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

The Chelsea Standard.

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

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

VOL. X. NO. 31. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 499

This season every one is wearing heavy soled shoes. We have them for children, boys, men and women.

Some Special Items in Ladies' Welt Shoes.

Ladies' Viel Kid Welt Sole at $2.49, regularly sold for $3.00.

Pingree & Smith "Composite" welt sole at $3.00, better than others get $4.00 for. This is the shoe that pleased so many of our customers last year, and advertised more, and more of them sold than any other shoe made in America.

Pingree & Smith extra heavy welt sole, kid lined, ladies shoe.

In Ladies' Dress Shoes we have the best assortment ever shown in Chelsea.

Pingree & Smith "Composite" all sizes and widths, button or lace $3.00 no more, no less.

As a Special for this Week

A ladies' dongola shoe, button or lace, $1.98, others sell at $2.50.

We show a large line of ladies' kangaroo, calf and seal goat shoes, especially for school wear at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Now is the time to buy the children shoes for school wear. Ask to see them when in the store.

We show a childs shoe (all solid) sizes 8 to 12 at $1.00.

We show a misses shoe in seal goat, kangeroo calf size 12 to 2 at $1.49.

We show a misses shoe in kid, button lace size 12 to 2 at $1.49.

Something that the boys have been looking for "a shoe just like papa's." The kind that wears. Boy's kangaroo calf shoe, calf lined at $2.00 and $2.50.

Boy's kangaroo calf shoe heavy sole (all leather) $1.50.

Boy's celebrated "Wear Resisters" in seal goat $2.00. We carry a full line of "Wear Resisters." They out wear any boys shoe made and cost no more. Ask for them. See the "special ad." in this paper for "Wear Resisters."

For Men's Wear.

We show the most complete line of fall and winter shoes to be found in Washtenaw county. Our box calf, calf lined, Nickel eyelts and hooks, English last, (pleases all the boys) $3.50. The same shoe in russett.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for October now on sale.

CENTRAL CITY BAKERY

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

F. VOGELBACKER.

Chelsea Telephone No. 5.

SAMPSON

Himself is no more popular than is our reputation for having always in stock the largest quantity and the best quality of Foreign and Domestic 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. J. RAFTREY, THE TAILOR.

WE SELL

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

WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD.

AT CUMMINGS'.

News from a Chelsea Soldier Boy.

The following letter in regard to Tommie Wilkinson who is in Porto Rico, is in answer to a request for information regarding the 19th Infantry:

Detroit, Michigan, September 9, 1898.

Mr. A. W. Wilkinson,

Dear Sir:—In answer to yours of the 8th instant I can only say that I remember your brother very well as I took quite a liking for him while en-route to Fort McPherson, he was such a neat and soldierly looking little fellow.

I have not seen him however, since about the 17th day of July, as I took the fever on that date, and was sent to the Division Hospital at Tampa, Florida, where I remained until the regiment started for Porto Rico. I was then hauled to the boat and put aboard the Cherokee, while your brother was sent on the Florida. When we arrived at Porto Rico, I remained on board unloading the regimental property while the companies were sent ashore. "M" company was sent out in the mountains to round up marauders and guerrillas. Your brother went with his company, so I did not have a chance to see your brother. As to his not writing that would be an impossibility as no mail could reach him while in the mountains and none could be sent by him. When I left Ponce on August 23d we had received but two mails and only two had left the Island so that had your brother remained at headquarters he could only have sent mail twice, whereas being in the mountains he could send none. I am satisfied he was not sick when I left the regiment, for had he been sick he would have been sent back to the Regimental Hospital.

I am sorry I can give you no further information but feel assured your brother is all right and enjoying good health as Porto Rico is a perfect garden spot. It is never excessively hot, nor, I am told, ever very cold. I know that during my short stay thereat it was fine and cool.

Respectfully,

C. E. Duncan,

Sergeant Major 19th Infantry.

Since receiving the above, in a letter dated September 1st, Tom says: "That he has returned to Ponce from a hundred miles march in the interior, that Ponce is a beautiful city. That he likes army life very much, and that they would have a nice time if it was not for the Volunteers stealing every thing they can get their hands on, so the regulars have to guard the town. He thinks when the Volunteers go home every thing will be lovely. They get mail once a week and Tom expects to be there until December at least. He also says that they get good fat board."

