You Don't
ke The Standard you
't get the news you
uld if you did.

The Chelsea Standard.

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

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

L. X. NO. 30. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 498

OTHING DEPARTMENT.

NEW NECKWEAR.

have just placed on sale a big lot of the very newest and nobbiest men's
ar. We are showing handsome, extra quality of silk, stringties (bought at
n) at 25c, worth 50c.
ome patterns and qualities, of silk made up into bows for men at 25c.
New tecks and four-in-hands, very handsome colors at 50c.
ost 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
hat we feel safe in saying that we now have in stock all the newest shapes
rs of either stiff or soft hats that will come out this season.

offering a very nice, fine soft hat, newest shape, in light colors,
ns and blacks at $1.50

fine soft hats, newest shape, all colors, good enough for any
, (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.
solutely 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.

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

. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for September now on sale.

ENTRAL CITY BAKERY

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

F. VOGELBACKER.

helsea 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 Woolens 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: Bullet proof.

. J. RAFTREY, THE TAILOR.

WE SELL

re cider vinegar. Pure spices of all kinds.
The best TEA in town. COFFEE the best for the price.
oline and 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 Rev. J. L. Hudson, a former pastor of the M. E. church of this place, was defendant.

Mrs. Jennie Scott 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 Elnathan Skidmore, aged 71 years and 7 days.

Sarah Marcia Hatch was born in Gorham, 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 Myrta, who died in 1878, the wife 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. P. Hatch of Chelsea, and two sisters, Mrs. Esther A. Crafts of Sharon, and Mrs. Calista E. Congdon of Berkely, 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 of Wales; the death 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, Scio, $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 Crearkin, Dexter, $400.

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

August J. Nuller to Christian Nuller, Bridgewater, $2,200.

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

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

Richard E. Holstram 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 Wheadon to Arthur Brown, Ann Arbor, $500.

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

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

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

Cora A. Honey to Clara J. Allison, Ypsilanti, $1.

Willis A. Hooker to Melvin Q. Hooker, Augusta, $202.50.

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

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

D. C. Lochie 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, Duico, 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 blesbok, 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. Spotcash 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 boy keeps 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 necessaries, 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-Djaloy, 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
4½ 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—Chair 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 Ingalls Crossing, four miles south of Fulton, 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 nearly sixty miles an hour when it struck the switch and was thrown over to the side track. The rapid speed made it impossible to make a sharp turn, and the train left the track when it struck the safety rail. The engine was thrown twenty feet and blown to pieces. The tender was inverted. The [illegible] baggage car were [illegible] behind the baggage car. A vestibuled chair car and a sleeper [illegible] ed. but neither was badly damaged. Engineer [illegible] and Fireman [illegible] jumped and were killed under the wreckage of the tender by passengers from the sleeper. [illegible] and Hall three hours later. The body of Brakeman Osborn was [illegible]. Several passengers were bruised and otherwise slightly injured.

Back from Treasure Island.

The schooner Sophia Sutherland, which left San Francisco eighteen months ago with a party of treasure seekers for the Solomon Islands, has returned with a cargo of cocoanuts. The men were deceived by the projector of the enterprise. L. P. [illegible] was [illegible] on the island. The others sailed for Samoa, four of them dying of fever. Captain McLean has a poor opinion of the Solomon Islands, [illegible] trade in [illegible] beginning to raise cane. The political situation in Samoa was strained when the vessel left, as the death of King Malietoa was expected.

Race for the Pennant.

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

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cincinnati	74	43	Philadelphia	51	56
Boston	71	42	Pittsburg	57	60
Baltimore	68	41	Louisville	47	69
Cleveland	67	46	Brooklyn	42	60
Chicago	65	50	Washington	40	73
New York	63	50	St. Louis	32	84

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

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Milwaukee	76	47	St. Paul	65	53
Indianapolis	72	45	Detroit	45	73
Kansas City	73	48	Minneapolis	42	83
Columbus	64	48	St. Joseph	38	78

BREVITIES.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a brick building collapsed, burying a half dozen men. Two were seriously injured.

By the explosion of a boiler at Warren, Ohio, Wesley Gano was killed while operating a thrashing machine.

Ten new cases of yellow fever are reported from Orwood, Miss. 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 wreck of a schooner in Calibogue sound.

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

It has been decided by the Navy Department at Washington to launch the battleship 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 building of the A. Geisel Manufacturing Company took fire, and within twenty minutes was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It is supposed the fire started from an electric wire.

Fireman Fred P. Smith was killed and Engineer George Hartford seriously injured 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 embankment.

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, declaring unconstitutional the law passed by the last Legislature requiring all canvassers for business houses out of the State to take out a license.

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

An attempt to assassinate Mrs. Needham, 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 Needham is in Alaska. His wife says she knows who fired the shots, but refuses to tell the man's name.

Fire broke out in Bertram's shipyards at Toronto, Ont. The docks of the company and the large carpenter shop and some small buildings, together with a barge and a quantity of lumber, were destroyed. 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 Jefferes of Philadelphia died in Shippensburg, Pa., from the effect of eating toadstools.

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., destroyed the opera house, Harmer's block, Jacobin'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 murdered 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; I admit it," the prisoner said. "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. McIntyre will go abroad in a few days to swing the London stockholders into line. "It is our intention," said Mr. McIntyre, "to fight the great elevators controlled by the Chicago wheat pit. We will build elevators 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 Pike Creek, Ill., while despondent, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

Claude Matthews, ex-Governor of Indiana 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-silver Republicans of the second Nebraska district have named Gilbert M. Hitchcock, publisher of the Omaha World-Herald, for Congress.

The Fostoria (Ohio) Stone and Lime Company assigned to William Jaeger. The property is bonded for $15,000 and has $3,000 additional indebtedness. Assets are considerably less.

Miss Fanny Beck 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.

Judge Valliant of the St. Louis Circuit Court rendered a decision in the case of Marx & Haas against Watson and others, declaring boycotts illegal so long as any force or intimidation is resorted to.

Halvor Floren, aged 22, and Annie Dillnar, aged 18, were drowned while boating on Diamond lake, near Grove City, Minn. Morris Elofsen and Jennie Nelson, who were in the same boat, had narrow escapes.

Robert Weaver, aged 60, and his 19-year-old son Fred got into a fight near Milan, Mo., and when Simpson White, a boy, attempted to separate them they attacked him with knives, fatally stabbing him near the heart.

