possession of Yauco, the mayor of that town promptly issued this proclamation:

"Citizens: On today the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful feasts. The sun of America shines upon her mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the stars, planted in the name of the government of the of the United States of America by the major general of the American army, Senor Miles.

"Porto Rican, we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the Just, given back to the bosom of our mother, America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her government by General Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct towards the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles.

"Citizens, long live the government of the United States of America. Hail to their valiant troops. Hail Porto Rico, always American. Yauco, Porto, United States of America.

"EL ALCALDE, FRANCISCO MEDIA."

Citizens of the town hugged the Americans, so says a dispatch, and some fell on their knees and embraced the legs of the soldiers. It must have been a remarkable reception to an invading army. Afterwards the citizens went hunting Spaniards, as they later did in Ponce.

Ponce is placarded with posters, issued by the mayor of the town upon the order of General Wilson, the military governor, demanding the surrender of all arms, and declaring it to be the duty of every citizen to tell if he knows where arms are concealed.

This partly is responsible for the Spaniard hunting, the citizens desiring to perform some duty in the services of the Americans.

Even the Spanish local newspapers profess loyalty to the Americans. The most rabid Spanish publication of all, La Democratia, issued an address to the public announcing the demise of the paper under its present name, and giving notice that it would reappear under the name of the Courier, with a section printed in English.

In making this announcement the paper promises in the new edition "to explain our ideas of brothership and harmony, answering to the ideas expressed to the press by our new military authority, such as that the American army has not come as our enemies; but with the purpose to harmonize with the citizens of Porto Rico."

Disinfection of School Rooms.

The Michigan State Board of Health respectfully recommends to all school boards and other officers and persons having in charge assembly rooms, that they cause to be observed the following methods of care, in the interests of public health.

That the regular care of school rooms sprinkling the floor before sweeping, the subsequent dusting of desks or wiping them with a clean damp cloth, and airing of the room before its use.

That interchange of books be allowed only under such conditions as render the transmission of diseases impossible. That the use of slates be discontinued.

That persons known to be affected with tuberculosis of the lungs, or who persistently cough and expectorate, be denied the privileges of such room either as a teacher or pupil. That all spitting upon the floor by any person be strictly forbidden, and that proper conveniences for receiving sputa be supplied.

That at least once a year, the room and contents be thoroughly disinfected, the woodwork and floor washed with an antiseptic solution, the walls whitewashed, and the plumbing and ventilating inspected.

A Reminiscence.

The accounts of the battle of Aguadores, tell how skilled mechanics, stepped out of the ranks of Michigan volunteers to repair locomotives which Spanish soldiers had tried to ruin. This is characteristic of American soldiery. It explains the uniform success which always attends our military movement. The American soldier is armed not only with the brute courage which faces death and disaster without flinching but with an intelligence and skill which at all times places him in a position to make the best use of his native bravery.

During the civil war, Dr. Dorrance, of the University, was a volunteer in a New York regiment. At Catlett station in northern Virginia, the Federal troops came into the possession of a long line of freight cars loaded with supplies. A locomotive was attached to the northern end of the train but the engineer had gone with the Confederate troops. It was necessary to move the captured train at once in order to save it. The colonel called for volunteers to man the engine. Dorrance had never mounted the foot board of a locomotive but he had seen coal and water make the wheels of a stationary engine revolve and understood the parts of those machines. He stepped forward and accepted the task. But no amount of coaxing could make the little locomotive pull the long train. It became necessary to uncouple the train near the middle and then it was moved slowly to a place of safety in the rear. But hardly had this part of the train started on its journey northward when the half which was left began to move south. The enemy had also manned an engine and having control of that end of the line of cars, they soon had their portion beyond the reach of amature engine drivers.

Some years ago Dr. Dorrance was coming up this same line of railroad on his way from Norfolk to Washington. As the train neared the scene of this exploit, the doctor sought infromation from the conductor, cadaverous Virginian, and related to him this adventure. "Yes, and I ran the engine that pulled the rebel half of the train off the battle field," said the Virginian, as the doctor paused. It is unnecessary to add that the veterans at once became firm friends and spent many pleasant hours togather during Dorrance's stay at Washington.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

Pronunciation of Spanish Names.

Most sensible people will give the many strange Spanish names with which we are just now deluged their nearest English pronunciation, and let it go at that. To aid, however, in getting a fairly approximate pronunciation of Spanish, the following brief rules are given:

Rule 1—Every letter is sounded and is always pronounced the same.

Rule 2—The accent is always on the penult, unless otherwise signified.

Rule 3—The alphabet, as follows:

A—Like a in ark.
B—As in English.
C—Like English k, except before e and i, when it has the sound of s (and in pure Castillian th).
Ch—Like ch in chess.
D—Like th in they.
E—Like e in ell.
F—Like English f.
G—Before e and i like aspirated h, before a, o, u, or a consonant like English g, before ue and ui the same sound, but u is silent.
H—Nearly silent.
I—Like i in ill.
J—Like guttural h.
L—As in English.
LL—Liquid as gl in seraglio.
M—As in English.
Q—Like English k.
R—Like English, but rougher.
S—Like English.
T—Like English.
U—Like English oo as in look.
V—Like English.
X—Obsolete.
Y—Like Spanish I.
Z—Like th in thank.

MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS

Win High Praise From a London Newspaper.

The London Spectator of July 9, in speaking of the volunteer soldiers in the Cuban war mentions only the Michigan regiments besides the "rough riders." The Spectator says: "No regular soldiers could have obeyed their officers more perfectly than the regiment of volunteers from Michigan or the dismounted 'rough riders,' or have 'gone on' with more determined courage under a murderous fire. Eye witnesses by no means disposed to criticize, all describe their conduct as 'heroic,' or, as we English would probably say most creditable and gallant. They never blanched even when taken by surprise, they never 'got out of hand,' and they shot at least as well as regulars, probably much better. Even when so to speak, beaten by the weight of their opponents' fire, they only threw themselves down, and then in a minute went on again. They wasted uniforms, being borne down with the heat, but they did no waste cartridges. In camp they bore delays, short rations and exposure as well as regulars, and so far as appears, were just as tractable, though probably plainer spoken. What failed so far as there was failure, was the capacity of the officers, who were ready to die and did die in heaps, but did not always know what orders to give, and sometimes sacrificed the men by posting them in the wrong places; the supply of artillery, which was wretchedly insufficient; and the organization of the departments, who brought up food too late, and water not at all. Suppose for a moment that the American government had been accustomed to keep up a sufficient body of thoroughly instructed and supplied artillery, and a Transport Service and a Commissariat and to have maintained officers like those who comes out of West Point, sufficient for 100,000 instead of 25,000 men, would a volunteer force dispatched to Cuba have been incompetent to its task?

"Would Lord Roberts or Lord Wolseley really object to take the London Scottish Volunteers under scientifically trained officers into a serious action? We rather think they would very much like to be followed by such men as compose the regiment from Michigan which fought before Santiago on Friday, July 1; and if they would, a great many of the difficulties of the nations may receive an unexpected solution. It would be possible, in fact, to maintain great armies for defense without developing great militarism, which would lift one of its greatest burdens from the whole of the white race, who, in fact, would give their lives to soldiering only when required.

Real Magic Number.

"I often hear of the magic number," said some one. "What number is it?"

"Why, nine, of course," replied some one else. "There are nine muses, you know, and you talk of a nine days' wonder. Then you bowl at nine pins and a cat has nine lives."

"Nonsense," broke in another. "Seven is the magic number; seventh heaven, don't you know, and all that; seven colors in the rainbow; seven days in the week; seventh son of a seventh son—great fellow, and"—

"Tush, tush," remarked a third. "Five's the number, you mean. A man has five fingers on his hand and five toes on his foot, and he has five senses, and"—

"Three is undoubtedly the magic number," interrupted another, "because people give three cheers and Jonah was inside a whale three days and three nights, and if at first you don't succeed, try, try again—three times, you see!"

This was received with some contempt by the company, and a soulful youth gushed out:

"Two, oh, two is the magic number. Oneself and one other—the adored one! Just us two!"

A hard featured individual, who had been listening to the conversation hitherto unmoved, here remarked in a harsh voice:

"The magic number is No. 1 in this world, and if you want to succeed never forget it."

An interval of deep thought on the part of all followed, after which they went in silently to supper.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Jean Richepin's Career.

The story of how he came to adopt a literary career is sufficiently picturesque. For some time he had picked up a precarious livelihood by doing "odd jobs," including such prosaic occupations as that of bootblack and casual porter on the Quai Marseilles. One day he was engaged by a gentleman to carry to the railway station a heavy trunk. Arrived at the station, there was an instant mutual recognition. They were old college chums. "What are you doing here?" asked his friend. "Carrying your trunk, I believe," said Jean. "Why do you do this?" "Because I must." "Where do you live?" "Come and see," replied Richepin.

The future dramatist took his friend to his dwelling—a miserable room in an attic in the poorest quarter of the town. Upon the table lay scattered heaps of manuscripts—Jean's incursions in the realms of poetry when the more prosaic duties of the day were over. Looking through them, his friend was astounded at their quality. "Why do you carry trunks and blacken boots when you can do work like this?" he asked. Richepin had never given the matter a thought; he had never deemed these products of idle hours worthy of publication. Published they were, however, in a very few weeks and created an immense sensation. From that moment Jean Richepin has never looked back.—Westminster Gazette.

The Widow's Opinion.

In one of the suburban towns near the capital lives a widow well endowed with worldly goods, whose husband, with a sort of posthumous jealousy, has guarded against her re-marriage by providing that she shall lose all her property if ever she takes another husband. She has been receiving attentions for several years from an elderly Grand Army of the Republic veteran. She has been very good to him too. Once when he wanted to parade with his comrades she bought him an expensive blue suit with brass buttons on it. He wanted to marry her, but the will of the selfish dead man stood between. So after a time he married somebody else. The widow was broken hearted. She recalled the suit with the brass buttons. She recalled a hundred kindnesses shown the old soldier. She bewailed his perfidy to her friends.

"Why," said one of them, "what did you expect? He wanted a wife to make a home for him. You couldn't marry him. So why do you complain?"

The widow wiped her eyes.

"I know I couldn't marry him," she said. "I didn't really want to marry him anyway, but, you see, it was such a heap of comfort to have a steady beau."—Washington Post.

When it is a

Question

OF LOW PRICES

TRY THE

BANK DRUG STORE

We are Selling:

Mason fruit jars pints 55c doz
" " " quarts 65c doz
" " " 2 quart 75c doz
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
4½ lbs crackers for 25c
Pure cider vinegar 18c gal.
23 lbs brown sugar $1.00
Choice whole rice 6c a lb
6 boxes axle grease for 25c
7 cans sardines for 25c
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
25 boxes matches for 25c
Pure spices and extracts
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
Try our 25c N. O. molasses
Best pumpkin 7c per can
Fresh gingersnaps 6c a lb
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 5c
Choice honey 10 a lb
Choice table syrup 25c per gal
Good sugar syrup 20c gal
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c

Notice our low prices on silver knives, forks, spoons, etc.

You can always be sure of a

Good Cup of Coffee

if you buy our Blend at 16c per pound.

Everything in the line of DRUGS.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

FOR EGGS,

AT THE BANK DRUG STORE.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, - - - MICHIGAN.

BAD GANG WIPED OUT

INDIAN TERRITORY OUTLAW BAND DESTROYED.

Regulators Fight Two Fierce and Successful Battles, Killing Those They Did Not Capture—Exciting Experience on a Burning Ship at Sea.

Cattle Thieves Rounded Up.

Mose Miller's gang of cattle and bank thieves, town raiders and murderers, which has terrorized the Indian territory, was destroyed in two battles with the regulators. Three members are dead, two fatally wounded and three are in jail. The first battle took place east of Checotah. Word reached Deputy United States Marshal Ledbetter that the gang contemplated a raid on the bank of Checotah, and gathering a posse of citizens and ranchmen who had been in battles with outlaws before they went to the edge of the town and lay in ambush for the gang. They had not long to wait. Mounted on horses, the pick of that section of the territory, the bandits came riding rapidly toward the town. Their first intimation of the ambush was a storm of bullets. The bandits replied and the fight became furious, ending in the death of Miller and "Piccolo Bill." The others wheeled their horses around and then began a race across the prairie. The marshal's men were compelled to change horses at a ranch, and then they pushed on again, finally overtaking the gang, when the second and conclusive battle was fought. No member of the posse was injured.

Standing of the Clubs.

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

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cincinnati	50	29	Pittsburg	41	42
Boston	55	30	Philadelphia	38	42
Cleveland	51	32	Brooklyn	33	50
Baltimore	49	32	Washington	31	51
Chicago	47	40	Louisville	32	55
New York	44	40	St. Louis	32	64

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

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis	53	31	Columbus	43	37
St. Paul	52	34	Detroit	40	53
Kansas City	52	36	St. Joseph	39	49
Milwaukee	50	40	Minneapolis	27	61

BREVITIES.

Many horses have died in Harvey and McPherson counties, Kansas, from eating hay that was infected with worms.

At Dayton, Ohio, the wholesale grocery store owned by W. S. Phelps & Sons was closed by the sheriff on chattel mortgages amounting to $20,070.

The President has issued a proclamation restoring the lands known as the middle and western Saline reserves in the Cherokee outlet, to the public domain.

Striking miners and non-union men at Ledford, Ill., engaged in a bloody riot, in the course of which several on both sides were injured with knives and missiles.

Herbert Fickinger of Mount Washington, Ind., was arrested at St. Louis, Mo., charged with kidnaping 14-year-old Birdie Scharthauser, daughter of a neighboring farmer.

Frazer & Shepherd's sash and door factory at Minneapolis was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was $40,000. The fire started in H. H. Bennett & Co.'s hardwood mill adjacent. This was also destroyed at a loss of $5,000, with no insurance.

The French steamer Dahomey, from Liverpool for Halifax, arrived at St. Johns, N. F. She reports that she struck on Cape Spear during a thick fog, staving in her bows and filling her fore peak with water, but she floated off again without further damage.

William Balcom of Grand Island, Neb., aged 21, was married recently, and three days after the wedding his wife deserted him. While shooting at a mark with a friend, he deliberately turned the weapon on himself and sent a bullet through his brain, dying in ten minutes.

A yard engine on the Norfolk and Western Railroad at Circleville, Ohio, crashed into a freight train while both were going at a rate of twenty miles an hour. William Ott was instantly killed, and E. C. McClelland is so badly crushed that he will die. Both men were from Dayton, Ohio, and were stealing a ride. Both engines were wrecked and several cars derailed.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique at Paris has given to the press the report of Captain Aubert, who was charged by Edouard Lockey, minister of marine, with the inquiry into the disaster to La Bourgogne. It goes very fully into details and is accompanied by proofs, completely vindicating the crew of La Bourgogne of the charge of having attempted to assure their own safety regardless of that of the passengers.

The steamship Ardpindhu of the Tweedie line, trading between West Indian ports and New York, came up the bay the other day with a heavy list to starboard and the cargo stored in her lower hold on fire. The fire was first discovered off the coast of Maryland. The wildest excitement followed the outbreak of the fire and several of the eleven steerage passengers, all Jamaicans, endeavored to seize the lifeboats. The third mate, Percy Sanders, was forced to draw his revolver to prevent the men from the steerage leaving the burning steamer in the three lifeboats, which could easily have accommodated the other forty-five passengers and members of the crew. The fire was finally gotten under control and the vessel went on to her destination.

Ed Hunt, a prospector who has spent a year in the Sierra Madres country, Mexico, reports that thousands will go into that country in the fall. Virgin fields of gold and silver are being discovered. When Hunt left Casas Grandes there were 1,000 prospectors ready to start for the gold fields, which are reported to be fabulously rich.

The shafthouse on the Deadwood Terra mine at Terraville, S. D., one of the Homestake properties, was consumed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

Hsuo, the Chinese ambassador at Berlin, has been recalled.

EASTERN.

The Elliott cycle works at Tonawanda, N. Y., burned. Loss, $70,000.

Fire did $95,000 damage at the Atlantic White Lead Company's storehouse in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Cumberland Nail and Iron Company at Bridgeton, N. J., has gone into the hands of a receiver.

At Wilmington, Del., after having been locked up for three days, the jurors in the case of United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the looting of the First National Bank of Dover, were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

There was a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Fourth street yards, Altoona, Pa. One engine and six cars loaded with flour, feed and produce were completely demolished. No one was killed or injured. This wreck was caused by a switch failing to work. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

Lewis Warner, the defaulting president and treasurer respectively of the Hampshire County National Bank and the Hampshire Savings Bank of Northampton, Mass., and for whose capture a reward of $1,000 is offered, was arrested in Louisville, Ky. Warner embezzled upward of $640,000 three months ago and has been at large since, although he has been tracked by countless detectives.

WESTERN.

Three men were killed and another seriously injured by the caving in of the Verde mine at Prescott, Ariz.

At Dayton, Ohio, Louis and Herman Nickias, brothers, aged 14 and 8 years, respectively, were drowned in the river.

R. E. Melvin, whose home was at Macomb, Ill., was killed by foul air while descending into the Gloriana mine, Cripple Creek, Colo.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the car barn of the Consolidated Traction Company was destroyed by fire. Loss, $175,000; well covered by insurance.