JUDGE COOLEY DEAD.

Michigan's Most Famous Jurist Passed Away Monday Morning.

The university city mourns the death of its chiefest citizen, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, who passed quietly away at 2 o'clock Monday morning at his home in Ann Arbor. Early in July he was brought back from the sanitarium at Flint in a much improved mental and physical condition, and for a week thereafter was fully able to recognize friends and acquaintances. Once more he took up his accustomed drives about Ann Arbor, usually accompanied by some member of the family in addition to his reliable old colored coachman. In this time he fully realized that he would never again be able to resume active work, and on many occasions he expressed the earnest wish that the end might come quickly.

Several weeks ago the light of life again sunk into a feeble flame. The grand old man passed into a comatose condition. He recognized no one and the intelligible utterance during that interval was the inquiry, "Where is Charley?" Referring to his son, who was constant and untiring in his attendance at his bedside. Last Friday night the watchers thought the end had come, a sinking spell carrying the sufferer almost over the line, but he rallied again to a certain degree. Peacefully the end came at an early hour Monday morning.

The state is inexpressibly shocked, although it could not be concealed that all hope had fled several months ago. Flags all over Ann Arbor and at the campus were placed at once at half mast and messages of condolence began to flow in upon the bereaved family in great numbers.

Mayor Charles E. Hiscock issued the following proclamation Monday afternoon:

"The melancholy duty has devolved upon the mayor to announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor the death this morning, at his residence in this city, of one of the most distinguished men of the nation, Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. As professor in the university, supreme court reporter, chief justice of Michigan and chairman of the interstate commerce commission, he has made his home among us, and while his greatness has been shared by all people of the union, his domicile has been the pride of Ann Arbor alone.

"As a mark of respect to his memory, I recommend that the flags of the city be placed at half mast and that on Wednesday, September 14, the day of the funeral, between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m., the business houses of the city close their doors and all of our citizens observe the sad occasion. The common council of the city of Ann Arbor is hereby summoned to meet in the council chamber on Tuesday evening, September 13, 1898, at 8 o'clock, at which time and place suitable resolutions may be presented for consideration."

Judge Cooley leaves six children, as follows: Eugene, of the Lansing Wagon Works, Lansing; Edgar, of the firm of Hatch & Cooley, Bay City; Charles H., assistant professor of pratical economy at the University of Michigan; Thomas a physician in Ann Arbor; Fannie, wife of Alexis E. Angell, of Detroit, and May, a student at the university.

FIVE MILLION

Flags Made in the United States Every Year.

There are over 5,000,000 flags made in America a year. At present most of these are afloat or used as personal adornment. Since the war the flag industry has received quite a boom, and at the lowest count every person in five has in some shape or form the Star Spangled Banner.

Flag making is the sole support of over 500,000 men, women and children in the United States. The factories are principally in Philadelphia, where the first flag saw birth, and in New England.

The first Old Glory that made glad the hearts of Americans was made in Philadelphia by Betty Ross, and was flung to the breezes June 14, 1777. At the battle of Brandywine the first shots were fired under it, and the first ship to sail under its graceful folds was the Ranger, commanded by Paul Jones. France claims the proud honor of being the first nation to salute Old Glory.

On every ship and at every army post of the United States the flag is raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset. During this ceremony every man and officer rises to his feet and uncovers his head. An officer steps forward when the flag is lowered and catches it in his arms. The folds of that proud flag must not sweep the ground even for a moment.

The flag figure at an army or navy cotillion is the prettiest on the program, and very much of a wall flower feels the young woman not on the floor at this time, for every officer is sure to ask his favorite partner to dance with him under his flag.

The saddest and most impressive flag ceremony is at a soldier's funeral. He is "wrapped in that glorious shroud," and for him is sounded for the last time taps—lights out. He is laid away to sleep until the angel trumpter sounds reveille.—New York Journal.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The whole number enrolled at present is 342.

Hon. D. A. Hammond of Ann Arbor called at the school Tuesday.

Ella Ryan of Pinckney entered the 9th grade Monday as a student.

Miss Clara Vogelbacher of Wayne was a school visitor Monday afternoon.

Misses Edith Boyd and Myrtle Neuffang were high school visitors Friday.

Miss Ida Taylor a teacher in Downer College, Milwaukee, was a school visitor Monday.