After a discussion lasting a week the board of censors of the Topeka, Kan., Federation of Women's Clubs has excluded the woman's bible from its library on the ground that it is "written in a flippant, 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 absent, shot through the mouth. It is not known whether she committed suicide or was murdered.

George Engike 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 general that both men have perished.

At St. Louis, Mo., the body of Mrs. Catharine 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 destroyed thousands of acres. The corn blades 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 warrants, 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 member of the Dawes commission, a representative 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, 3½ 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 hands had been excavating. His baby form just filled the excavation and the entire train passed over him. He was unconscious when picked up, but soon recovered 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 smallpox. Quarantine has been ordered by the State Board of Health. The big Hotel Victory, where the pest first appeared, has closed, and guests from many parts of the country have fled. Dr. Bollander, local health officer, reports that there are six well-developed cases, all colored waiters at the Victory. These and three women 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 partner. Further developments are expected. It develops that Todd is a forger, a spurious 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 Michigan, 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 considerable 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 under 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 Sandusky 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 island, he ran the Superior's bows up on to the beach as far as they would go. Captain 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 the fourth Friday in October.

Ben Johnson shot and killed Nathaniel Cloud, deputy sheriff of Claiborne County, Tenn., as the latter was attempting to arrest him at Middlesboro. John Cadle was shot and killed and Charles Burch, a friend of Johnson, is suspected of the crime.

Congressman J. W. Bailey was unanimously renominated 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 question of national policy.

In a cyclone at Justin, Texas, the plantation 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 Hiley and J. F. Kittrick of Company M, First Missouri regiment volunteers, both of St. Louis, who had been in Chattanooga, Tenn., without leave, got on top of a passenger train for Chickamauga park at 11 o'clock at night. They were struck by a low bridge. Hiley was instantly killed and Kilpatrick is missing.

At Nashville, Tenn., fire broke out in the large establishment of the Phillips-Buttorff manufactory and spread rapidly, destroying this building and those occupied by A. J. Warren, furniture dealers, Phillips & Stevenson, stoves and tinware, and the Davie Printing Company. The building occupied by the American National 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 of three sections of a train carrying the 69th New York regiment from Fernandina, 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 regiment, 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.

Malietoa Laupepa, King of Samoa, died of typhoid fever.

Prince Chica 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 Argentine in connection with the boundary 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 building collapsed and eighteen were killed.

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

Frau Danneberg, a talented German portrait painter at Berlin, has committed suicide because, it is alleged, she could get no news 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 German governments, calls attention to the fact that American wheat flour is frequently mixed with corn and asks that steps be taken to prevent the importation of such flour.

The Czar of Russia has invited the powers of Europe to take part in an international 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 Tromsoe, Norway, after landing an expedition at Cape Tegathoff, on the southern point of Hall's island. The search for Andree, the balloonist, has proved futile.

It is estimated that during his pontificate 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 republic 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 Barbadoes, belonging to Great Britain, report widespread potato riots. Riotous gangs of men have been looting the produce of the plantations during the night. Following the recent shooting of the speaker of the house of assembly, these demonstrations are considered to be of a serious nature and more troubles are anticipated.

Many outrages have been perpetrated on Mexicans by Guatemalan army officers. The worst case is that of Trinidad Vega, 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. Barrilas, who seized his animals and had him beaten. This outrage caused much indignation. Other similar actions are reported and are under investigation and due information will be given the Government of Mexico. The Guatemalans appear to be actuated by an intense hatred of Mexicans, taking every opportunity to insult and rob the humblest people.

The convention which has been engaged at Managua, Nicaragua, in formulating a constitution for the United States of Central America, embracing Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, has concluded its work. Commissioners were appointed to convene at Amalpa, Honduras, on the 1st of November next. These commissioners will supplant the diet of the greater republic of Central America, and will assume provisional federal powers. They will make preparations for the election on Dec. 1 of a president, senators, representatives 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 season's gold output at $11,000,000, while the clean-up for next year will undoubtedly aggregate $20,000,000.

Bradstreet's sums up the business situation in this way: "Business conditions in the main reflect the continuance of most of the favorable features hitherto dominating 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 improvement 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 Tigaldo Island, Alaska, a total wreck. She landed the passengers taken out of Seattle at their destination, 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 Unimak 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 Harbor and St. Michael. Captain Eagles was on board. The Laurada was black with bewhiskered Klondikers, all of whom had some money, the total amount being estimated at $150,000. The Laurada had about 200 passengers, of whom 151 were from Dawson City. There were a number 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, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, common to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c 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, 29c 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, 20c to 21c; 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, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, common to choice, $3.50 to $4.50; sheep, fair to choice wethers, $3.50 to $5.00; lambs, common to extra, $5.00 to $6.25.

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, 15c 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 Representatives at St. Petersburg by the Foreign Minister.

By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the Czar's foreign minister, has handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all the nations is the ideal for which all Governments ought to strive. The Czar considers 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 increase of armament.

The Czar's proposition is likely to produce 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 startled the world with a letter advocating an international peace movement, with the ultimate object of cutting down standing armies and putting all civilized nations on a peace footing, has drawn attention to the facts and figures surrounding the vast armies maintained by the European powers and the enormous saving resulting 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.

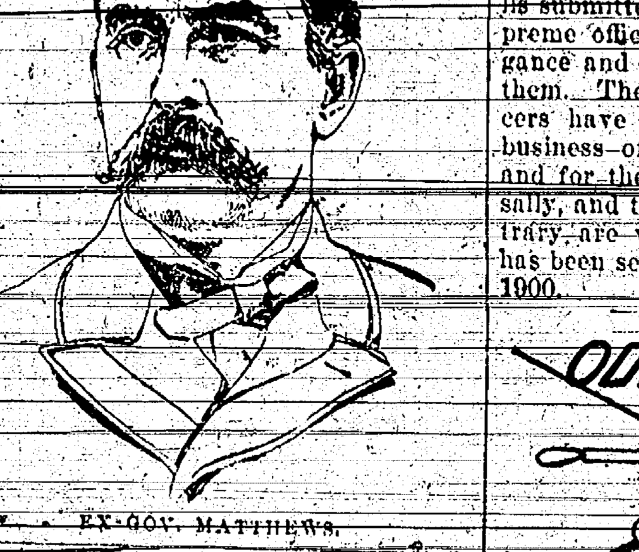
	Peace footing.	War footing.
Russia	817,933	2,420,746
France	539,027	2,440,000
Germany	501,423	2,416,300
Great Britain	226,102	711,264
Great Britain, troops in India		388,000
Great Britain, colonial troops		725,053
Austro-Hungary	337,419	1,872,178
Italy	250,000	3,019,310
Turkey	220,000	1,000,000
Bulgaria	35,650	285,800
Roumania		152,500
Servia		157,500
Switzerland	127,373	430,245
Belgium	48,644	220,968
Holland	60,031	185,000
Sweden and Norway	15,000	20,800

YIELDS TO DEATH.