The Gibson House Company at Cincinnati has filed a deed of assignment to J. Hartwell Cabell. The assets are placed at $100,000 and the liabilities at $60,000.

Two families, consisting of thirteen persons, on the De Coursey farm, south of Leavenworth, Kan., were poisoned by buttermilk. One child 5 years old is dead.

Nat White and James Yarbough were both killed in a duel with knives near El Reno, O. T. They fought over a woman who had become engaged to both of them.

Ed L. McBride of Louisiana, Mo., shot and instantly killed Richard Wilson, a negro from Quincy, Ill., who formerly lived in Louisiana. It is said that the negro had insulted McBride's wife.

A fight over a woman at a festival at Elko, Ohio, resulted in five persons being wounded. Those seriously hurt are: William Crow, Frank Trimmer, Lewis Yeager, David Anderson and Lewis Anderson.

A special agent of the Interior Department closed the Brush creek land office of J. C. Teller near Cheyenne, Wyo., and seized 100,000 ties for the Government. It is claimed the ties were cut upon public land.

A double tragedy occurred near Thurman, Colo. Henry Beine, a farmer, shot and stabbed his wife, inflicting wounds from which she died. After fatally wounding his wife, Beine took his own life with his pistol.

Trains in eastern Colorado and western Kansas are delayed by swarms of grasshoppers that settle on the rails. The crushing of their bodies renders the rails so slippery that the driving wheels of the engines simply spin around.

One man was killed and several were injured while at work on a sewer near Edgewater Park, Cleveland, Ohio. The men were down in the sewer trench, when the trestle on which the car hauls away the dirt fell, crushing down upon the workmen.

Reports from the throngs of thrashers of wheat in Kansas state that the crop will be 16,000,000 bushels short of the estimates of a month ago, which placed the total yield at 70,000,000 bushels. Much of the wheat was prematurely ripened and the grain is badly shriveled.

At Zanesville, Ohio, the flint glass workers of the United States and Canada elected the following officers: President, William J. Smith, Pittsburg; secretary, John Kunzler, Pittsburg; assistant secretary, W. J. Clare, Pittsburg; vice-president, Thomas Smith, Alton, Ill.; agent and organizer, T. W. Roe, Toledo.

Five men attempted to rob the bank at Checotah, I. T., but one of the gang had notified the United States officials of the intention of the robbers and they were met just outside the city limits by about fifteen citizens of Checotah, well armed. A pitched battle took place, in which two of the robbers were wounded. Three captured.

An American named Reed, a civil engineer from Nashua, N. H., and another American named Wing, connected with a banking firm in New York, were attacked by robbers in a plantation house at Tlacotapam, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. The former was killed and the other mortally wounded. They had a large amount of money in the house.

The steamer Edward Smith No. 2 was run into and sunk in Lake St. Clair near the Flats, north of Detroit, Mich., by the schooner Aurania, in tow of the propeller Aurora. The Smith was bound up loaded and without a consort, while the Aurora and Aurania were bound down. The crew and a pleasure party on board the Smith were rescued without accident. The Smith is owned by John Mitchell of Cleveland, and valued at $150,000.

A tornado struck Minot, N. D., the other night, demolished seventeen buildings and injured a number of people. No one was killed. The county hospital was destroyed and several of the inmates badly injured. Six loaded box cars on the Soo tracks were blown one hundred feet from the rails and demolished. A heavy hailstorm following seriously damaged the crops. A Casselton, N. D., special says the same storm destroyed 20,000 acres of wheat.

Secretary C. F. Martin of the National Live Stock Association at Denver, Colo., has issued a bulletin relating to the sheep industry, from which the following is taken: "While the industry as a whole was never in more prosperous condition, the lamb crop does not show as large a percentage as usual, due mainly to the universal cold rains during the lambing season. All sections report forage to be the finest in ten years, and the lambs are larger and fatter than usual at this time of the year. It is too early yet to correctly estimate the wool crop, but it is believed an increase of 10 per cent is a conservative estimate."

A strike of nearly 300 workmen affiliated with the St. Louis Building Trades' Council was called against the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. Nine unions went out. They were the carpenters, gasfitters, stonemasons, stonecutters, laborers, electrical workers, and engineers. The reason stated by the officers of the combined trades is that the brewery refused in certain cases to pay the union scale of wages. The Anheuser-Busch company has been regarded as very friendly to union labor. It employs a host of union brewery workers. The men who quit were employed on many different buildings. Mr. Kauffman of the brewery says the trouble was not caused by the attitude of the firm; the trouble was between the firms that had contracts on new buildings. These firms hired non-union men and the strike followed.

Charles Brant was assassinated the other evening at Twenty-first and Locust streets, St. Louis. He lived only a few blocks distant, and from all that the police have been enabled to learn he was on his way home from down town. That he was expecting to be killed was shown by several notes found in his pockets when the body was searched at the morgue. These notes told what disposition to make of the body and also gave the address of a young woman in the city whom the police were to notify. The assassination was one of the boldest in the annals of the city. Notwithstanding that it is a residence district with people sitting out on the steps, the murderer was so successful that he completely obliterated his steps so that the police are at sea as to the identity of the assassin. They say, however, that the murder will develop one of the greatest sensations of the day. Brant was 30 years old and a stenographer for the Wagner Electric Company. He was married several years ago, but had separated from his wife, and it is believed that she is now a resident of Los Angeles. She was the daughter of a former gambler in St. Louis. The assassination of Brant, the police say, will show that he had been followed and that he knew he would be waylaid and killed.

L. Calhoun of Kansas City, representing a St. Louis detective agency, after twenty days' traveling through Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, located Mrs. Edna Beaman, a grass widow, in Sedalia, Mo., and obtained from her a confession that clears up the mysterious murder of Gaylord Fish, son of a banker at Georgetown, Cal., Dec. 6, 1897. Three years ago young Fish, then aged 27 years, left Georgetown and proceeded to Kansas City, where he met Jane Armbrust, a member of the Salvation army, aged 55 years, and married her, to the surprise of all who knew him. Fish carried $2,000 insurance in the Woodmen of the World and was the only son of a wealthy father. A year ago Fish, senior, died and then Mrs. Fish, the son's wife, began planning to gain possession of the elder Fish's estate. In Kansas City young Fish was taken suddenly ill and it was believed that an effort was made to poison him, but nothing could be proved. Mrs. Beaman, the witness, knew Mrs. Fish in Kansas City, and when the latter removed to Georgetown she sent Mrs. Beaman the money to join her in the centennial State. On arrival there a proposition was made to Mrs. Beaman to get Fish out of the way, but she declined, and then, Mrs. Beaman alleges, Mrs. Fish did the job herself administering chloroform, the victim being found dead in bed the morning of Dec. 6 last by Mrs. Beaman. Suspicion of foul play was not entertained at the time, but finally the Woodmen of the World began to investigate the case, with the result that it was placed in the hands of the detective agency.

SOUTHERN.

At Crawford, Tex., the Allen block burned. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

Two distinct earthquake shocks passed over East Tennessee, Southwest Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, lasting four and seven seconds respectively. No damage resulted.

The White-Howard-Baker feud in Clay County, Kentucky, has broken out again. John Baker and Charles Clarke were ambushed by twenty members of the opposing faction and shot to death.

Mrs. Bishop, wife of the jailer at Marietta, Ga., saved the life of Jailer C. N. Barrett. Negro prisoners attacked Barrett and would have killed him had not Mrs. Bishop appeared with a revolver and intimidated them.

At Galveston, Texas, the Beach Hotel, one of the leading summer and winter resorts in the South, was burned, entailing a loss estimated at from $200,000 to $250,000; insurance only partial. The building and contents are a total loss. The fire was caused by a defective electric light wire.

A soldier of Battery A, Sixth artillery, committed suicide at Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla., by jumping overboard and swimming out in the sound so far that he could not possibly get back. He had all his clothes on as well as shoes. The suicide's name is Bigar from Albany, N. Y. He was recruited and taken to that fort a month ago, since which time he has been desperately ill.

The Kentucky State Board of Health issued a proclamation placing the whole of Jackson County and each of its inhabitants under rigid quarantine from the outside world. The board found that there have been more than 100 cases of smallpox in the county. The facts were laid before the county authorities, and an effort was made to have an appropriation made by the County Court, as designated by law. The court declined, although there is money in the treasury. The State board now calls on the adjoining counties to enforce strict quarantine against Jackson County along its entire boundary. Evasion of the quarantine incurs heavy penalties. Dr. McCormack, secretary of the board, said: "The State Board of Health was reluctant to take this action, because it is the first time in sixteen years that an absolute quarantine has been declared. But the danger was so great and involved so many people and so great interests to the State that we concluded only rigorous measures would meet the emergency."

WASHINGTON.

Max J. Baehr of Nebraska has been appointed consul at Kehl, Germany.

Postmaster General Emory Smith says that the United States domestic postal service would be extended to the Hawaiian Islands as soon as the flag was raised there. The details have not yet been worked out, but it has been determined to make as few changes as possible in the present Hawaiian system for the time being. The regular postal rates will apply to all points within the islands, but it is a question whether the ordinary rates will prevail for mail transported by vessels. It may be necessary on account of the long voyage to increase the rates slightly. As the Hawaiian stamps will be replaced it is probable a large office will be established at Honolulu or other city for the sale of stamps and money orders.

FOREIGN.

Admiral Canavaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Argentine Minister to Italy, Enrique Merino, have signed a general arbitration treaty between Italy and Argentina.

President Alfaro of the republic of Ecuador has issued a decree granting a general amnesty to his political enemies, many of whom are in the United States and in Europe. The only exceptions made are Bishops Schumacher and Massia, for their prominent attempts to incite a revolution.

A violent shock of earthquake lasting a minute was felt at Concepcion, capital of the Chilian province of that name, and at Talcahuano, on the Bay of Concepcion, eight miles distant from Concepcion City. Many houses were destroyed and the telegraph and electric light wires were severed. The inhabitants were terrified and fled from their homes, spending the night in the open.

Nineteen Austrian sailors who arrived at Havre by La Bretagne were taken before a magistrate and confronted by four second-class passengers, survivors of La Bourgogne, on charges of cruelty and brutality at the time of the collision between La Bourgogne and the British ship Cromartyshire off Sable Island July 4. Although the evidence offered against them was very slight, six of the accused were held on remand.

IN GENERAL.

The Earl of Minto has been appointed governor general of Canada in succession of the Earl of Aberdeen. He is a liberal and retired from the army in 1870.

A cablegram was received by Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me., from Valparaiso saying that the ship Kenilworth, bound from Hale Island, Hawaii, to New York, had been burned; that Captain James G. Baker, First Officer Piper and a boy named Hobson had lost their lives. The Kenilworth was laden with sugar.

The town of Pugwash, 1,200 inhabitants, a shipping port of considerable importance on the straits of Northumberland, N. S., was wiped out by fire, 200 dwellings, five churches, twenty stores, three hotels and several mills being destroyed. The foreign shipping in port was slightly damaged. The town was little insured, owing to the absence of fire protection. The inhabitants encamped in the fields and woods. Several people are reported missing.

Travel to the Klondike by so-called all-Canadian route, via Stickine river and Lake Teslin, has collapsed to such an extent that the Canadian Pacific Railway has abandoned Alaska transportation business and withdrawn its two ocean and four Stickine river steamers. The steamers Athelian and Tartar are tied up at Victoria and the river steamers at Wrangle. This marks the end of the efforts of the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Government to establish an all-Canadian route, and leaves as the only successful Klondike routes those across the passes and via St. Michael, in American control.

Bradstreet's commercial report says: "Midsummer conditions still govern most lines of trade and manufacture, but the volume of business as indicated by bank clearings shows little decrease, and is evidently considerably in advance of previous years at this time. A feature in trade this week is the better demand reported for wool east and west, largely confined, it is true, to a few grades of wool. This appearance of activity has given a decidedly more hopeful tone to this business, which, however, is not yet reflected in the manufacturing branch. Indications that important developments may shortly be witnessed in the iron trade accumulate. This is partly the result of expected good orders from railroads for rails, of a large export business and of a good volume of small orders for various classes of steel. The statistical position of pig iron has been strengthened by the curtailment of production of an average of nearly 1,000,000 tons a month since Jan. 1, but some shading, especially of southern iron prices, imparts an air of irregularity to the trade. Effects of the reported advance in prices by the Bessemer iron combination have not yet been measured, and the result of this announcement is awaited with interest. Dullness has been a feature of the cereal markets. Old wheat supplies are rapidly decreasing, and the new crop movement, while in excess of last year, does not reach the proportions expected. Another feature of the business situation is the active preparation making in the coast shipping trade for the large business with West Indian points which is expected to develop as a result of military and naval operations."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.40; hogs, shipping grades, $3.90 to $4.25; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, choice, 40c to 48c, per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $3.90 to $4.00; sheep, common to choice, $3.00 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.30; hogs, $3.90 to $4.00; sheep, $3.75 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.00; hogs, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.15; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.25; hogs, $3.25 to $4.25; sheep, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c; rye, 46c to 47c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; clover seed, $3.20 to $3.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 3, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 43c to 44c; pork, mess, $9.75 to $10.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, common to choice, $3.50 to $4.50; sheep, fair to choice wethers, $3.50 to $5.00; lambs, common to extra, $5.00 to $6.50.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.50; sheep, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; butter, creamery, 14c to 18c; eggs, Western, 13c to 15c.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Commodore Watson's expedition will disturb the plans of the nobility and aristocracy of Spain who are in the habit of spending the summer at San Sebastian, a very attractive resort upon the northern coast of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa. It is the country of the Basques, who are the proudest people on the peninsula. They claim to be descended directly from Cain, without the intervention of Noah, and that their dialect is the language spoken by Adam and Eve in paradise. San Sebastian has been for many years the summer capital of Spain. The Queen goes there the beginning of every June and usually remains until October. It has a most delightful climate; the scenery is picturesque and all the surroundings are much more attractive and comfortable than those at Madrid. But the city is so exposed to the sea that it could be easily destroyed by a single gunboat, and although it is not probable that Commodore Watson will attack an unfortified pleasure resort the Spaniards are very timid and will undoubtedly remain in the interior.

* * *

While Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya is at Annapolis he will have plenty of time to reflect upon the rashness of a promise he made in the presence of several American officers and newspaper correspondents at the Hotel Ingleterre while he was in Havana in command of the Vizcaya, shortly after the destruction of the Maine. The fighting capacity of Capt. Robley Evans and the battleship Iowa being the subject of discussion, Capt. Eulate was imprudent enough to predict that if there was a war he would capture the Iowa and tow her over to Spain. It was appropriate, therefore, that it should happen to be the fate of the boaster to surrender to Capt. Evans after Cervera's fleet had been destroyed, and the dramatic manner in which he kissed his sword and offered it to "Fighting Bob" has already been told.

* * *

Mr. Quesada, the representative in Washington of the Cuban junta, sought an interview with Secretary Alger to protest against the retention of Spanish officials at Santiago, and to demand the appointment of insurgents in their places, but he obtained no satisfaction. He was informed that the President and the officers of the army were thoroughly displeased with the conduct of the Cubans at Santiago, and that unless they behaved themselves better their rations and supplies of ammunition would be cut off.

* * *

One of the rough riders from the far West came into the War Department on crutches and was warmly received everywhere. When somebody asked him, in a contemptuous way, how he got along with the dudes in his regiment he replied: "I used to despise dudes before I went to war, but now I like them. You never can tell what a man amounts to by the way he wears his clothes. In our regiment the worse the dude the better the fighter."

* * *

The steamers Resolute, Olivette, Breakwater, City of Washington, Seneca, Solace and other ships which brought up the wounded will return full of everything needed by the soldiers in the way of food and clothing, and the Glacier started with 4,000 tons of dressed beef. Fifty thousand light canvas uniforms will be sent. They are very much needed, as most of the troops are still wearing the regulation woolen uniform.

* * *

Assistant Surgeon General Greenleaf, who is in charge of medical affairs of the army in front of Santiago, sends most encouraging reports concerning the yellow fever and the sanitary condition of the troops. Very few of them have been exposed, and Dr. Greenleaf sees no reason why nearly all the regiments may not participate in the Porto Rican expedition. Most of the cases of fever are of a very mild type.

* * *

Mendez Capote, vice-president of the Cuban republic, having failed to secure official recognition from the Government of the United States, has gone to Mexico to solicit the good offices of President Diaz, who has shown much sympathy with the insurgents. Mr. Capote hopes to persuade President Diaz to use his influence with President McKinley to recognize the Gomez Government.

* * *

There is no doubt a great opportunity to make money at Santiago in legitimate enterprises, particularly trading in the necessaries of life. The Spanish army has eaten up everything in the way of food and the provision stores are empty. The entire population must be supplied from this country for several months. There is said to be plenty of money in the place.

* * *

The Government is sending large cargoes of supplies of every kind to the quartermaster and commissary department. The contractors are beginning to turn in enormous quantities of clothing and food, which will be issued to the eastern armies, for the Manila troops have been very thoroughly equipped and do not need any more.

* * *

It is the intention of the President to recognize the insurgent element when appointments of natives are made to local offices. But he wants to avoid anything that looks like factional representation. In selecting officials he proposes to take the best men he can find, regardless of their attitude toward the insurrection.