The number of foreign students enrolled so far is 27, about one half as many as last year at this time.

The 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades are now occupying the new recitation room, having taking possession of same Tuesday.

Real Estate Transfers.

Fred Gotts and wife to Marshall W Brillinger, Ypsilanti $20.

Willard G Manning to Marshall W Brillinger, Ypsilanti $300.

James E Harkins to Charles Andrews and wife, Ann Arbor $300.

John Gunn et al. to Samuel Graham, Ypsilanti $1,250.

Rice A Beal, by executor to C E Godfrey, Ann Arbor $1,000.

Anna M Perkins to Aaron L Canine, decree.

George A Cullen and wife to Charles Isbell, Lodi $500.

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.

Township treasurer's will bear in mind that The Standard job department will supply them with the largest and finest tax receipt in Washtenaw county.

Crop Report.

For this report correspondents have secured from threshers the results of 7,317 jobs, aggregating 115,827 acres of wheat threshed in the state, the yield from which was 2,274,271 bushels, an average of 19.64 bushels per acre. In the southern counties 92,033 acres threshed averaged 19.91 bushels per acre. In the central counties the average is 19.51 bushels, and in the northern counties, 15.59 bushels.

The area in wheat in the state last May as compiled from the returns of supervisors was 1,725,448 acres. This is the probable acreage that was harvested this year. Computing by counties for the southern and central sections, and for the northern section entire, gives a probable yield in the state of 34,162,503 bushels. This is more than ever reported in the Farm Statistics. The final estimate will be made in October.

The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers since the August report was published is 1,712,397. Of this amount 757,581 bushels were marketed before August 1, but not reported until late in August and 954,816 bushels n August. The amount of wheat reported marketed since the August report was published is 524,047 bushels more than reported for the same time in 1897, and the amount reported marketed in the twelve months ending with July, which is the wheat year for Michigan, is 17,022,506 bushels or 7,391,452 bushels more than marketed in the same months of the previous year.

The amount of wheat actually marketed in August this year, 954,816 bushels, is 107,243 bushels more than marketed in August last year.

Threshers' returns indicate that oats will yield in the state 32 bushels, and barley 24 bushels per acre. The figures for oats are seven bushels, and for barley five bushels above the estimate one year ago.

Corn, beans, potatoes and pastures have been injured by the dry weather though scattering showers have afforded partial relief. Beans are estimated to yield 69 per cent and potatoes 72 per cent of average crops.

Apples promise in the state about six-tenths and peaches three-fourths of average crops. The estimate for apples in the southern counties is 52, and for peaches 70. The estimate for apples in the state one year ago was 25, and for peaches 17.

The Farm Statistics reported by supervisors, furnish the following total of each class of live stock six months old and over in the state last spring: Horses, 422,857; milch cows, 411,011; cattle other than milch cows, 305,305; hogs 408,117; sheep 1,338,060. As a rule live stock in cities is not included. The number of sheep sheared in 1897 was 1,260,295, pounds of wool 8,207,594.

The statistics of land in farms also reported by supervisors last spring, are as follows: Acres of improved land in farms 9,626,920; unimproved 4,223,533; total area 13,250,353; number of farms 148,028; average size of farms, 88.88 acres.

STUMP PENCILS MASCOTS.

Members of Gotham's Stock Exchange Superstitious About Lead Sticks.

"Talking about hoodoos and mascots," said a member of the Stock Exchange, "the boys on the floor of the exchange are as superstitious as a lot of sailors. If you don't believe it, you look at the lead pencils they are using the next time you are in the building.

"You won't find a man using a long lead pencil. Why? Because a long pencil is a 'hoodoo' of the worst kind. They always cut a new pencil in half before they sharpen it. Some of these pencils acquire the reputation of being lucky.

"Less than a week ago I came down without my pencil, which, by the way, is a lucky one—every memorandum made with that pencil results in a profit for me—and I borrowed one from a friend on the floor. He handed me a stump about an inch long and said, 'You can use that; it's a lucky pencil.'

"Sure enough, I made two deals in the morning, and each netted me a handsome profit.

"I was about to make a memorandum of some stock I had bought when my friend approached and said:

"'Here, take this pencil and let me have mine again. I've lost on every deal since I loaned it to you.'