Claude Matthews, Former Indiana Governor, Passes Away.

Former Governor of Indiana Claude Matthews, who was stricken with paralysis just after addressing an old settlers' meeting in Tippecanoe County, died Sunday morning, without having regained consciousness.

Mr. Matthews was born in Kentucky in 1846. He received a common school education and then entered Center College at Danville. After getting his diploma at Danville he removed to Indiana, and not long afterward married the daughter and only child of James Whitcomb, one of the most illustrious of the early statesmen of the Hoosier State. He became an influence in his own locality almost immediately.



EX-GOV. MATTHEWS.

It was in 1890 that Mr. Matthews was found to be the man of the hour by Hoosierdom Democracy. Both political parties were casting about for available candidates. He was nominated, and the people of Indiana sent him to the State capital with a majority of 20,000.

He served as Secretary of State for two years and made considerable reputation as a member of the State board of tax commissioners, holding out stoutly for a heavy increase in the assessment of railroad, telegraph and other corporate property.

His popularity among all classes and his satisfactory conduct of his official affairs threw him into the foreground as a candidate for Governor in 1892. His administration was marked by the same energy that he displayed in his canvass, and he proved one of the hardest workers that have ever been in the gubernatorial office in Indiana.

Counterfeiter Is Arrested.

Chief Wilkie of the secret service in Washington has been notified of the arrest in Chicago of Bartelino Awailone, who had in his possession $2,000 in counterfeit fifty lira notes on the Banca d'Italia. Bartelino had advertised for an active young man to assist him in passing these notes among the Italians of Chicago and was consequently arrested.

When Manila surrendered the Spaniards wept, as their flag was hauled down and the American flag raised amid the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

HENRY ENDS HIS LIFE.

Confesses Forgery of the Letter Which Accused Dreyfus of Treason.

Lieut. Col. Henry of the French army, who was one of the principal accusers of Captain Dreyfus, killed himself in Paris twenty-four hours after his arrest for forgery and perjury. He cut his throat with a razor which he had concealed in his valise when taken to prison.

He had confessed that he forged one of the letters upon which Dreyfus was convicted. The letter purported to reveal secrets of the French Government, and Dreyfus was accused of being in the pay of Germany. Henry admitted to the minister of war that his testimony in the Zola-Dreyfus trials was false. His confession was so complete that it virtually upsets the entire case against Dreyfus, and the Government has virtually promised a new trial. Henry's only attempt to justify his conduct was the statement that he thought the honor of the French army required the conviction of Dreyfus. Col. Henry was to be tried by court-martial.

Col. Henry was attached to the War Department when he helped by his forgery and perjury to convict Dreyfus, and he was one of the prominent witnesses who testified unfavorably to M. Zola during the latter's sensational trial on the charge of libelling military officials. The victory for Zola is an unqualified one. The French public is already convinced that Dreyfus will soon be free.

The Government, although refusing to reopen the Dreyfus case, has kept up a persistent inquiry in secret, and finally obtained evidence connecting Henry with the forged letter. When the proof was sufficient he was brought face to face with the minister of war, and soon made a clean breast of his guilty connection with the Dreyfus case. The Government is trying to secure more complete evidence against other army officers who are suspected of complicity with Henry. Major Esterhazy will be retired from the army on account of his connection with the scandal.

During the recent Zola trial Henry accused Col. Picquart of falsifying telegrams. A duel followed, in which Henry was wounded. The next scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies, where Col. Picquart proclaimed the letter which convicted Dreyfus a forgery, and as a result was arrested, while Henry's villainy was rewarded by his being appointed Col. Picquart's successor in the intelligence department.

It is now evident that Henry forged the letter with the express object of paralyzing Col. Picquart's efforts to expose Maj. Esterhazy and to get a revision of the Dreyfus case. The letter was written in bad French, a fact which first led to its being regarded as spurious.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN.

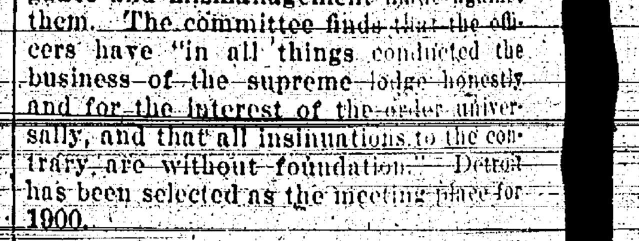
Galveston Policemen Quell a Mob of Negro Dock Strikers.

The negro longshoremen employed by the Mallory line at Galveston, Texas, struck for an increase of 10 cents per hour, and when a special train from Houston arrived with a lot of imported laborers, a mob of 2,000 men, mostly negroes, gathered about the Mallory wharf and tried to get at the newcomers. Mayor Fly called on the mob to halt. No attention was paid to him. He fired five shots and two men dropped. The mob then fell back, an ambulance was summoned, and when it arrived the mob again advanced. They were armed with clubs and rocks, and a few had pistols. The police tried to force them back by clubbing those in front, but it did not avail. The officers were being overpowered when the Mayor ordered them to fire. They obeyed and five men fell. Then the mob fled. Gov. Culberson asked President McKinley to order the Galveston regiment for riot duty.

K. OF P. OFFICERS CLEARED.

Next Encampment to Be Held in Detroit in September, 1900.

The special committee of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Indianapolis submitted a report exonerating the supreme officers of the charge of extravagance and mismanagement made against them. The committee finds that the officers have "in all things conducted the business of the supreme lodge honestly and for the interest of the order universally, and that all insinuations to the contrary are without foundation." Detroit has been selected as the meeting place for 1900.