* * *

The prediction made by Horatio Rubens, counsel of the junta at New York, that unless we recognized the insurgents we would have to fight them, is likely to come true sooner than any one expected, for the dispatches from Santiago already report very ugly feeling between the Cubans under Garcia and the American soldiers. The former have conducted themselves in such a way as to forfeit the confidence and respect of our army, although they continue to eat rations and carry arms and ammunition issued to them by our Government.

WAR HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Friday.

Blanco expressed bitter opposition to peace negotiations.

Maj. Gen. Chaffee in the field hospital at Santiago suffering from dysentery.

The first detachment of troops from Chickamauga left for Newport News to embark for Porto Rico.

Aguinaldo has proclaimed dictatorship over the Philippines and refuses to subordinate himself to American authority. Debarkation of American troops rapidly continues near Manila.

Reported that 5,000 Spaniards included in Toral's capitulation, while marching to Santiago to surrender to Shafter, were ambushed by 4,000 Cubans under Garcia, but put the latter to rout after hot fighting.

Lieut. Hobson, hero of the Merrimac episode, arrived in New York on the cruiser St. Paul and proceeded to Washington. He was sent to confer with the Government regarding raising Cervera's ships.

Saturday.

Five transports sailed for Porto Rico from Tampa.

Gen. Brooke and his staff left Chickamauga for Newport News.

Details of the naval victory at Nipe show it to have been one of the most spirited sea battles of the war.

Advices from Santiago say the letter alleged to have been written by Gen. Garcia to Gen. Shafter was written by a newspaper man, probably without the knowledge or consent of Gen. Garcia.

Gen. Shafter reports that a colonel of Spanish engineers from Guantanamo arrived at Santiago to learn of the surrender, and declared that the garrison at Guantanamo will gladly accept the terms of surrender.

Sunday.

Admiral Sampson's report on the naval battle at Santiago which ended in the destruction of Cervera's fleet has been received in Washington, but not made public.

The Spanish troops in Havana, together with the residents, have strongly fortified the city, say Spanish reports, and are eager for an opportunity to measure arms with the American forces.

Lieut. Hobson's plans for raising the sunken Cristobal Colon, the Spanish war ship, have been approved by the Navy Department, and arrangements have been made to begin the work.

Monday.

Seven thousand Spanish troops at Guantanamo laid down their arms.

Gen. Miles has begun to land his expedition near Ponce, Porto Rico.

Gen. Shafter reports 500 new cases of fever among our troops at Santiago.

Gen. Brooke has arrived at Newport News, preparatory to sailing for Porto Rico.

Cubans at Cienfuegos sent to Admiral Sampson a pitiful appeal that he take the city, as they are starving.

Tuesday.

Details received of the landing of Gen. Miles' expedition at Guanica, Porto Rico, and the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. Shafter sternly rebuked Senor Ros, the civil governor of Santiago, for unauthorized dismissal of Spanish officials.

Reports of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley on the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago made public by the Navy Department.

Spain sued for peace through M. Cambon, the French ambassador in Washington, who formally asked President McKinley in behalf of Spain if he would consent to negotiations to end the war.

Gen. Shafter, while regretting any clash with the Cubans, said their claims to Santiago were untenable. He sent a letter to Gen. Garcia explaining the position of responsibility which the United States occupies before the world.

Wednesday.

Announced on authority that no armistice will be granted Spain.

Arrival off Porto Rico of the transports Mobile, Grand Duchess and No. 30, with re-enforcements for Gen. Miles.

Spanish advices to Madrid alleged the repulse of the advance of Gen. Miles upon Yauco, after fighting lasting all night.

Spanish troops in Porto Rico reported to be concentrating in San Juan, the capital, for defense against Gen. Miles' troops.

Gen. Shafter pleased the native Cubans by permitting them to occupy and rule over the town of Songo, near Santiago, surrendered by the Spanish.

Thursday.

Gen. Brooke's expedition sailed from Newport News for Porto Rico.

Several American transports, probably those from Charleston, cruising off Porto Rico.

Secretary Alger announced that as soon as fever conditions permit Shafter's army will be removed to a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, Long Island. Gen. Shafter now reports 4,122 of his men sick, 3,193 with fever of various types, but the low death rate shows the sickness to be of mild form.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Two-thirds of the male population of the world use tobacco.

South Dakota's wheat yield is 100 per cent greater than last year.

Flax is being successfully grown near Victoria, in southern Texas.

Northern Pacific officials report an enormous wheat crop along their line.

Six members of a family by the name of Von Zostrow of Sherburne, N. Y., have died of trichinosis from eating raw pork.

Considerable damage has been done to mountain towns on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by a series of earthquake shocks.

In an altercation at Warrensburg, Mo., between James Long, a drayman, and Whitsett M. Harris, Long struck Harris over the head with a dray standard, fracturing his skull.

During the recent German elections not one vote was cast in the town of Postroff, a place of 8,000 inhabitants. A polling booth was erected, but as none of the citizens appeared to vote, even the election officers refrained from casting their ballots.

W. A. Thomas of Sevierville, Tenn., while driving in a heavy wagon along a country road, became engaged in an altercation with James Mitchell, a negro, who struck him with brass knuckles, knocking him under the wagon, the wheels of which passed over his body, killing him instantly. Mitchell was arrested.

A Dangerous Secret.

By FLORENCE MARYATT.

CHAPTER I.

Mrs. Hephzibah Horton has just come in from a weary trudge through the mud and the grease of the city on a foggy November afternoon; from standing in dingy offices until pert clerks shall have thought fit to deliver her messages to their masters, from fighting her way into omnibuses over a chevaux de frise of damp umbrellas and dirty petticoats, and she thinks she has earned the right to make herself comfortable.

Miss Hephzibah Horton is her legal denomination, for no man has persuaded her to enter into bondage to his will; but she stands out for the "Mistress" before her name on the plea that no woman has a better right to bear it than she who has never been a slave. And since she has turned the corner of the forties, nobody dreams of disputing her right to do as she thinks best in the matter.

From little beginnings she has risen to solid, if not great ends; and now, at the age when most women, if not married, have become soured through disappointment, Mrs. Hephzibah's days are employed in a continuous round of duty, which leaves her no time for discontent. She does not realize large sums for her work. She is not a fashionable novelist, able to command a thousand dollars for a thousand pages of bad grammar and worse taste; she is obliged to be as careful of her diction as of her subject, for she writes chiefly for the press, and there are too many competitors entered for that race not to render it necessary to keep one's eye fixed upon the winning post.

A low tapping has been going on at the door; but it is some time before she notices it.

"Come in," she calls out rather impatiently; adding: "If it's the boy from the Aurora office, Sarah, just tell him that the copy is not ready, and it won't be ready till tomorrow morning, so it is of no use waiting. I'll send it by the first post."

"It's not Sarah, Mrs. Horton; it's me," replies the low voice of somebody who has partially opened the sitting-room door.

Delia Moray, whatever brings you round here on such a night as this?"

"I wanted to see you, to speak to you," says the stranger, in a hesitating manner. "Besides, it is on my way to the theater."

"Now you must take off your things and have some tea with me. It will warm you before your walk to the theater. How cold your hands are. Come nearer to the fire. Why, my dear!—my dear!—what's this?"

For Delia Moray has sunk on a footstool at Mrs. Hephzibah's feet, and, laying her head upon her lap, commenced to sob bitterly.

"Oh! Mrs. Horton, I am very, very miserable."

All the hardness fades out of the elder woman's face as she lays her hand upon her friend's head, and pats it soothingly.

"I'm sorry to hear it, Delia Moray, but I could have told you as much long ago. What else can you expect, when you put yourself in the power of a man? Don't you know that their tender mercies last just as long as their admiration of you, and that a worn-out woman is much the same to them as a worn-out suit of clothes—only fit to be chucked away?"

"I was so young," pleads Delia. "I knew so little of the world. I never thought it would come to this."

"So every poor fool says, who has made a trial of them."

"But I feel as if I couldn't stand it any longer. I wouldn't mind his cruelty to myself, Mrs. Horton! I could bear that—but it is the child!"

"What of the child? How can he harm him?"

"He uses him as a tool to extract my submission, and if I rebel in the least thing he makes my poor Willie suffer for it. I can hardly describe to you the pass things have come to. He is hardly ever sober, night or day. I have worked to supply him and the child with the necessaries of life; but he takes every penny I earn for drink, and when I remonstrate with him, and show him that Willie has not sufficient food or clothes, he insults and ill-uses me. Last night he threatened to turn me out of doors. Look at my arms!" she exclaims suddenly, as she pushes up the sleeve of her thin alpaca dress, and shows the angry red and blue marks of a fresh bruise.

She is a pretty woman, of five-and-twenty, this Delia Moray, or she would be pretty if she were not so thin and worn. Her Irish breeding is evinced by her blue orbs, black hair and rose-leaf complexion; but all trace of the national archness and espièglerie has deserted her countenance. Her sorrowful eyes are surrounded by dark rims—the effect of constant weeping—and there is a sad drooping about her pretty, quivering mouth. Yet the inherent fire of her race is only sleeping in her. It has nearly been extinguished by ill-usage, but the embers smolder still, and only need a helping hand to fan them into a flame.

"And that scoundrel can make a beast of himself upon your hard-earned wages, losing right arm at Aguadores, Cuba, when a Spanish shell landed in the company's lines. The citizens everywhere are according him quite an ovation. He brings back with him the remains of his [illegible] which undoubtedly saved his life, [illegible] shell struck the gun, bending it nearly double, and glanced, cutting off Stark's arm as neatly as if done with a surgeon's knife. Stark is loud in his praise of Majs. [illegible] Nancrede and MacLean, under whose care he came at different times, and he has the utmost contempt for the M[illegible]

"Never mind," [illegible] by and by. "Tell me now about your marriage. Where did you meet Mr. Moray?"

"Miles away from here, at a little town in Scotland where I was playing."

"Was he on the stage as well?"

"Oh, no! He was a clerk in a bank, or some house of business in Glasgow; but he got into trouble, and had to leave."

"He was kicked out, you mean! Did he embezzle money?"

"I am afraid so; but he never told me the entire story, and I did not think it of much consequence then. I was only sixteen. James saw me first upon the stage at Greenock, and when he proposed to me I thought it a grand thing to be married to him. I had no parents or relations, that I knew of, and his people were thought a great deal of in Glasgow."

"Was your marriage with him a secret one?"

"He kept it a secret from his family. They were very proud, he said, and he was afraid if they heard he had married an actress they would refuse to help him any further. So we waited till we could cross the border and were married in Berwick."

"I'm sorry for that! If it had been done in Scotland, we might have proved it to be an irregular marriage. What is the name of the place at which you were married?"

"Clifton. Oh! I shall never forget that day, Mrs. Hephzibah. I was frightened out of my senses; and the horrible old man who married us was so tipsy he could hardly get through the service. And the very same night the little church in which we were married was burned to the ground."

"Burned to the ground, child! What! entirely destroyed?"

"I believe so. They said it was struck by lightning, but some people thought the clergyman had set fire to it himself; and I am sure he was tipsy enough for anything."

"Delia Moray!" exclaims Mrs. Hephzibah, suddenly, "have you got your marriage certificate?"

"Yes! I have a copy of it. It was given us before we left the church. But why do you ask, Mrs. Horton?"—with a distressed countenance—"surely you do not suspect that I am not married to him?"

"No, child! No! It would be much better, may be, if you were not. But the man is a villain, and may turn round upon you any day. Keep the certificate safe. Don't let it go out of your hands, or you may find your name ruined before you know where you are. Burned to the ground! I never heard of such a thing before. And what became of the drunken parson?"

"I have heard nothing of him since. For a few months we lived near Glasgow, and then James was unfortunate, and lost his situation, and I had to go on the stage again, and have been there ever since."

"While he does nothing."

"No, nothing. He says he can't get anything to do."

"An idle excuse, because he prefers to live upon your salary. But it appears to me that things have come to a crisis, and that you ought to do something to free yourself from the clutches of this scoundrel. Your friends can't help you, because you've got none, and his friends won't. Nothing remains for you, therefore, Delia Moray, but to take the law into your own hands and help yourself."

At these words the younger woman's face becomes a picture of despair.

"How can I help myself?" she cries.

"As other wives have done before you. Have you never heard of such a thing as a protection order?"

"Never."

"Really, the ignorance of our sex upon matters of general information is astounding! I should have thought it was the interest of every married woman in Christendom to make herself acquainted with the relief the law contains for her. It's little enough, my dear, I can tell you, and would burden no one's brains to get by heart. A protection order, obtained from a magistrate, would render you safe from the assaults of that man to-morrow, and enable you to live in peace, and support yourself and your child."

"Oh, Mrs. Horton! can it really be true? I thought that a woman, once married, was bound to remain with her husband till his death. I thought he could force me to live with him."

"So he can, if he supports her—not if she supports him. Thank goodness! we are not quite such slaves as that, though, in my opinion, marriage is a one-sided contract, under the best of circumstances. Now, mind you look in again to-morrow evening, and hear if I have been able to extract any sense out of my stupid old lawyer."

But long after Delia Moray, with her bruised body and sick heart, has crept away to her evening's occupation, Mrs. Hephzibah sits, motionless, staring into the fire, and wondering what she can do to alleviate her position.

CHAPTER II.

Delia Moray, drawing her woolen wrap closely about her mouth to prevent the thick November fog finding its way down her throat, traverses the sloppy streets to the stage entrance of the Corinthian Theater, where she has been employed, on and off, for three years.

Inside the theater little is known of the girl's private history, except that she is married. Of this fact she has never made concealment, using it as a protection in her dangerous position; but since her husband never appears upon the scene, either to conduct her to the theater or to take her home, she has not found his name of nearly so much use to her as her own. Most of the women employed in the same line of business consider that Miss Merton "gives herself airs."

The part she has to play to-night—a secondary character in the opening farce—she has acted over and over again, until she is utterly sick of it. She dresses for it almost in silence, while the girls around her are relating all the adventures that have befallen them since the evening before, and she is pondering on the conversation she held with Mrs. Hephzibah Horton. She walks on the stage and goes through her part almost mechanically; words and gestures following each other in the old accustomed way, while the actress' heart is brooding over the probability—not not the probability, the possibility—of a release from her present intolerable bondage.

Her lodgings are situated a long way from the theater, somewhere in the back streets of the city; but how can three people live decently on a couple of pounds a week? It is half an hour or more before Della Moray reaches the dingy old house in which she and her husband live, in company with half a dozen other families as poor as themselves.

The door is opened to her by her landlady, a battered old woman, who rejoices in a wig of disheveled curls—a legacy, probably, left her by some of her theatrical lodgers in exchange for rent—surmounted by a black cap adorned with every sort of dirty artificial flower, but who keeps a kind heart in her bosom, nevertheless, and is particularly interested in Delia, whom she constantly declares she will not see "put upon."

The mother is in a hurry to see her boy. She runs up one, two, three flights of stairs and quickly enters a dingy sitting room. There is a strong smell of beer and tobacco pervading the place; but it is empty and the fire has burned down in the grate.

Delia turns into the bedroom. All is in darkness. She makes her way up to the bed, and lays her cheek down upon the pillow. The bed is vacant—no one is there! Then a sudden fear attacks her. What has become of her child? She rushes out upon the landing, and calls to the woman who let her in at the front door:

"Mrs. Timson! Mrs. Timson! Where is my Willy? Who has taken my boy away? Speak to me; tell me where he is gone to—for the love of heaven!"

The woman in the brown curls and artificial flowers comes limping up the stairs.

"Lor' bless you, Mrs. Moray! you're no call to be in such a stew. I would have told you where he was at first, if you 'adn't run past me like a whirlwind. The boy's only gone out with his pa."

"With Mr. Moray, and at this time of the night! Wherever can they have gone?"

"That I can't tell you. All I know is that I was just going to slip off the child's things and put him to bed, when your husband called to me to put on his 'at and comforter, as he was going to take him along of him. I said it wasn't fit weather to take the boy out, with his cough, too; but all I got for my pains was to be told to mind my own business. The other gentleman was 'ere, too, and went out with them."

"What! Mr. William Moray, his brother?"

"To be sure. They left about seven, and 'aven't been back since. When I 'eard your knock I 'oped it was them; for I knew you'd worry terrible to come home and find Willy gone."

"Oh, Mrs. Timson! it will kill him—in this dreadful weather," sobs Delia.

"Don't go to talk such nonsense, ma'am. The boy won't take no harm, though he was coughing terrible, to be sure, as I let 'em out. The gentleman seemed in high feather, though. Perhaps your 'usband 'ad some good news—heard of an appointment, may be, or something of that sort—and it'll turn out all for the best, so don't you take on like that now."

"Oh, will he ever come back, Mrs. Timson—will he ever come back? Surely something dreadful must have happened to them! Mr. Moray is taken ill, or Willy has been run over (as is easily 'appened), or what else should keep them so late? I am frightened out of my life waiting for them in this horrible suspense!"

"Nonsense, my dear!" returns the landlady practically. "You know your good gentleman's habits well enough. It's much more likely he's been a bit overtaken by liquor, and can't find his way 'ome. But, bless my soul, 'ere they are!"