"Sure enough, I lost on that deal, and the luck went back to the owner of the pencil.

"When you get hold of a lucky pencil, you want to hang on to it.

"Some of the boys have little lucky pencils not more than an inch long, and they guard them as they would their lives.

"If you, through carelessness or accident, cause them to break the lead point they lose whatever regard they have for you, and forever afterward regard you as inimical. Some of them wouldn't take $5 for a little piece of pencil worth considerably less than a cent."—New York Press.

If you are not now a subscriber for The Standard, we will send it to you from now until January 1st for 25 cents.

WILL YOU PAPER THIS FALL?

If so you should be interested in the large assortment of Wall Paper at the

BANK DRUG STORE

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.

NOTICE OUR PRICES ON

FRUIT JARS

For a full line of the best Perfumes go to the Bank Drug Store.

IF

You meet a person with a very satisfied look you can make up your mind that they are buying their coffee at the

Bank Drug Store.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, - - - - MICHIGAN

WORK ON THE CANAL

ADMIRAL WALKER RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

The Nicaragua Commissioner Has Been Collecting Data and May Report at the Next Session of Congress—How League Base-Ball Teams Stand.

Walker Thinks the Canal Feasible.

Admiral Walker, president of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, has returned to Washington and is again devoting his attention to the collation and compilation of the material which will form the substance of the report of the commission. The admiral says the commission has now about two hundred and fifty men at work along the line of the proposed canal and they will stay there throughout the rainy season. They are making borings and ascertaining the character of the soil at every point where it is proposed to locate dams, locks or other heavy masonry structures. In addition to this, the field parties are taking accurate measurements of the rainfall and the flow of the various streams lying within the limits of the canal concession. This information was particularly desired by the commission owing to the fact that up to this point all the calculations made have been based upon the conditions as existing in the dry season, the time when Nicaragua has always been visited by commissions. Admiral Walker is confident that the commission will be able to report to Congress at the approaching session, and while he says the necessary data has not been obtained to accurately determine the cost of the canal, he feels confident that the project will be shown to be entirely practicable and worthy of execution.

Father and Daughter Slain.

John Boyd's little granddaughter ran almost fainting into the residence of her uncle four miles east of Cambridge, Ohio, saying that robbers had entered her grandfather's house near by in the night and killed her grandfather, a prominent and wealthy farmer, aged 70, her aunt, Mrs. Nancy Wyrick, and her father, Orin Law, aged 30. Investigation showed that only the first two were dead. When the police entered the premises they found Boyd clad in his nightshirt lying dead on the floor of his bedroom with bullet holes in his head and breast. Six feet away lay his dead daughter, Mrs. Wyrick, partly dressed. Her breast had been pierced, the bullet being found in the bed. The room was in great confusion, showing evidence of a terrific struggle. Law was found in an adjoining room, apparently drugged, but he was aroused, and became indignant when arrested. The theory of the officers is that Boyd and Law fought; that Boyd was shot, and that his daughter ran into the room to assist him, only to meet a like fate.

Race for the Pennant.

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

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Boston	77	42	Pittsburg	61	62
Cincinnati	78	45	Philadelphia	57	58
Baltimore	72	43	Louisville	52	72
Cleveland	70	50	Brooklyn	44	69
Chicago	67	54	Washington	40	79
New York	65	54	St. Louis	33	86

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

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Kansas City	80	48	St. Paul	70	56
Indianapolis	76	47	Detroit	48	78
Milwaukee	78	52	Minneapolis	44	86
Columbus	69	50	St. Joseph	40	86

After a Hermit's Money.

A warrant issued and served on Benjamin Hardin charges him with having sought and found a fortune left by Louis Bermond, a hermit, who lived and died in a hovel near Amity, Mo. Hardin was a section hand, but a few months ago he began loaning and spending money like a rich man. He is charged with having searched the hovel after the hermit's death, finding the money and appropriating it to his own use. Some attorneys say he is entitled to the money. The prosecuting attorney contends that it belongs to the State. Hardin denies that he got the money from the miser's cabin, but says it was left him by a Virginia relative.

BREVITIES.

The French cabinet has agreed to a revision in the case of Captain Dreyfus.

Gov. Johnston of Alabama has removed the State quarantine against New Orleans.