Bob Armstrong and Joe Goddard are to try conclusions shortly in the arena at Philadelphia, and they ought to make a lively bout.

One of the many telegrams of condolence received by James J. Corbett after the tragic death of his parents was from John L. Sullivan. It was addressed to George F. Considine, and read as follows: "Give Corbett my sympathy. His friend now and forever."

A Toronto writer says that the Canadian ball teams are foolish to continue their alliance with American teams and go running off to small Massachusetts and Pennsylvania towns to play before poor crowds, urging the formation of a circuit that is exclusively Canadian.

The amateurs of the national wheelmen's meet at Indianapolis did not like the ruling which made Kramer of Newark the champion, although he had won only one of the championships, while Collett of New Haven had captured three of them, and had a chance to win four when he was thrown from the track by the foul riding of a Detroit entry. The riders say that they do not consider anybody the champion but Collett.

There are only 500 professionals of the 2,000 known bicycle riders for cash in the United States registered, and Chairman Mott says that the number of amateurs of whom he has record number well up toward 10,000.

Jim Corbett was passionately fond of his mother. When he beat Sullivan he expressed $10,000 of the money he won to his mother the next day, to lift a mortgage on her San Francisco property. Like many another loving son he did not always do just what his mother wished, but for all that his affection for her was deep seated and sincere.

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 Angus 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, curtly, and without removing his hat. "This lady, my wife, has been taken very ill, and I must get medical advice at once for her."

"There are several doctors here, monsieur," commences Angus, 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 Angus 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 Angus with interest. The interest seems returned, 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.

"Angus Moray, monsieur."

The Englishman descends to earth again.

"Angus Moray! Who is your father?"

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

"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. Angus 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 there 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 Angus 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 two 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, Angus."

"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 Madamoiselle Gabrielle de 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 exertions they do, standing about churches and picture galleries all day, in the height of summer, always puzzles me! See, Angus, there is another Englishwoman 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 took toward the person Gabrielle has mentioned, they plainly see the umbrella flourished 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 Angus, as, with all the courtesy of his adopted land, he stands bareheaded 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 Madamoiselle Steivenart."

"Ah, madame, I am fortunate! I can direct you without further trouble. Mademoiselle Steivenart keeps the house at Numero 22."

"Thank you very much. I'm sure I'm infinitely obliged. This fool would have driven me about the town all day," replies the stranger; and in another minute she has also driven out of sight.

"What a funny looking lady!" exclaims Gabrielle as she disappears. "She wears a bonnet of the mode of ten years back, and a cloak like a man's coat, and has such a loud voice. You would make twice as nice a woman as she is, Angus, if we dressed you up in my clothes."

But Angus is thoughtfully ruminating over some old memory, stirred by the stranger's appearance and address.

"It is strange she should be bound for Numero 22," he says presently. "I wonder who she can be going to see there. The boarders are all foreigners except my mother."

"And this lady is so much what my papa would call a 'regular John Bull.' But may she not be going to see your mamma, Angus? Madame Moray told me last week she expected a friend from England."

"You are right, Gabrielle! You have hit it!" exclaims Angus. "Everything assures me you must be right; and this lady can be no other than my mother's old friend, Mrs. Hephzibah Horton."

"Tiens! What a name!" cries Miss Gabrielle.

CHAPTER XII.

Mrs. Hephzibah Horton (for it is indeed she) is jolted rapidly over the uneven paving stones until she finds the vehicle stopped before a wide porte-cochere, carved in old black oak, with fiendish and cherubic faces, all sporting in inextricable confusion about the figure of the martyr St. Sebastian, with his gridiron ready in his hand.

Mrs. Hephzibah is not given, as a rule, to embraces and tears, but she is surprised to find how emotional a meeting with Delia Moray has the power to make her feel.

There is a moisture about her eyes that she cannot understand as she returns the younger woman's kisses, and her hands tremble so that she gives the driver a whole franc over his proper fare—a circumstance which affords her a subject for regret during the remainder of her stay in Bruges.

"And now that we are alone, let me have a good look at you," she says, when, all such preliminary ceremonies as removing her traveling attire and taking some refreshment being happily concluded, she finds herself seated in her friend's private room.

Delia Moray stands before her, laughing. She was twenty-five when they parted; she is thirty-nine now, but the fourteen years' interval of rest and quiet have passed over her lightly. Not a white hair shines among her smooth, dark tresses—not a wrinkle yet appears upon her forehead. Her cheeks are plumper and her complexion brighter than they were wont to be, and happiness is sparkling in her eyes and dimpling her mouth with smiles.

"My dear, you look ten years younger than you used to. I'm much afraid you can't say the same of me. Is it the air of the place that has done it, or have you got a Belgian Rachel to make you beautiful forever? You have certainly got hold of some secret that half your sex would give their eyes to find."

"It is the rest and the content, dear Mrs. Horton. Oh! you cannot think what a peaceful life I lead here. I seem to have no care, no trouble. I make the little money I require for my own wants easily, and I have friends all over Bruges, and my boy is so good and generous to me."

"I am glad to hear that—very glad indeed. He ought to be a good son to you, Delia Moray, for you gave up everything for him."

"Oh, he is, and so clever besides, and getting on so well in his profession. He studied, you know, as a civil engineer and surveyor, and Monsieur l'Abbe Bertin took a great interest in him; and now, with the assistance of some of his relations, he has procured Angus an excellent appointment—the permanent charge of a new line of railway just opened between Bruges and some of the smaller towns in Belgium; and Angus is to receive three thousand francs a year as salary—that is, one hundred and twenty pounds of our English money—with an annual increase of ten pounds. That is not a bad income for a boy of twenty-one, who has had nothing but his own wits to depend on for a living—is it, Mrs. Horton? And it might be all for me if I chose to accept it from him. Dear Angus!"

The mother's eyes are dancing with pride and pleasure, and Mrs. Hephzibah cannot but catch some spark of her laudable excitement.

"It is capital—it is first rate! and I congratulate you, Delia Moray, on the possession of such a son. I didn't think he'd turn out so well—I didn't, indeed. And so you call him 'Angus' now instead of 'Willy.'"

"Yes, and have done so for years; I think it best. It is his second name, you know, and the other is fraught with unpleasant recollections to me. I cannot bear the thought of that man, William Moray, even to this day. He who wanted so cruelly and basely to deprive me of my child—to take my only solace from me. It was a long time before I could forget the aversion and fear with which he inspired me, and even now I sometimes feel a dread lest his malice should find me out again, and urge him to revenge himself upon my darling boy."

