

# The Chelsea Standard.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

X. NO. 30.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 498

## THING DEPARTMENT.

### NEW NECKWEAR.

Have just placed on sale a big lot of the very newest and nobbiest men's neckwear. We are showing handsome, extra quality of silk, string ties (bought at 25c, worth 50c).

New necks and four-in-hands, very handsome colors at 25c. Most popular shape for fall wear will be the very full shaped puff tie. These in all the new shades, of blues, greens and reds.

We Would be Pleased to Have you Call and see our New Neckwear.

### NEW HATS.

Full line of fall hats are now on sale. The season is now far enough and that we feel safe in saying that we now have in stock all the newest shapes of either stiff or soft hats that will come out this season.

Offering a very nice, fine soft hat, newest shape, in light colors, \$1.50. Mens and blacks at.....

Very fine soft hats, newest shape, all colors, good enough for any season, we could just as well sell this quality for \$3.00 at..... \$2.00

### SPECIALS.

In our Furnishing Department.

Regular 50c silk trimmed suspenders, mohair end, special price 29c.

Mens regular 25c suspenders, special price 19c.

Mens best fast black imported socks good wearers at 25c.

Absolutely fast black American made sock, special drive for this week 15c.

Assorted patterns, mens fancy laundered shirts, regularly sold at \$1.25.

THIS LOT AT \$1.00.

Every item offered is absolutely New and just placed on sale.

## S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for September now on sale.

## CENTRAL CITY BAKERY

While we believe in newspaper advertising, we think our goods are a better medium.

F. VOGELBACKER.

Chelsea Telephone No. 5.

## SAMPSON

Himself is no more popular than is our reputation for having always in stock the largest quantity and the best quality of Foreign and Domestic Woollens for all seasons. Our

### Fall Suits and Overcoats,

and PANTS, those \$1.50 a leg quality, the greatest.

\$3.00 PANTS

In the state. Our case of silks and satins, fancy vestings for full dress and business wear embraces the finest lines manufactured. Try our Sampson School Pants. But let prove!

## J. RAFTREY, THE TAILOR.

### WE SELL

Pure cider vinegar. Pure spices of all kinds. The best TEA in town. COFFEE the best for the price. Kerosene. Vegetable and Fruits of every description. Baled hay and straw.

WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD.

## AT CUMMINGS.

### GRANTED A DIVORCE.

Mrs. J. L. Hudson is Granted a Divorce On Account of Cruelty.

One of the most recent sensational divorce cases at Detroit was that in which Mrs. J. L. Hudson, a former pastor of the M. E. church of this place, was defendant.

Mrs. J. L. Hudson, the complainant, was accompanied by her eldest son, about 25 years of age, who is studying at Ann Arbor. Another son is also a student there. She told the story of her domestic troubles amid tears and sobs. They were married twenty nine years ago in Manchester Washtenaw county, by a brother of Mrs. Hudson, a minister. The trouble began in 1893, when Mr. Hudson was sent to Alpena. He was removed from his pastorate there, in May, 1897, because of clandestine meetings. Mrs. Hudson said, with a young woman, which finally became a public scandal. She stated that her husband promised to mend his ways, but that he did not keep his word and that last February he informed her that he had no more affection for her or the children, and left her. She said she owned a home in Detroit, but that she had been compelled to rent it and secure cheaper rooms in order to support herself and family. She was given a divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty.

Sarah Marcia Skidmore.

Died, September 4, 1898, at the home of her son-in-law, Collin Babcock, at Grass Lake, Sarah Marcia, wife of Elanathan Skidmore, aged 71 years and 7 days.

Sarah Marcia Hatch was born in Ghoram, Ontario county, N. Y., on the 28th day of August, 1827. In 1837 her father brought his family to Michigan, and in 1842 made a final settlement in the town of Sylvan. In 1847 she was married to Aaron Lawrence of Pittsfield, Mich., with whom she lived until 1862, when he died, leaving two daughters—Ella, now Mrs. Babcock of Grass Lake, and Myra, who died in 1878, the wife of Harmon S. Holmes. In 1865 Mrs. Lawrence came to Chelsea, where she has since resided. In July, 1893, she was married to Mr. Skidmore.

Of the numerous mourners for the departure of Mrs. Skidmore, those nearest related are her husband, her daughter Mrs. Babcock, her grandson Lawrence Babcock, to whom she was specially and greatly attached, one brother W. F. Hatch of Chelsea, and two sisters, Mrs. Esther A. Crafts of Sharon, and Mrs. Callista E. Congdon of Berkeley, Cal. Many others, however, are greatly grieved and saddened by her departure. She was a worthy and exemplary member of the Chelsea Congregational church for more than thirty-one years, was a woman of many rare virtues, was greatly beloved by all who knew her, and this entire community will greatly feel and deplore her loss.

Funeral services were held Tuesday at the Congregational church. The sermon was by her former pastor, Rev. Thomas Holmes, prayer by her present pastor, Rev. J. S. Edmunds. Her remains were deposited in Chelsea's beautiful burial place, Oak Grove cemetery. How we shall miss her!

### For County Clerk.

Glen V. Mills, city clerk of Ann Arbor, would like to be the republican nominee for county clerk. He is well known all over the county, having published a directory of the county for a number of years. He is a graduate of the university and is well qualified to perform the duties of the office. He was elected city clerk of Ann Arbor the first time by a majority of over 500; the second time the democrats endorsed his nomination, not being able to find anyone who would make the run against him. He is a champion of the cause of organized labor, and has helped them fight many a battle.

### When They Write the President.

The State Department has given over to 'The Ladies' Home Journal for publication its "Royal Letters" addressed to the President of the United States by Napoleon I, Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Napoleon III, and Emperor William I of Germany. Napoleon announces such events as his marriage to Marie Louise; the birth of his son, the King of Rome; his return to the throne of France from Elba; Victoria announces her accession to the throne of England in 1836; her marriage to Prince Albert; the birth of the Prince Consort; and the famous letter thanking President McKinley for his congratulations on her Diamond Jubilee will also be given. The whole collection, in fac-simile, will be presented in the October number of the magazine.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Alice E. Haven to Grace F. Haven, Ann Arbor, \$1.

Eugene Helber and wife to Loraine M. Thorn, Saline, \$700.

Chelsea Savings Bank to Michael Zeeb and wife, Sylvan, \$2,634.64.

Mary Hughes to Charles and Margaret Arrowsmith, Seio, \$1.

Eugene Gregory et al. to Robt. C. Hamilton, Ann Arbor, \$1,845.

Louisa Peyton to H. M. Peyton, et al. decree.

Alice Forbes to Edwin Feldkamp, Saline, \$25.

M. R. McCauley to John Croarkin, Dexter, \$400.

Christian Miller to August J. Miller, Bridgewater, \$2,200.

August J. Noller to Christian Noller, Bridgewater, \$2,200.

Wm. H. Clancy and wife to Charles Tessier, Ann Arbor.

Allen B. Hanson to George H. Brenningshull, Augusta.

Richard E. Holstrom to W. C. Manning, Ypsilanti, \$600.

Wm. P. Groves to Edwin W. Groves, Ann Arbor, \$1,000.

James N. Wallace and wife to Mrs. George Sherburn, Ypsilanti, \$300.

Sarah Wheaton to Arthur Brown, Ann Arbor, \$500.

Arthur Brown and wife to Sarah Wheaton, Ann Arbor, \$500.

Ruby A. Gifford to Stoddard W. Twitchell, Pittsfield, \$1,400.

John W. Allison to Clara J. Allison, Ypsilanti, \$1.

Corra A. Honey to Clara J. Allison, Ypsilanti, \$1.

Willis A. Hooker to Melvin Q. Hooker, Augusta, \$262.50.

E. K. Hooker and wife to Melvin Q. Hooker, Augusta, \$140.

Horace P. Martin to Andrew H. Martin, Ypsilanti, \$150.

D. C. Loche to E. A. Foster, Ypsilanti, \$300.

Samuel Post to Clara L. Shute et al. contract.

Wm. Beaubien and wife to Albert F. Ball, Milan, \$40.

### VOLUNTEERS OF HAVANA.

How They Were Won With a Pocket Handkerchief Promise.

In 1868, when the revolution of ten years in Cuba began, no volunteers existed in Havana worthy of being called such. There was only one old regiment, and when Governor General Lersundi, then of the island, tried to complete this regiment he found the task difficult of accomplishment on account of the prevailing unwillingness to enlist. But just at this time, most providentially for the relief of the dilemma, some unknown hand covered the walls of Matanzas, near Havana, with huge posters promising each Spaniard his passage home and the privilege of carrying away with him whatever his pocket handkerchief could contain in the event of his enlistment.

The effect of this stimulus to the flagging pulse of the public was electrical, and the enrollment of 50,000 men followed within 48 hours. The volunteers thus came into existence with their chiefs in the majority. But the ruined merchants of the city of Havana soon found out and objected to the newly risen power. This opposition increased upon the arrival in Cuba of the new governor general, Duice, who came in 1869 as representative of the revolutionary government in Spain. He was a man of good faith, empowered by the government to grant Cuba all the reform she coveted and that had lately been offered. He would undoubtedly have put a term to the revolution, averting all the ruin and devastation which followed. But such an easy and magnanimous course did not suit that class which faced inevitable financial ruin as a consequence of such a policy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### African Skins.

Between 1850 and 1875 it is certain that some millions of blebok, wildebeest and springbok must have been destroyed in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The slaughter was so prodigious and the variety of wild animals so great in these wild regions of South Africa that the result made a sensible difference in the leather industry of Europe. The markets were filled with skins which, when tanned, gave leather of a quality and excellence never known before, but the origin of which, as the material was still sold under old names, purchasers never suspected. Hides of the zebra and quagga arrived in tens of thousands, and good as horsehide is for the uppers of first class boots, those were even better. Smart Englishmen for years wore boots the uppers of which were made of zebra and quagga skin or from the hides of elands, onyx and gemsbok disguised under the names of "calf" or patent leathers.—London Spectator.

### Evading the Issue.

"Mr. Addemup," said Mr. Spotsdash severely, to the bookkeeper, "I have spoken to you before of your careless manner of smoking in the office. You threw a lighted match in the wastebasket a little while ago and it set a lot of papers on fire. Such work as that might start a big blaze some day."

"It was heedless," replied the bookkeeper. "I will see that the office book-keeper that wastebasket emptied hereafter."—Chicago Tribune.

### Fatal.

He—There is Miss Glover over there. She is superb. She is considered perfectly formed.

She—But very imperfectly informed.—Boston Transcript.

### A REPRESENTATIVE PIRATE.

Captain Kidd Was Utterly Without Any Sense of Honor.

It is said that Kidd showed no repentance when he was tried, but insisted that he was the victim of malicious persons who swore falsely against him, and yet a more thoroughly dishonest rascal never sailed under the black flag. In the guise of an accredited officer of the government he committed the crimes he was sent out to suppress. He deceived his men. He robbed and misused his fellow countrymen and his friends, and he even descended to the meanness of cheating and despoiling the natives of the West India islands with whom he traded. These people were in the habit of supplying pirates with food and other necessities, and they always found their rough customers entirely honest and willing to pay for what they received, for as the pirates made a practice of stopping at certain points for supplies they wished of course to be on good terms with those who furnished them. But Kidd had no ideas of honor toward people of high or low degree. He would trade with the natives as if he intended to treat them fairly and pay for all he got, but when the time came for him to depart and he was ready to weigh anchor he would seize all the commodities he could lay his hands on and without paying a copper to the distressed and indignant Indians he would gayly sail away, his black flag flaunting derisively in the wind.

But although in reality Captain Kidd was no hero, he has been known for a century and more as the great American pirate, and his name has been representative of piracy ever since. Years after he had been hung, when people heard that a vessel with a black flag—or one which looked black in the distance—flying from its rigging had been seen, they forgot that the famous pirate was dead and imagined that Captain Kidd was visiting their part of the coast in order that he might find a good place to bury some treasure which it was no longer safe for him to carry about.—Frank R. Stockton in Century.

### RARE OLD DISHES.

Fried Grasshoppers and Scorpions Delicacies of the Arabs Long Ago.

An erudite Egyptian writes in The Revue des Revues of the diet of the ancient Arabs. Dog meat, it appears, was one of their favorite dishes, and young dogs were as precious in old times among the Arabs as spring chickens are among the people of today. They were also fond of cat meat. The flesh of a black cat had the virtues of curing them of the effects of a hoodoo and the evil eye.

Fried grasshoppers and scorpions also formed a very choice dish. The naturalist, Al-Djalay, who lived in the tenth century, speaks of his visit to the Arabian tribes of Bassorah and of his surprise on discovering that they did not eat grasshoppers. "Nevertheless," says he, "there is nothing more delicious." He also says that when he went to see his friend, the poet Roobah, he found him seated on the ground enjoying a repast of roast rat. Afterward he had fried lizards.

Notwithstanding the almost religious worship which the Arabs profess for the horse, they ate horseflesh, but only the flesh of draft horses, never that of saddle horses. They ate all sorts of mollusks and insects. The Arabs were also very fond of black snakes, and they hunted them at the time when the reptiles were about to change their skins, the flesh in that season being extremely tender.

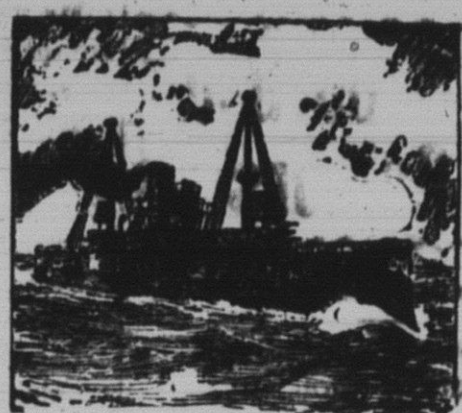
### Why He Didn't Finish.

Fred Buskirk was born at Portsmouth, O., and lived there until he was a young man. Fred naturally thinks Portsmouth is one of the nicest places in the state of Ohio. Fred said: "Everybody evidently doesn't think as well of Portsmouth as I do."

"Not long ago I went over the Chesapeake and Ohio road and when the train reached South Portsmouth, which is across the river from my native place, quite a long stop was made. Most of the male passengers got off the train and walked up and down the platform. It was after dark, and the many lights of Portsmouth were plainly visible. I stood looking across the river at the city, thinking what a fine place Portsmouth was, when a fellow passenger on the train came alongside of me and said, 'Can you tell me what place that is across the river?' Of course I could tell him, and I threw out my chest and with considerable pride said: 'That is Portsmouth, O. Have you ever been there?' My fellow traveler in a very weary voice, replied: 'Yes, I have been there. I spent about two weeks there one afternoon.' I had intended telling that man about what a charming place Portsmouth is, but after his rudeness I concluded not to."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Didn't Want Much.

Here is an advertisement from an old copy of an English provincial journal: "Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join the household prayer, look after the horses and read a chapter of the Bible. He must, God willing, arise at 7 o'clock in the morning and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands; if he can dress hair, sing psalms and play at cribbage, the more agreeable. Wages, 15 guineas a year."



## OUR NAVY

Is known throughout the world for its high quality.

## THE TEAS AND COFFEES

AT THE

## BANK DRUG STORE

are also well known for the same reason. Try our choice blend at 16c per lb.

## Mason's Fruit Jars

With tops and rubbers  
Pint jars 55c per doz.  
Quart jars 65c per doz.  
Two-quart jars 75c per doz.  
Extra rubbers 5c per doz.

It will pay you to buy sugar at the Bank Drug Store every month in the year.

NOTICE OUR PRICES ON CLOCKS AND WATCHES

### We are Selling:

10 cakes soap for 25c  
Parlor matches 1 cent a box.  
First-class lantern 38c  
4 lbs new prunes 25c  
Sultana seedless raisins 8c  
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c  
4 1/2 lbs crackers for 25c  
Pure cider vinegar 18c gal.  
22 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  
8 cakes toilet soap for 10c

## HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR EGGS.

AT THE BANK DRUG STORE.