Benjamin Clark is to succeed Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews as president of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Mrs. W. J. Scanlan, widow of the famous comedian, is now the wife of Augustus Pitou, the theatrical manager.

Congressman Northway of Ohio is critically ill at his home in Jefferson, Ohio. Mrs. Northway is also thought to be beyond recovery.

The American Indies Company was formed in New York with a capital stock of $18,000,000. Its object is to develop the resources of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The dates of the national peace jubilee at Chicago, as finally set, are Oct. 18 and 19. President McKinley and the leading members of his cabinet have accepted the invitation to be present on both the dates mentioned.

As an outcome of the meeting at Pittsburg of table glassware manufacturers an organization has been formed to be known as the United Glass Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in Pittsburg. The combine represents a total capital of $8,000,000.

A private cablegram received in New York says that Rhea, the celebrated tragedienne, is dying from cancer at her chateau in Montmorency, France.

A crew, with fifteen men in it, employed on Government work at Liberty Landing, Mo., capsized in the Missouri river and William Stockholm was drowned.

A daring plot to kill the Czar by an explosion of gas in Moscow was frustrated by the nervousness of one of the conspirators, who caused the explosion twenty minutes before the Czar arrived at the desired position.

EASTERN.

Frank and John Maue, 16 and 17 years old, respectively, and George Grass, 14 years old, were drowned while bathing in Lake Erie at Buffalo, N. Y. There was a heavy sea on and the boys were caught by a receding wave and carried into deep water.

The torpedo boat Davis, being constructed at Wolff & Sewlicker's iron works, Portland, Ore., was given a preliminary trial trip for forty miles. It is stated the boat made eighteen knots and the trial was entirely satisfactory. The required speed is twenty-two and one-half knots.

Two south spans of the International bridge of the New York and Ottawa Railroad, now under construction across the St. Lawrence river, about three miles above St. Regis Indian village, fell without warning, with sixty men at work on the bridge, all being thrown into the river, some sixty feet below. Over thirty were picked up and twenty-seven are missing.

By the accidental jibing of the sail of a pleasure yacht on Presque Isle Bay, near Erie, Pa., four young women were swept off into the water and drowned before assistance could be rendered them. Their names are Mary, Della and Ella Pardine, daughters of William Pardine, an Erie machinist, and Jessie Moore, daughter of John M. Moore, an engineer on the Erie and Pittsburg road.

An appalling disaster occurred in Cohoes, N. Y. A trolley car of the Troy City Railroad Company was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at a crossing at the west end of the Hudson river bridge which connects the city with Lansingburg, and its load of human freight was hurled into the air. Eighteen of the thirty-five passengers are dead and at least ten of the remainder will die.

Fire in the Newark celluloid works and neighboring buildings at West Scott and Darcy streets, Newark, N. J., did fully $200,000 damage. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the factory the blaze made an intensely hot fire. The fire started in the converting department of the big building and spread with greater rapidity than had the building been oil-soaked. Most of the surrounding buildings were three stories high and were occupied by people working in the factory. They were rescued with difficulty and most of them lost all their household goods. Fourteen persons were injured and taken to hospitals, some of the persons being seriously burned.

WESTERN.

The schooner Winslow sank in a heavy gale near White Shoals in the straits of Mackinaw.

Congressman S. A. Northway of the Nineteenth district of Ohio is dangerously ill at Ashtabula.

Andrew J. Faulk, well known throughout the Northwest, especially in the two Dakotas, by pioneer residents, is dead at his home in Yankton, S. D.

The custom-house receipts for the port of San Francisco for the month of August amounted to $567,273.49, the largest receipts for a single month in the records of the department.

At Topeka, the Kansas Loan and Trust Company, lately known as the Trust Company of America, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at $400,000, assets at $1,200,000.

There was an exceedingly heavy frost at Gordon, Neb., the other night. Ice froze thick on standing water. Corn will be softened, while melons, garden truck and wild fruit ripening are cut short.

Fire broke out in the paint and oil room of Fenton's drug store, in the best built part of Rocky Ford, Colo. The entire block was consumed before the flames were controlled. The loss will exceed $50,000.

During a storm lightning struck one of the mammoth iron oil tanks of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, west of Findlay, Ohio, containing 35,000 barrels of crude oil. The tank exploded and set fire to a second one. The loss will be $60,000.