"Delia Moray, I see that you haven't given up your old habit of talking nonsense. How on earth could this man hurt you or your boy, who is already of age? It is evident that you've grown no wiser during the years we have been parted."

"O! I know it is but a foolish fancy, but then Angus is so precious to me. And if anything were to come between us, or turn away his love from me, I think that I should die."

Mrs. Hephzibah was not destined to be introduced to Mr. Angus Moray that evening. The hour for the table d'hote 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."

Angus 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 Angus, 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, Angus 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 Angus. Good night."

She accepts his loving farewell with a smile. She little thinks it is the last 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 it scared me so that I woke up in a fearful sweat.—New York World.

The Ears of Fame.

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

Little Johnny—Wot! Don't you know? W'y, he's de only feller in de Tenth Ward dat kin wiggle his ears like a hoss.—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 Industrious 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 princip'ly 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 cary 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 most 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 Terrice were drowned in Huron 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. Kughman, 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 $14,000.

Osceola 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 $239,525.76.

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 Soules 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 Norns' 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 Mertzger 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. Ware of Imlay 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. Bowering 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 Ortonville, 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, Owosso; State Treasurer, Robert King, Lapeer; Auditor General, Henry Andrus, Edwardsburg; Land Commissioner, Jacob Van Zollenberg, Petoskey; 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. 009 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 lieutenant colonels, 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 Williams [illegible] 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 6: 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 those 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 plainer. 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 I.), 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 unperverted 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.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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BY O. T. HOOVER.

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Suburban Rumors

NORTH LAKE.

(Too late for last week.)

Some are cutting corn.

The campers have nearly all gone.

Misses Mattie Glenn and Mary Whallan are visiting at Munith and Leslie this week.

Why don't every body come to North Lake and get some peaches and pears? Plenty to go around.

O. P. Noah and son have started their evaporator. They intend to run it at full speed during the season.

Edna Reade is at home for a short time. She will teach the Lima Center school the coming school year.

Rev. W. J. Thistle, to the regret of his friends here, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, this being his third year in this charge.

SHARON.

Will Jacobs is suffering with a sore hand.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dorr visited in Norvel last Sunday.

Some of our young people attended the Mt. Hope social Saturday evening.

Miss Mae Dorr has returned from Detroit where she has been visiting relatives.

The school in district No. 9 began Monday with Miss Agnes Oversmith as teacher.

Lloyd Lockwood lost two valuable horses by lightning during last Sunday morning's storm.

The remains of Miss Lottie Perry of Grass Lake, formerly a resident of this place, were brought to Gillet cemetery for interment last Sunday. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all.

JERUSALEM.

Miss Martha Paul spent Sunday at home.

Oscar Snyder spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Adena Strieter visited her parents Sunday.

School opened here Monday with Ben Heuhl as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Briestle spent Sunday with his mother.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Wagner, August 26, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niehaus and family spent Sunday at Golieb Hutzel's.

There will be mission meeting at St. John's church in Freedom next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Koch and children spent several days last week in Jackson visiting relatives.

WATERLOO.

Jesse Meirs is on the sick list.

Geo. Archenbronn starts his cider mill today.

Jesse Foster shipped his first evaporated apples for this year Tuesday.

Henry Lehman went to Ann Arbor Sunday to see his brother who has just returned from Santiago.

A number of the farmers in this vicinity have purchased corn cutting machines. One farmer has his horse trained so he can cut as much corn while the men are getting a drink of water as two men can set up in all day.

A short time ago your correspondent mentioned in this column that Waterloo needed a doctor and a blacksmith. Dr. Lamereaux of Lansing saw the notice and as a result has located here. A. Leace of Leslie, a blacksmith, also read the same item and came here with the intention of locating, but has not yet found a residence.

SYLVAN.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. West spent Monday at Jackson.

R. J. Beckwith and family spent Sunday at Sylvan.

J. A. Dancer was elected moderator at the school Monday night.

Miss Mary Guise of Wayne is the guest of Miss Minnie Merker.

School opened Monday morning with Miss Ida Keusch as teacher.

Mrs. Albert Notten and Miss Mattie Rowe were Sylvan callers Monday.

Miss Myrta Neufang is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Glover.

Mrs. Wm. Dancer of Lima and Mrs. Vanliper of Chelsea spent Monday at Mrs. J. Dancer's.

Mr. and Miss Kent of Williamston are spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. Mandus Merker.

Miss Emma Mast returned to Chelsea Sunday after spending some time with Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

There will be a missionary rally at the school house next Sunday under auspices of the Christian Union. Addresses will be given by students volunteers from Ann Arbor.

LIMA.

School begins Monday.

John Brown is on the sick list.

Elsworth Fletcher has been ill several days.

School marms are quite plenty in this vicinity this week.

Mrs. C. L. Hawley visited Mrs. T. Covert Wednesday.

Mrs. M. Hill of Chelsea is visiting Miss Jeannette Storms.

Miss Nina Fisk visited Dexter friends the latter part of last week.

Miss Bertha Spencer will teach the Centre school the coming year.

Samuel Chapel of Washington, D. C., is visiting at George Perry's.

Miss Minnie Easton spent Saturday and Sunday at Mrs. Eva Fisk's.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Covert entertained Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Covert Sunday.

Mrs. Jacob Kline spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. George Lindemann.

Mrs. Eaton has been entertaining her daughter and husband of Belleville.

Miss Lydia Heller spent Sunday at home in company with Miss Carrie Bareis.

Irving Storms and daughter, Mrs. E. Ward, are spending this week in Adrian.

Misses Bertha Spencer and Estella Guerin spent several days of last week at Jackson.

Mrs. Jacob Streiter will pass the coming three weeks with relatives in in Chicago.

We notice a pleasant smile on the face of the farmers. The recent showers are the cause.

Alva J. Easton, John Waltrous, Henry Luick, Russell Wheelock and Jay Wood were elected delegates, last Tuesday evening, to the county convention to be held at Ann Arbor, September 14.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Persons who are in position to know assert that the Michigan Central road has lost nearly half of its local passenger traffic between Ann Arbor and Detroit since the opening of the D., Y. & A. A. electric line.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Rev. Frank O. Hellier, an old Grass Lake boy, whose parents still live in that village, has accepted a call to the presidency of Sheridan College, located at Sheridan, Wy. He is a young man, having graduated from the high school at Grass Lake in 1886.