## GLAZIER & STIMSON.



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

## LIMITED IS WRECKED

ENGINEER, FIREMAN AND ONE  
BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Train Was Running Sixty Miles an  
Hour When It Struck the Open  
Switch-Chain Car and Sleeper Safe-  
Boat Returns from Samoa.

### Tramps Wreck a Train.

Train No. 5 of the New York, Ontario  
and Western Railroad, known as "The  
Chicago Limited," was wrecked at In-  
galls-Crossing, four miles south of Ful-  
ton, N. Y. The wreck was doubtless due  
to the dastardly work of tramps, who  
threw open the switch at which the train  
was wrecked, as well as two switches to  
the north of the wreck. The train was  
an hour and a quarter late and running  
sixty miles an hour when it struck the  
switch and was thrown over the side  
track. The wrecking made it impossi-  
ble to make a sharp turn, and the train  
left the track when striking the safety  
rail. The engine was thrown twenty feet  
and blown to pieces. The tender was re-  
verted. The trucks of the passenger car  
were torn off and the bodies of the en-  
gine and the passenger car were de-  
ranged. The engine and passenger car  
were badly damaged. Engineer Dowd and Fireman Hall, both  
jumped and were found under the wreck-  
age of the engine. A passenger car was  
deranged. The bodies of the engineer and  
Hall three hours later. The body of  
Brakeman Osborn was found under the  
wreck. Several passengers were injured and  
others slightly injured.

### Back from Treasure Island.

The schooner Spina Sutherland, which  
left San Francisco eleven months ago  
with a party of treasure seekers for the  
Solomon Islands, has returned with a  
cargo of coconuts. The men were de-  
ceived by the natives of the islands.  
L. P. Spina, the captain, was put ashore on  
the island. The others sailed for Samoa.  
Four of them died of fever. Captain  
McLean has a large quantity of the Solom-  
on Islands, but says the outlook for  
trade in Samoa is not so good as the people  
are beginning to raise coconuts. The political  
situation in Samoa was strained when the  
vessel left, as the death of King Maletua  
was expected.

### Base for the Pennant.

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

Club	W.	L.
Cincinnati	74	43
Philadelphia	57	56
Boston	51	62
Baltimore	48	65
Cleveland	47	66
Chicago	45	68
Washington	40	73
New York	35	78

### Following is the standing of the clubs

Club	W.	L.
Milwaukee	70	47
St. Paul	65	53
Indianapolis	72	45
Kansas City	73	48
Minneapolis	42	83
Columbus	34	88

### BREVITIES.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a brick building  
completely buried a man and woman. Two  
were seriously injured.

By the explosion of a boiler at Warren,  
Ohio, Wesley Gato was killed while op-  
erating a threshing machine.

Ten new cases of yellow fever are re-  
ported from Orizaba, Mex. These cases  
are said to be of a mild type.

President McKinley has appointed C.  
D. Woodward of Columbia University  
one of the American commissioners to the  
Paris exposition.

A heavy storm did \$250,000 damage in  
Savannah, Ga., and vicinity. One man  
was drowned by the wrecking of a steam-  
er in Calabogie sound.

Cecil Rhodes, the former premier of  
Cape Colony, has been elected to repre-  
sent Barklywest in the Cape parliament.  
He was returned by a large majority.

It has been decided by the Navy Depart-  
ment at Washington to launch the battle-  
ship Illinois, now building at Newport  
News, Va., on Oct. 4. Gov. Tanner's  
daughter has been selected to christen the  
vessel.

At St. Louis, the five-story brick build-  
ing of the A. G. S. Manufacturing Com-  
pany took fire and within twenty minutes  
was totally destroyed. The loss is esti-  
mated at \$700,000. It is supposed the fire  
started from an electric wire.

Freeman Paul H. Smith was killed and  
Engineer George Hartford seriously in-  
jured in a wreck on the California and  
Oregon Railroad near Simms station,  
Cal. The engine and eight cars jumped  
the track and rolled down an embank-  
ment.

The coroner's jury in Watertown, S. D.,  
brought in a verdict that Lyman E.  
Moody, whose charred body was found in  
the burned ruins of his home the other  
night, was murdered by Louis Montrol  
and Mike Andre, both of whom have been  
arrested.

At Pierre, S. D., the Supreme Court  
handed down an opinion in the case of the  
State versus Charles R. Rankin, declar-  
ing unconstitutional the law passed by  
the last Legislature requiring all can-  
vassers for business houses out of the  
State to take out a license.

Fire, smoke and water ruined or dam-  
aged about \$200,000 worth of flour in the  
New York Central freight house in Buf-  
falo. The flour, which is owned by three  
Minneapolis companies, was fully insured.  
The freight house and dock were dam-  
aged to the extent of but a few dollars.

An attempt to assassinate Mrs. Need-  
ham, the wife of Danny Needham, the  
pugilist, was made at Oakland, Cal. Mrs.  
Needham was standing by a table in her  
dining room, when three shots were fired  
at her through a window. Danny Need-  
ham is in Alaska. His wife says she  
knows who fired the shots, but refuses to  
tell the man's name.

Fire broke out in Beirams' shipyard at  
Toronto, Ont. The docks of the com-  
pany and the large carpenter shop and  
some small buildings, together with a  
large and a quantity of lumber, were de-  
stroyed. The loss will reach \$200,000.

## EASTERN.

The Northville House, one of the largest  
hotels at Northville, N. Y., a summer  
resort, was destroyed by fire.

The wife and child of Rev. George Jef-  
fers of Philadelphia died in Shippens-  
burg, Pa., from the effect of eating toad-  
stools.

A railroad train on the Boston and  
Maine Railroad struck a buckboard at  
Whiting's crossing at Ward, Mass., and  
killed five members of a pleasure party.  
Three others were seriously hurt.

A fire at New Kensington, Pa., destr-  
oyed the opera house. Harmer's block, Ja-  
cob's block and a number of dwellings.  
The Central Hotel was badly damaged.  
The loss is estimated at \$50,000, partially  
insured.

John Carrigan, about 60 years of age,  
a cartman living at Buffalo, was mur-  
dered by his son Frank, aged 33 years,  
while he slept. Carrigan was arrested  
and taken to the house and shown the  
result of his work. "I did it because he  
broke my mother's arm. He abused her  
and I wouldn't stand it."

With \$150,000,000 behind him, young  
Thomas A. McIntyre of Wall street, New  
York, is planning a flour trust. It will be  
a combination of all the great flour mills  
throughout the United States. Mr. McIn-  
tyre will go abroad in a few days to  
swing the London stockholders into line.  
It is his intention," said Mr. McIntyre,  
"to fight the great elevators controlled by  
the Chicago wheat pit. We will build ele-  
vators of our own."

## WESTERN.

At Sandusky, Ohio, Nicholas Mott met  
death while cleaning a well.

At San Francisco, Cal., William Head,  
a young man from Pine Creek, Ill., while  
dependent, committed suicide by shoot-  
ing himself in the head.

Claude Matthews, ex-Governor of Indi-  
ana and the leading candidate of the  
Indiana Democracy for the United States  
Senate, is dead at Crawfordsville.

At Minneapolis, Minn., six persons, one  
of whom may die, were injured in the  
explosion of nearly a ton of fireworks in  
the manufacturing plant of George W. Porter.

The Democrats, Populists and free sil-  
ver Republicans of the second Nebraska  
district have named Gilbert M. Hitch-  
cock, publisher of the Omaha World-Her-  
ald, for Congress.

The Eastern Ohio Stone and Lime  
Company assigned to William Jaeger, Ill.,  
a \$100,000 bond for \$15,000 and has  
\$3,000 additional indebtedness. Assets  
are considerably less.

Miss Fanny Bock and Charles Herrick,  
editor-in-chief of the Law Co-Operating  
Publishing Company of Rochester, N. Y.,  
were drowned at Windsor Beach, on Lake  
Ontario, while bathing.

Justice Valliant of the St. Louis Circuit  
Court rendered a decision in the case of  
Marx & Haas against Watson and others,  
denying boycotts legal so long as they  
are for intimidation is resorted to.

Halvor Floren, aged 22, and Annie Dill-  
man, aged 18, were drowned while boating  
on Diamond lake, near Grove City, Minn.  
Morris Eklund and Jennie Nelson, who  
were in the same boat, had narrow es-  
capes.

Robert Weaver, aged 60, and his 10-  
year-old son Fred got into a fight near  
Milan, Mo., and when Simpson White, a  
boy, attempted to separate them they at-  
tacked him with knives, fatally stabbing  
him near the heart.

After a discussion lasting a week the  
board of censors of the Toledo, Kan.,  
Federation of Women's Clubs has ex-  
cluded the woman's bible from its library  
on the ground that it is "written in a slip-  
shod, coarse and inelegant style."

Laura, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr.  
and Mrs. James McFarland of Nevada,  
Ohio, was found dead on the kitchen floor  
by neighbors while the parents were ab-  
sent, shot through the mouth. It is not  
known whether she committed suicide or  
was murdered.

George Engle and Peter Edmiston,  
who left Riverside, Cal., over a year ago  
to prospect on the Colorado desert, have  
not since been heard from. The men  
went to Santiago, and from there started  
on their perilous trip. The belief is gen-  
eral that both men have perished.

At St. Louis, Mo., the body of Mrs.  
Catherine Doerr, wife of Peter E. Doerr,  
cashier of the Lafayette Bank, was found  
in a well in the rear of a house close to  
her own home. Mrs. Doerr disappeared  
mysteriously during the night of Aug. 21.  
The body was discovered when a woman  
went to the well for some water.

The opinion of grain men throughout  
the Kansas corn belt has been secured as  
to the late corn, and all agree that not  
more than half a crop need be expected.  
Continued dry and hot weather has de-  
stroyed thousands of acres. The corn  
bushels have rolled up under the scorching  
heat, and the crop in many localities will  
not make good forage.

The safe in the Rosenthal clothing store  
at Deadwood, S. D., was cracked the other  
night and about \$220 in cash, between  
\$10,000 and \$15,000 in notes and war-  
rants, an old watch and other valuable  
jewelry were taken. The entrance to the  
room was effected by cutting a hole  
through the floor from the basement. A  
hole was drilled through the combination  
of the safe, which opened the door.

Official returns show that the Choctaw-  
Chickasaw agreement was ratified by the  
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at the  
late election by a large majority. A mem-  
ber of the Dawes commission, a repre-  
sentative from the Interior Department,  
Agent Wisdom and Gov. McCurtain  
have met at Atoka to count the votes  
of the two nations on the agreement.  
Gov. McCurtain was elected by a safe  
majority on the agreement issue.

George Lerri, 3 1/2 years old, was run  
over by a Southern Pacific train on the  
Narrow Gauge road in Oakland, Cal., and  
escaped without a scratch. The train was  
moving down the grade at the rate of thirty  
miles an hour when the little fellow  
stumbled. He fell just in front of the  
pilot of the engine, where the section  
lands had been excavating. His baby  
form just lifted the excavation and the  
entire train passed over him. He was  
unconscious when picked up, but soon re-  
covered and is apparently as well as ever.

Put-in-Bay Island, a Lake Erie health  
resort, is in a condition of panic owing to  
what threatens to be an epidemic of small-  
pox. Quarantine has been ordered by the  
State Board of Health. The Big Lake  
Victory, where the pest first appeared,  
has closed, and guests from many parts of  
the country have fled. Dr. Bohlender,  
local health officer, reports that there are  
six well-developed cases, all colored wait-  
ers at the Victory. These and three wom-

en servants are quarantined in a building  
on the hotel premises. The harbor is left  
open to trade.

At Preston, Minn., M. R. Todd, the  
cashier who wrecked the Fillmore County  
Bank, has confessed the theft of all the  
bank's deposit funds to M. T. Grattan,  
one of his bondsmen. Grattan told Todd  
that a lynching was imminent unless he  
made a full statement. Overcome by fear,  
he confessed that just prior to the bank's  
assignment he had taken all the money on  
deposit and delivered it to a former part-  
ner. Further developments are expected.  
It develops that Todd is a forger, a spuri-  
ous note having turned up in the bank's  
paper. A note given by the Presbyterian  
Church, of which Todd was treasurer,  
was paid and Todd said he had destroyed  
it. The note now turns up as collateral  
in a La Crosse bank. Todd seems to  
have completely looted the bank and his  
mother-in-law's large estate. The feeling  
against him is bitter, almost to the point  
of violence.

With the water high in the hold of his  
ship and running in through leaks so fast  
that the steam pumps were unable to  
take care of it, Captain Hiram Eldridge  
of the steamer Superior beached the  
steamer on Gull Island, in Lake Michi-  
gan, to prevent her being sunk in deep  
water. The wreck now lies on the north  
end of the island and is a total loss.  
The crew escaped from the doomed boat in the  
lifeboats and with much difficulty and con-  
siderable danger reached Beaver Island.  
The men were taken from the island by  
the steamer City of Charlevoix and taken  
to Charlevoix, Mich. The Superior, with  
the schooner Sandusky in tow, both laden  
with iron ore, left Escanaba bound for  
Toledo. On going from Green Bay into  
Lake Michigan, through Poverty Island  
passage, a furious gale was encountered,  
which was local to the lower end of Lake  
Michigan. The Superior was headed into  
the sea and an effort was made to get un-  
der the east shore and thus escape the  
storm. The steamer and consort had not  
gained fifteen miles, however, before the  
Superior began to leak and the rush of  
water into the hold was too great for the  
pumps to handle. The towline to the San-  
dusky was accordingly cast off and the  
crew of the schooner made sail on their  
boat down the lake. The steamer was  
heavily laden and the water in her hold  
caused her to roll terribly. When off  
Gull Island Captain Eldridge realized that  
his ship would soon founder and headed  
her for the shore. Selecting a somewhat  
sheltered spot on the north end of the is-  
land, he ran the Superior's bows up on to  
the beach as far as they would go. Cap-  
tain and crew remained on their ship for  
some time, but she pounded heavily on the  
bottom and began to break up.

## SOUTHERN.

At Norfolk, Va., John Anderson, who  
was to have been hanged immediately for  
murders committed on the schooner Olive  
Packer, has been reprieved until Octo-  
ber 1.

Ben J. Imison shot and killed Nathaniel  
Cloud, deputy sheriff of Claiborne Coun-  
ty, Tenn., as the latter was attempting to  
arrest him at Middleboro. John Cadle  
was shot and killed and Charles Burch, a  
friend of Imison, is suspected of the crime.

Congressman J. W. Bailey was unani-  
mously re-nominated at Sherman, Texas,  
on a platform which declares that the  
State convention has no right to instruct  
its representatives in Congress on the  
question of expansion or any other ques-  
tion of national policy.

In a cyclone at Justin, Texas, the plan-  
tation of Parker Terrill was devastated,  
dwellings demolished, barns razed, stock  
sheds wrecked and corn torn from the  
ground. An infant child of one of Mr.  
Terrill's tenants was blown through the  
boards of a closed door, being the only  
fatality reported.

Privates Hilley and J. F. Kittrick of  
Company M, First Missouri regiment vol-  
unteers, both of St. Louis, who have been  
in Chattanooga, Tenn., without leave, got  
on top of a passenger train for Chicka-  
mauga park at 11 o'clock at night. They  
were struck by a low bridge. Hilley was  
instantly killed and Kittrick is missing.

At Nashville, Tenn., fire broke out in  
the large establishment of the Phillips  
Buttiff manufacturing and spread rapidly,  
destroying this building and those occu-  
pied by A. J. Warren, furniture dealers;  
Phillips & Stevenson, stoves and tinware,  
and the Davis Printing Company. The  
building occupied by the American-Na-  
tional Bank was considerably damaged by  
fire and water. The loss is estimated at  
\$500,000.