A scaffolding in the tower of the union station at Kansas City, Mo., fell a distance of thirty feet, carrying down with it five workmen and burying them beneath a shower of bricks, broken timber and plaster. It is thought none will die.

Ezquil Cano, ex-convict, who broke jail at Santa Fe, N. M., a few days ago and made good his escape, is now believed to have murdered three women within the past five years, besides having committed numerous highway robberies and burglaries.

Private Alex La Duke, Company I, Second Wisconsin volunteers, was placed in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., to remain for life, for the murder of Private Thomas Stafford of the Thirteenth United States infantry in a saloon row in Ponce, Porto Rico.

Two robbers traveling on bicycles are traversing Missouri. They stopped at a hotel in Sedalia, but the second night they left, carrying with them jewelry and valuables secured from the guests' rooms. They were next heard of at Olean, Mo., where they robbed a store and several farm houses.

Fourteen business buildings at Rapid River, Mich., were destroyed by fire, causing great losses. In John Caswell's farm twenty-two horses were cremated. The village has nearly 2,000 population and is entirely without fire protection. The belief is general that the fire was of incendiary origin.

A private telegram from George Q. Cannon, who is now in San Francisco, announces the death of the President of the Mormon Church, Wilford Woodruff. He had been troubled with kidney complaint for some time and went to the Pacific coast for the improvement of his health about a month ago. Mr. Woodruff was born at Farmington, Conn., in 1807, and was one of the original 147 pioneers that reached Salt Lake valley in 1847.

A tornado struck South St. Joseph, Mo., the stock yards suburb, at 5:30 o'clock the other afternoon, and the damage is variously estimated at $25,000 and $50,000. Nearly every house in the town was more or less damaged. Roofs were blown off, corners were torn out and a number of buildings in course of construction were completely destroyed. The damage by water was also heavy, as the wind was followed by a perfect deluge. Much damage resulted to manufacturers and railroad shops in the south part of the city proper. Sewers were washed out and railroad washouts were numerous in all directions.

Five men were killed by a premature explosion of dynamite near Stinesville, Ind. The men were at work on the Mount Tabor and Ellettsville turnpike and had prepared to blast rock for macadamizing. Fifteen men were working near the spot, but besides the killed only one was badly injured. All the dead were blackened and mangled almost beyond recognition. They were all married men and all leave small children. All lived in or near Stinesville. The debris and broken stone from the explosion were carried over a mile and the earth was shaken as if by an earthquake. It is not know what caused the explosion.

The most important case under the bankruptcy law yet recorded in Nebraska, so far as the amount of liabilities is concerned, has just been filed in the office of the clerk of the United States Court. It is the petition of Ben Reynolds, a member of the firm of railroad contractors E. P. Reynolds & Co., who lives at Wymore, Neb. The liabilities are close to $2,000,000, and include notes for $118,000 for borrowed money, which are now held by Porter Skinner of Rock Island, Ill., and the balance made up of bills for supplies and other unpaid accounts incident to the company's business. The assets are given as a $50,000 judgment in the United States Court against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Reynolds seeks to be absolved from any further liability on these debts, or interest in the assets as a member of the company.

The members of the expedition which sailed from San Francisco on the schooner Volcan in June of last year to buy reindeer for the United States Government in Siberia, have returned. They were John W. Kelly, Conrad Siem and Alfred St. Leger. They landed on July 17 in St. Lawrence bay. The natives seemed friendly and there was every prospect of a successful mission. Dr. Sheldon Jackson came over on the Bear and remained a few days, satisfied that the object of the expedition would be attained. Their trouble began, and for a year Kelly was in imminent danger of incurring the hostility of the natives who object to any diminution of their stock of reindeer. In October, 1897, an attempt was made to shoot Siem. Then it was rumored that a Russian was coming to oust them from their station. The men, who had procured 450 deer and 250 fawns, thought it best to leave, and took passage on a whaler to Port Clarence, across the straits, on July 6 of this year. From that point they made their way to San Francisco, glad to have escaped with their lives.

SOUTHERN.

At Hopkinsburg, Ky., William Morgan, a brother-in-law of Col. Jack Chinn, was shot twice in the breast by James Moberly and died.

Heavy rainfalls and a cloudburst in the lower portion of Knox County, Tenn., occasioned a general flood in that section. Several streams running through Knoxville overflowed their banks, washed away lumber and coal yards and also did damage to buildings by filling cellars with water.