Connected with the pumping station on West Washington st. are thirty-seven flowing wells, gushing forth the purest spring water all the time.—Ann Arbor Courier. Why don't they turn that water into the mains, in the place of the fertilizer that they are furnishing now?

Millie, the 15-year-old daughter of Albert Bucklin of Ann Arbor, died of morphine poisoning Tuesday morning. Her father keeps the drug about the house for his own use. Monday evening the daughter hurt her knee by falling from her bicycle and it is supposed took an overdose of the morphine in an ignorant attempt to secure relief the pain.

One of our farmer friends and readers, who is interested in the dairy business, says he has been asked by several farmers lately a remedy for cows giving lumpy milk. He says it is caused by cool and damp weather at night, and the cows should be given plenty of dry, clean bedding, and if kept in the barn are all the better for it. It will be found that highly-bred cows or plentiful givers of milk are most sensitive to the cold damp nights of fall and spring and consequently suffer most. The milk is made lumpy by being chilled in the udder and if allowed to take its course the trouble often results in ruining the cow.—Manchester Enterprise.

If any one wants to see a sight and feast their eyes on fruit, even this year when trees are breaking under the weight of peaches, pears or plums, they should visit David Woodward's fruit farm in Bridgewater. A year ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Woodward sawed the tops off his peach trees. People told him—even wise heads in the fruit business—he had made a mistake. Go and look at his trees, thrifty, hardy, and loaded with great luscious fruit, then look at other orchards and judge for yourself whether David knew what he was about or not. His trees are now young again, and are good for many years. The fruit is much larger than any we have seen, and is, of course, of the finest quality; perhaps not as beautiful of color as they will be next year, when the sun has a better chance to give that exquisite blush, the blending of yellow and red, which characterizes the peach as the loveliest of fruit. Fruit is cheap this year, and one should get the best when it can be had at such a low price. We have spoken of peaches because they are of first importance, but Mr. Woodward has a plum orchard that is a sight to see, and pears, grapes, etc., are found there in great profusion and choicest variety. The secret of his success is his constant vigilance and attention. His orchards are cultivated and fertilized, the trees sprayed and kept trimmed. There is a constant demand for his fruit because of its superior quality.—Manchester Enterprise.

The missionary service at the Methodist church last Sunday morning was very enjoyable. The sermon by the pastor was impressive, and the singing by the children was excellent. The collection for missions amounted to $80.

A clever swindling scheme is being worked by a pair of smart fellows in various parts of the country. One goes through the country on a bicycle and when he strikes a town he claims to be hard up and offers to sell the wheel cheap to get some money. The boys admire bicycles and bite readily, paying a small price for a first-class wheel. After a few days the other sharper turns up and claims to be looking for a man who stole a wheel. He describes it well, giving the number, and the owner has to part with it. The sharpers raise from $20 to $40 a trip and then start for greener fields.

A Louisville Slander.

Not long ago there was put in at the Louisville telephone exchange a switch board run entirely by a battery, so that the amount of calls was definitely indicated by expenditure of force. The chart showed correct business conditions up to 10 a. m., and then there came a most unaccountable drop. The electrician was bothered. There must be a leakage, a weakness, somewhere. Again and again the same remarkable and instantaneous drop showed on the chart, and the perplexed telephone engineer went from Chicago to Louisville to investigate.

He was with a group of anxious managers and directors waiting for the significant hour to approach, when suddenly some one looked at his watch and called, "Gentlemen, we are losing time," whereupon one and all arose and passed to the nearest buffet. That was crowded, and they tried another, only to find it also thronged. Then the electrician looked at the hour. It was just past 10 o'clock, and a daily scene was being enacted. All Louisville was out taking a drink.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Republican Caucus.

The republicans of the Township of Sylvan will hold a caucus at the Town Hall, on Saturday, September 10th, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. (local time), for the purpose of choosing 14 delegates to county convention to nominate county officers, to be held at Ann Arbor September 14th, 1898; and also to choose 14 delegates to the representative convention for 1st district of Washtenaw county, hereafter to be called, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, Sylvan, September 3rd, 1898.

By order of Republican Town Committee.

Beats the Klondike.

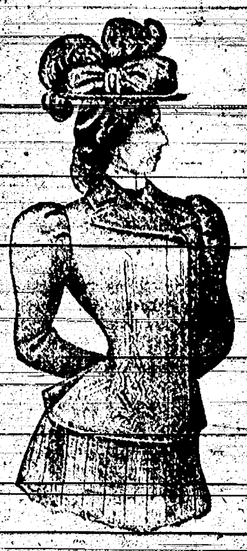
Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. He declares that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

Wanted—Two girls, a cook and a nurse. Must be competent. Good wages. Address, Mrs. Louis P. Hall, 1530 Hill St., Ann Arbor.

For Sale—1 coal stove, 1 range, 1 couch, 1 sofa, 1 extension table, 2 sets springs, 2 bedsteads, 2 bureaus, 6 dining chairs, carpets, 3 hanging lamps, a quantity of dishes. Inquire of Ella Freer.

NEW DRY GOODS, NEW COATS AND CAPES.

NEW CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.



STRAP SEAM TRIMMED,

All-wool Melton Cloth $12.00.

WE have just placed on sale a lot of fancy and plain cloth novelty dress patterns. No two of these alike, nor will we buy any duplicates of any now in stock. There is some satisfaction, when buying a good dress, in knowing that every woman in Chelsea can't have one just like it. It is for this reason only that we buy some of our very best dress goods in patterns. Others we buy in pieces and divide the pieces with our Stockbridge and Northville stores. This enables us to buy goods that we couldn't if we had to use the whole piece. We are showing a big lot of black and colored dress patterns at $7.00, $8.00 and up to $12.50 that are very new and exclusive.

We would be pleased to show you our new fall and winter

WRAPS AND COATS.

We shall offer interesting bargains in this department to start the ball rolling. New Coats at $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and up to $20.00. New Plush Capes $5.00 to $22.50.

STRAP SEAM TRIMMED,

Melton Cloth, $7.00.

Extraordinary Offerings.

We are never undersold on anything.