While going at a rapid rate the tender  
of the engine pulling the first three sec-  
tions of a train carrying the 69th New  
York regiment from Ferdinand, Fla., to  
Huntsville, Ala., jumped the track ten  
miles above Birmingham, Ala., on the  
Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and  
five cars well filled with troops were piled  
down an embankment and on the side of  
the tracks. Two men were killed and  
about twenty-five others injured. Col.  
Edward Duffy, commander of the reg-  
iment, was on the train with his staff.  
As soon as possible the wrecked cars were  
broken into with axes and the injured  
men and others were assisted out. There  
is no telling what caused the tender of  
the engine to leave the track.

## FOREIGN.

Mallieto Laoupepa, King of Samoa,  
died of typhoid fever.

Prince Chia of Roumania has sent a  
proposal of marriage to Princess Chimay,  
formerly Clara Ward.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland coming  
of age, the Queen Regent has issued a  
proclamation placing the Government in  
her daughter's hands.

It is asserted on reliable authority that  
the aspect of affairs between Chili and  
Argentina in connection with the bound-  
ary dispute is greatly improved.

It is officially announced that there were  
2,300 deaths from the plague in one week  
recently in the Bombay presidency, India.  
The epidemic is spreading.

During a heavy thunderstorm twenty  
peasants sought shelter in an old house in  
the suburbs of Foggia, Italy. The build-  
ing collapsed and eighteen were killed.

The entire available British fleet in  
Chinese waters has arrived at Wai-Hai-  
Wei to support the demands of Sir Claude  
McDonald, British minister to China.

Frank Danenberg, a talented German  
portrait painter at Berlin, has committed  
suicide because, it is alleged, she could  
not get on next of her son, who fought with  
the American army in Cuba.

The imperial ministry of the interior at  
Berlin, by a circular to the different Ger-  
man governments, calls attention to the  
fact that American wheat flour is fre-

quently mixed with corn and asks that  
steps be taken to prevent the importation  
of such flour.

The Czar of Russia has invited the pow-  
ers of Europe to take part in an interna-  
tional conference as a means of insuring  
real and lasting peace and terminating the  
progressive increase of armament.

The steam whaler Fridtjof, having on  
board Walter Wellman and members of  
his expedition to Greenland, has returned  
to Tromsø, Norway, after landing an ex-  
pedition at Cape Tegathoff, on the south-  
ern point of Hall's island. The search for  
Andree, the balloonist, has proved futile.

It is estimated that during his pontifi-  
cate Leo XIII. has amassed \$20,000,000,  
including presents of precious stones, gold  
and silver to the value of \$10,000,000.  
President Kruger of the Transvaal repub-  
lic is said to have presented the Pope with  
the largest diamond in the world. It is  
valued at \$4,000,000.

Advices received from the island of Bar-  
lades, belonging to Great Britain, report  
widespread potato riots. Riotous gangs  
of men have been looting the produce of  
the plantations during the night. Follow-  
ing the recent shooting of the speaker of  
the house of assembly, these demonstra-  
tions are considered to be of a serious na-  
ture and more troubles are anticipated.

Many outrages have been perpetrated  
on Mexicans by Guatemalan army offi-  
cers. The worst case is that of Trinidad  
Voga, an honest farmer, who was told by  
the Guatemalans that they wanted to  
buy horses, and he accordingly crossed the  
line with a large number of horses to  
meet Gen. Barillas, who sized his ani-  
mals and had him beaten. This outrage  
caused much indignation. Other similar  
actions are reported and are under in-  
vestigation and due information will be given  
the Government of Mexico. The Guate-  
malans appear to be actuated by an in-  
tense hatred of Mexicans, taking every  
opportunity to insult and rob the hum-  
blest people.

The convention which has been en-  
gaged at Managua, Nicaragua, in formulat-  
ing a constitution for the United States  
of Central America, embracing Salvador,  
Honduras and Nicaragua, has concluded  
its work. Commissioners were appointed  
to convene at Managua, Honduras, on the  
1st of November next. These commis-  
sioners will supplant the diet of the great-  
er republic of Central America, and will  
assume provisional federal powers. They  
will make preparations for the election on  
Dec. 1 of a president, senators, repre-  
sentatives and federal judges for terms  
of four years and for the installation in  
office of those elected on March 1, 1899.  
The federal district includes more than  
3,000 square miles on the Pacific coast.  
The constitution has not been submitted  
to a vote of the people.

## IN GENERAL.

Major J. N. Walsh, ex-commissioner of  
the Yukon district, estimates this sea-  
son's gold output at \$11,000,000, while  
the run-up for next year will undoubt-  
edly aggregate \$20,000,000.

Bradstreet's sums up the business situ-  
ation in this way: "Business conditions in  
the main reflect the continuance of most  
of the favorable features hitherto domi-  
nating the trade situation in the more  
favored sections of the country. Prominent  
in this direction, of course, are the iron  
and steel allied industries, in which active  
demand, present or prospective, has led  
to further price advances, sustained  
and even increased activity in distribution  
at most Western markets, with some im-  
provement likewise noted at the South  
and on the Pacific coast, steadiness in  
prices—wheat, corn and cotton, however,  
excepted—a reduced number of business  
failures, fair gains in railroad earnings as  
a whole, and bank clearings, in spite of a  
slight reduction from last week, showing  
gains over all corresponding periods in  
previous years."

The ancient bark Guardian lies on the  
rocks off the head of Tigalid Island, Alas-  
ka, a total wreck. She landed the passen-  
gers taken out of Seattle at their destina-  
tion, but will never again imperil human  
life. After plowing through a bank of  
solid fog for hundreds of miles through  
Bering Sea the old bark piled up on the  
sharp rocks of the island that guards the  
Bering Sea entrance to Uinak pass. She  
was then returning to Seattle. Captain  
Eagles and the crew took to the lifeboats  
and pulled twenty-three miles through the  
fog to Unalaska. No one was lost. The  
news of the wreck was brought to Seattle  
by the steamer Laurada from Dutch Har-  
bor and St. Michael. Captain Eagles was  
on board. The Laurada was black with  
bewildered Klondikers, all of whom had  
some money, the total amount being esti-  
mated at \$150,000. The Laurada had  
about 200 passengers, of whom 151 were  
from Dawson City. There were a num-  
ber of gamblers on board.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,  
\$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades,  
\$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50  
to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c;  
corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 19c  
to 21c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 45c; butter,  
choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh,  
12c to 13c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 45c  
per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to  
\$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$5.00 to \$4.25;  
sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50;  
wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No.  
2 white, 26c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c  
to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs,  
\$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50;  
wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2  
yellow, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c;  
rye, No. 2, 44c to 46c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs,  
\$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50;  
wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2  
mixed, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed,  
21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs,  
\$3.25 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25;  
wheat, No. 2, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2  
yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c  
to 25c; rye, 42c to 44c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 69c to  
70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; oats,  
No. 2 white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 43c  
to 44c; clover seed, \$3.35 to \$3.40.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65c  
to 67c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 31c; oats, No.  
2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 44c;  
barley, No. 2, 40c to 45c; pork, mess,  
\$8.75 to \$9.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers,  
\$2.00 to \$4.50; hogs, common to choice,  
\$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, with  
extra, \$5.00 to \$6.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs,  
\$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75;  
wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No.  
2, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to  
31c; butter, creamery, 15c to 19c; eggs,  
Western, 17c to 17c.

# CZAR IS FOR PEACE.

Proposes a Reduction of Large  
Military Forces.

## BURDEN IS CRUSHING

People Are No Longer Able to Endure  
Weight of Vast Armament.

As the First Step an International  
Conference on Gradual Disarmament  
Is Requested—Note Fraught with  
Great Import to the Entire World  
Is Sent to All Diplomatic Represen-  
tatives at St. Petersburg by the For-  
eign Minister.

By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count  
Munichoff, the Czar's foreign minister,  
has handed to the foreign diplomats at St.  
Petersburg a note declaring the mainte-  
nance of peace and the reduction of the  
excessive armaments now crushing all the  
nations is the ideal for which all Gov-  
ernments ought to strive. The Czar con-  
sidered the present moment favorable for  
the inauguration of a movement looking  
to this end, and invites the powers to take  
part in an international conference as a  
means of thus insuring real and lasting  
peace and terminating the progressive in-  
crease of armament.

The Czar's proposition is likely to pro-  
duce a sensation throughout Europe, and  
coming from such a quarter and with such  
evident sincerity of purpose, it is likely to  
have important effects. No doubt is felt  
that, with Russia taking the lead in such  
a step, Germany, France and the other  
nations will be ready to follow.

The news that Czar Nicholas has start-  
ed the world with a letter advocating an  
international peace movement, with the  
ultimate object of cutting down stand-  
ing armies and putting all civilized na-  
tions on a peace footing, has drawn atten-  
tion to the facts and figures surrounding  
the vast armies maintained by the Euro-  
pean powers and the enormous saving re-  
sulting from a universal treaty of peace.  
All the great powers of Europe have been  
adding to their standing armies year by  
year and the building up of navies has  
never ceased. Russia itself has been  
foremost in maintaining a large army.

### Great Armies the Czar Would Disarm.

	Peace footing.	War footing.
Russia	517,933	2,420,746
France	338,027	3,440,000
Germany	507,423	2,410,300
Great Britain	226,192	711,264
Great Britain, troops in India		388,900
Great Britain, colonial troops		728,033
Austro-Hungary	337,419	1,872,173
Italy	350,000	3,019,310
Turkey	220,000	1,000,000
Bulgaria	35,650	283,800
Roumania		152,500
Servia		157,500
Switzerland	127,793	430,245
Belgium	48,644	220,968
Holland	60,631	185,



# A Dangerous Secret.

By FLORENCE MARYATT.

CHAPTER XI.

"Some one has been taken ill," says Gabrielle, with the quick instinct of her sex.

She proves to be right. As the young couple near the vehicle a portly, pompous-looking Englishman turns to question them, disclosing the body of a portly, pompous-looking Englishwoman lying in a state of unconsciousness upon the carriage seat. The driver, knowing Augustus by sight and being unable to comprehend a word of the stranger's language, had wisely summoned him to his aid.

"Do you know if I can get a doctor in this place?" demands the Englishman, early and without removing his hat. "This lady, my wife, has been taken very ill, and I must get medical advice at once."

"There are several doctors here, monsieur," commences Augustus, politely. "Well, well, well! I don't want several doctors; I want one. One will do if he's worth his salt and can understand English. Can you give me a name and address?"

"Shall we send them to your father?" demands Augustus in French of Gabrielle. "He is the only doctor in Bruges who can speak English."

"Yes, yes," replies the girl eagerly. "Papa will do all he can for the poor lady."

"Are you going to keep me standing here all day?" says the stranger, rudely. He is dark-haired, coarse and rather common-looking, yet there is something in his appearance that strikes Augustus with interest. The interest seems refined, for as the Englishman looks at the young man again, it is with considerable earnestness.

"Dr. de Blois, Numero 10 Rue St. Augustin, is a very skillful practitioner, monsieur, and will do all for the lady that is possible."

The stranger gives the direction to the driver, and nodding carelessly in acknowledgment of the services rendered, is about to enter the vehicle, when a thought suddenly strikes him and he turns round, with his foot upon the carriage step.

"What is your name?" he says, abruptly.

"Augustus Moray, monsieur."

The Englishman descends to earth again.

"Augustus Moray! Who is your father?"

"My father, James Moray, has been dead for a long time, but my mother lives."

"Oh, your mother lives here, does she?"

"Certainly. We have been residents in Bruges for many years past."

"Exactly. I understand all about it. Now look you here, Mr. Augustus Moray, I happen to have known your father, and I should like to speak with you again. I can't stay now, with my wife in this condition, as you may suppose; but I am stopping at the Hotel Belgique, and if you like to come and see me to-morrow afternoon, you can—if not, leave it alone. Good-day to you," and entering the vehicle, the portly Englishman closes the door and drives off, leaving the two young people standing in the middle of the Place staring after him.

"What a curious adventure!" says Augustus at last. "I wonder what the man can possibly want to see me for?"

"It is unaccountable," acquiesces Gabrielle. "And he has forgotten to leave his name, too!—Tiens! but that is droll! For whom will you ask?"

"There will be no difficulty in finding him, Gabrielle. There cannot be any such Englishmen staying at the Hotel Belgique."

"Suppose he should turn out to be a millionaire, and wish to make you his heir?" suggests the girl. "You would forget all that you have just said to me, then, Augustus?"

"Never, my darling! But suppose your papa saves the lady's life, and, in gratitude for his services, the millionaire bestows all his fortune upon him. One event is quite as likely to occur as the other. What would Mademoiselle Gabrielle do Blois have to say to her railway surveyor then, eh?"

"The lady is not ill enough for that," replies Gabrielle, evasively. "She has only fainted from the heat and fatigue; and how the visitors here can go through the excursions they do, standing about churches and picture galleries all day, in the height of summer, always puzzles me. See, Augustus, there is another Englishman in that fiacre. Ah, how droll she is! What a comical figure! Will she strike the poor driver in the face with that huge umbrella?"

"They seem destined to encounter surprises to-day, for as they look toward the person Gabrielle has mentioned, they plainly see the umbrella flourishing in their direction with the evident design of attracting their notice."

"Another millionaire! Now we shall have one apiece!" exclaims Gabrielle, laughing, as the vehicle halts and they walk up to it; but this time it is in very tolerable French that the stranger asks if they can help her to find the address for which she is bound.

"I have just come over by the Ostend boat to visit an old friend in Bruges, and though I have been corresponding with her for years past, I have never been required to put the number of the street in which she resides upon my letters; and this idiot on the coach box doesn't appear to know the lady's name nor anything about her."

"Pardon, madame!" says Augustus, as with all the courtesy of his adopted land, he stands baredheaded before her. "Perhaps he is a stranger to Bruges. Will you favor me with the name of the lady you desire to find?"

"It's not a private house. It's a lodging-house in the Rue Allemande, kept by a Mademoiselle Steivenart."

"Ah, madame, I am fortunate! I can direct you without further trouble. Ma-

And if anything were to come between us, or turn away his love from me, I think that I should die."

Mrs. Hepzibah was not destined to be introduced to Mr. Augustus Moray that evening. The hour for the table d'hôte arrives and passes, and he does not appear.

In fact, she has already retired for the night before the young man comes home. His mother waits at her open door to greet him with a smile upon her face, and he comes with a bright, pleased look to return her caress.

"My darling boy! Where have you been all these long hours?"

"Why? You have not been inconvenienced by my absence, surely?"

"I have, though! My friend Mrs. Horton arrived this afternoon, and I have been so disappointed at not being able to introduce you to her."

Augustus gives a start of recollection and surprise.

"I had forgotten her! Isn't she a curious looking old woman in a black cloak, and a bonnet over her eyes?"

"My dear! wherever did you see her?"

"In a fiacre driving across the Place! She didn't remember the number of the house, and I gave it to her. But I didn't know, of course, that it was Mrs. Horton; only after she had driven away, Gabrielle said—"

He throws his arms round her waist as he speaks, and leads her to the further end of the room.

"There is nothing wrong, dear Augustus, is there?"

"On the contrary, everything is right! Mother, you know that for a long time past I have cared for Gabrielle de Blois."

"And you have proposed to her, and she has accepted you! Oh! I am so glad!" cries Delia, with the truly feminine habit of leaping at a conclusion.

"Well, you are correct so far. Gabrielle has confessed she likes me well enough to take me for a husband, if her father approves of the marriage. But there is the old doctor's consent to be obtained."

"Why didn't you speak to him at once? He is so fond of you, he will put no difficulties in the way, I am sure."