And here, sure enough, they must be—or at all events, somebody must be—for the knocker on the hall door commences to sound and continues to sound as vigorously as it can, until every lodger in the house is wakened from his slumbers.

Delia flies downstairs to open the door, while Mrs. Timson limps after her, growling audibly at the unnecessary commotion made by the returning party.

"As if it wasn't enough to keep honest folk out of their beds till the small hours of the morning, but what 'e must come 'ome with row enough for the Prince of Wales 'isself."

But Mrs. Moray heeds nothing but the fact that her child is close at hand. She undoes the fastenings of the door with trembling eagerness, and flings it open. On the threshold stand three figures. She sees but one; and sinking down upon her knees, clasps the fragile little boy in her arms.

"Get out of the way, will you?" exclaims the stuttering, drunken voice of her husband. "What do you mean by blocking up the door in this fashion? Don't you see we want to come in?"

(To be continued.)

Devised Plimsoll's Mark.

Samuel Plimsoll, who died the other day at Folkstone, Eng., was the originator of the famous "Plimsoll's Mark," which prevents the overloading of ships and which appears on every merchant vessel sailing under the British flag.

By a horizontal line the statutory deck line is marked, below which is a disk 12 inches in diameter, through which passes a horizontal line 18 inches long. Twenty-one inches forward of the center of the disk is a vertical line, with a horizontal line extending toward the disk, which is marked "F. W." (fresh water). To the right of the vertical line are four horizontal lines marked "I. S." (Indian summer), "S." (summer), "W." (winter), "W. N. A." (winter North Atlantic), which indicate the depth of water the ship is permitted to load to in different seasons.

The fresh-water mark permits ships to load to that depth or its proportion at certain seasons, as the ship rises in the more buoyant salt water.

In accordance with the regulations made by the British Board of Trade the disks and lines must be permanently marked by punch marks or cutting and painted white, thus preventing any change of the mark. The Lloyds agency prescribes that where a vessel is loaded to a greater draft of water than allowed by the mark, or if the maximum load draft be placed higher than the position assigned by Lloyds, the vessel forfeits her character in the register. The disks and Plimsoll mark must appear on both sides of steam and sail vessels.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

First Statistics of Divorce Gathered—Disastrous Fire at Coopersville—Three Men Drown at Gladstone—Riotous Soldiers Terrorize the Soo.

Marriage a Failure.

The vital statistics department at Lansing has issued the first report on divorces in Michigan. According to the reports of county clerks there were 1,050 divorces granted in the State during the year 1897. Out of this number 423 were granted on the application of the husband and 1,233 on the application of the wife. A large majority of the marriages dissolved were originally contracted in Michigan, 1,360 being so returned. Only 65 were from the adjacent States of Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, 101 from other States of the Union, 80 from Canada, 22 from other foreign countries, and 22 not stated. Nearly one-half (771) of the couples separated had no children, 407 had one child, 199 had two children, 127 had three children and so on in diminishing numbers until only one divorce each was recorded for couples having eleven and twelve children. The duration in fourteen divorces was unstated. Among the most important causes alleged for the divorces granted were cruelty, 500; desertion, 405; non-support, 211; cruelty and non-support, 184.

Village Swept by Fire.

A fire which started in the basement of Cleeland's dry goods and grocery store from an unknown cause destroyed the business portion of Coopersville. The following places are in ruins: Observer office, Hosmer Bros.' grocery, the bank, Asman's bakery, B. D. McNaughton's dry goods and grocery store, Hunter's shoe store, Cleeland's store, Taylor's barber shop, Van Alsbury's furniture store, Boynton's hardware store, Graham's saloon, Washburn's wagon shop, Trelone's blacksmith shop, Odd Fellows' hall, Masonic hall and E. J. McNaughton's farm implement store. The losses will aggregate more than $60,000, with $30,000 insurance. Help arrived from Grand Rapids, or the rest of the town would have been burned.

Peppermint Crop Will Be Enormous.

The peppermint crop in southwestern Michigan this year will be an enormous one. The season has been a most favorable one, the crop getting an early start, and getting a large growth. It is now nearly ready for harvesting, and the work of distilling the crop will be begun at once. The value of the crop this year is estimated to be not less than $250,000, and is mostly raised in St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Van Buren and Allegan counties. Hon. A. M. Todd of Kalamazoo has a mint farm of 1,300 acres at Pearl, Allegan County, which is the largest farm in the world devoted to that purpose. The industry has assumed vast proportions in that part of the State within a few years.

Triple Drowning at Gladstone.

Joseph Eautaugh, ex-city marshal; Fred Sudderby, a locomotive engineer on Soo line, and William McCarthy, an engineer's helper at the roundhouse, all of Gladstone, drowned while bathing on the beach. No one witnessed the drowning and it was not known until three hours later, when David Collins, a call boy, went to Sudderby's room to call him, which aroused the suspicion leading to the discovery. Mrs. Eautaugh said that Sudderby and McCarthy, who boarded with her, went bathing with her husband. Search was made on the beach and the clothes of all three were found.

Soo Was Terrorized.

The Pennsylvania troops garrisoning Fort Brady and on guard at the Sault Ste. Marie canal locks were paid off the other day. About half a hundred of the boys started out to paint the town a vermillion hue, and succeeded to a nicety in the evening. Several fights took place in the streets and there was a warm time generally until order was restored by the police and an armed guard from the fort. The disorder approached a riot. Guards patrolled the streets all night. The trouble appears to be the result of a lack of discipline.

State News in Brief.

Sand Beach and Marinette will hold free street fairs this fall.

Floyd Comer of Lyons killed a blue racer that measured 5½ feet.

Grasshoppers are doing much destruction in the neighborhood of Willow.

The first new wheat marketed in Genesee County was sold for 70 cents a bushel.

At Ashley, a vein of coal four and a half feet thick, at a depth of 200 feet, has been struck.

Kivel & Schroeder's saloon at Calumet was robbed of $400 in cash and papers worth $300.

Charles Delaney, a farm hand working near Flint, fell on the tines of a pitchfork and received serious injuries.

Ten large rattlesnakes have been killed within the past few days at Timber Island in the bay near Standish.

Joseph Bidner's residence at Bay City was damaged $1,000 by fire. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

It is said that the long projected electric railroad between Battle Creek and Kalamazoo will be constructed this year.

Gov. Pingree has been chosen as orator for the Labor Day celebration at Kalamazoo and it is expected he will accept the invitation.

Charles Sickles, while loading grain on Clem Chapman's farm, near Metamora, was bitten in the wrist by a rattlesnake. He will live.

Charles Sleeper, the farmer who was reported to have mysteriously disappeared from Battle Creek, is safe. He is at work on his farm near Eaton Rapids. After disposing of his grain at Battle Creek, Sleeper went to Jackson, where he was found by friends.

M. H. French & Co.'s bank at West Branch suspended business temporarily and was taken in charge by Trustee Yeo pending an investigation. The extent of the liabilities or assets is not known, but it is believed they will pay in full. Local depositors have already been paid in full.

Mrs. Carlton, a widow, attempted to drown herself and four small children in a lake south of Iron Mountain. When rescued she was in the water up to her waist, with the children clinging to her. The death of her husband and general hardships caused her to lose her mind temporarily.

Owosso will hold a street fair Sept. 20-23.

Bay City will raise $145,384 by taxation this year for city expenses.

The wheat crop in Calhoun County averages fifteen bushels to the acre.

Whitemore has rejected the uniform text book system and adopted free text books.

A Mrs. Palston of Detroit received severe injuries in a runaway accident at Adrian.

Omer will erect a new school building at a cost of $4,000, also a new town hall at once.

The Screen Door Works Company has decided not to move its factory from Hillsdale.

Tramps went through the C. & W. M. freight station at Bellaire, but secured little plunder.

At Battle Creek, the large building of the Sanitarium Food Company was burned. Loss, $8,000.

Three Rivers village council has raised the price of day labor done for the village from $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

Mason will raise a $7,000 bonus in order to secure the Lansing, Dexter and Ann Arbor electric railroad.

Willard Cooper, living three miles east of Springport, fell from a load of wheat and sustained severe injuries.

Charles Loher, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a house at Albion and received injuries that may prove fatal.

The schools of Kalamazoo County will hold a county field day this fall during the free street fair in Kalamazoo.

Charles Sleeper, a farmer of Lee township, has mysteriously disappeared. He had considerable money with him.

Dr. P. E. Wager of Three Rivers has been appointed a member of the southern Michigan pension examining board.

Rev. M. A. Graybill of Port Huron has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Three Rivers.

The farm residence of John Klink, six miles east of Eaton Rapids, burned to the ground, together with all its contents.

Ben. C. Cocker, son of Regent W. J. Cocker, has been appointed instructor in history at Phillips Academy, Andover, N. Y.

It is said that Jerry Boynton's railroad, the Central Michigan, will be extended from Pioneer, Ohio, to Grand Rapids at once.

Robert Shafer, a farmer living three miles south of Belleville, had his left hand shattered by the accidental discharge of a gun.

At Utica, Mrs. Frank Handy, aged 45, committed suicide by taking a dose of paris green. The cause for her act is unknown.

Wm. Handy, who disappeared from Jackson two years ago, has returned home. He will not talk about his absence.

A. B. Noble, assistant professor of history in Agricultural College, resigned to accept the professorship of the college at Ames, Iowa.

The compressed steam railway to run from Detroit to Romeo via Utica will be in operation before the snow flies, according to its promoters.

At Three Rivers, City Marshal Hahn has arrested a man with a wooden leg. He is suspected of murdering Officer Toohey of London, Ont.

The Port Austin division of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad has been widened to standard gauge. Trains are running over the line.

The two-year-old child of A. Stendman, five miles northeast of Bad Axe, was burned to a crisp. The child's parents were away from home at the time.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Maser, who live three miles north of Ann Arbor, have died of typhoid fever. The other four members of the family are ill with the disease.

Henry Greenaway, whose back was broken and his spine so injured last October that it was thought he could not live, is still alive and improving at his father's home near Standish.

Gen. Shafter still retains his allegiance to his Galesburg Masonic brethren. The general joined Prairie lodge, No. 92, F. & A. M., Feb. 12, 1864, and has since been a loyal member of that lodge.

Fire was discovered in the dry kiln and freezing room of the Hastings Wool Boot Company's factory, the leading industry of that city. It burned fiercely for an hour, causing a loss of about $5,000, insured.

In digging for a sewer through the bayou in West Bay City workmen unearthed a corduroy road that was laid thirty years ago. The pine and oak logs are pronounced to be in a perfect state of preservation.

Mrs. Ira A. Bentley, who left her home at Lansing two months ago, has returned to find her husband insane and her four children in a wretched condition. Mrs. Bentley says she left home on account of too much mother-in-law.

Fire destroyed the house and contents of William Baker in the western part of Hillsdale. The fire had gained much headway before it was discovered and its occupants escaped just in time to save their lives. The loss is $3,000; insurance $1,750.

Benton Harbor was visited by a cyclone. For a distance of one mile a strip of land eighty rods wide is a scene of desolation. Peach trees, pear and apple trees and sturdy oaks were pulled up by the roots and twisted off as though they were playthings in the clutches of the storm. The barn of Frank Norval was blown a foot from its foundation and now stands at a steep angle. Mr. Norval was seen by a reporter a few hours after the storm and he was rejoicing that he was alive. He never expected to live through the storm. An eighteen-acre wheat field owned by Elsie Bury had been cut and stacked. The stacks were picked up and blown across the road, where a hedge fence stopped the shocks and they rolled and jumped along the ground. A third of the wheat was threshed out.

The receipts of the State land office for the fiscal year which closed June 30 were $5,107,32 for transfer collections. This amount is greatly in excess of the sum collected in any previous year.

E. E. Drake of Chicago has purchased a large tract of land of Dr. Seldmore of Three Rivers, which adjoins Corey lake, near that city, and will establish an extensive resort for Chicago families.

The Kalamazoo Electric Company, which has just passed into the hands of W. A. Foote of Jackson, has filed a trust mortgage for $20,000 to E. P. Robertson of Albion, to secure bonds to that amount.

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 August 7.

Golden Text.—"How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?"—Luke 11: 13.

This lesson is found in 2 Kings 2: 6-15. Its subject is, Elijah's Spirit on Elisha. The death of Ahab and of Jezebel, though not included in the last lesson, should properly have been mentioned in connection with it. Ahab was succeeded by his son Ahaziah, and he by his brother Jehoram, in whose reign occurred the translation of Elijah, perhaps about the year 852 B. C. The first chapter of 2 Kings narrates the experience of Elijah with the sick king Ahaziah and that ruler's death. The present lesson really includes 2: 1-18; the verses at beginning and end are important.

Explanatory.

At the time when the summons came to Elijah to start on his last journey, he was at Gilgal, a place ten miles north of Bethel, and perhaps twenty miles north of Jerusalem. He tried to induce Elisha to stay behind. This is the first place where Elisha comes into prominence. He had been mentioned before (1 Kings 19: 16) when the Lord commanded Elijah to anoint him prophet. We know next to nothing about his previous life; merely that he was "the son of Shaphat of Abel-meholah." Elisha was not willing to be left. He took a solemn oath that he would not forsake his elder colleague, and went with him as far as Bethel. There they were met by young men from one of the schools of the prophets established by Elijah. These students already knew, or suspected, that the great prophet was to depart on that day. They so told Elisha, but failed to arouse any wonder or excitement in him. "Yea, I know it; hold ye your peace," he said. He could not bear to have them speak of it; it was sad enough to think about. Elisha, in spite of objections from Elijah, went on with him to Jericho, an ancient and important city in the Jordan Valley, southeast of Bethel, not far from the head of the Dead Sea. There again young men, "sons of the prophets," came out with the same words to Elisha; but he made the same reply and pushed on. Fifty students followed them at a distance.

The distance from Jericho to the Jordan is perhaps five miles; but a map conveys no idea of the character of the journey. The Jordan runs through the center of a very wide and very deep valley, which in places narrows to a gorge. Opposite Jericho it is many miles across with very steep sides in most places. The level of the river at this point, which is practically the level of the Dead Sea, is 1,292 feet below the Mediterranean; whereas the land along the outer edge of the valley, just above Jericho, within six miles of the river, is from 600 to 1,000 feet above the sea. Thus there is a descent of many hundreds of feet in the journey that the prophets took. As they descended the air grew constantly warmer and more moist; for the climate of the valley is subtropical. In order to reach the river they must travel through the dense thickets of reeds and all sorts of jungle-growth that lined its banks. There was a path, however, as at this point, about opposite Jericho, was a fording place. The river is not very wide, but it is swift, and very muddy.

The verses that follow are peculiarly vivid in the original, even more so perhaps than in the ordinary translation. They run something like this: "And he said, Thou hast asked a hard thing; if thou see me taken away from thee, thou shalt have thy desire; but if not, then thou shalt not. And while they were walking along, talking as they walked, lo! fiery chariots and fiery horses! And they parted those two men; and Elijah went up in a whirlwind to the skies. But Elisha was gazing, and crying out—My father! my father! the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!" But he saw him no more; and seizing his clothes, he tore them into two pieces."

What the Lesson Teaches.

There are several observations to be made upon this narrative. In the first place, the narrative does not say that Elijah went to heaven in a fiery chariot. It says that the two men were startled by the sudden rush of fiery chariots and fiery horses that passed between them. The word for "chariot" is collective, and while it may mean a single chariot, the more natural meaning is that of a train of chariots, a stream of fiery cavalry of Jehovah dazzling the beholders of its splendor. Elijah went up by, or in, a whirlwind to the skies. It is certainly correct to say "to heaven" if we remember that in such case we are not using "heaven" in our New Testament sense of the abode of the righteous dead, but in the Hebrew sense of the sky, the firmament. Let us discriminate here. We have no proof that Elijah did not go to the sky in the fiery chariot, moved by the whirlwind; but that is merely an inference, not an interpretation of the Scripture. We have no reason to doubt that Elijah went to heaven, as we understand heaven. But the language of the narrative, properly translated, does not so inform us. The facts of the matter, as contained in this chapter, are that there was a sudden appearance similar to that of chariots and horses of fire; a blinding glare of flame that looked like a charge of cuirasseers in battle; then Elisha saw Elijah rising from the earth, whirled along by a powerful wind. That was all, that was enough. Elijah was gone, and Elisha saw him no more. Such a translation was a fitting close for such a career. It was also a striking and memorable lesson to his successor Elisha, who certainly never forgot the parting words of his friend and guide, nor the solemn responsibility conferred upon him by his peculiar opportunity.

Next Lesson—"The Shunammite's Son." 2 Kings 4: 25-37.

Often the Best Source.

Difficulty, adversity and suffering are not all evil, but often the best source of strength and virtue. Some men only require a great difficulty to set in their way to exhibit the force of their character, and difficulty, once conquered, becomes one of the greatest incentives to their progress. It is not prosperity so much as adversity, not wealth so much as poverty, that stimulates the perseverance of strong and healthy natures.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

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

Suburban Rumors

WATERLOO.

Mrs. Caroline Palmer is very ill.

Mrs. John Howlett is on the sick list.

Jessie Miers and Bertha Foster were Detroit visitors Tuesday.