25 pieces light shirting calico 3c

15 pieces red fancy calico 3c yard

Remnants of best 12 1-2c outing for 8c

Remnants of Atlantic "A" unbleached cotton 5c

BEAR FUR TRIMMED,

PLUSH CAPES $16.50.

5 pieces cotton worsted checks and plaids, just the thing for school dresses 12 1-2c

Best hose supporters all sizes 10c

Best satine petticoats $1.25

All ready made dress skirts 1-4 off.

All light weight ladies coats and jackets, last years styles only 98c

Childrens hercules heavy ribbed hose, worth 20c, all sizes 15c

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Michigan Central Excursions.

Free street fair at Mason, October 4 to 7. One fare for round trip.

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

Jackson Carnival, September 20 to 23. One fare for round trip.

Free Pills.

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

M. J. Burkhart & Co., have purchased a fine Law art tile soda fountain and will fit up a first-class parlor for next season when they will serve ice cream soda, ice cream, water ices and choice confectionery.

Lost A dray book. Finder please return to Wm. Deuman.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw—ss. In the matter of the estate of Emeline Drake, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said deceased by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw on the 12th day of August A. D. 1898, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house, situated upon said premises in the township of Lodi in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Friday the 30 day of September A. D. 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said Emeline Drake the undivided one third interest in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north west quarter of section thirty-two (32), except the south ten acres thereof. Also beginning at the south east corner of the south west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) and running thence northerly along the east line of said quarter section sixty rods, thence westerly parallel with the south line of said quarter section one hundred and six rods and eleven feet, thence southerly parallel with the east line of said quarter section sixty rods, thence easterly along the south line of said quarter section one hundred and six rods and eleven feet to the place of beginning. All in town three south, range five east (Lodi), Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated, August 12th, 1898.

PHILIP BLUM,
Administrator of the estate of Emeline Drake deceased. 33

Notwithstanding there are plenty of other candidates in the field for the office of Sheriff of Washtenaw county they will hear from me on the 20th of September.

H. LIGHTHALL.

MARCH RIGHT ON

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

Crockery, Glassware, Furniture, Hardware,

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

LOOK OUR BARGAIN COUNTERS OVER.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Local Brevities

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

Bachman's apple evaporator started up last week.

Glazier & 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 last Saturday was not very largely attended.

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

Rev. J. J. Nickerson will not be absent Sunday 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 Colb who is working for John Jost of Lima, was stolen one day last week.

Blanchard & McGee of Coldwater have purchased the Chelsea Roller Mills and will take possession on 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.

Henry Stofer has the thanks of The Standard force for a basket of the finest grapes that have come to town in a long time.

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

There was but a small audience present at the presentation of "Heart of Cuba" 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 Sunday evening there will be a missionary rally. Addresses will be given by student volunteers from Ann Arbor.

Rev. J. J. 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, McGregor & Harper, who will move their stock of 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 east 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-Vernelo 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 entirity.

As an inducement to some who are not now 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 Belasel, Nellie G. Congdon, Clarihal Clemons, Edgar Read, Marie Schaible. Third grade—Wm. H. Burkhart, Beatrice Bacon, L. Dorrit Hoppe, A. James Kellam, Lillian Gerard, Lettie Wackenhut, 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 Zulke.

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 Babbit of Ypsilanti. The log cabin is a great curiosity and it is desirous 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 57 cents for red and 55 cents for white. Rye 30 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 seeding 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. Fenn 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 Mousing 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.

Chauncy 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 Hattie 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 Leech 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 Keusch 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 Fort 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 Pyle, Mrs. Gertrude Pyle and daughter, and Miss Memie Pyle 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 potatos 8 lb. 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

ALL STYLES AND SIZES FOR EVERY KIND OF FUEL

THE GENUINE ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK Beware of Imitations

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

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

Buggies, Road Wagons,

Surries and Platform Wagons.

Also special low prices on

FURNITURE

during this month.

W. J. KNAPP.

NEW FALL GOODS.

We are now showing our fall line of new woolens 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 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 lustres, black and colored serges, black and colored henriettas, cheviots, black brocaded cords, coverts, 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 COLLERETTES.

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 - - - 4 1-2c

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 200 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	416
Massachusetts towns	342
New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine towns	231
Camp Wikoff	1,555
Dunn Loring camp	318
Fort Meyer Hospital	339
Washington barracks	261
Camp Meade	203
St. Louis	178
New York City hospitals	138
Camp Miles, Lexington	279
Chickamauga	2,500
Jacksonville	100
Fernandina	125
Tampa	60
Camp Alger	100
Huntsville	25
San Francisco	467
Fort Sheridan	40
Total	9,659

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 need of nurses and proper 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 wounded men and in the fever hospitals.

The tales of horror which have been related by soldiers arriving on pest ships in weeks past were repeated Sunday, when the Yucatan got to the pier at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and began to discharge the troops who came from Santiago. She had on board six companies of the Seventh cavalry and infantry. The shocking condition of the men and the appalling sickness through which they passed can be inferred 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, sow belly and shingles," as the soldiers call the corn beef, salted pork and hard-tack, which the sick were unable to eat.

When the Eighth Ohio landed from the Mohawk Sunday, 300 were reported sick and were carried in ambulances to the hospital; but it was soon discovered that 150 of them were only suffering for food, and as soon as they had drank a glass of milk or two and had got something wholesome in their stomachs 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 for 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 ex-Secretary Sherman is an example of reckless assertion without investigation, for Mr. Sherman spent a week at Amagansett, 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 camps 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 Cervera'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 Eagan 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 1,062 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. Shakspeare, 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 linen 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 Diedrichs 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 DIEDRICHS.

was going on. Von Diedrichs 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 Diedrichs 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 Diedrichs 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 8:15 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. This brought a protest from both sides. Von Diedrichs 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 it. 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 Diedrichs replied with an apology and then as if repenting 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 Diedrichs called on Capt. Chichester of the Immortalite, 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 Diedrichs after that.

JAPAN AFTER THE LADRONES.

Hopes to Purchase the Islands When Peace Is Restored.