"I don't think he will, and that is why I have been waiting about his house till an hour ago, hoping he might return. But he was called off to visit a patient at Blankenburg this afternoon, and has not yet come home."

"Dear girl! I will try to do my duty by her, and love her dearly for my boy's sake. 'O! this is a very, very happy prospect. It is almost too good to be true.'"

She rises as she speaks, and they pass lovingly together up the stairs. As she dismisses him at her own door, Augustus says to her:

"By the way, I had such an adventure this afternoon as I was walking in the Place with Gabrielle. Some Englishwoman had been taken ill, and the husband appealed to me for the address of a doctor. I gave him that of Dr. de Blois, and then he asked me to go and see him to-morrow at the Hotel Belgique."

"What! the Englishman?"

"Yes; wasn't it funny? I can't imagine why he should wish to see me again."

"To thank you for your politeness, most likely—or to see if he can return it. What was his name?"

"I forgot to ask."

"How will you find him, then?"

"Oh, I cannot mistake him. He is so big and fat and red in the face."

Delia laughs softly at the description. "Well, go to bed now, my darling, and sleep it all up again. Happy dreams to you, my Augustus. Good night."

She accepts his loving farewell with a smile. She little thinks that he has good-night that she will have for many a long day.

(To be continued.)

Notice Before Bombardment.

The Father—That young man who used to call on you and stay so late is in the navy now, I understand?

The Daughter—Yes, papa; and think of it! His boat has been disabled? The last time I saw him he was being towed in.

Well, don't let me see him around here all hours of the night, or you will see him being towed out!—Yonkers Statesman.

Past Sins Rose Up Before Him.

Husband—I dreamed last night that I was single and was courting you again.

Wife—Did you propose in the dream?

Husband—Yes; I proposed before I knew what I was doing, and when I saw what I had done I scared me so that I woke up in a fearful sweat.—New York World.

The Bore of Fame.

Uncle Sam—Well, who is this Billy Scrubbin that I hear you speak so much about? He seems to be something of a hero among you boys.

Little Johnny—Well, don't you know? Why, he's a good fellow in de Tenth Ward that kin wiggle his ears like a horse.—New York World.

A Thoughtless Remark.

"It's remarkable," commented Mr. Meekton's wife, "how many men are anxious to leave home and engage in war."

"Yes," he answered, absently. "Some people never seem to know when they have enough of anything."—Washington Star.

Like the Indestructible Gas Meter.

Kate—They've got just the thing now that we've been wanting. It is an automatic cyclometer.

Belle—You don't mean it?

Kate—Yes. It goes right on scoring miles while you rest.—Boston Transcript.

His Little Scheme.

Soaker—I say, old chap, why in thunder did you bring me into this ice cream parlor—to drink soda water?

Round—The lady at the next table knows me by sight and corresponds with my wife's mother.—New York Evening Journal.

Uses of the Arctic Region.

"Tell what you know about the Arctic region," commanded a St. Louis teacher of a pupil in one of the lower grades.

"It's north of Canada," responded the little miss; "and it's used principally for explorations."—St. Louis Democrat.

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

State's Apples Are in Demand—Pears, Plums and Peaches Will Be Abundant—Expect a Large Fortune—Fire-bug at Negaunee.

Michigan's Apple Crop Small.

Although the crop of Michigan winter apples is not to be a large one nor in the best of condition, it will be in excess of that of any other State east of the Rocky Mountains, and is already in exceedingly brisk demand in the market. Buyers are already in the field for winter apples and drying stock, many evaporators having been erected. The early fall fruit commands 30 to 50 cents a bushel. Extensive correspondence throughout the southern one-third of the lower peninsula and region embracing Oceana, Grand Traverse and neighboring counties shows that the crop will carry from 10 per cent of winter fruit in some counties to as high as 75 per cent in others. This percentage holds nearly the same as to autumn fruit. The reports state that comparatively little damage is noticeable from the Codlin moth, but there is an abundance of scab. The crop of pears will be full and of excellent quality. Plums will be in abundance, and so will peaches, although the percentage of the crop of the latter fruit will on the whole in this State scarcely exceed 50 per cent. Grapes will be a very full crop.

May Be Heirs to Big Fortune.

The McArron family of Port Huron believe they are the heirs to a \$75,000 estate left by a miserly bachelor, who died in New York State two months ago. The deceased was supposed to have been destitute, but it afterwards developed that he left property and securities to the value of \$75,000. The late Owen McArron had a brother named Joseph, of whom no tidings had been received in years, and the dead miser was of the same name.

Negaunee Has a Fire-Bug.

At Negaunee, an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn a vacant building in the heart of the business portion of the city. The fire was discovered early and the plan was frustrated. Negaunee has a firebug. Three barns have been started within a week. Shavings and kerosene were found in each instance.

Father and Son Drown Together.

Dr. I. P. Fryer and son Terrie were drowned in Kuron river at Ypsilanti. The boy was taken with cramps while swimming, and in endeavoring to save him the father also was drowned. Dr. Fryer's body was found soon after, but that of the boy has not yet been discovered.

Kalamazoo Merchants Burned Out.

At Kalamazoo, the Gale block, owned by J. L. Sebring, burned. It was occupied by C. Levy, groceries; Wholer & Pitkin, plumbers; I. Silverman, dry goods; William F. Mallo, saloon; P. Koehnman, furniture, and Bellenger Brothers, barber shop. Loss, \$20,000.

State News in Brief.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Henry H. Holt is dead at Muskegon.

The Arenac County fair is to be held Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1.

The Bloomingdale Milling Company's mills burned. Loss of \$11,000.

Oscoda County, which has had local option for two years, voted to go "wet."

Kalamazoo may tax bicycles \$1 per year, and use the money to build paths.

The buildings on the farm of Wade McCormick of Northfield burned. Loss, \$4,000.

Frank Scott, colored, fell between two freight cars at Battle Creek and was badly injured.

The estate of the late ex-Congressman John W. Moon of Muskegon foots up \$239,525.74.

Charles Chapin, aged 70, of Jackson, committed suicide by taking a dose of paris green.

The Catholic Church at Standish was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of \$400.

R. Taylor, a well-known resident of Leonidas, dropped dead of apoplexy in the road near his home.

Clint Santos of Battle Creek was caught by cramps while swimming at St. Mary's lake and was drowned.

The egg packing warehouse of J. W. Blackwell at Bad Axe was destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy.

Mrs. Charles Bauman of Mt. Clemens took a dose of poison with suicidal intent. A stomach pump saved her life.

Charles Lewis, a prominent resident of Dimondale, took a dose of paris green by mistake and had a narrow escape for his life.

The Gould warehouse at Chesaning burned. A large quantity of hay and two freight cars were also destroyed. Loss, \$4,000.

The Business Men's Association of West Bay City has decided to assist the construction of the proposed electric road to Flint.

During a heavy thunder storm William Mackin, a farmer residing near Au Gres, was struck by a bolt of lightning. He will recover.

Alexina F. Griffith of Indiana has been appointed kindergarten teacher at the Mt. Pleasant Indian school, at a salary of \$600 per annum.

Fred H. Parker of Hastings was badly burned by an acetylene gas plant exploding while he was charging the generator. He will recover, but the plant will be moved out.

Robert Hawthorne, a farmer living near Big Beaver, while driving home from Royal Oak, was thrown from his wagon by his team running away. His collar bone was broken and he was otherwise injured.

Four shots from a 32-caliber gun, fired in quick succession, struck within a few feet of Mrs. John S. Bennett, who was sitting on her back porch at Lansing, and it is believed the shots were fired by design. The shooter has not been discovered.

George Ulmer, living six miles north of St. Louis, killed the largest wildcat ever brought to that city on his farm. It measured four and one-half feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. The body was over three feet long. It is the third wildcat killed in that vicinity this summer.

Will Coffin of Carthage, Ind., was killed by an electric car at Benton Harbor.

A number of eagles have recently been seen in Oakland County at various points.

The Bay View trustees will fence in the grounds next year and change admission.

Diphtheria has broken out again at Maple Ridge and several deaths are reported.

J. R. Perkins was seriously injured by the bursting of an emery wheel in his mill at Corey.

Two Italian miners were blown to pieces by an explosion of dynamite at the Crystal Falls mine.

The G. A. R. park at Fremont will be dedicated during a reunion to be held there Sept. 12 to 17.

James Turfus, employed in Norms' mill at Standish, was probably fatally injured. A log rolled over him.

Scott Haywood of Fenton, writes home from the Klondike that he is on his way out with \$45,000 in gold.

The Macomb County German Lutherans held their annual picnic at Utica. Six thousand persons attended.

Matthew J. Ryan of Morrice was seriously burned by an explosion of gasoline. It is thought he will recover.

Farmers around Galesburg, despairing of using corn as a grain crop this year, are already cutting it for fodder.

At Charlotte, the 5-year-old daughter of Levi Bartholomew stepped on a rusty nail. The child died in terrible agony.

Martin Metzger of Beaver Falls, Pa., committed suicide by hanging himself in his room in a Mt. Clemens boarding house.

Mrs. Chauncey Stevens of Clio was severely injured in a runaway. Her leg was broken and she received internal injuries.

John Whitford and wife of Bannister were severely injured in a runaway. His wife will probably die, but Whitford will recover.

E. G. Cole is the new president of the Sunday School Association of Arenac County. The next meeting will be held at Omer.

Rev. F. W. Warren of Inlay City ran a shingle nail through his foot recently. It was not rusty, and no serious effects are anticipated.

A girl named Hurd, living near Mecosta, lost her foot through the accidental discharge of a gun which a relative had left under a bed.

Ernest Axford, a 6-year-old boy of Walled Lake, fell under a moving train while trying to jump aboard and had both legs crushed.

At Jackson, Charles Chapin, aged 70, committed suicide by taking paris green. Mrs. H. W. Bowring died from morphine self-administered.

Rev. John F. Reitzel of Chicago has been called as pastor of the People's Church in Kalamazoo, to succeed Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, resigned.

A. M. Hogue, treasurer of Sodus township, and also of the Berrien County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, says he has been robbed of \$125 in gold and \$50 in silver.

Willie Kelley, the 10-year-old son of General Manager Kelley of the Pennsylvania Iron Co.'s mines in the upper peninsula, was instantly killed in a runaway at Vulcan.

Oscar Beebe fell from a ladder at Battle Creek while carrying up a load of tile. He was internally injured, sustained a concussion of the spine and will probably not recover.

William Stewart, living near Orionville, was convicted of stealing a shotgun from a neighbor and fined \$40, with the alternative of ninety days in the Detroit house of correction.

Frank Adenaw, aged 47, of Traverse City, took laudanum and slashed his wrists and one ankle with a razor in an attempt to kill himself, but a doctor pulled him through all right.

A gang of tramps persisted in riding on a local Michigan Central freight. They were put off several times and finally uncoupled the train in two or three places. Sheriff Hall of Charlotte, with some deputies, was called, and with the aid of the trainmen, the tramps were finally arrested. One of them was slightly wounded.

Two hundred delegates attended the Prohibition State convention at Lansing. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Noah W. Cheever, Ann Arbor; Lieutenant Governor, N. Norton Clark, Williamston; Secretary of State, John Sweet, Oaxosco; State Treasurer, Robert King, Lapeer; Auditor General, Henry Andrews, Edwardsburg; Land Commissioner, Jacob Van Zollenberg, Pottery; Attorney General, Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David S. Warner, Spring Arbor; Member State Board of Education, Delavan B. Reed, Hillsdale.

Twelve persons were more or less seriously injured in a collision on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway at Port Huron. The collision was between the Almont train and train No. 609 of the Saginaw division. The former was loaded with circus excursionists. Four cars of the Almont train were overturned and almost telescoped. The engine of the other train was derailed. When the trains came together a frightful panic ensued, the 200 or more passengers in the overturned cars screaming and struggling to extricate themselves. In the excitement many women were trampled under foot and innumerable slight injuries inflicted.

M. T. Curtis of Battle Creek, grand keeper of records and seal of the Michigan Knights of Pythias, has ascertained the number of officers that the Uniformed Rank of the order has furnished to the volunteer force of the State. So far the record stands: One colonel, 3 lieutenants, 16 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 3 second lieutenants, 2 first sergeants, 2 second sergeants, 6 first corporals, 2 second corporals, 3 seamen, 1 drum major, 1 regimental quartermaster, 1 engineer, 5 quartermaster sergeants, 2 quartermasters, 1 orderly, 2 company clerks, 1 major surgeon, 1 chaplain, 1 ordnance sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 pharmacists, 2 assistant surgeons, 2 musicians.

George Whitney, an ex-convict and a skillful safe blower, was arrested at the muzzle of a revolver by detectives of the central station in Chicago. He is charged with having participated in the robbery of the bank of Richland.

State Insurance Commissioner Campbell has issued a circular letter reminding mutual insurance companies of all kinds that under the State law written notice must be served on each member of all meetings. This has not been done in one or two instances lately. He also ordered the Equitable Benefit Association of Kalamazoo to call a meeting as prescribed.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for September 11.

Golden Text.—"They also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way."—Isa. 28: 7.

This week's lesson, the subject of which is Sinful Indulgence, is found in Amos 8: 1-8. In this lesson we have the earliest of the prophets who wrote their sermons (the earliest whose date is certain; some writers suppose Joel to have written a few years before Amos, but on somewhat uncertain evidence). The date is the reign of Jeroboam II, usually called Jeroboam to distinguish him from the first king of the northern kingdom, which is about 781-741 B. C. When this king came to the throne of Samaria, the power of Syria, so menacing for a century, had been crushed, first by the Assyrian power, and then by the three victories of Joash, Jeroboam's father. For a few years the Assyrian monarchs, though maintaining their control over Syria, found too much to do at home to trouble Israel much; so that during the earlier part of the reign of Jeroboam II, there was nothing to prevent rapid and great expansion of the long harassed kingdom of Israel. That was precisely what happened. Jeroboam "restored the border of Israel from the entering in of Hamath unto the sea of the Arabah"—that is, the whole region from north to south is on the Orontes, far north of Damascus. It is also said that he recovered Damascus and Hamath. (2 Kings 14: 28). From the brief notice of Jeroboam's reign in the Book of Kings we should gain little idea of its importance; should hardly imagine, in fact, that it was the most brilliant period of Israel's history, when material prosperity was at its height. Such, however, is amply proved to be the fact by the writings of Amos and Hosea; and these books also show with fearful vividness the utter moral corruption that accompanied the material prosperity. Hosea wrote a few years later than Amos, and things had grown worse; the doom seemed nearer, and was nearer; for remember that within a generation of the zenith of Israel's glory, Samaria was destroyed by the Assyrians and the nation taken captive (721 B. C.).

Explanatory.

In teaching this lesson to many classes it will be well to give a general idea of the Book of Amos. Hence the teacher must read the book and learn its main features; that is, the subject of each chapter, and the general trend of the book; certain punishment awaiting Israel and the surrounding nations for their sins. Many pupils will be interested to observe, for the first time, the remarkable symmetry or repetition in chapters 1 and 2. By using the revised version, which separates these chapters into paragraphs, this will be plain. They are, in the Hebrew, in a definite rhythmic form, which is rather poetry than prose. Notice also the striking manner in which the prophet swings around the map—Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, Edom, Ammon, Moab, Judah, and finally, Israel. Notice, also, what seem to be the chief sins of Israel: oppression of the poor, licentiousness, iniquity of the priesthood, wasteful luxury. Abundant references can be found for these.

The lesson itself gives a picture of the luxury of the nobles in the capital, Samaria, with a passing reference to Judah ("them that are at ease in Zion").

Calneh—Hamath—Gath: great cities that have suffered disaster, as Samaria will in the near future. Calneh is probably the Babylonian city, Hamath is north of Damascus, Gath in the Philistine plain southwest of Jerusalem.