H. W. Hubbard and family of Detroit are visiting relatives here.

Orville Gorton and daughters took in the excursion to Detroit from Stockbridge, Tuesday.

Charles Realy and Carl Moeckel have purchased new victor wheels from Lynn Gorton this week.

FRANCISCO.

Dorrit Hoppe is attending the summer school at Ann Arbor.

Henry Lehman and family of Waterloo spent Sunday at J. Musback's.

Mabel and Ruth Riemenschneider of Port Huron are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Miller's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tyler of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Misses Clara Blattler and Carrie Schweinfurth left on Monday last for Berea, Ohio. They will take up work in the Orphans' Home at that place.

UNADILLA.

A camp of gypsies was the attraction of the people at this place from Saturday until Monday.

There will be no preaching at the Presbyterian church next Sunday as Rev. Dunning is taking a vacation.

A. C. Watson is beautifying his place by building a two-story bay window on the east side of his house.

W. S. Livermore expects to build a new store and follow the business he has been in for the past thirty-five years.

Obert & Livermore have sold their store property at this place to Mr. Bond, who will fit a portion of it for a hotel and the balance will be kept as a store.

SYLVAN.

Miss Bostwick of Ann Arbor was a Sylvan vistor Sunday.

Fred Loree of Parma is the guest of his mother, Mrs. S. Tyndall.

Mrs. L. Krum of Leslie visited relatives and friends in Sylvan last week.

Wilson West and Miss Jessie West of Bellevue are visiting his son Eugene West.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper of Lima visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dancer.

Miss Kate Montague of Grand Rapids is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McNally.

Misses Hannah and Carrie Knoll of Detroit are visiting their parents, Mr and Mrs. John Knoll.

JERUSALEM.

Miss Martha Paul spent Sunday at home.

Miss Emeline Briestle spent Sunday at home.

Emanuel Wacker spent Sunday at Mr. Koch's.

Miss Lizzie Strieter spent Sunday at Jacob Luick's.

Miss Martha Briestle spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Miss Estella Guerin was a caller at Mrs. Paul's last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paul spent Sunday at Jacob Luick's.

There was a large crowd attended the picnic at L. Koengeter's woods.

Jake Haist, who was accidentally shot last Friday, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Martin Koch is entertaining two of her sisters, one from New York and one from Jackson.

LIMA.

Ed Beach spent Tuesday in Ann Arbor.

Geo. H. Mitchell of Detroit called on friends here Sunday.

Miss Verna Hawley is spending this week with Miss Nina Fiske.

Mrs. H. Lewick is visiting Chelsea friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Boynton visited at I. Storms' Saturday.

Miss Clara Hinderer spent last week with Freedom friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mayer visited relatives in Freedom Sunday.

John Schanz now takes his family out in a beautiful new surry.

Miss Gusta Samp of Ann Arbor is visiting Miss Bertha Spencer.

Mrs. Frank Feldkamp of Freedom visited at Jacob Hinderer's Monday.

Mrs. Jacob Barles visited her sister, Mrs. Mesner, in Freedom last Sunday.

Guss Hafner and Miss Lyda Heller spent Sunday with relatives in Dexter.

Miss Minnie Daley of Dexter visited at Mrs. Eva Fiske's several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roedel and children of Chelsea visited at H. Lewick's Sunday.

Two cows belonging to Thos. Morse were struck and killed by lightning last week.

Mrs. Dr. W. I. Whitaker of Durand is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Perry.

Miss Matilda Mayer of Freedom has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mayer.

George Perry and family and Russell Wheelock and wife spent Sunday at Stephen Gage's in Sylvan.

Miss Jeanette Storms has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boynton of Sylvan.

Mrs. Eva Fiske left Monday night for Eaton Rapids where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Stanton.

Jacob Haist had the misfortune to be quite seriously injured last Friday by the accidental discharge of a gun he was carrying.

Mrs. C. L. Hawley was pleasantly surprised Saturday by about forty of her lady friends dropping in armed with cake, ice cream, etc.

Charles Farrell called on friends hereabouts last week. He will leave for Zeeland, Ottawa Co., the first of September where he will take charge of the school of that place.

The social held by the German Lutherans last Wednesday evening in Koengeter's woods was a very plesant affair a large crowd was present and a neat little sum realized $77.15. Refreshments were served and some excellent music rendered by the Lima Cornet Band.

Your humble scribe with several friends took a trip through the country last Sunday to the home of Thos. Fleming situated among the hills of Lyndon near Sugar Loaf Lake. After exchanging greetings with the host and lingering for a short time in the shade refreshing ourselves from the heat and fatigue of a long ride, we were invited to visit his peach orchard a short distance from the house on what we call a mountain, but only a small hill as they call it, from which the village of Waterloo is plainly visible and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. What a sight met our eyes, trees loaded almost breaking with their precious fruit, 400 peach trees with branches so full of fruit as to hang upon the ground a beautiful picture indeed. They are of the Schumacher variety clingstones, but very sweet and jucy. The thought came to us while we were eagerly partaking of the fruit what a blessing it would be to hundreds of poor people could they avail themselves of them. But the expense of marketing them would be more than they would sell for consequently two thirds of them will rot. Besides those above mentioned he has about fifteen hundred trees of later varieties, which will yield a large crop. After thanking the gentleman very kindly for his hospitality and accepting an invitation to call again, we departed for home feeling well paid for the time spent among the hills of Lyndon.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

One of our readers claims to own a rooster that has hatched out a lot of chickens. The old hen was too busy to sit and the rooster took the job, with the above result.—Machester Enterprise.

It is reported that Oscar Burkhart who is with Co. "A" has written 261 insurance policies among the boys from which he has netted between six and seven thousand dollars.—Ann Arbor Argus.

This village is full of widowers and bachelors and delightful widows and pretty old maids. Now, something should be done to bring them together into a permanent union: It will be better for them and better for society. We refer the matter to the village council.—Grass Lake News.

Last Thursday the oldest Oddfellow in the United States died at Jackson, aged 77 years. William Walker joined the Oddfellows in 1839 in England, which was then his home.

The farmers reports a new worm working great damage to the growing corn. It is a large green worm and it eats away the husk to get to the ear and then devours the kernels around the cob.—Blissfield Advance.

A customer attempted to pass an English half-penny upon one of our merchants recently for a quarter. The coin had been plated with silver, and being somewhat worn, appeared much like a twenty-five cent piece.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Bugler Long, of the 31st. Michigan, left at his home on Miller ave., a little white bob-tail dog, about two feet in height, that is one of the best ball catchers in this city. When a ball is thrown up this dog will spring up four or five feet from the ground and catch it as it descends.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Within the past two weeks several nickel-in-the-slot machines have been taken by burglars from the places where they were kept, and broken open for the sake of their contents. Little is being done for the discovery of the thieves, since the penalty for keeping them is as severe as the loss sustained.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

During the past few days egg baskets have been assuming the responsibilities of the artificial incubator, at least that is what G. H. Middlesworth thought one morning this week as he exhibited a peeping little chick on the half shell wrapped in a red flannel shirt. The chick was produced from a batch of eggs brought in by a farmer the previous day.—Wehlman Herald.

A force of men are at work in Riverside cemetery putting in a family vault for John Fuller, formerly of Plymouth. It will be built of Bedford stone and is to cost $2,000. Besides a large vestibule there will be fourteen separate compartments with marble fronts to be used as casket receptacles. A large marble door will guard the entrance. The structure will be completed in about two weeks and will be an ornament to the cemetery.—Plymouth Mail.

As Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Steffe and granddaughter of Ann Arbor were out riding last Friday they were overtaken by a runaway team. The horses still wore their neck-yoke, having broken away from the wagon. Coming upon the buggy, the horses tried to go around, one on each side. The result was that they were brought up with a quick turn, falling on the buggy and its occupants, instantly crushing Mrs. Steffe to death and severely injuring the other two.

A few nights ago, one of our prominent physicians received a night call to attend a patient in the country. He drove out and after a long drive arrived at the house. On knocking at the door no one responded, so he opened the door and walked in to find himself confronted by an excited man with a revolver, who took the worthy doctor for a burglar. The doctor gave him his name but had hard work to convince him that he was all right. It developed that the doctor had driven two and a half miles out of his way and had arrived at the wrong house.—Ann Arbor Argus.

An Ypsilanti man who is of frugal mind decorated a female dog with a license tag that had been worn by a male dog that had "gone dead" despite his legal right to existence. There is a dollar's difference in the price of the licenses, and the Ypsilantian paraphrased an old saying and chuckled that "a dollar saved is a dollar earned." A vigilant policeman impounded the dog, and it cost the owner $1.25 to get it out of the pound and $2.25 for a proper kind of license. Then he was complained of for violating a city ordinance and paid $1.45 fine. That was a dearly saved dollar, after all.

Miss Grace DeGolia of Eaton Rapids, who has visited in this city and Ypsilanti, where she turned the heads of several of the young men by her beauty and stylishness, was married in Windsor, January 25, to Jerome Hannan, a farmer of near Wayne. The marriage was a secret one and has just been divulged by the young lady's mother cleaning house, when the marriage certificate was found under a carpet. She was visiting in Ann Arbor at the time of the marriage, took the train for Detroit where she was met at the Wayne hotel by her lover and went with him to Windsor, after the marriage ceremony returning to a friend's house in Wayne, from which she went home the next day.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Will Luxton of this village, was one of the eighteen brave soldiers who volunteered to go out and draw the Spanish fire at Santiago in order that our forces might locate the enemy's position. That act brings him into the Hobson class. He may be assured of a warm welcome when he returns home. He is a member of Co. E, 33d Regiment Michigan Volunteers.—Milan Leader.

If you contemplate committing matrimony procure your invitations at The Standard office, where you will find the smoothest line of wedding stationery that ever came down the pike."

Great Cures proved by thousands of testimonials show that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses power to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of James Hudler, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of G. W. TurnBull in the Village of Chelsea in said county, on Monday the 31 day of October and on Monday, the 30 day of January 1899 next at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 30, 1898.

GEO. J. CROWELL,
THEODORE E. WOOD,
Commissioners.

28

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 15 day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emeline Drake, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philip Blum praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 12th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

[A TRUE COPY.]
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 26

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s.s. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Susan B. Baldwin, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of G. W. TurnBull in the Village of Chelsea, in said county, on Saturday the 22nd day of October, and on Monday the 23rd day of January, 1899 next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 22nd, 1898.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER,
B. B. TURNBULL,
Commissioners.

27

Public Notice.

The undersigned, farmers, citizens of the State of Michigan, and residents of the Townships of Sylvan, Lyndon, Lima, Dexter, Webster, and Scio, Washtenaw County, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, entitled an Act for the incorporation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, and defining their powers and duties, approved April 15th, 1873, and amendments thereto, have associated together forming an incorporated company to be known as the Northwestern Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of mutual insurance of the property of its members in the territory in the above named Townships and none other, as authorized by Section one of said Act, against loss by fire and damage by lightning, which property to be insured may embrace school houses, churches, agricultural society buildings, dwelling houses, barns accompanying out buildings and their contents, farm implements, hay, grain, wool and other products, live stock, wagons, carriages, harness, household goods, wearing apparel, provisions, musical instruments and libraries being upon farm as farm property.

Dated, July 6th, 1898.

M. J. Noyes	Geo. T. English
N. Peirce	Tho. Fletcher
Edwind Ball	W. B. Collins
John Clark	James Howlett
C. D. Johnson	Christ. McGuire

20

MARVELOUS RESULTS.

WHAT A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN OF LANSING, MICH., SAYS OF DRAKE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE AND NERVE RESTORER.

"I have had dyspepsia for eighteen years. My troubles were indigestion, sour stomach, acid fermentation palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness and terrible sick headache, which at times would entirely unfit me for business. I have had special treatment by seven physicians, and it seems as though I have tried nearly every known or supposed remedy, with some little relief, but would soon relapse to the old condition. I commenced using Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer a few weeks ago, have used about two and one half boxes which have done me more real good than all the treatment and so called remedies I have ever taken. I would advise any person afflicted with stomach troubles, dyspepsia or nerve troubles, to try this treatment.

Respectfully,
EDWARD N. WOOD,
North Lansing, Mich.

March 22, 1898."

Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer is not propped up by fictitious testimonials, but is demonstrating its curative power every day, in stubborn cases of acute, chronic and nervous dyspepsia. A trial will substantiate all that is claimed for it. For sale by druggists of Chelsea. A book on stomach and nerve troubles their symptoms and cures, given free for the asking at the above stores.

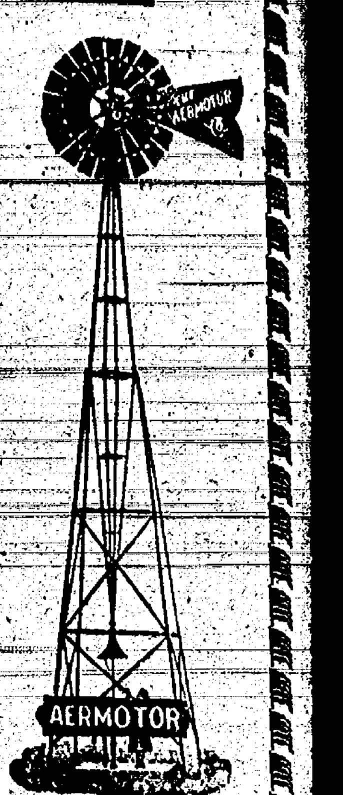
AERMOTOR WIND MILLS

Are the only WIND MILLS manufactured in the United States with ROLLER BEARINGS. Our sales for the past two months have averaged one Mill per week, and we have found it almost impossible to fill our orders, on account of the demands for this popular Wind Mill. We have on hand a full and complete stock of

Tanks, Pumps, Pipe,

and every thing in the shape of wind mill supplies.

If in need of Plumbing or pipe fitting remember that we have all the facilities for doing the same. Garden hose, sprinklers, etc., always on hand.



H. LIGHTHALL.

GERMANY AND SPAIN

MAY UNITE

But our HOME made bread will LEAD and we will surely succeed. Our Rye bread at 3c a loaf will close up the rear.

Ask to see those 3 pound DEWEY loaves for 10c

We are HEADQUARTERS for Honey. 2,000 pounds on the WAY. Bee supplies in stock.

Leave your orders for flour, feed, meal, bran and grain.

Ice Cream, Wholesale and Retail

Cash for Eggs and Berries at THE BAKERY.

ARCHIE MERCHANT.

The recollection of quality remains long after the price has been forgotten.

THE WEBSTER SUITS

are all the go, because they ought to be. Our suits always present a dressiness all their own that is the happy result of artistic workmanship and superior materials. We know what to make up and how to do it. Fashion is fully described to the eye in every garment we produce. Our suits are bright pictures of current styles, and every picture is a photograph for accuracy. Our record as tailors is one of unbroken success. This statement finds proof in the satisfaction of our customers.

J. GEO. WEBSTER,

MARCH RIGHT ON

Go from store to store, examine goods, then price them. After you have been all around you'll find you can buy the BEST and CHEAPEST of us. We don't sell flimsy, shoddy goods. In

Crockery, Glassware, Furniture, Hardware,

and in fact every thing that we handle we are offering at Carnival Bargains.

LOOK OUR BARGAIN COUNTERS OVER.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, made on the 30th day of July, A. D., 1898, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Adelia Thatcher, 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 30th day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 31st day of October and on the 30th day of January, 1899 next at ten o'clock in forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, July 30th, A. D., 1898.

28 H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

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

James Long, a drayman, and
...t M. Harris, Long struck Harris
...head with a dray standard, frac-
...is skull.

...the recent German elections not
...was cast in the town of Postroff,
...of 8,000 inhabitants. A polling
...as erected, but, as none of the
...appeared to vote, even the elec-
...tors refrained from casting their

...Thomas of Sevierville, Tenn.,
...iving in a heavy wagon along a
...road, became engaged in an alter-
...ith James Mitchell, a negro, who
...im with brass knuckles, knocking

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

Local Brevities

E. Rooke is now employed at the Central City Bakery.

F. Kantlehner now has his store lighted by electricity.

Henry Mensing is moving into his residence on Middle street west.

Wm. H. Freer will leave in about two weeks to travel with the "Si Plunkard" band.

Mrs. E. Skidmore is quite sick at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Babcock of Grass Lake.

Major Nancrede is now at North Lake, recovering from the effects of his campaign before Santiago.

W. R. Welch has been awarded the contract to furnish the street lighting for the city of Eaton Rapids for the next five years.

The bill of costs in the case of August H. Mensing vs. M. C. R. R., which was recently affirmed by the supreme court, were assessed at $105.88.

There was a large audience present at the Congregational church Sunday evening to greet Rev. W. H. Walker, a former pastor of that society.

It is estimated that the attendance at the university will reach 3,500 this fall. There is a much greater demand for catalogues than ever before.

Glen V. Mills of Ann Arbor was in town the first of the week. He claimed that he was solely on directory business, but we noticed that politics would creep in occasionally.

The water has been turned into the new mains that have been laid and everything is now working nicely. Ten new fire hydrants were put in, and 12,268 feet of pipe were laid.

The common council at a meeting held last evening decided to further extend the water mains north on Polk street and west on North street, and work has been commenced on the same.