Steamer advices 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 Ladrone 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 necessaries 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 CESSION 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. Almost 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. Tejeiro. 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 Tejeiro 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[illegible]

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

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 6,049,048 cases were treated during the civil war, the mortality list being as follows:

Gunshot wnds	33,049	Remtnt. fever	4,685
Diarrhea	65,127	Intermtnt. fever	4,184
Dysentery	5,570	Inflammation of lungs	10,075
Typhoid	29,336	Smallpox	7,058
Typho-malarial fever	5,360	Measles	5,447

During the war 285,245 men were discharged for disability, classified as follows: Gunshot wounds, 34,200; consumption, 20,005; diarrhoea, 10,487; debility, 15,040; rheumatism, 12,653; heart disease, 10,797. The heavy mortality which must have resulted in these cases is not 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 troopships, 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-time regulations that they cannot break 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 attache, 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 come 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 quite a love feast 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 expected 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. 20, and the position he formerly held will be abolished. Mr. Riley came to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway from the C., 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. Torkins. "I never saw his mind so occupied with anything. Sometimes he has to think twice before he can tell whether the Bostons or the Cincinnatis are ahead.—Washington Star.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

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

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

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, 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, Muville, in a series of four handsome porcelain game plaques. Not for years has anything as handsome in this line been seen. The subjects represented by these plaques 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 plaques 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 plaques free to their customers. Every purchaser of three 10-cent packages of Elastic Starch, flat iron brand, manufactured by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., is entitled to receive one of these handsome plaques free from their grocer. Old and new customers alike are entitled to the benefits of this offer. These plaques 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 plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute. 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 done, he pockets his fee of $25 and drives on to the next dinner-giving patron who has biden him to his feast in this strange fashion. His nightly list comprises many houses all through the London season.

Diplomacy.

"Could you indorse this note for me?" inquified young Mr. Happlige.

"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 Lindenholm, Agt., No. 110 Ryan building, 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.

Their 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 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 on 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.

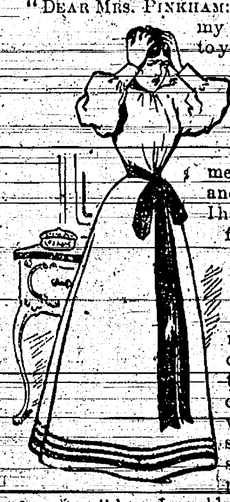
The other physicians engaged the girl in conversation, and she readily answered their questions. While she was thus talking with the others Dr. White, questioning the sub-conscious side, asked her to write something, and instantly a sentence learned a few minutes before was written with the senseless 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 Patchogue, 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 redivivus) 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 powdered orris 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.

Auxiliary.

"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. Schiffeneder, 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.

He received a wound.

In the first day's fighting at the battle of Gettysburg, Schiffeneder 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.

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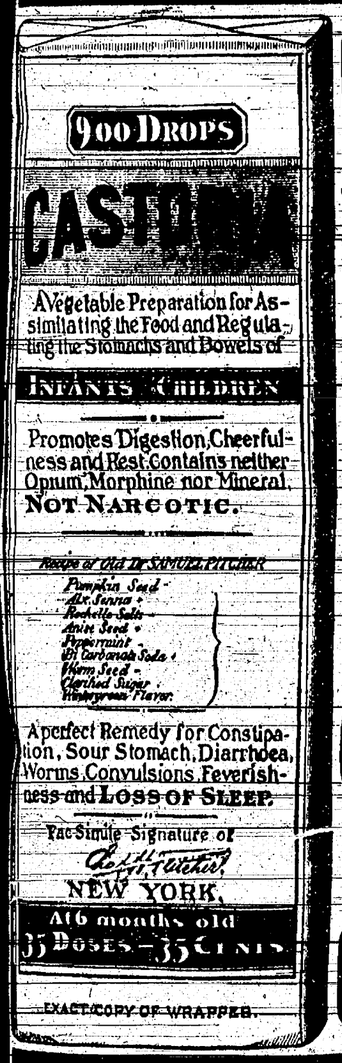

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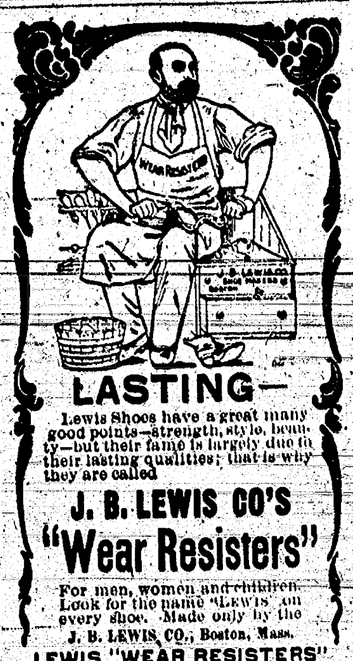

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A TRYING NAVAL JOB.

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 gloom 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 pilothouse, 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 storehouse 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 anchors, 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.

Dwelling 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 Butzu" ("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 Kioto, 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 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 lifelong internment in the province of Olonetz 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' 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 equable disposition and that my employees called me Old Sunshine. 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.

Let 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 know."

"How on earth then did he come to get married?"

"He was too bashful to refuse."—Boston Traveler.

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A Grand New Building Offers Unlimited Facilities.
TERMS—For session of five months, including bedding, washing, mending, plain and fancy needle work, typewriting, stenography and drawing, fifty dollars; session of ten months, one hundred dollars. No extras, save music, eight dollars a quarter, including use of instrument. For further information, address,
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 miraculous as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)
My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.
Office of "KINGFISHER TIMES," Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '93.
GENTLEMEN:—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took a tablespoonful and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle. Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.
Very Truly Yours,
C. J. NESBITT, Editor.

A MIRACLE.
Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91
Last Friday, Dec. 10, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelp's "Four C" Remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough, slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was down town purchasing holiday goods.
MISS JENNIE BASSET,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.
One dose of Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure, gave my child instant relief when attacked with the croup.
W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers,
Arkansas City, Kansas.

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.
J. B. HULING, MANAGER,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
196 South Clark St.
Chicago, Nov. 24, '94
R. R. Phelps, Esq., City,
DEAR SIR;—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is convincing that at least one ready made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it without the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that benefit is almost immediate. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning; it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it unqualifiedly,
Yours,
J. B. HULING.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.
Chicago, Sept. 25, '95
For years back each winter I have suffered with acute Laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelp's "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.
MRS. JOSEPH E. GRIBB,
3313 Madison Ave.

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

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.
CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, 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.
R. R. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.
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