"I abhor the excellency of Jacob"; that is, rather, the pride, the vain show, the pretense of the descendants of Jacob—who are no true followers of his.

Teaching Hints.

Try to give the class, if nothing else, at least a vivid picture of the appearance of Amos at Bethel and the consternation which his presence caused, together with the prophet's fearless reply (7: 10-17). This is the most picturesque and suggestive passage in the book. It shows the prophet's mission and his method of carrying it out. Probably Amos, appearing at Bethel one of the two principal sanctuaries established by Jeroboam II, gathered about him a group of listeners and began to denounce with eloquence and vehemence the iniquities of the priests, the sins of the people, and to threaten coming punishment. This caused trouble at once, with the result here described.

Make clear the source of the terrible moral degeneracy of Israel; they had forgotten Jehovah and the rights of the individual. Hosea's pictures are even more somber and awful than those of Amos. While no tendencies in our modern American life can be called anywhere near so hopeless and menacing as the conditions at Samaria in 750, there are causes for serious reflection, even for alarm.

One important difference between the biblical story and the present condition is to be noticed: About all that Amos could do was to warn, threaten and entreat; Hosea has a tenderer tone, and pleads with the people to return to Jehovah, holding out the promise of forgiveness to such as do return. But it was a desperate hope, as the sequel proved. Our prophets to-day may do something besides mourn and warn. They may and do work actively against evils which are not yet beyond reformation. We are not to be pessimistic reformers, for such men accomplish little. Our spirit is to be rather that of Ezekiel, who in the midst of discouraging conditions was able to hold fast his vision of the future glory of the people that kept his heart singing and his face bright.

Next Lesson—"Captivity of the Ten Tribes."—2 Kings 17: 9-18.

Prayer.

Any unpurged mind will conceive of the Scriptural idea of prayer as that of one of the most downright, sturdy realities in the universe. Right in the heart of God's plan of government it is lodged as a power. Into all the intricacies of divine working and the mysteries of divine decree. In the mind of God, we may be assured, the conception of prayer is no fiction, whatever man may think of it. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."—Austin Phelps.







## Local Brevities

A number of Elks from this place attended the festivities at Jackson Monday.

Bachman's apple evaporator started up last week.

Glasier & Stimson have put down a new floor in their store building.

Quite a number of Chelseaites attended the Labor Day exercises in Detroit Monday.

The farmers' picnic at Whitmore Lake Saturday was not very largely attended.

The farmer's picnic at Whitmore Lake Sunday drew quite a number from the vicinity.

Rev. J. L. Nickerson will not be absent Monday as expected, but will occupy his own pulpit.

Miss Lucy Leach has received the representative appointment to the Normal. She leaves to-day.

A bicycle belonging to Adolf Coib who was working for John Jost of Lima, was stolen one day last week.

Blanchard & McGee of Coldwater have taken possession of the 19th.

Mrs. L. A. Stephens commences next Monday her third year as teacher in the school in district No. 5, Lyndon.

It is reported that Judge Harriman will be the democratic nominee for representative in the state legislature.

A band of strolling musicians was in town Friday. In the evening they furnished the music for a dance in Foresters' hall.

Mary Stofer has the thanks of the standard force for a basket of the finest apples that have come to town in a long time.

The weather of the past days has caused the coal dealers to wear a smile at almost meets on the back of their coats.

There was but a small audience present at the presentation of "Heart of a Hero" at the opera house, Monday evening.

Any one wishing a copy of the reports of the various farmers' institutes held last winter, can get it by calling at The Standard office.

At the Congregational church next Monday evening, there will be a missionary rally. Addresses will be given by student volunteers from Ann Arbor.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson has received a call from the official board of Alpena to become their pastor next year. He has not yet consented to accept it.

The marriage of Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Messner, to Mr. Fred Wellhoff, will take place this evening at the residence of the bride's parents.

One of the stores in the new Staffan block is being fitted up for Trim, McCombs & Harper, who will move their goods as soon as the work is completed.

The Woman's Guild of the Congregational church will give a social at the home of Mrs. D. C. McLaren Wednesday afternoon, September 14. A very cordial invitation is extended to all.

Geo. H. Kempf has returned from the west where he has been purchasing goods for the new furnishing store that Mr. Kempf and J. E. McKune are soon to open in the Hatch & Durand block.

The Eisenbarth-Vernole Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., will give an entertainment in Chelsea, Wednesday, September 14. This exhibition will be under canvas. The play is given in all its original entirety.

As an inducement to some who are not subscribers, we will send The Standard from this date until January 1, 1899, for 25 cents. Send in your quarter and get a Chelsea paper for Chelsea people.

Conrad Lehman, who was in Cuba with the Thirty-fourth Michigan, was brought to Ann Arbor last Friday. He had been having a tussle with typhoid fever, and lost fifty-five pounds in weight.

The republican representative convention, for the purpose of nominating a state representative from the first district of Washtenaw county has been called for September 14, the same date as the county convention.

The following Chelsea young people were granted certificates at the recent teacher's examination at Ann Arbor: Second grade—Marie Bacon, Anna Bissel, Nellie G. Congdon, Claribel Hemens, Edgar Reed, Marie Schallie. Third grade—Wm. H. Burkhardt, Beatrice Bacon, L. Duritt Hoppe, A. James Kellam, Lillian Gerard, Lottie Wackenberg, Esther Reade, Edna Reade.

The Spare Minute Reading Circle will hold its annual business meeting at the home of Mrs. H. H. Avery, Monday evening, September 12. A full attendance is requested, as important business is to come before the meeting.

Our compositor had a bad cold in his head last week, and made The Standard say "trading" when it should have said "training" children. In the item about Rev. Wilkinson's sermon at the Baptist church the Sunday evening before.

The attention of township treasurers is called to the fact that they will soon need to be ordering their tax receipts. Those printed in The Standard job department are the largest and neatest that are furnished anywhere. Send your orders to The Standard.

When are the streets to be put in decent shape again? It seems as though something might be done. If no other way can be found to settle the mountains that were left when filling up the trenches, why not get out the fire hose and turn the water loose on them?

Two carloads of soldier boys returning from Cuba passed through this place Monday. They were a gaunt and tired looking lot of boys; but were happy in the prospect of soon meeting loved ones. They said that it seemed like Paradise to get back home once more.

The following young ladies from this vicinity left Wednesday for Adrian, where they will attend St. Joseph's academy: the Misses Nellie Welsh, Stella Conlan, Edith Foster, Alice Savage, Mamie McKernan, Annie McKune, Winnie Cassidy, Rose Murry, Ella Wade and Rose Zukke.

Louis Burg rose early Monday morning and left the house for a short time; while he was away some one entered and when they departed they took a pair of Mr. Burg's trousers that were hanging conveniently near. There was a small amount of money in the pockets. Nothing else was taken.

An exchange says farmers in Michigan will probably look after their winter apple crop this year more carefully than usual, for the supply of this fruit is very limited, and prices are going to be high enough to make this crop pay better for the work expended upon it than cereals and other products.

The following gentlemen comprise the members of the republican executive committee for Washtenaw county: W. W. Wedemeyer, E. F. Johnson, P. J. Lehman, Wm. Judson, Ann Arbor; R. C. Campbell, Pittsfield; A. W. Wilkinson, Chelsea; Grove M. Rouse, Saline; Frank Savary, Ypsilanti; Bert Kenny, Webster.

Michigan railroads are very much encouraged over the crop prospects of the state. In the past 10 years there has not been as good outlook for heavy crops as at present. It is estimated that the wheat crop of the state will be over 30,000,000. The best features of the year's outlook is the abundance of all kinds of fruit.

Anyone who has pioneer relics in the way of old candlesticks, chairs, bureaus or anything of a similar nature, and is willing to give or loan them for the log cabin on the fair grounds, will confer a favor by sending word to Mrs. F. E. Mills, Washington street, Ann Arbor, or Mrs. Florence Babbitt of Ypsilanti. The log cabin is a great curiosity and it is desirable to have it fitted up as nearly like the homes of the pioneers as possible.

The Detroit Journal celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of its birth last Thursday by issuing a twenty four page paper, and an art supplement, a panoramic view of the river front of Detroit. The Journal can well be proud of its effort in this splendid number. The Journal is always in the lead. It gives all of the news, and gives it in readable shape. Its illustrations are the finest that appear in any daily paper in the country.

The market continues to decline. Wheat now brings 55 cents for red and 55 cents for white. Rye 39 cents. Oats 20 cents. Barley 80 cents per hundred. Beans 75 cents. Clover seed \$3. Peaches 35 to 75 cents according to quality. Pears 25 cents. Fall apples 10 cents at the evaporators. Potatoes 35 cents. Butter 12 cents. Eggs 10 cents. Receipts have dropped off now partly because of seedling and partly because of the drop in price. It would be well if farmers could hold their wheat back for a while until it is needed more. Receipts so far have exceeded the demand.

Major Vaughan recently called upon President McKinley at the White House. Among other things Dr. Vaughan assured the president there were plenty of medical supplies on the ships, but they were not landed. "Yet," said he, "I give it as my opinion as a medical man that if the army had sat down there at Siboney and waited until all the supplies were ashore, more men would have been lost than was the case through the plan followed of rushing the army to the front. Those soldiers were in fine fettle when they landed. If we had waited, we should have had a sick army instead of a well one to make the capture with and might have failed."

FOR SALE—House and three lots. Inquire of Thomas Cassidy. 31

## Personal Mention

W. H. Quin is in Dexter this week.

H. H. Feen is spending this week here.

Eric Zincke is visiting in Cleveland; O. Harvey Spiegelberg is visiting at Cleveland.

Frank Taylor is visiting relatives in Omaha.

Fred Mensing is spending this week at Toledo.

Miss Clara Snyder spent Saturday at Detroit.

C. W. Maroney was in Ann Arbor Tuesday.

Charles Miller visited Clinton friends last week.

Miss Edith Noyes left for Chicago yesterday.

Miss Anna Conaty is spending the week at Detroit.

Chauncey Freeman spent last week at Manchester.

W. B. Warner spent the first of the week in Detroit.

Dr. L. D. Zincke has decided to locate at Collinwood, O.

Mrs. J. W. Schenk spent the first of the week in Detroit.

Albert Hindelang is spending some time at Battle Creek.

H. M. Branch of New York is the guest of J. L. Gilbert.

Miss Nettie Hoover of Ypsilanti spent Sunday at this place.

Augustus Steger spent Monday with his parents at this place.

Miss Belle O'Donnell of Detroit is the guest of Miss Kate Staffan.

Miss Mattie Spiegelberg is visiting relatives at Toledo this week.

Miss Lottie Kendall was the guest of Mrs. R. A. Snyder last week.

Samuel Davis of Detroit was the guest of Mrs. J. C. Taylor last week.

Miss Lucy Leach was a visitor at Grass Lake and Waterloo last week.

Mrs. W. Palmer of Jackson spent Sunday with Miss Lillian Hawley.

Miss Pellet of Detroit is the guest of Miss Agnes McKune this week.

Hartwell Nowell of Ann Arbor was the guest of Miss Bertha Barth Tuesday.

Miss Mattie Churchill of Buffalo was the guest of Miss Mattie Stimson Sunday.

Miss Ida Kensch entertained the Misses Margaret and Anna Neckel this week.

George Harper has been traveling in northern Michigan.

Miss Lizzie Considine of Detroit was the guest of Rev. W. P. Considine this week.

O. B. Taylor of Detroit was the guest of his father, James Taylor, the first of the week.

Miss Grace Otis of Ann Arbor was the guest of Mrs. R. A. Snyder the first of the week.

Wm. Morley of Port Stanley Ont. was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Turnbull last Sunday.

Miss McGuinness of Chicago is visiting Mrs. John Clark and other relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Quish of Dexter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McGuinness Sunday.

Miss Margaret Nickerson returned home Monday evening from her summer work in Kingsville, Ontario.

Miss Edith Drury who has been spending the summer at Clear Lake, Ind., and Chicago, has returned home.

Miss May O'Ryan sails for Dublin, Ireland, next week, where she will pursue a three years course of study.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holmes were Grass Lake visitors Sunday.

Ralph Holmes and Lloyd Gifford returned Sunday morning from a ten day's bicycle tour through the eastern part of the state.

Mrs. Helen Tyle, Mrs. Gertrude Tyle and daughter, and Miss Memie Tyle of Wilmington, Del., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McMillan the past two weeks.

A. N. Morton is in Cincinnati and Knoxville this week attending the national encampment of the G. A. R., and visiting places with which he was connected during the war of the rebellion.

The carnival of arts and sports to be held in Jackson September 20 to 23, inclusive, will afford more amusement for the small amount invested in railroad fare than anything ever seen in Central Michigan. It has been gotten up, on an entirely new and novel design, and each day will be filled with entertaining and amusing specialties. Among the pleasing features will be a flower parade, business men's parade, parade of civic societies, bicycle parade and many others. There will be tight-rope walking, acrobatic feats, races and sports of all kinds on Main and Cortland streets, and best of everything will be free.

Wanted—To rent a house. Apply to Merchant's bakery.

## CLEAN, PURE, WHOLESOME

FOOD, WEIGHED RIGHT and PRICED RIGHT brings people to this store and makes a steady customer of him who buys to try the value of our goods. Capacity to satisfy is our strength; satisfy in quantity and in price we are determined to do.

### WE OFFER

Genuine Jersey sweet potatoes 8 lbs. for 25c  
Genuine Spanish onions 5c per lb  
Grapes, Oranges, Peaches, Bananas, Plumes, all first-class fruit sound and fresh.  
Clear back salt pork, fancy 7c lb  
Fancy pig pork for boiled dinners. You must see it to know how nice it is  
New white clover honey 13c lb  
Good honey 10c lb  
3 lb cans extracted honey 7c can  
Fancy leaf lard 8c lb  
Good pure lard 7c lb  
We still cut the best cheese, and our coffees touch the spot.  
We are desirous of your patronage; we expect to win it by selling the best goods at the lowest price.

## FREEMAN'S



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.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

We are now showing our fall line of new woollens and novelties, for Suits, Overcoats and Trousers.

We have the finest line in Washtenaw county to select from.

J. GEO. WEBSTER,  
THE LEADING TAILOR.

Remember we make two-legged Pants.

We Advertise What we Have.  
We Sell what We Advertise.

## The Strong Features

That make business hum at this store in every department are the wonderfully low prices we make on high grade goods. The school boy or girl receives the same courteous service as the older person. Everything that you find in our store is bright, new, inviting and up-to-date, and one visit to any one of the many departments, here will make you wish you had come sooner.

## NEW DRESS GOODS.

We have purchased for our fall trade the finest line of high grade Dress Goods ever shown in western Washtenaw county. Our purchase include the choicest fabrics and weaves to be found in the markets of America and Europe. We have the goods, and we know that with our facilities for buying in large quantities that we are able to make the retail prices at about the price small dealers have to pay for their goods. Our stock of handsome Fall Dress Goods consist of mohair, crepons, black figured lustrés, black and colored serges, black and colored henriettas, chevots, black brocaded cords, coats, broadcloths, the latest novelties in Jacquard weaves, poplins in all the latest changeable colors, silks, satins, suitings, latest silk novelties for waists, outings, percales, gingham and prints.

New Jackets and Capes.

NEW FUR COLLARATTES.

New Clothing, Suits and Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Curtains, Draperies and Shades.

## SPECIAL OFFERS

For Saturday of this week we have placed on sale line of best quality standard prints at - - - **41-2c**

**6c** Fruit-of-the-Loom or Lonsdale Bleached Cottons at - **6c**

Watch for price list next week.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

## WE LEAD

OTHERS TRY TO FOLLOW.

We are not the New York or the Chicago Bakery, but we are the old Reliable Chelsea Bakery. Our prices today are  
1 loaf 5 cents.  
2 loaves 9 cents.  
3 loaves 12 cents.  
The Dewey loaf 8 cents.  
Rye bread 3 cents per loaf.