Everybody is invited to attend the great Sunday school picnic and rally at North Lake, Wednesday, August 10th. Special speaking and music will be provided for the occasion, and a grand, good time is expected.

A letter was received this week from Conrad Lehman who is with the 33d Michigan in Cuba. He was able to get but a small piece of paper on which to write and said that he was well, and had enjoyed good health all of the time.

An enormous flag is now in process of making in the little town of Manch Chunk, Pa. This flag will be 72 feet, and will contain 775 yards of bunting, 100 yards of muslin and 10 yards of duck. Each star will be 32 inches in diameter.

The state board of health in a circular sent out Monday says that the war with Spain is likely to increase the risk of spreading several dangerous diseases, such as typhoid fever, measles, smallpox, etc., and recommends the disinfection of all mail received from army camps, especially in Cuba. The board recommends the use of formaldehyde as a disinfectant, and details are given as to the manner of useing the disinfectant.

An item has been going the rounds of the state press to the effect that marriage licences had to have a revenue stamp affixed to them. This is not so as the latest ruling of the war department says that certificates of birth, marriages or death, given in pursuance of the laws of the state, requiring the collection and registration of vital statistic as a basis for the administration of puplic health laws, come within the exemption of section 17.

The gross earnings of 53 roads for the first week in July, as made up from returns received by the United States Investor, were $5,927,920, against $5,703,905 for the first week in July, 1897, an increase of $224,021. Forty roads show increases and 13 decreases. Since January 1 the roads referred to above earned $171,816,617, an increase of $15,068,969 over the $156,777,648 reported for the corresponding period of 1897. For the longer period 13 show increases and three decreases.

Don A. Stark, of Company L, 33d Michigan volunteers, returned home at Ann Arbor Wednesday from Fortress Monroe, where he has been lying in the hospital. He lost his right arm at Aguadores, Cuba, when a Spanish shell landed in the company's lines. The citizens everywhere are according him quite an ovation. He brings back with him the remains of his rifle, which undoubtedly saved his life. The shell struck the gun, bending it nearly double, and glanced, cutting off Stark's arm as neatly as if done with a surgeon's knife. Stark is loud in his praise of Majs. Vaughan, Nancrede and MacLean, under whose care he came at different times, but he has the utmost contempt for the Cubans. He is home on a twenty days' furlough, but will get a discharge shortly, being permanently disabled.

Jacob Halst of Jerusalem was carrying a gun last Friday and attempted to close a gate, and in some manner the gun was accidentally discharged, the charge taking effect in his left side. It is thought that he will get along all right unless blood poisoning sets in.

O. C. Burkhart says that it pays to raise good sheep. On Monday last he paid the highest price for a flock of sheep that has been paid in this part of the county in ten years. He purchased a flock of twenty from Thomas Fletcher and John Waltrous, paying $20 a head for them. They will be shipped to Texas.

A circular has been issued by the express companies setting forth the reasons why they cannot stand the war revenue tax. The circular states that the capital and bonded indebtedness of the United States is $10,850,000,000 while that of the express companies is but $55,000,000. A railroad bill of lading for a train load of grain worth thousands of dollars requires only a one-cent stamp, while an express package valued at $1, going from Boston to New York, with charges at 25 cents, requires a stamp of the same value.

Personal Mention

Mrs. Ryan of Pinckney spent Tuesday here.

Ed Clark of Ypsilanti spent Sunday here.

Miss Bessie Winans spent Sunday at Dexter.

Chas. Eisele of Toledo is visiting relatives here.

Miss Minnie Hieber is visiting friends in Detroit.

J. Bacon was an Ann Arbor visitor Wednesday.

E. Hooker is spending a part of this week at Milan.

Miss Bissell of Detroit is the guest of Miss Ethel Cole.

Miss Lucy Farrell has returned to her home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nelson spent Sunday at White Oak.

Miss Ida Schumacher is spending this week at Ann Arbor.

Miss Lucila Buchanan spent a part of last week at Dexter.

Miss Agnes Wade spent part of last week at Manchester.

Arthur Judson of Ann Arbor spent the first of the week here.

Miss Mabel Gillam is visiting her brother at Harrisville.

Mrs. J. H. Brown and children are visiting relatives at Detroit.

Miss Hattie Fuller of Port Huron is visiting Miss Cora Noyes.

Miss Koch of Ann Arbor is the guest of Miss Helena Steinbach.

Miss Nettie Freeman of Lansing is the guest of Mrs. J. L. Gilbert.

Miss Mildred Atkinson is visiting friends in Dexter this week.

Mrs. W. Allmendinger of Ann Arbor is the guest of Mrs. I. Vogel.

Miss Minnie Steinbach of Ann Arbor spent part of this week here.

Jacob Alber and Christ Bauer left last week for Devil's Lake, N. D.

Rev. W. P. Considine entertained his father from Detroit this week.

Emory Fletcher of Lansing called on friends here the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Foster of Mt. Pleasant are visiting relatives here.

Misses Pearle Davis and Nellie Lowry are visiting friends in South Lyons.

E. K. Froauff of Ann Arbor was the guest of Chas. Steinbach Wednesday.

Mrs. S. Newkirk of Dexter is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. C. McLaren.

Miss Tillie Girbach left on Wednesday for Chicago, where she will visit friends.

Miss Anna Kramer of Jackson was the guest of Miss Katie Staffan Sunday.

Miss Mattie Scharer of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with Miss Minnie Vogel.

Chas. Woodin of Temple, Texas, is visiting his mother and other relatives here.

Tom Kempf has returned from Duluth where he has been spending the last two weeks.

Mrs. J. C. Neufang and Miss Lulu Glover spent part of this week at Manchester.

Miss Ethel Cole has returned from Eaton Rapids, where she has been visiting relatives.

Miss Lillian Weatherwax of Jackson has been the guest of Miss Vale Burton the past week.

S. A. and F. C. Mapes attended the funeral of their grandmother at Plainfield, Sunday.

Frank Gilbert and son, Wyman, of Glens Falls, N. Y., were the guest of Jas. L. Gilbert this week.

The Misses Jessie and Nellie Higgins of Detroit are expected to arrive here the last of the week.

Mrs. Lawrence has returned home after spending some time with her sister, Mrs. John Schenk.

Messrs Watts, Weatherwax and Cowhard of Jackson were the guests of Miss Vale Burton Sunday.

Miss Gladys Mapes of Plainfield is spending a few days with her brothers, S. A. and F. C. Mapes.

M. Boyd and son, Howard, A. M. Freer, Frank Shaver and Mrs. Chas. Canfield took in the excursion to Niagara Falls this morning.

Peculiarities of the Potato.

The opinion has prevailed among housekeepers that it is the good potato which breaks open when it is boiled. A scientist who has made potatoes a study insists that the good potato is the one that remains quietly in its coating of brown during all of the processes of cooking. Instead of the swelling and bursting of the skin being caused by the presence of starch it has been ascertained that albumen is the substance that causes this breaking open. An ordinary potato is made up of three-fourths of its weight in water, two-tenths in starch and one-fiftieth of nitrogenous matter. If it cracks and falls to pieces during the process of boiling, it is deficient in albumen, and therefore lacking in the most important constituent.—New York Ledger.

A Dumas Story.

Dumas the elder was rarely spiteful to or about his fellow men, but one day, when he happened to be in that mood, a friend called to tell him a piece of news. "They have just given M. X. the Legion of Honor," he said. Then he added, in a significant tone, "Now, can you imagine why they should have given it to him?"

"Yes," answered the great dramatist promptly. "They have given it to him because he was without it."

Notice of Gravel Letting.

On Saturday, August 6th, at two o'clock p. m. at the house of George Merkle in Township of Sylvan, I will let the job of graveling the road between Homeyn P. Chase's and the school house south, to the lowest bidder. Said contract will amount to fifty dollars. The right to reject any and all bids hereby reserved.

JACOB HUMMEL,
Commissioner of Highways of the Township of Sylvan.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Michigan Central Excursions.

Jackson Driving Club, at Jackson, August 9 to 12. One and one-third fare for round trip.

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

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

Prohibition party state convention, Lansing, August 25. One fare for round trip.

Grand Lodge and Rebekah State Assembly, I. O. O. F., at Lansing, October 17 to 22. One fare for round trip.

Tri-State Band re-union at Jackson, August 17. One fare for round trip.

FOR SALE—House and three lots. Inquire of Thomas Cassidy. 26

WANTED—Girl to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. H. S. Holmes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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

Millions Given Away.

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

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

LISTEN TO THE BUZZ OF OUR COFFEE GRINDER.

It's crushing hundreds of pounds of choice Coffee every month.
We are satisfying your neighbors' Coffee wants, we can do the same for you. We solicit a trial from you.

Choice Java and Mocha 25c pound.

Fancy Blend 20c pound.

Fancy Rio 15c pound.

Good Coffee 10c pound.

Jackson gem flour 50c per sack

Dexter flour 50c per sack

FREEMAN'S.

Never a miss at Schenk's—always a step ahead of all others in quality and a step behind them in prices.

1-4 OFF CLEARING SALE. . . .

SHIRT WAISTS.

1-4 off on every Shirt Waist in our stock. The prices were

50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50,

NOW ONE-QUARTER OFF.

SHOES 1-4 OFF

on every pair of TAN AND OXFORDS in our shoe department. No old or shop worn goods in this lot and every up-to-date.

STRAW HATS 1-4 OFF

on every straw hat in our hat department, every one of them are bright, and this season's styles. Every one of them will be sold at

ONE-QUARTER OFF.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

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.

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

F. STAFFAN & SON.

FRUIT JARS Every one perfect. Caps and Rubbers absolutely the best.

We have the largest and best assortment in town of FLOWER POTS

JOHN FARRELL'S

PURE FOOD STORE.

I will not be undersold.

JUICY BEEF STEAK,

Spring Lamb, Veal, Spring Chickens.

Fresh and Salt Pork, Corned Beef, Dried Beef,

Bacon, Ham, Shoulders,

Sausage and Lard always on hand.

ADAM EPPLER.

ALL STYLES AND SIZES FOR EVERY KIND OF FUEL — THE GENUINE ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK Beware of Imitations

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

We offer for the month of August special low prices to reduce stock of

Buggies, Road Wagons,

Surries and Platform Wagons.

Also special low prices on

FURNITURE

during this month.

W. J. KNAPP.

MILES HAS LANDED.

PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION DISEMBARKS AT GUANICA.

Town on the South Coast of the Island Selected for the Landing—More Troops to Be Ordered to the Front Without Delay.

Flag in Porto Rico.

Washington special:

The advance brigades of the army of invasion under Gen. Miles landed on the island of Porto Rico and immediately began establishing bases of supplies for the re-enforcements that are speedily to follow. The War Department received information direct from Major Gen. Miles of the landing.

Circumstances were such that the American commander deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor, met with slight resistance, fired a few shots. This is a well protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports; the heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised.

The little village of Guanica, where our troops landed, is on the southwest coast of Porto Rico not far from Ponce. There were twelve vessels in the expedition, including five warships. Among the latter were the battleship Massachusetts, the cruiser Columbia, and the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. These vessels and transports, conveying 4,000 troops, artillery, horses and ammunition from Guantanamo, arrived off Porto Rico, and, in accordance with a plan agreed upon at the council of war held at sea on board the Yale, Gen. Miles' headquarters, proceeded to Guanica, at which place there is an excellent approach. At the council it was

GENERAL JULIAN PAREDA.
Spanish Commander at Guantanamo Who Refused to "Capitulate."

decided that Guanica afforded a much better landing place than Ponce, which was the real objective point, and that the troops could be put ashore without meeting with any serious resistance.

The Massachusetts and Columbia steamer inshore as far as was considered safe and dropped a few of their big missiles among the enemy. At the same time the Gloucester, whose lighter draught enabled her to approach the shore much closer than the heavier warships, opened fire with her three and six pounders. The Spaniards replied without effect with their Mauser rifles and then retired. The Gloucester then sent a party ashore to haul down the Spanish flag from the blockhouse near the beach, which had been abandoned by the enemy at the opening of the fire. As the flag was being lowered a number of Spanish troops fired on the landing party, who replied spiritedly with their rifles and a machine gun, which they had taken ashore with them. The Spanish fire was finally silenced. It is known that at least four of the Spaniards were killed. Not an American was hurt.

Ponce, toward which place Miles' army immediately began an advance, is the second city in population and commercial importance in Porto Rico. It is about three miles from the coast and has a population of 22,000, with a jurisdiction over 47,000 inhabitants. It is located on a high plain, is the chief town in the judicial district of the same name, and is said to be the healthiest place on the island.

There is a railway to Yauco and a stage road to San Juan on the north coast; Mayagüez on the west coast, and Guayama on the east. There was also a telegraph and cable station until recently, when the British Cable Company cut out the Porto Rico loop to prevent its being tied up by the war. There are no fortifications at Ponce, but about thirty old mountain howitzers. There are reported to be about 2,000 Spanish soldiers garrisoned there, but from the harbor the warships could command the whole place and land the troops of Gen. Miles with perfect safety.

KAISER IS FRIENDLY.

Sends Message to the President About the Philippines.

President McKinley received a message from Emperor William of Germany which is understood to be of a highly gratifying character, in view of the disquieting rumors of German action at Manila. The message was communicated to the President by the German ambassador. It was read to the cabinet, and was considered to be of such importance that its tenor has been guarded with unusual care. All that is known of it is that it was satisfactory, and leaves the impression that the situation at Manila, as far as the Germans are concerned, may be left to Admiral Von Diedrichs and Admiral Dewey, without the necessity of the German or the United States Governments taking up the case in mutual representations.

SHAFTER'S LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

Fifteen Hundred and Ninety-five Men Killed and Wounded.

Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the War Department. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recapitulated, the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

"SPAIN SEES THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL."

CARE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrangements at Hospital Stations on the Coast Completed.

The medical department of the army has completed arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers at hospital stations on the Atlantic coast. About 1,000 beds have been provided at Fort Monroe and the accommodations at other points are ample for the present. The surgeon general has received many proffers for the use of private estates on the Eastern coast for the care of the sick and wounded, but there has been no occasion to accept these. Reports received by the surgeon general indicate that the wounds of soldiers injured in the Santiago campaign are healing rapidly. Blood poisoning has occurred only in the rarest cases. The wounds from Mauser rifle bullets have in most cases not been dangerous, and they have yielded promptly to the antiseptic treatment.

BODIES STILL IN THE WRECKS.

Spaniards Killed at Manila Have Not Been Removed from the Water.

Divers have examined the hulls and interiors of the Spanish warships sunk by Dewey's squadron in Manila bay. The cruiser Reina Cristina has all its woodwork burned out and charred human remains were seen in several places. The course of an eight-inch shell is clearly traced by a line of ruin, extending from the stern to the waist. The cruiser Castilla was less burned, but was terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore its hull to pieces. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams, a complete wreck, much like the Maine in Havana harbor. Many of the bodies aboard are badly burned. Don Antonio de Ulloa did not burn. It sank quickly, riddled to pieces by shells of all sizes. A number of bodies all huddled together near the ladder leading to the superstructure shows that the men were killed by a shell as they were attempting to lift the treasure chest to the superstructure and save it. The description of these ships shows the state of the remaining vessels of the sunken Spanish squadron. Heaps of bodies near the ladders leading to the engine rooms of the ships shows that the engineers' forces made a rush to escape, but failed.

SPAIN PUSHES BLINDLY AHEAD.

Notwithstanding Defeats She Would Assemble a Third Fleet.

Notwithstanding two crushing defeats at sea and the destruction of two fleets, Spain is said to be using her utmost endeavors to gather another at Ceuta for the purpose of giving battle to Commodore Watson. The only two formidable warships left to Spain, the Pelayo and the Carlos V., are at Cartagena, where repairs are being made on them, and after they are completed they will rejoin the remainder of Admiral Camara's squadron at Ceuta. It is conceded that if another naval engagement takes place it will be in the vicinity of that place, but no one in Washington has any doubt of the outcome of such a conflict.

Created Consternation.

The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet created consternation among the Spaniards at Manila. They had been told that Cervera had escaped and formed a junction with Camara, and that the two fleets were coming to their relief.

Yellow Fever in Red Cross.

The Red Cross authorities in New York have been informed that almost the entire working force of the society in Cuba caring for the yellow fever patients at the front have succumbed to the disease, and are in the hospital near Siboney.

TO OVERHAUL THE WARSHIPS.

Some Were Slightly Damaged in Battle and Others Need Cleaning.