Leave your orders for flour and feed at the Bakery.

Cash for Eggs at THE BAKERY.

ARCHIE MERCHANT.

## 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.



# DYING OF NEGLECT

Returned Heroes Tell Pitiful Stories of Privation.

## TEN STARVE ON SHIP

Hard-Tack and Army Rations Given Sick Soldiers on the Yucatan.

Transport Brings to Montauk from Cuba 400 Sick Regulars and Evidence of Somebody's Mismanagement—Suffering of the Volunteers Due to Red Tape—Thousands Ill at Camp Thomas and Fever Is Claiming More Victims Daily.

Washington correspondence.

Facts of the most sickening character continue to flow in upon horrified people in reference to the number and condition of the soldiers in the various camp hospitals throughout the country. It is impossible to deal with the subject in detail, so widespread is the evil and voluminous the story of suffering and horror. It is remarkable that some of the most horrible of these details should come from the camps situated in the heart of the States.

From the following table a faint idea may be had of the extent of sickness and suffering among the soldiers. The tabulation is by no means complete and cannot be made so until compiled from army records, but is made up generally from the reports received from the camp hospitals. Thousands of whom no record now exists, or ever will exist, have gone to their homes on furloughs and are being cared for there. Hundreds of others are arriving almost hourly in the hospitals and camps of the North from Cuba and Southern camps. Following is a partial list:

Sick in Various Camps.	
Santiago	557
Philippines (estimated)	500
Porto Rico	323
Boston	415
Massachusetts	342
New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine towns	231
Camp Wikoff	1,355
Duane Line camp	318
Fort Meyer Hospital	339
Washington barracks	283
Camp Meade	293
St. Louis	174
New York City hospitals	138
Camp Miles, Lexington	27
Chickamauga	2,500
Jacksonville	100
Fernandina	125
Tampa	40
Camp Alger	100
Huntsville	100
San Francisco	40
Fort Sheridan	40
Total	6,052

One of the worst pest-holes seems to be at Camp Thomas, on the site of the old battlefield of Chickamauga, which was chosen as the site of a camp of instruction early in the war on account of its supposed sanitary advantages. Here the number of sick in hospital and outside, is estimated at nearly 2,500, while nearly as many have been sent home to hospitals or their friends. Camp Wikoff is filling up daily with accessions from the troops returning from Santiago or Gen. Miles' army in Porto Rico. Loud complaints are made of the food of nurses and hospital food, and yet it is not many weeks since some of the officials of the medical department were protesting against the employment of Red Cross nurses, although they have shown themselves most efficient both at the front among the wounded men and in the fever hospitals.

The tales of horror which have been related by soldiers arriving on fast ships in weeks past were repeated Sunday, when the Yucatan got to the great Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and began to discharge the troops who came from Santiago. She had on board six companies of the Seventh regular infantry. The shocking condition of the men and the appalling scenes through which they passed can be imagined from the fact that seven men were starved to death on the passage, and three more died while in the harbor before they could be landed, because the ship left Santiago without proper food or supplies for the sick or anything else but the regular army rations, salt horse, sawdust and shingles, as the soldiers call the corn beef, salted pork and hardtack, which the sick were unable to eat.

When the Eighth Ohio landed from the Mohawk Sunday, 290 were reported sick and were carried in ambulances to the hospital, but it was soon discovered that 170 of them were only suffering for food, and as soon as they had drunk glass of milk or two and had something to eat some of them began to get better. They were able to go to their camp. If the vessel had been delayed three or four days more the Eighth Ohio would have lost 100 men from starvation for many of them had been ill with fever and their stomachs rejected the only food that was provided for them.

Before Secretary Alger left Camp Wikoff he ordered the surgeon general to send immediately twenty-four physicians and eighty more nurses to assist and relieve the devoted women serving as volunteers, who have been working night and day, week after week, until their strength is exhausted. Some of the Red Cross nurses have not had their clothes off for ten days, and there are no accommodations for them to rest and refresh themselves.

The regulars who have returned from Santiago are in excellent condition compared with the volunteers. This is particularly true of the negro troops. They seem as strong and hearty as they were when they left Cuba, although they have endured the same hardships and have eaten the same rations. This is accounted for by the ability of the negro race to endure hot weather and to resist miasmatic poisons.

It is noticeable that the regular soldier knows how to live in camp and how to take care of himself on the march much better than the volunteer. He is hardened to hardships and exposure. He is accustomed to his rations, while the great majority of the volunteers have been fed all their lives upon a different diet. The experience of the regular has taught him to take care of his health and to make himself comfortable by little tricks that the volunteer knows nothing about. This difference is very noticeable in making camps. Regulars camp quickly and take advantage of every opportunity to rest.

## MEMBERS OF THE PARIS PEACE COMMISSION.



### ALGER IS INDIGNANT.

Says Conditions of Military Camps Have Been Grossly Misrepresented.

Secretary Alger is indignant at the wanton misrepresentations of the conditions at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and at the indiscriminate charges made against the department by people who take no pains to investigate. To a Washington correspondent he said that the talk of Secretary Sherman is an example of reckless assertion without investigation. For Mr. Sherman spent a week at Annapolis, only a dozen miles from Montauk, without going near it, but he returns to Washington talking about the horrors of the camps and the necessity for investigation and impeachment. Secretary Alger says that the loss of life in battle and from disease is much less than was estimated by the most conservative authorities, when the army was sent into an enemy's country, and to a place about which little was known, except that it was regarded as one of the most unhealthy spots in the West Indies. This army was brought home as soon as it could be.

Montauk Point was selected as a detention camp for recuperation. It could easily be isolated and safely quarantined. Secretary Alger says that the camp, having been established for this purpose, will of course be abandoned when all the Santiago troops are able to leave and be mustered out of the service. But the report that it will be abandoned because of its unhealthy conditions is false, for the camp is in a very healthy location, and men who come from the transports sick with fever and go into the hospital are discharged in a few days in comparatively good health. All the sickness at Montauk is brought there from Santiago, and Secretary Alger says it would be as reasonable to call the finest hospital in the land unhealthy because all its inmates are invalids.

### BOMBARDED WITH KISSES.

Admiral Schley Retreats Under a Feminine Volley.

When Admiral Schley visited the Navy Department the other day he expected to shake hands with his old friends and knew that he would be warmly congratulated, but it is doubtful if he was prepared for anything like the demonstration that took place. Brave Lieut. Pearson Hobson was kissed by a St. Louis girl at Long Branch, but Schley, the old hero of Santiago, who never lost his nerve when Corveta's men were pouring volley after volley into the fleet, found himself cornered, fairly bottled up in one of the corridors of the department by a regiment of fair women clerks. He withstood the bombardment of kisses for something like five minutes, and now and then found time to shake the hand of an old hero like himself here and there. And then he did something he never did before—retreated under fire. The kisses were too much for him, and he found cover in Captain Crowninshield's office, where he met a number of army and navy officers, who were gathered there to pay their respects.

### CUBANS WILL DISBAND.

Are Becoming Less Hostile to the American Army.

Gen. Castillo of the Cuban army, at the invitation of Gen. Lawton, had an interview with the American commander regarding the disbandment of the Cuban forces in the Santiago province. Gen. Castillo expressed the opinion that the disbandment of the Cubans could be effected without trouble. He said that the hostility of the Cubans growing out of the refusal of the Americans to permit the joint military occupation of the conquered territory, with the Cuban flag floating over the palace beside the Stars and Stripes, was disappearing, and, under the advice of cool heads, their scheme of making an armed demand for their alleged rights had been abandoned.

### LIPTON AIDS THE SOLDIERS.

Contributes \$10,000 for Relief of Sick and Wounded.

Sir Thomas Lipton, challenger for America's cup, and well known philanthropist, has contributed \$10,000 for relieving the sick and wounded American soldiers. When Sir Thomas was in New York in June he expressed great solicitude for the sick American soldiers and sailors in Cuba. At that time he remarked that he would be glad to assist them in any way. The \$10,000 demonstrates his feeling toward the Americans.

### BLAME THE OFFICERS.

War Department Chiefs Deny the Charges of Mismanagement.

The bureau chiefs of the War Department who are charged with incompetence or neglect in failing to provide the army with necessary comforts and proper medical attention are charging that the crusade against them is wholly without foundation, and that the newspapers are engaged in wholesale lying about them and about the condition of the men. They insist that matters are nowhere near as bad as stated, and that the privations complained of are the unavoidable incidents of every war. Quartermaster General Ludington deposes that the men had all the clothing they wanted and the right kind of clothing and a superabundance of blankets and tents. Commissary General Egan declares that the soldiers had more food than they could possibly use, and that if it was not always available the fault was in every instance due to the failure of the men themselves to take it. He insists that he should not be held accountable for the ignorance of the officers in not knowing how to get what was coming to them and their men. Surgeon General Sternberg proclaims sturdily that he bought medicines enough for everybody and that if they did not get where they were needed it was not his fault. Secretary Alger and all his bureau chiefs say that no complaints of inadequate provision for comfort or health were made officially, and the Secretary adds that he did not know of existing lamentable conditions until his attention was called to the facts by the newspapers.

### WHO STARVED THE TROOPS?

Congressman Wants to Know Who Is to Blame.

The terrible condition of the sick and wounded soldiers at the several camps scattered throughout the country has aroused the greatest indignation among the members of Congress. "I wish Congress were in session now," said a member the other day. "We would soon appoint a committee to fix the blame. It is an outrage that soldiers should starve when the people pay millions of dollars to take care of them properly. Army contractors get rich, while soldiers die. We want to know and must know who starved the soldiers and neglected them when sick."

### THOUSANDS ARE SICK.

Appalling Distress at Guantanamo and Vicinity.

Col. Ray telegraphs that the condition of the Spanish prisoners and the inhabitants of Guantanamo is appalling. Of the 7,000 Spanish troops there 1,002 are sick. Yellow fever, malaria and dysentery are the prevailing diseases. The sickness in Guantanamo is caused by exposure, starvation and the unsanitary condition of the place. The death rate is frightful, and the entire town will be wiped out of existence in a short time unless the ravages of disease are checked. Reports from other towns in that part of Santiago province surrendered to the Americans show that similar bad conditions prevail.

### CARELESSNESS AT CAMP ALGER.

Army Physician, It Is Said, Will Make Startling Disclosures.

Dr. Shakespeare, Dr. Reed and Dr. Vaughn, who have been visiting and inspecting the army camps, will, it is said, make some startling disclosures concerning the first division hospital at Camp Alger, claiming that for several weeks there was gross mismanagement on the part of some one in authority. They found that the bed men from the beds of typhoid fever patients was put into the same wash with that of others, and that many of the sick men were obliged to sleep on the ground.

### Scandia Is Off for Manila.

The transport Scandia sailed from San Francisco Saturday morning for Honolulu and Manila, carrying troops, supplies and \$1,000,000 for Gen. Merritt's army, and also the balance of the New York regiment for the Hawaiian Islands.

A dispatch from Newport News says that work on our two splendid battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky is being rushed by day and night at the ship yards, and it is expected that these two fleetest and best ships of our navy will be ready for their trial trips before Jan. 1.

## DEWEY WOULD FIGHT

HE SO TOLD THE GERMANS AT MANILA BAY.

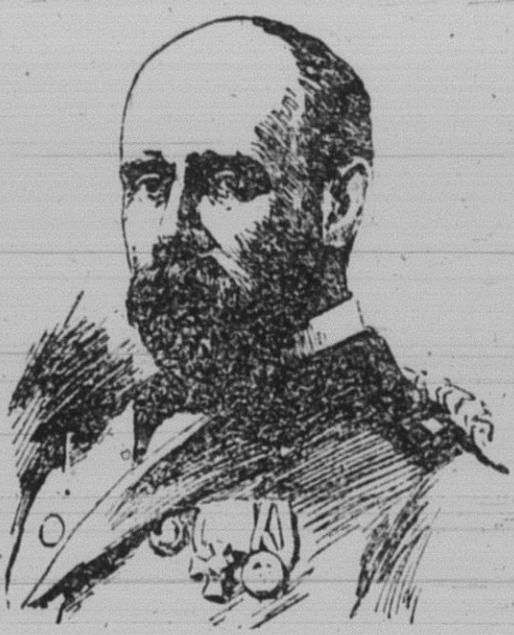
Plucky American Admiral Advised Meddlesome Germans that If They Wanted to Try Conclusions They Would Be Accommodated.

### Shameful Proceedings.

Few realize the difficulties with which Admiral Dewey had to contend in the Philippines since the sinking of the Spanish fleet. Indeed, that feat was the least difficult of his many labors, says a correspondent of the New York Sun, writing prior to the capture of Manila. His chief trouble was occasioned by the Germans. The latter seemed to take special delight in violating moral proprieties and disregarding Admiral Dewey's regulations.

Admiral Dewey had ordered that there should be no movement of ships or boats about the bay at night without his knowledge and permission. That was necessary to an effective blockade, and in order to be legal, a blockade must be effective. The Germans began at once to disregard the regulation. They sent launches about after sundown as if there had been no such regulations. The launches were stopped by our patrol boats and some of them were turned back. The result was friction between the two admirals. Von Dietrichs protested. Dewey replied that his regulation must be observed.

The Germans kept up their work and Dewey's ships have watched the Germans at night with their searchlights. It is particularly offensive to one warship to be the target for another's searchlight, but that has happened to the Germans several times as the wheeling American lights examined the bay to see what



VICE-ADMIRAL VON DIETRICH.

was going on. Von Dietrichs did not like it. Dewey sent word that he regretted the necessity of such work, but he was compelled to keep informed of what went on in the bay at night. He intimated that the Germans were acting as if they thought that they were blockading Manila instead of the Americans.

It is quite within his right as the blockader to do this, but Von Dietrichs protested. The German admiral twisted Dewey's contention and construed it as a claim of the right of search.

### Dewey Willing to Fight.

Matters kept getting worse. German launches were stopped and sent to their ships. Permission to move in the night time was refused on some occasions, and finally Admiral Dewey took occasion to say to the German flag lieutenant that certain things meant war and the Germans were approaching dangerously near them. Then he added in substance that if the Germans wanted war they could have it now or at any other time, here or at any other place.

In reply to this Von Dietrichs took a pacificatory tone and disavowed any intention of violating proper usages or the American admiral's blockade regulations. Then came the Subig bay incident. The insurgents were attacking Isla de Grande. They had captured a steamer from the Spanish and they sent her down to Subig with men. She came back one afternoon and reported to Dewey that the cruiser Irene had prevented her from attacking Grande Island and had forced her to haul down her insurgent flag and raise a white one.

Dewey sent the Raleigh and Concord there at once. They went in and cleared for action at 9:15 the next morning, ready for what might come, German or otherwise. As they went in on one side of the island, the Irene came out on the other at full steam. The two American ships took the island with 623 prisoners, nearly all Spanish soldiers, and 600 rifles, with an immense quantity of ammunition.

When the Irene came back the McCulloch spoke, but did not stop her. Von Dietrichs objected to the hauling up of his ships. Dewey declared that the Germans were lending aid and comfort to our enemies, thereby making themselves openly Spain's allies. He sent a message to the German admiral, the substance of which was:

"Is there peace or war between our countries? If there is war I want to know first. If there is peace I want you to change your course. The way to make war is to clear up ship and go at it."

Von Dietrichs replied with an apology and then as if, repeating he wrote to Admiral Dewey a note in which he misconstrued Dewey's contention about right to speak incoming ships, and said he would lay the matter before commanders-in-chief, now in the harbor. Since then Dewey has heard nothing from him, but he has heard what happened when Von Dietrichs called on Capt. Chichester of the Immortal, the senior officer of the English squadron. The Englishman showed the German his instructions, by which he was ordered to do what Dewey had been contending that the Germans should do. There was not much ground left for Von Dietrichs after that.

### JAPAN AFTER THE LADRONES.

Hopes to Purchase the Islands When Peace Is Restored.

Steamer advisers state that Japanese diplomats are watching with great interest the development of peace between the United States and Spain. Late Japanese newspapers agree that that country should buy the Ladrones Islands, either from the United States or Spain. Japan is reaching out in every way to develop her fisheries, and it is with this idea in view that the Ladrones are being considered.

## UNCLE SAM WILL BE READY.

In Case of Hitch in Peace Negotiations with Spain.

Washington special.

The order of the Navy Department for the drydocking and repairs of the big ships in Admiral Sampson's fleet indicates that this Government will not be caught napping either by Spain or by any other nation which may seek to interfere with the accomplishment of its aims.

It is the intention of the department to put all the fighting vessels of the navy in the very best possible shape during the existence of the armistice. In the event that Great Britain should remain firm in her refusal to allow the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet to dock at Hong Kong, arrangements will very likely be made to send a floating dock to the Philippines. This will certainly be done if Admiral Dewey recommends it.

The Navy Department will also see to it that all the ships of the navy are provided with smokeless powder during the armistice. While the ships are at the navy yards undergoing needed repairs the sailors who served their guns so gallantly at Santiago are to be given liberal shore leaves to compensate them for the hard service they have rendered. Some of them have not had any shore leave for seven months.

The War Department will take equal care to do everything possible to increase the efficiency of the land forces during the armistice. The troops in the field will be reduced, probably to 100,000. With only this number of soldiers to look after the War Department will be able to take care of all their wants promptly. They will all be armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and target practice will be taken up in all the camps. If Spain should conclude to continue the war after the peace commission has finished its work, or if any of the powers of Europe should attempt to interfere with the administration's policy in the Philippines, the United States will be found in splendid shape to cope with the emergency. It is not expected, however, that there will be any more fighting and the measures to be taken by the War and Navy Departments are purely precautionary.

The administration is pleased with the condition of affairs in Porto Rico, where the Spanish commander, Gen. Macias, is showing a friendly spirit in co-operating with the Americans in making ready for the evacuation.

### AWFUL SUFFERING IN HAVANA.

Condition of Things There Reported as Horrible.

Reports from Havana picture the condition of things there as horrible. Provisions and other necessities of life are very scarce, and prices continue high. The colonial government imposed the highest customs duties, which continue in force, making prices high and rendering the situation of the poor very painful. The free kitchens which have been established in Havana daily furnish about 30,000 persons with food, but owing to the great number of poor in the city who are without food of any sort, the amount of supplies handled by these kitchens is quite insufficient to relieve the distress to any great extent. Women and children lie about the streets, pale and emaciated, and looking more like corpses than living beings.

### FAVORS CESSATION OF JAMAICA.

Neville Lubbock Thinks Island Should Belong to America.

Neville Lubbock, who was the expert adviser of the British delegates upon the occasion of the Brussels conference upon the question of sugar bounties, was interviewed in reference to the proposed action by the Jamaicans to petition the Queen for the cession of the island of Jamaica to the United States. Mr. Lubbock said that in his opinion the cession of the island to America would be of immense advantage to the people of the island. All most all the products of the island, with the exception of rum, went to the United States, and there was a feeling that the British West Indies colonies had been shamefully treated by the mother country.

### SAMPSON CORRECTS GARCIA.

Denies that Cervera Surrendered to the Cubans.

Admiral Sampson said concerning the report that Garcia claims that Cervera surrendered to the Cubans and was turned over to the navy, that it could not be true. There were no Cubans about, except a few on shore. These few employed themselves by shooting at the defenseless Spaniards. It is questionable if the Spaniards would have escaped alive, the admiral said, if it had not been for the American sailors. The admiral says Cervera was taken off his flagship by the Gloucester, and was afterward taken aboard the Iowa.

### JAUDENES FORGOT TO SIGN.

Spanish Commander at Manila Was Probably Excited.

The Spanish cabinet examined the terms of the capitulation of Manila as cabled by Gen. Tejero. They appear to apply to Manila only. The question of the repatriation of the Spanish troops is left to the decision of the American Government. Gen. Jaudenes, who succeeded Gen. Augusti in the military command at Manila, it was stated, had not sent a dispatch to the Government. The latest explanation of this is that the dispatch of Tejero really was sent by Jaudenes, but that the latter forgot to affix his signature.

### WAR COST SPAIN \$600,000,000.

Must Pay \$10,000,000 More to Bring Her Troops Home.

A dispatch from Madrid says that the repatriation of all the Spanish troops in the Antilles will cost 50,000,000 pesetas (\$10,000,000). The total cost of the war has been 3,000,000,000 pesetas (\$600,000,000). The collection of \$10,000,000 in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines toward the support of the army will shortly be attempted.

### First Volunteer of the War.

Prescott, Ariz., claims that it furnished the first volunteer in the present war, and that from that place the first company started to the front. The volunteer was Capt. O'Neill of the rough riders, and a monument to his memory is to be erected on the court house plaza of Prescott.

### Montoro Is Dismissed.

Gen. Montoro, captain general of the Canary Islands, has been dismissed by the Government on the ground that he condemned the conclusion of peace and incited his own troops to re-



As much as everyone must deplore the amount of sickness among our victorious troops, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the percentage of deaths from disease for the number of men enrolled is far less than it was in the civil war. The records of the Union army show a mortality list of 11 per cent of the entire force, or 313,000 in all. Of these 93,443 were killed in battle or died subsequently of wounds; 186,216 died of disease, the cause of death in the remaining cases being for the most part unknown. The hospital records show that 6,049,648 cases were treated during the civil war, the mortality list being as follows:

Gunshot wounds	32,940	Remitt. fever	4,885
Dysentery	33,127	Inflammation of lungs	4,194
Typhoid	29,336	Lungs	19,971
Typho-malarial	5,360	Menses	5,477

During the war 285,245 men were discharged for disability, classified as follows: Gunshot wounds, 34,209; consumption, 20,005; diarrhoea, 16,487; debility, 15,040; rheumatism, 12,653; heart disease, 10,797. The heavy mortality which must have resulted in these cases is included in the mortality records of the war. The army which fought the civil war had no such climatic conditions to contend with as our present army had in Cuba. Neither did the armies of the civil war have to be transported in troops, hastily gathered and fitted up in an emergency. A crowded ship in the temperate climate of the North Atlantic is not a sanitary habitation by any means, and in Cuban waters it is a prolific breeder of pestilential diseases.

Before Congress has proceeded far with its investigation of the War Department and the part it played in the conduct of the war the unpleasant fact will be revealed that Congress itself is the primary source of the trouble and of the inability of the war office to properly grapple with the war situation as found during the last five or six months. Congress is not wholly to blame because the War Department is not up to date and because many of the officials are so wedded to old-style red tape methods and to old regulations that they cannot look away, but it is largely responsible. It will have to take much of the blame upon itself for conditions which at the present time are found to be intolerable. If Congress will take this lesson to itself and liberalize the methods in vogue and the spirit in control of the War and Navy Departments the agitation will not have been in vain.

Admiral Schley has a happy gift of remembering names and faces and incidents connected with casual meetings with people years ago. He has surprised many people since his return by greeting them cordially and recalling little things that happened at some previous meeting, which they did not dream he had remembered or which perhaps they themselves had forgotten. Admiral Schley has lived many years of his life in Washington and at one time or another has met thousands of its citizens. Everybody knew him by sight, but until the last few days nobody had any idea of the number of people he knew by name.

Plans for the investigation of the management of the war are developing in the War Department. Before leaving on his vacation, President McKinley had a conversation with Secretary Alger concerning the question of determining responsibility for mismanagement, and it is the intention to appoint a board of inquiry. This will be composed of a representative from each department of the line and staff of the army and will be presided over by either the judge advocate general or the inspector general. Before such a board every officer from Gen. Miles down will appear for examination.

In defense of the bureaucrats of the War Department and of the officers of the regular army it is urged that they have been educated to a strict construction of the rules and regulations of the department and of the army and trained to fear to take unusual responsibilities, particularly where money is involved.

"The President and Mrs. McKinley were as happy as two children going to a picnic," said a White House attaché, recalling the scene of their vacation leave-taking.

Camp Wikoff does not seem to lack inspections anyway. There is a new one every day or two.

## CURRENT COMMENT

Now that the war is over, it is time for the youngest soldier in the war to count forward.—Pittsburg Post.

The only genuine ovation will be pulled off when Dewey and the Olympia come sailing home.—Pittsburg Post.

The joint high commission seems to be sitting down to take a long rest at Quebec.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Somehow the most of the cheering for Sampson has to be marked out on the official program.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Admiral W. S. Schley would make a very good ambassador at Constantinople to collect American claims.—Salt Lake Herald.

Boston proposes to furnish flags for the Porto Rican school houses. There is also an opportunity for Boston to work off a job lot of old maid school teachers.—St. Paul Dispatch.

In searching for a queen to preside at their fall appearance the Kansas people want the Topeka carnival knights to consider the girl who kissed Hobson.—Kansas City Journal.

The Spaniards at Santiago are cremating their dead soldiers by saturating piles of them with kerosene and setting them on fire. It almost seems like a burning shame, however.—Boston Globe.



# Keep Your Youth

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

# Ayer's Hair Vigor

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

**Write to the Doctor.** If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

**Swallowed a Needle and Died.** A tailor accidentally swallowed a needle and died as a result of the inflammation. Little things frequently have great power, as is seen in a few doses of the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, however, has an entirely different effect. The Bitters make nervous, weak and sickly persons strong and well again.

**Where Noah Kept His Bees.** Dr. James K. Hosmer, while recently visiting Boston, had occasion to visit the new public library. As he went up the steps he met Edward Everett Hale, who asked the doctor's errand.

"To consult the archives," was the reply. "By the way, Hosmer," said Dr. Hale, "do you know where Noah kept his bees?"

"No," answered Hosmer. "In the ark hives," said the venerable preacher, as he passed out of earshot. Ladies' Home Journal.

**A B. & O. S. W. Promotion.** Cincinnati, Aug. 29, 1898.—C. C. Riley, at present superintendent of car service of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, with headquarters at Cincinnati, will be promoted to the newly created position of superintendent of transportation on Aug. 29, and the position he formerly held will be abolished. Mr. Riley came to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway from the C., C. & St. L. Railway about a year ago and has earned his promotion by meritorious services.

**Not His Own Self.** "Is your husband very much interested in the war?" inquired the neighbor. "Interested!" echoed young Mrs. Turkus. "I never saw his mind so occupied with anything. Sometimes he has to think twice before he can tell whether the Boston or the Cincinnati are ahead."—Washington Star.

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

It is a kind of good deed to say well, and yet words are no deeds.—Shakespeare.

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

A man's wisdom is his best friend; folly his worst enemy.—Sir W. Temple.

## AMERICAN GAME PICTURES.

**For Decoration of Homes.** Probably at no time in the world's history has as much attention been paid to the interior decoration of homes as at present. No home, no matter how humble, is without its handiwork that helps to beautify the apartments and make the surroundings more cheerful. The taste of the American people has kept pace with the age, and almost every day brings forth something new in the way of a picture, a draping, a piece of furniture or other form of mural decoration. One of the latest of these has been given to the world by the celebrated artist, Merville, in a series of four handsome porcelain game pictures. Not for years has anything as handsome in this line been seen. The subjects represented by these pictures are American wild ducks, American pheasants, American quail and English snipe. They are handsome paintings and are especially designed for hanging on dining room walls, though their richness and beauty entitles them to a place in the parlor of any home. These original pictures have been purchased at a cost of \$50,000 by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Elastic Starch, and in order to enable their numerous customers to become possessors of these handsome works of art they have had them reproduced by a special process, in all the rich colors and beauty of the original. They are finished on heavy cardboard, pressed and embossed in the shape of a plaque and trimmed with a heavy band of gold. They measure forty inches in circumference and contain no reading matter or advertisement whatever.

Until Oct. 1 Messrs. J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co. propose to distribute these pictures free to their customers. Every purchaser of three ten-cent packages of Elastic Starch, flatiron brand, manufactured by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., is entitled to receive one of these handsome pictures free from their grocer. Old and new customers alike are entitled to the benefits of this offer. These pictures will not be sent through the mail, the only way to obtain them being from your grocer. Every grocery store in the country has Elastic Starch for sale. It is the oldest and best laundry starch on the market and is the most perfect cold process starch ever invented. It is the only starch made by men who thoroughly understand the laundry business, and the only starch that will not injure the finest fabric. It has been the standard for a quarter of a century and as an evidence of how good it is twenty-two million packages were sold last year. Ask your dealer to show you the pictures and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitutes. Bear in mind that this offer holds good a short time only and should be taken advantage of without delay.

**Cooks Who Earn \$10,000 a Year.** There is a celebrated cook in London about whom it is said that he makes an income of over \$10,000 a year. He is attached to no house, but in his own brougham sets out toward evening for the house of some rich man who is going to give a dinner at which every dish must be above criticism. Here he alights, and, making for the kitchen, goes through the process of tasting all the soups, sauces and made dishes, advising when his palate suggests a little more salt here, a pinch of herbs there, a dash of sugar in this entree, a suspicion of onion in that salmis, etc.

This does, he pockets his fee of \$25 and drives on to the next dinner-giving patron who has bidden him to his feast in this strange fashion. His nightly list comprises many houses all through the London season.

**Diplomacy.** "Could you endorse this note for me?" inquired young Mr. Hapgood. "I'm sorry," answered the diplomatic friend. "I wish you had asked me to do it before I went in for literature."

"I fail to see how that affects the situation." "The first thing the editor cautioned me against was turning a piece of paper over and writing on the back of it."—Washington Star.

**"A Home in Texas."** No part of the United States offers advantages that are to be found in the Gulf coast country of Texas. Everything grows, lots of it, the year around. For stock raising you cannot find its equal under the sun. Write to Southern Texas Colonization Company, John Linderholm, Mer. No. 110, 112, 114, 116, Chicago, Ill., for new illustrated pamphlet, "A Home in Texas." Cheap excursion rates twice a month.

**Production of Pins.** The largest pin factory in the world is at Birmingham, where 37,000,000 pins are manufactured every working day. All the other pin factories together turn out about 19,000,000 pins every day. Taking the population of Europe at 250,000,000, every fourth person must lose a pin every day to use up the production of pins per day.

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

**Away Off.** "One needs a spyglass to see the point of one of those imported jokes." "Yes; that's because they're so far-fetched."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure.** Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

An eminent Italian doctor has been experimenting with the inhalation of petroleum fumes in cases of whooping cough, and has obtained good results.

## Pimples

Are the danger signals of impure blood. They show that the vital fluid is in bad condition, that health is in danger of wreck. Clear the track by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the blood will be made pure, complexion fair and healthy, and life's journey pleasant and successful.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

## SHE POSSESSES TWO MINDS.

**The Coexistence in a Girl Shown by a Physician's Experiments.** Among the patients of the Binghamton state hospital is a pretty girl, 13 years old, who, when brought there several months ago, was suffering from acute hysteria. Dr. William A. White, of the hospital staff, has been performing some remarkable experiments with the girl, demonstrating the dual condition of her mind and the existence of a sub-conscious mental state.

When the girl first arrived at the hospital she could not see out of the left eye. Dr. White has proved that this eye does not see, although the girl is unconscious of the fact. The patient while in one mental state knows nothing of what happens while in the other.

The doctor experimented with her before a meeting of the Broome County Medical society. The first experiment was to prove that the sub-conscious mental state acts upon the sub-conscious state. A second experiment proved the reverse. A third showed the two divisions of the brain acting simultaneously yet independently of each other.

Dr. White had the girl close her right eye. He held two fingers at an angle from her left eye.