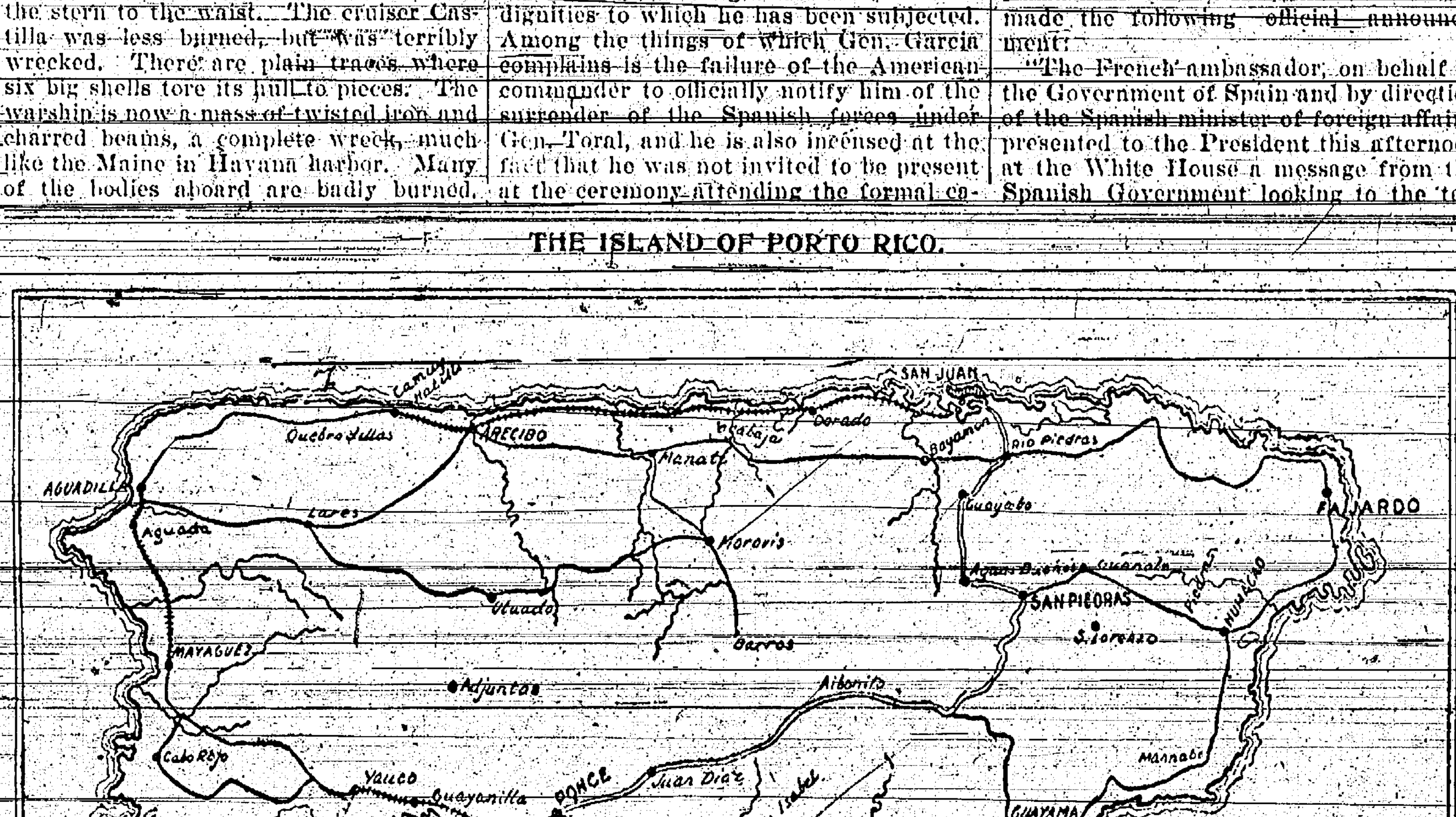
Nearly all the big ships of the navy, which have been constantly in service since long before the war began, are to be brought to the United States for overhauling. Only one or two of the battleships and armored cruisers will be taken from the West Indian waters at the same time, but the Navy Department has decided that the work must be performed as rapidly as possible, and available docks will be utilized. The Texas has been ordered to New York from Santiago. Like nearly all the other ships, she is suffering from splintered decks and bulged bulkheads caused by the concussion of the big guns. Few of the ships require repairs on account of damage done by the enemy's shells. The Indiana needs some renovating; the Brooklyn received a few rounds from the rapid-fire guns of the Cristobal Colon, and the Iowa has an unexploded shell sticking in her side.

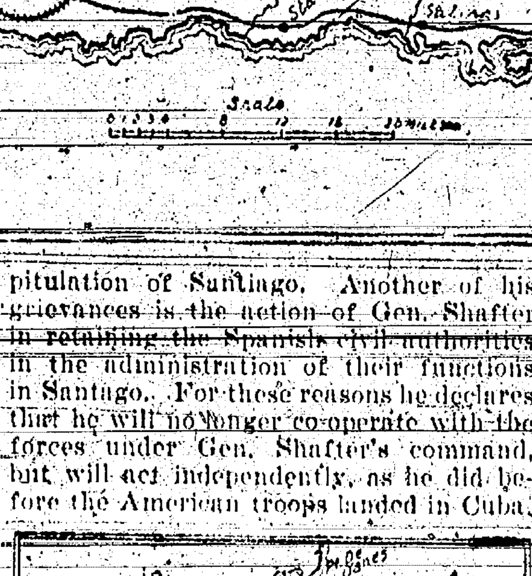
GARCIA IS DISGUSTED.

He Feels that He Has Been Slighted by Major General Shafter.

Gen. Garcia has written a letter to Gen. Shafter, in which he declares that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans, and will consequently withdraw his own forces to the hills, being no longer willing to submit to the indignities to which he has been subjected. Among the things of which Gen. Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish forces under Gen. Toral, and he is also incensed at the fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago. Another of his grievances is the action of Gen. Shafter in retaining the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago. For these reasons he declares that he will no longer co-operate with the forces under Gen. Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba.

THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.





PORT OF NIPE.
Map showing location of the important port won by the expedition under Commander Cowles.

TEN THOUSAND MEN LACKING.

States Slow to Respond to President's Last Call for Troops.

Ten thousand men are lacking under President McKinley's last call for troops. About 65,000 of the 75,000 asked for are ready for Government orders. North Carolina is the furthest behind. Only 55 soldiers of its quota of 783 have come to the front. Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee and Virginia have furnished less than one-third of the soldiers asked of them under the call.

PLEADS FOR PEACE.

OVERTURES MADE BY AMBASSADOR CAMBON.

Sagasta Realizes that War Is Hopeless for His Country—Terms Not Suggested—Hostilities Are to Be Continued Until Spain Gives Up.

Spain on Her Knees.

Washington special:

Poor old Spain is on her knees at last, begging for peace. She has had enough of war and cries quits. She has laid aside her Castilian pride and approached the White House as a suppliant. She has lost her haughtiness and assumed a proper spirit of humility. She has not had the presumption to suggest terms. She has humbly asked whether the President will deign to discuss terms of peace and end a war disastrous to Spain and full of glory for the United States. The Madrid authorities have finally realized that it is useless to keep the Spanish people longer in ignorance of the actual results of the war. The fulminations of bombastic Blanco have come to be regarded at their true worth in the capital of the peninsula. They have ceased to delude even a small portion of the Spanish people.

Premier Sagasta, appreciating the utter hopelessness of the situation from his standpoint, comes now holding out in one hand the olive branch, while with the other he presents a petition for clemency to President McKinley.

There was an important conference at the White House Tuesday afternoon. The participants in that meeting, which is likely to become famous in history, were President McKinley, Secretary Day, M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and M. Thiebault, the first secretary of the French legation. The conference lasted for more than an hour, and when it adjourned the American Secretary of State

LIEUT. COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT.
Who with the yacht Gloucester destroyed two Spanish torpedo boats in the naval fight at Santiago.

made the following official announcement:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and settlement of terms of peace."

When it became known throughout the city that Spain had formally sued for peace there was more excitement in diplomatic and administration circles in Washington than there has been at any time since the news came that Santiago had surrendered to the American forces.

The indications from Madrid are that Spain will try to negotiate peace on the basis of the independence of Cuba. That proposition will be met with the demand that Spain shall withdraw from the Western hemisphere, where her government of colonies has been so ruinous and cruel as to engender strife and anarchy. She must withdraw from both Cuba and Porto Rico. As to the Philippines, the administration is not ready to declare its policy or formulate its demand. That will depend largely upon the situation at Manila after the surrender, and on public opinion in this country.

There will be no armistice pending any negotiations that may be entered upon. The campaign in Porto Rico will be pushed with the same vigor. Gen. Miles is in Porto Rico, and the American flag has been unfurled there. That campaign will continue. The war there will be waged until Spain surrenders the island and withdraws her army.

Cervera Fears Court-Martial.

It comes from a very reliable source that Admiral Cervera will renounce his allegiance to Spain and become a citizen of the United States. Admiral Cervera, it is said, has come to this conclusion for various reasons, the principal being that he has convinced the Spanish Government will order a court martial to try him for losing his ships off Santiago.

Much War Material Arrives.

The British tramp steamship Tasso, from Antwerp, July 10, arrived in New York with a cargo of rapid-fire guns, gun cotton and ammunition.

HAWAII VERY HAPPY.

OVERJOYED AT THE NEWS OF ANNEXATION.

Coptic's Arrival Greeted with Salutes and Music—People Stop Business—Bands Play Patriotic American Airs and a Procession Is Formed.

Honolulu Jubilant.

Hawaii is in the Union and feels it. The roar of cannon, the cheers of enthusiasm, the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes from every house top and vantage point, which greeted the news the Coptic brought to Honolulu, has been repeated to the other islands of the group as fast as the message of annexation reached them. And the echo of their enthusiasm came back to Honolulu to redouble and re-enforce the swelling flood of exultation and demonstrative satisfaction.

Never was vessel more truly a gospel ship, bringing good news to those who heard it gladly, than the Coptic when she came in last Wednesday afternoon, July 13, with flags floating from every mast and streamers and pennants from every shroud and stay. While she was still far out at sea the message she bore was read in her signal pennants, and to every village and plantation and house on the island of Oahu the news was sent, by telephone and messenger, and by that subtle mode of swift communication which every primitive people has, and which the native Hawaiians have not forgotten.

With the spread of the news there began a display of American flags from housetops and doorways and from tall cocoanut palms and hilltops and mountain peaks, as though the spirit of freedom had just turned loose upon a whole people until, to an aeronaut, the whole island would have looked like a garden of red and blue flowers against the background of tropical green.

The whole population was awake, alert, each to assure himself that the news so long hoped for, so often deferred, had come at last; to grasp its full meaning and to exchange with his neighbors mutual congratulations. Business ceased. Buyers deserted the stores and merchants their counting rooms to join in the streets and at the wharf their fellow citizens in celebrating their great event. Factories closed. Work everywhere came to a standstill. "We are Americans," was the only theme upon which men would talk.

The steamship Coptic arrived from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th inst., with the important news that the United States Senate had ratified the Newlands resolution, making Hawaii a part of the United States. Long before the vessel had reached the harbor it was known that the steamer brought annexation news, the information being signalled to the Mohican.

After the Coptic was docked the official message of Minister Hatch announcing annexation was read from the balcony of the Government building and was greeted with intense enthusiasm. The Government band played American national airs and the people went wild. Then there was an informal procession and cheering thousands marched through the streets. It was far in the night before the patriotic jubilee ended.

EFFECT OF WAR ON HARVEST.

Help Scarce in Dakota Because the Boys Joined the Army.

The farmers of the Northwest are confronted by a hard proposition as one of the results of the war. With so small a percentage of soldiers from the West it would seem that their absence could make no difference in the affairs of the States. But the situation is serious for the farmer who is ready to harvest his grain. Heretofore the help has not been large, but with the assistance of tramps during the harvesting season the farmers have been able to care for their crops. Now not only are their own sons away in the army, but there are no tramps in the Northwest.

"I have never known anything like it," said one of the largest farmers in South Dakota. "I went into a town near my farm last week to get harvest hands. I could easily have secured 200 men there last year, but now I could not get one. The town has a population of 500, but it sent 210 men to fight against Spain. If there are any idle men in the East looking for plenty of work they should come out here. We must have help or some of us will lose our crops."

KLONDIKERS IN DIRE STRAITS.

Thousands Kept on Boats at St. Michael's, Unable to Land.

The steamer Humboldt, which arrived in Seattle from St. Michael's, brings the news that many river boats and thousands of Klondikers are in dire straits at St. Michaels, on account of lack of docking facilities. Many river boats and other vessels towed to Alaskan ports have been unable to land their passengers, some of them having been in port many weeks. The result is that provisions are very low on the boats. Thousands who have landed have been unable to get up the river, owing to the lowness of the water in the Yukon, and provisions in the town are getting short. Many of the vessels and passengers would return south at once if they had food sufficient to make the voyage to Seattle or San Francisco.

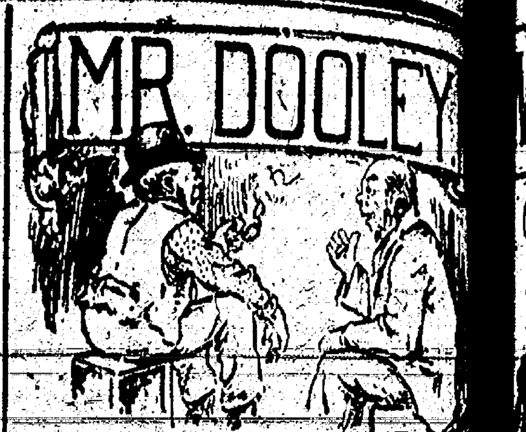
CANNOT EXPEND THE MONEY.

Cincinnati City Restrained from Expending $10,000 on G. A. R.

Judge R. B. Smith of the Ohio Supreme Court in the suit of A. M. Stem, a taxpayer, to restrain the city of Cincinnati from expending $10,000 for the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic during the encampment next September, found that the objections to the appropriation which had already been passed by the board of city affairs were valid, and granted an injunction. The court ruled that "the purpose of the expenditure is beyond the scope of the power of a municipal corporation."

Hooley Wrote His Own Puffs.

Ernest T. Hooley, the London speculator and company promoter, against whom a receiving order was issued upon his own petition several weeks ago, was examined in the bankruptcy court Wednesday. Mr. Hooley said that he had paid Earl De La Warr £25,000 to act as chairman of the Dunlop Tire Company and had paid the board of directors of the company altogether £50,000. Lord Albemarle, he said, received £12,500, and two solicitors received £20,000 each in addition to their fees.



Scores the Cubans.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "thim Cubians. If I was Gin'ral Shafter I'd back up th' wagon in front iv th' an' I'd say to Gin'ral Garshy, I'd say 'I want you,' an' I'd have thim all at th' station an' dacently booked be th' desk sergeant before th' fall iv 'Th' impydince iv thim!'"

"What have they been doin'?" Mr. Hennessy asked.

"Failin' to undherstand our civiliz tion," said Mr. Dooley. "Ye see it this way. This is th' way it was. Gin'ral Garshy with wan hundherd thousan' men's been fightin' bravely f'r two years f'r to liberyate Cubia. F'r two years been marchin' his sivinty-five thou men up an' down th' island th' haughty Spanyard be th' milly Whin war was declared he offered own sarvice an' th' sarvices iv his army iv fifty thousan' men to th' United Stat an' while waitin' f'r ships to arrive marched at th' head iv his tin thous men down to Sandago de Cuba an' captured a cigar facthry which they'd rayjooced to smokin' ruins. They holdin' this position—Gin'ral Garshy his gallant wan thousan' men—whin Gin'ral Shafter arrived. Gin'ral Garshy immejitly offered th' sarvices iv himsilf an' his two hundhred men f'r th' capture iv Sandago, an' whin Gin'ral Shafter rived, there was Gin'ral Garshy with gallant band iv fifty Cubians re-ready eat at a minyit's notice.

"Gin'ral Shafter is a big, corpse, fisted man fr'm Mitchigan, an' whin see Gin'ral Garshy an' his twinty-gallant followers 'F'ront,' says he, 'T way,' he says, 'step lively,' he says, move some iv these things,' he says. says Gin'ral Garshy, 'd'ye take me f dhray?' he says. 'I'm a sojer,' he says, 'not a baggage car,' he says. 'I'm a Cubian pathrite an' I'd lay down me life the lives iv ivry wan iv th' eighteen br men iv me devoted ar-rmy,' he says, I'll be durn'd if I carry a thrunk says. 'I'll fight whiniver 'tis says, 'an' they ain't wan iv the men here that wudden't follow me where if they was awake at th' time,' says, 'but,' he says, 'if 'twas wurruk were lookin' f'r we cud have found it ago,' he says. 'They se a lot iv it i counthry that nobody's usin',' he says. 'What we want,' he says, 'is freedom,' he says, 'an' if ye think we have been th' woods dodgin' th' savage corrys dint f'r two year,' he says, 'f'r th' sake r-rushin' ye'er laundry home,' he says, ''tis no wondher,' he says, 'that r-roads fr'm Marinette to Kalamazoo paved with goold bricks,' bought be the people iv ye'er native State,' he says.

"So Shafter had to carry his own thrunk an' well it was f'r him that wasn't Gin'ral Miles' th' weather bein' hot. An' Shafter was mad clear through, an' whin he took hold iv Sandago an' was sendin' out invitations he scratched th' shy. Garshy took his gallant band back to th' woods and there th' thim ar-re now, ar-rmed with forty rounds iv canned lobster an' r-ready raysist to th' death. Him an' th' man has written to Gin'ral Shafter to him what they think iv him an' it do take long."

"Well," said Mr. Hennessy, "I thi Shafter done wrong. He might've ask Garshy in f'r to see th' show, seein' th he's been hangin' ar-round f'r a long tim doin' th' best he cud."