"Do you see my hand?" he asked. "No," was the reply.

"How many fingers am I holding up?" "Two, but I can't see them," was the correct answer.

Under the doctor's treatment the left retina, which has been closed, is rapidly enlarging, and the child will soon be able to use the defective eye fully.

Next the patient was blindfolded and asked to think intently of some names. Dr. White slipped a pencil and paper into her hand, which was resting on the table. After a moment the pencil began to write. The pencil and paper were removed and the bandages were taken from the girl's eyes. She was asked what she had written, but said she had written nothing. She did not know that a pencil had been in her hand nor that her hand was moved. She admitted that the name on the paper was the one she had been thinking of. No hypnotism was used in the experiment.

The other physicians engaged the girl in conversation, and she readily answered their questions. While she was thus talking with the others Dr. White, questioning the sub-conscious side, asked her to write something, and instantly a sentence learned a few minutes before was written with the senseless hand, but all the while she was talking with the others. She was questioned, but had no knowledge of what she had written.

Dr. White says the girl is rapidly improving from her mental disorder for which she is confined in the hospital.—Baltimore Sun.

## TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Pat- chogue, New York.

Mrs. Budd, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and on top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pained me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."

## Sweet Lavender.

The days of our great-grandmothers are coming back to us, and the dainty housekeeper is not satisfied unless her linen closet is redolent with the sweet, fresh fragrance of lavender, says a Washington paper. Scented beds are a great fad in England, also. While sachets of lavender laid in press and bureau drawers, in oaken chest and linen closet, are the usual means of imparting this fragrance, the solidified perfume made up in the form of "sweet balls" (grandmother's fashion redi-vivus) will be found more satisfactory and lasting. The rule for this, as given by an expert in the art, is to mix a quarter of a pound of crushed lavender flowers with ten drops of oil of lavender and make it into a dough with a little gum tragacanth. Knead this into balls about the size of a marble, roll in powderedorris root, and put in a tight tin box to dry. A supply of these may be made and be kept on hand in a closely-corked bottle, to replace the old ones when their pungency has vanished.

## Anxious.

"Yes, sir; the sooner the war is ended, the sooner we can get back to work."

"May I ask your business?"

"I am a pension attorney, sir."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## HEROES OF WAR.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The feeling of admiration for heroes of war seems to be innate in the human heart, and is brought to the surface as the opportunity and object, for such hero worship presents itself.

Among those who proved their heroism during our Civil War was A. Schiffender, of 161 Sedgwick Street, Chicago. He is an Austrian by birth, came to America at the age of twenty, and soon became an American citizen. He was living at Milwaukee when the call for volunteers came, early in 1862, and he promptly enlisted in Company A, of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. In the Army of the Potomac our hero saw much fighting, campaigning in the Shenandoah Valley.

In the first day's fighting at the battle of Gettysburg, Schiffender received a wound in the right side, which afterward caused him much trouble. With a portion of his regiment he was captured and imprisoned at Bell Island and Andersonville, and afterward exchanged. He returned to his regiment, which was transferred to the army of General Sherman, and marched with him through Georgia to the sea.

In this campaign Mr. Schiffender's old wound began to trouble him and he was sent to the hospital and then home. He had also contracted catarrh of the stomach and found no relief for years.

"I happened to read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People about a year ago," he said, "and thought that they might be good for my trouble. I concluded to try them. I bought one box and began to take them according to directions. They gave me great relief. After finishing that box I bought another, and when I had taken the pills I felt that I was cured."

Poverty is not dishonorable in itself, but only when it is the effect of idleness, intemperance, prodigality and folly.—Plutarch.

## 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.

Mississippi has only 1.38 per cent. of the railroad mileage in the country.

There is a means of eradicating local disease of the skin that can be relied on, viz., Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Rubs Hair and Whisker Dry, black or brown, 50c.

Dare to do your duty always; this is the height of true valor.—Simmons.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R-T-P-A-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.



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

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—those misguided women who won't use Pearlina because "it must hurt the clothes." If Pearlina hurt either hands or clothes, don't you suppose that the women who use it would be saying so? The very ease of its washing keeps many from using Pearlina. They've been brought up to believe that easy washing is dangerous. So it is, often. That is a risk you run with new and untried things. But Pearlina, the first and original washing-compound, is as well-known as soap, and known and proved to be equally harmless.

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**CURE YOURSELF!** Use Big 4 for natural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Pains, and not attrition. EVANS Chemical Co., CHICAGO, ILL. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

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Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates natural teeth to perfection as well as give good service to wearer.  
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Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1898.  
Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 5, April 5, May 3, May 31, June 28, July 26, Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 22. Annual meeting and election of officers Nov. 22d.  
J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

**R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210,**  
meets the Second and Fourth Friday in each month. The Second Friday at 2:30 p. m. The Fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.  
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If you are in need of printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Books, Letter Heads, Envelopes, etc. Visiting Cards, Programs, Stationers, Dodgers, Business Cards, Address Books, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

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"The Niagara Falls Route."  
Time Card, taking effect, Aug. 14, 1897.

**TRAINS EAST:**  
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.  
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.  
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.  
No. 6—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.  
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No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.  
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.  
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85 acres 6 miles south of Chelsea, 15 of timber, 500 peach and 50 plum trees, 5 years old, new house, good barns.  
65 acres, 4 miles west of Chelsea, 10 acres timber, good peach and apple orchards, good buildings.  
40 acres—lays north Cavanaugh lake, comes up to road, no building.  
40 acres—lays west of Mike Sullivan's, on the road, no buildings or timber.  
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Good building lots, the best locations in Chelsea.  
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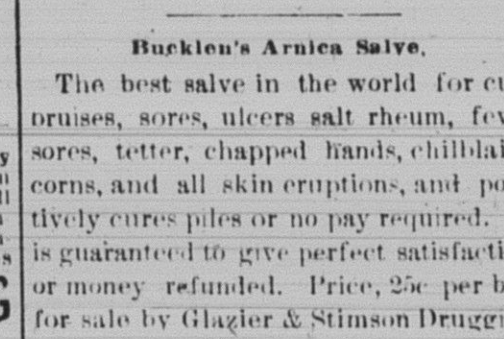
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## A TRYING NAVAL JOB.

WHAT IT MEANS TO PUT A WARSHIP IN COMMISSION.

The enormous amount of work that must be performed and the ceremonies that are observed before the pennant and the stars and stripes are hoisted.

In times of peace as well as when war's dark clouds loom the nation you are liable to read in the newspapers an announcement to the effect that one of the vessels of the navy is going "into commission." It is not a very impressive phrase, but the full meaning of the term is something of which few have any adequate conception. To put a modern warship into commission involves an enormous amount of work, which can be fully appreciated only by one who has observed the process from beginning to end.

When a vessel of the navy is laid up in reserve, "in ordinary," as it is called, it is far from an attractive object and could hardly be recognized as the same ship when in thorough trim, with crew aboard. The ship is anchored at a convenient navy yard; the stores are sent ashore, her engines and guns covered with oil and an antirust paint; her decks are allowed to become dirty, her sides dull and stained from rusty chains. Thus she lies perhaps for months, and then an order comes from the secretary of the navy, through the chief of the bureau of navigation, directing the commanding officer of the yard to get her ready for sea.

The first thing to be done is to bring as many men as possible from the receiving ship, which lies hard by, and these, with the force of the yard, under the direction of whatever officers are available, begin at once to put things to rights and remove the accumulated dust and dirt from the different parts of the equipment; the engineer's force goes at once to the engines and boiler rooms; the antirust paint is removed from the engines; new packing is put in the valves and joints; the pumps are tested, the rust and dirt knocked from interiors of fire boxes, and boiler tubes and grate bars renewed.

Outwardly everything is now in fair condition, but this is only the beginning. It remains to get up steam in some of the boilers, turn over the engines to see if they are in proper trim, start the dynamos, test the electric lights and the pilot-house, signals, turn on the searchlights, start the fans, work the steering gear and steering engines, set the hoisting machinery in motion and put the boat cranes in operation. Every engine, boiler, pipe, wire, tube, rivet, bolt, nut and plate is carefully inspected, and if found unserviceable from any cause repaired.

Next the equipment storeroom is visited, and a full allowance of beef, pork, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, salt, flour, meal, clothing, shoes, hammocks, blankets, paint, tobacco—in short, the whole miscellaneous assortment of the commissary department, is placed on board. The paymaster of the ship is responsible for every article received, and a strict account is kept of each. Then the galley, or cooking stove, has to be examined to see whether it is complete in all its findings. The outfit of a galley usually consists of two copper kettles of 30 gallons each, a 50 gallon kettle, with cast iron jacket and copper hinged covers, two steamers for vegetables, each with a capacity of 32 gallons; two sets of saucepans, a fine set of tools for lifting and firing and the ordinary cooking implements.

The line officers look after the condition of the guns, the rigging, the boats, the cables, the shoes, the flags and signals, the charts, the nautical instruments and other parts of the ship's equipment. What this means can only be appreciated by one who has actually undertaken the task. A volume might be written in regard to the signals alone.

When all this work has been done, the ship is ready to go into commission, and up to this time everything has been under control of the commandant of the yard, so that when the captain of the ship arrives and reports himself to the yard commander little remains for him to attend to. In the meantime men have been brought together to constitute the crew.

Sometimes they are enlisted particularly for the ship which is about to go into service, at other times they are withdrawn from other ships which have just been put out of commission. The crew and marines report aboard with bags and hammocks; the captain orders the crew to be drawn up on the spar deck promptly at noon upon the day on which the ship is to be put formally in commission, reads to them his orders from the secretary of the navy detailing him to the command, hoists the commission pennant to the main truck and the stars and stripes to the gaff or staff at the stern, and all is ready.

The ship is now in commission.—San Francisco Call.

**Greek and Latin.**  
M. Jules Lemaitre condemned the study of Greek and Latin the other day at the Paris Sorbonne. He declared that the national mind had been formed not by the literature of the Greeks and Romans, except in an indirect way, but by the Scriptures first and afterward by the great French writers. M. Lemaitre further declared that he regretted having studied Greek and Latin 12 years, whereas he is ignorant of English, which is spoken by half the world, and only knows German in a pitiful manner.

Dwellings in flats is making great headway in London, especially in the west end, but many persons are averse to being known as residents of such. Landlords advertise them as "mansions built in stories."

The remedial effects of laughter are really wonderful. Cases have been known where a hearty laugh has banished disease and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature.

## ROSARY BEADS.

They Were In Use Among the Hindoos Before the Era of Buddha.  
The prevailing idea in regard to a rosary is that it belongs solely to followers of the Catholic religion. But take away the cross that is hanging to the beads and we find that one must turn to the dim, mysterious east for the origin of the rosary, for it is among the temples of India, China and Japan that the first sign of the practice is to be found. Ancient pictures of the Hindoo gods depict them with chaplets of beads in their hands, and it is believed that this method of keeping count of their many prayers was in use among the Hindoos before the era of Buddha, or at least B. C. 500.

The use of the rosary seems especially suited to an eastern clime and to the repose of an oriental mind. The Buddhists are fond of using very smooth beads of glass, polished jade or coral, and it has been thought that the smooth, cool beads gliding through their fingers as they murmur the holy name for thousands of times help them to arrive at that state of holy abstraction from earthly things which is so much prized among the followers of Buddha.

The favorite Japanese rosaries are made of polished wood, crystal, onyx and chased silver, and the Japanese Buddhists repeat in endless devotion "Namu Amida Butsu" ("Save us, Buddha"), while their Chinese brothers have the blessed name "O-Mi-to-fu" forever on their lips. A rosary of very great size was recently brought from a temple in Kyoto, Japan. The largest bead is about six inches in diameter, and the rosary entire is about 24 feet long. The huge beads are of dark brown polished wood. They are hollow and have each a figure of a god inside the little shrine, which can be seen through a lattice of brass work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## FALSIFIED HER AGE.

A Court Trial That Disclosed a Queer Phase of Russian Society.

Even in Russia, it seems, despotism does not go to the length of forcing a woman to tell her age or of punishing her for stating it inaccurately. A certain Princess Eugalytcheff was recently tried at Moscow and sentenced to life-long internment in the province of Olenetz for embezzling 140,000 rubles. After the proceeding in court had come to an end and after the noble lady had retired to the country for her somewhat prolonged rest from urban gayeties and temptations a too careful official discovered that among the papers in the case was the princess's certificate of baptism, and that she had changed the date of it from 1847 to 1867. Instantly this grave crime was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the convicted embezzler was summoned to meet the charge of falsifying an official document. Then a curious fact was disclosed, and a surprising amount of light was thrown on Russian society.

The Prince Eugalytcheff, who was cited as a witness by the prosecutor, said that whether his bride was 20 years older or younger than her certified age was a matter of absolute indifference to him. All he could say was that he received the sum of 3,000 rubles for giving the lady his name, that immediately after the marriage ceremony he procured for her a separate passport, and that since then he has known nothing more of his wife or her private affairs. The jury gallantly declined to convict the accused princess on the "trivial charge about a woman's age," and she was sent back to her provincial exile.

Princes evidently come cheap in Russia, and this is perhaps the most interesting bit of news in the whole story.—New York Times.

## A Disastrous Ending.

Two Detroit merchants were sitting on adjacent stools and taking a 15-cent lunch, when one asked the other if he consulted his wife in his business affairs. "Can't do it," was the response. "I've tried it a dozen times a month for years, but it always winds up just about as it did yesterday. I asked her if she thought she could discuss a little matter of business calmly and dispassionately. She said she could, but had never known me to be able to do so. I complimented her sarcastically on her 'angelic' temper, and she at once accused me of being angry. I told her that I was regarded among men as having a very equitable disposition and that my employees called me Old Snivvity. She called attention to the fact that her pet dog, that weighs about a pound, was called Danger. Then I told her straight from the shoulder that I declined to be made angry by her taunts and odious comparisons, but served pointed notice that I was going to have the respect due the head of the house. She laughed cheerily and declared that I was entirely too touchy."

"But what about the business conference?"

"Oh, I slammed the door and left."—Detroit Free Press.

## Lee Broke the Spell.

There is a curious little tale about Captain Bagot, M. P. for South Westmoreland, which cannot fail to interest those superstitiously inclined. It is said that, some generations ago, a witch cursed Levens Hall, the seat of Captain Bagot, and said that there would be no direct male heir to the estate as long as the Kent—the river which runs through the grounds—flowed. Such has indeed been the case, until in 1895, when, owing to the severe frost, the Kent was, for a time, entirely frozen up, and a few months afterward Mrs. Bagot presented her husband with a little boy.—London Graphic.

## How a Bashful Man Got a Wife.

Blusher is the most bashful man I ever knew.

"How on earth then did he come to get married?"  
"He was too bashful to refuse."—Boston Traveler.

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SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC, ADRIAN, MICH.

**THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY**  
FOR  
**LA GRIPPE.**  
For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.  
**What if Not Miracles?**  
The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly miraculously as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)  
My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

**BENEFACTORS OF THE REMEDY.**  
Office of "KINGPINER TIMES,"  
Kingsfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '98.  
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.

**UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.**  
J. B. HOLMES, Manager,  
Office Commercial Printing Co.,  
196 South Clark St.,  
Chicago, Nov. 24, '98.  
R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.  
DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy for throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is convincing that at least one ready-made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it with out 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 unqualifiedly,  
Yours,  
J. B. HOLMES.

**ACUTE LARYNGITIS.**  
Chicago, Sept. 25, '98.  
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 Phelps' "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.  
Miss JOSEPH E. GRUBER,  
5313 Madison Ave.

**IT IS A MIRACLE.**  
Conductor Eokard, the Railroad Correspondent to say of "Four C." "Phelps is having a wonderful sale of his Cough and Cold Remedy. We personally know it is just what it is represented to be. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It is a miracle."

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

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