"It isn't that," explained Mr. Dooley. "Th' throuble is th' Cubians don't undh stand our civilization. Over here freed means hard wurruk. What is th' ambi tion iv all iv us, Hinnissy? 'Tis anyth to hold our job or to get wan. We w wurruk. We must have it. D'ye raym ber th' sign th' mob carried in th' proc sion las' year. 'Give us wurruk or perish,' it said. They had their pe bate in be polismen because no phil thropist'd come along an' make th shovel coal. Now, in Cubia, whin mobs turns out they carry a banner wi th' wurruds: 'Give us nawthin' to do we perish.' Whin a Cubian comes hom at night with a happy smile on his fa he don't say to his wife an' childe 'Thank Gawd, I've got wurruk at la He says: 'Thank Gawd, I've been fired.' An' th' childer go out an' they say: 'P pah has lost his job,' an' Mrs. Cubi buys hersilf a new bonnet, an' wh wanst they was sorrow an' despair all happiness an' a cottage organ.

"Ye can't make people here undh stand that, an' ye can't make a Cub undherstand that freedom means th' sa thing as a plutichry sintince. Whin thry to get him to wurruk he'll say: 'W shud I? I haven't committed any crim That's goin' to be th' throuble. Th' fi thing we know we'll have another war Cubia whin we begin distributin' go jobs, 12 hours a day, wan sivinty-f Th' Cubans ain't civilized in our way. sometimes think I've got a touch iv C bian blood in me own veins."—Chicago Journal.

A Japanese Island.

A Japanese custom, described by a traveler, is for those who are giving a large dinner party to make the sal to order on the spot. The dining room is decorated with chrysanthemums, and the guests are asked if they would like some salad. If so, they may have r white, blue or yellow, as they prefer. The flowers are plucked according to the taste of the company, dropped into water that is boiling over a portable stove, and the salad is ready in a few minutes, colored as the flowers have been, and tasting all the better for having been so freshly plucked.

Chinese Coal Mines.

China possesses the largest and richest coal mines in the world, which are destined some day to play a great part in the world's history. The mines in the Shansi province alone are estimated by Professor Richthofen to contain 000,000,000 tons.

Arctic Regions.

In the Arctic regions there are kinds of flowers, fifty of which peculiar to the Arctic regions. Th are all white or yellow.

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

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

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Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure All Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels,

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

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

OBSERVE

following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

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

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"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

The gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were $5,386,043 70
Operating expenses were.. 3,777,372 70

Net	$1,608,671 00
The amount required to pay taxes, fixed charges and full dividends on the 4 per cent debenture stock is	1,366,236 42
Excess	$242,434 67

This excess is equal to a little more than 2 per cent on the preferred stock. The operating expenses include, besides other extraordinary expenses, the entire cost of 226 freight cars which were purchased during the year to make good all the cars which have been destroyed and gone out of service from any cause since the organization of the company.

The largest local crop in the history of the company is about ready for the harvest.

Currents in the Atlantic.

Experiments have been going on for the past two years for the purpose of trying to learn something of the characteristics of the Atlantic ocean as a great moving body of water. As a result the whole Atlantic is shown to be slowly circulating round and round like an enormous pool.

Shake Into Your Shoes

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

Had Only One Bed.

The boers are a queer lot. I heard more strange stories about them than I can remember. One was that not long ago a bishop was once making a business progress through a taverniess veldt, and one night he stopped with a boer; after supper he was shown to bed. He undressed, weary and worn out, and was soon sound asleep. In the night he woke up, feeling crowded and suffocated, and found the old boer and his fat wife in bed with him, one on each side, with their clothes on, and snoring. He had to stay there and stand it—awake and suffering—until toward dawn, when sleep again fell upon him for an hour. Then he awoke again. The boer was gone, but the wife of his bosom was still at his side.—Mark Twain's "Following the Equator."

It is estimated that the amount of water precipitated on this globe annually in the form of rain, snow, etc., is 29,000 cubic miles.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Why should a man who follows the races expect to get ahead of them?

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, '95.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 100, volunteered his services to the President recently as an army surgeon. At his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk ten miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. One bottle does much good.

Was Equal to the Occasion.

A story is told of a colored preacher who was holding a meeting in a large tobacco barn in a rural district in Kentucky. An empty tobacco hogshead was impressed into service as an elevation upon which to stand while delivering his discourse. Throwing his arms into the air above his head, and elevating one foot, he exclaimed: "De righteous shall rise and de wicked shall fall!" At the word "fall" he brought his foot down vehemently upon the head of the hogshead and like a flash it gave way and he dropped out of sight, being short of stature. Amid the precipitated uproar he reached up and grasped the chime of the barrel and drew himself into view, shouting, "Bress God, dey shall rise again!"—Boston Transcript.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

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

German Colonizing a Failure.

Prince Bismarck's plan to Germanize Prussian Poland by buying up Polish estates and settling Germans on them has proved a failure. The Prussian chambers nine years ago established a fund of 100,000,000 marks for this purpose. The Polish nobles sold their heavily mortgaged estates to the Government readily, but, instead of emigrating, bought with the money other estates in the country from Germans and gathered around them Polish laborers. The only result of the experiments has been to benefit the Polish land owners of Posen.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite—makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

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America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

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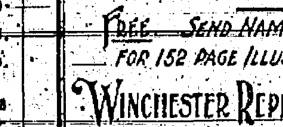

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The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have turned their attention to the improvement of the grades on the Third division, from Cumberland to Grafton, or rather that portion which lies between Altamont, the top of the 17-mile grade, and Terra Alta, where the Cranberry grade begins to descend. The line passes through Deer Park and Oakland and crosses what is known as the "Glades" of the Alleghany Mountains. The grades are short and choppy, some of them being 80 to 85 feet to the mile. One of the first pieces of work to be done is now in progress at No. 58 cut, where the grade is being reduced from 81 feet to 42½ feet per mile, with equations for curvature. It is expected that the cutting down of this grade will enable the receivers to increase the train load from 1,000 tons to 1,300 tons on east-bound trains. One mile of the roadway will be lowered, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the middle of October.

New Automatic Elevator.

An elevator that can be run without an attendant is being put on the market by the Elektron Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass. It is operated by pressing a button and setting a pointer at a figure on a dial, which indicates the number of the floor to which the passenger wishes to be carried. The door to the well can be opened only when the elevator is at that landing, so that no one can walk into the well, or be hit by a descending elevator while looking into the well. The elevator cannot be operated if a single door is unlatched. The elevator is called by pressing a button near the door, but it will come only if it is not in use.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clover, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. C N U

How Gems Lose Their Luster.

Among the maladies common to all gems of color is one which arises from exposure to the light for a period. They lose color. The colors of the emerald, sapphire and ruby are as nearly permanent as possible, but experiments made a few years ago in Berlin and Paris showed these stones suffered by exposure to the light and a ruby shown two years in a shop window was many shades lighter than its mates, which had been kept in darkness.

Reduced Rates to Dixon,

Via the Northwestern Line, from stations within 200 miles radius, on account of the Rock River Assembly, to be held at Dixon, July 25-Aug. 11. For dates of sale, etc., apply to Agents Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Economy is half the battle of life; it is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.—Spurgeon.

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

Don't worry because you have nothing to worry about.

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

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GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

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has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

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How To Get Them!

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

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No. 3—Express and Mail	10:00	a. m.
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Biting Finger Nails.

The chief finger nail chewers of the world are the French, and it was recently stated upon reliable authority that nearly two-thirds of French school children are addicted to the habit.

Even for grown people there is hardly any habit, aside from the confirmed abuse of narcotics, more difficult to overcome than the habit of biting the finger nails. It requires a strong mental effort and constant vigilance to do this, for once a person has become thoroughly addicted to the habit he does it unconsciously, and is only reminded that he is marring himself when he gets one of his nails gnawed down to the quick. All manner of remedies have been advanced for the cure of the finger nail biting habit, including the placing of injurious and bitter compositions on the ends of the fingers, but none of the remedies amounts to much.

The only way to stop biting the finger nails is to stop. The Americans are next to the French in the finger nail biting habit, probably because the Americans as a whole are an exceedingly nervous people. A man who accomplishes his determination to knock off biting his finger nails may, by incessant manicuring, get them to look fairly well within a year or so, but finger nail biting, if long persisted in, ruins the shape of the ends of the fingers, and the nails can never be brought to look as well as those of the persons who permit their nails to grow as they were intended to grow.—Washington Star.

Too Much For Watson.

Only once did Watson, when a captain, never fail to punish a man for intoxication. This was in the summer of 1893, at Boston, when the San Francisco took the Massachusetts naval militia on its first practice cruise. Among the regular crew was old Alexander Parker, sailmaker's mate, who was never known to remain sober when there was liquor to be had. When the naval militiamen came on board, a witty boatswain's mate, while no officer was near, sang out in an authoritative tone:

"All you men having whisky on board lay below and turn it in to the sailmaker's mate for safe keeping."

Many amateur sailors took the bait, and in a few minutes old Alick, sitting down below decks in his sailroom, was surprised to have a vast collection of flasks passed to him. He received all these as gifts with many thanks. He was found a day after sound asleep in his sailroom, literally covered with empty bottles of every size and shape. He was finally taken before the captain, to whom was told the circumstances. "Parker," said he sternly, "I have no words with which to discuss your case. Go forward."—New York Times.

Asked For a Shirt and Got a Wife.

During the civil war there was a certain young lady in Georgetown who found it in her power to do a great deal for the Confederate soldiers confined in prison at Washington. Young, beautiful, cultured, popular, of a wealthy and prominent family, she was frequently allowed admission to the prison, whither she always took her maid with a well stocked basket of good things for the poor boys behind the bars. One day as she was passing through a group of men in the common prison she stopped and said to them:

"If there is anything you would like to have that I can bring you, won't you let me know? I shall be very glad."

One man stepped forward promptly. Bowing most courteously, he said:

"If you will be so kind, I should like very much to have a clean shirt."

He was a young lieutenant from Louisiana, one of the handsomest and most elegant men I ever met, and when that young lady looked up into his brown eyes she found it in her heart to give him much more than a clean shirt, for she married him as soon as the war was over.—Philadelphia Times.

Corn Bread.

There is no more wholesome, palatable and strengthening article of food in the whole catalogue than corn bread. It is truly the staff of life of the rural laboring classes in the south from year's beginning to year's end. Among the brawniest, toughest men in the country are the hands who work on the turpentine farms in Georgia. Their regular rations consist of one peck of cornmeal, five pounds of bacon and a pint of molasses per week. These articles constitute pretty nearly if not quite their whole bill of fare during the time they are in the woods cutting or chipping boxes or dipping turpentine, yet they are always well conditioned, hard of muscle and in good spirits.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

He Understood.

After she had studied the French bill of fare for a moment, Mrs. Porkenham of Chicago turned to the waiter and asked:

"Does oo understand Eenglese?"

"Oh, yes, I talk it almost like a native," he replied. "I was born and brought up in Indiana."

After that she had no appetite.—Cleveland Leader.

And Not James.

"Why," asked the fay fiancé, "do you call it a jimmy?"

The burglar shook his head sadly.

"Well," he answered, and his regret was apparent, "I suppose I am rather more familiar with it than I ought to be. Yes."—Detroit Journal.

The dead forms of the Buena Vista battlefield, where 6,000 American volunteers under General Zachary Taylor defeated 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna after a desperate and bloody battle, lie in a neglected and unmarked spot near Saltillo, Mexico.

There is a flywheel in Germany made of steel wire. The wheel is 20 feet in diameter, and 250 miles of wire was used in its construction.

Betrothal Rings.

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

An Armenian mother usually chooses her daughter's husband. After all business preliminaries are settled between the families the bridegroom's mother, accompanied by a priest and two matrons, visits the bride and gives her a ring in token of espousal, and with this ring the couple are ultimately married. Among the fishing communities very ancient and elaborate rings are used, and they descend as heirlooms from generation to generation.

In Japanese marriages arranged between very young people the girl receives a ring in evidence that the union is binding. In Malabar an old native custom seats both bride and bridegroom on a dais, and a relative washes the feet of the bridegroom with milk and puts a silver ring on the great toe of the right foot. He then hands a gold ring to his kinsman, and a necklace and chaplet of flowers are put on the bride's neck and head.—London Mail.

Korea's Seven Wonders.

The seven wonders of Korea are: (1) The marvelous mineral spring of Kiushanto, one dip in which is a sovereign cure for all the ills that human flesh is heir to. (2) The double springs which, though far apart, have a strange, mysterious affinity. According to Korean belief, there is a connection underground, through which water ebbs and flows like the waters of the ocean, in such a way that only one spring is full at a time. The water possesses a wonderful sweetening power, so that whatever is cooked therein becomes good and palatable. (3) The cold wind cavern, whence comes a never ceasing wind so piercing that nothing can withstand it and so powerful that the strongest man cannot face it. (4) The indestructible pine forest, the trees of which grow up again as fast as they are cut down. (5) The floating stone, a massive block that has no visible support, but, like Mohammed's coffin, remains suspended. (6) The warm stone, situated on the top of a hill and said to have the peculiarity of spreading warmth and heat all round it. (7) A drop of the sweat of Buddha, for 30 paces round which no flower or vegetation will grow, nor will birds or other living things pass over it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Saint Norah and the Potato.

St. Norah was a poor girl, says the London Punch, who prayed St. Patrick for a good gift that would make her not proud but useful, and St. Patrick, out of his own head, taught her how to boil a potato. A sad thing and to be lamented, that the secret has come down to so few! Since the highest intellectual and physical life is dependent upon diet—since the cook makes, while the physician only mends—should not she who prepares our pies be as carefully trained as he who makes our pills?

Certainly whatever may be the knowledge or the ignorance of the servant in the kitchen, the mistress of the house, be she young or old, ought to be able, like St. Patrick in the fable, out of her own instructed head to teach Norah how to boil a potato or broil a steak so that they may yield their utmost of relish and nutriment.

Until she can do that, no woman is qualified to preside over a household, and since few reach adult life without being called to that position in the household of husband, father or brother, the legend of St. Norah has a wide significance.—Youth's Companion.

The Northwest Indian and His Ways.

The Indian of the plains is a far more picturesque individual than his brother or cousin of the coast. He does not erect totem poles and has no timber for the purpose if so inclined, but he is sufficiently spectacular himself without resorting to grotesque carvings and painted wood. His saddle, with its leather hangings and wooden stirrups, is in itself a remarkable aggregation, and when set off with his goods and chattels tied in bags, rags, strings and straps, the effect is remarkable. He wears the cast off garments of his white brother in such original combinations that he looks like the personification of a secondhand store. Sometimes the adoption of a pair of guernseys as an external covering gives him quite an athletic appearance. He wears his hair in Gretnde braids, and prefers earrings about the size of half dollar coins. A mosquito net or handkerchief is his favorite head covering, and if he assumes a hat it is as an additional and purely ornamental appendage.—Detroit Free Press.

Buried at Santiago.

"Few students of Napoleonic history," says the London Chronicle, "are aware that Dr. Antomarchi, who attended upon Napoleon I during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba. He had a brother living in that island, and after the emperor's death proceeded thither and lived at Santiago, exercising his skill as an oculist gratuitously among the poor. After his death in 1825 a public monument was erected to his memory in the local cemetery."

Love in Early Days.

"Yes," said Adam to Eve as the twilight drew about the aged couple, softening their features to a semblance of youth, "how well I remember the day we met! You were a diffident air"—

That was all.—Indianapolis Journal.

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 miraculous as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

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

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

Very Truly Yours,
C. J. 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 Phelp's "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 to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.

MISS JENNIE BASSETT,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

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

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

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HULING, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
196 South Clark St.,
Chicago, Nov. 24, '9

R. R. Phelps, Esq., City,

DEAR SIR,—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is convincing that at least one ready made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it without the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that benefit is almost immediate. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning; it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it unqualifedly. Yours, J. B. HULING.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 25, '95

For years back each winter I have suffered with acute Laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelp's "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.

MRS. JOSEPH F. GRUBB,
5313 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

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

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, LaGrippe, Coughs and Colds, no matter how long standing, or deep seated. In fact I guarantee in all manner of Bronchial or Lung trouble, not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.

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

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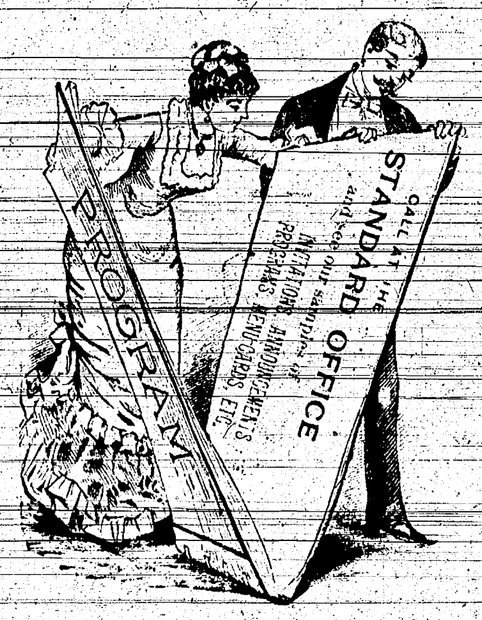

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