The Government steamboat John I. Meigs was destroyed by an explosion at St. Philip, La. She had aboard Lieut. Jervey and a party engaged in removing the torpedoes laid in the Mississippi river during the beginning of the war. Lieut. Jervey had a narrow escape. Four men were killed and two badly wounded.

Arkansas elected a full set of State officers, 100 members of the lower house of the Legislature, sixteen State Senators and local officers in each of the seventy-five counties and voted on the adoption of two important constitutional amendments, as well as the question of the liquor license in the different counties. The Democratic State ticket, headed by Dan W. Jones, was elected.

WASHINGTON.

During August the public debt increased $34,780,711.

Investigation of suspicious bids under the last call for subscriptions for Government bonds indicates that millions of dollars in bonds were acquired by irregular means and that a number of New York bidders are involved in the cases.

Ever since the printed reports of the sensational utterances of the naval chaplain, Joseph P. McIntyre, reached the Navy Department at Washington the officials have been making a quiet inquiry into the accuracy of the newspaper publications. The chaplain, who was attached to the Oregon, and was on board when the battle of July 3 was fought, was credited with some savage criticism of Admiral Sampson, Captain Evans and various others of the officers of the American fleet, insisting that to the officers and men of the Oregon alone belonged the victory achieved over the Spanish squadron. He was particularly severe on Captain Robley D. Evans, whom he charged with cowardice. Apparently the Navy Department has now satisfied itself that the chaplain really uttered the language ascribed to him, for it has ordered his trial by court-martial on charges to the prejudice of good order and discipline and conduct upbeeoming an officer. The chaplain is now on leave of absence in Denver.

FOREIGN.

In a large fire at Maddaloni, near Caserta, Italy, seven men, two women and two children were killed.

The Budapest newspapers report the discovery of a plot to murder Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier.

The crown of the Netherlands was formally placed upon the brow of its young queen, Wilhelmina, at Amsterdam, amid general rejoicing.

M. Chevignac, French minister for war, has resigned. The resignation is due to a disagreement with his colleagues, who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case. Thus a revision of the case seems assured.

An agitation is growing at Yokohama, Japan, out of the purchase by the State of four trunk railroads and reports are revived that the Government intends to raise a foreign loan of $80,000,000 in order to complete public works.

The London war office received the following dispatch, dated at Omdurman, from the sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener: "This morning the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony upon the walls of the serayas (the palace) in Khartoum."

The sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the khalifa's black standard, after a bloody battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, opposite Khartoum, Nubia, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism.

Candia, Island of Crete, is in a state of anarchy. A collision between the Mussulmans, who were demonstrating against European control, and the British authorities, who have been installing Christians as revenue officials, culminated in bloody fighting between the Mussulmans and the British troops. Riots took place in various parts of the city and many have been killed.

War between France and Germany as a result of exposures to be made in the Dreyfus case and war between Great Britain and Russia over complications in the far east are confidently predicted by well posted politicians in Europe. Paris is excited over the disclosures following Colonel Henry's suicide and the wildest rumors are afloat. The people are demanding a retrial for the prisoner of Devil's Island and the government faces the prospect of war with the Kaiser if this is granted and the whole truth told and a revolution at home if it is refused. Officers of the French army threaten to resign and tell all they know of the Dreyfus case, and many of the highest men in military circles are implicated in the promised exposures. No order for a revision of the Dreyfus verdict can be secured until the cabinet meets, and the ministers are now scattered, apparently wishing to keep out of the way for the present. Zola, from his hiding place, has written Dreyfus' wife congratulating her.

A report is current in London that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Germany, on the lines of the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, has actually been completed. This probably is an amplification of the gossip relative to the daily visits of Count Von Hatzfeldt-Weidenburg, the German ambassador, to the British foreign office, which have been attributed to a desire upon the part of Germany and Great Britain to formulate a common policy in regard to Russia and China. Another explanation of the German ambassador's visits to the foreign office is that they relate to the mixed tribunals of Egypt, the international agreement on the subject ending in February. Through French and Russian influence the court has always hampered the British plans for the use of the Egyptian sayings and the advancement of Egypt. Now it is said an agreement has been almost reached by which Germany will support the British views relative to the future composition and powers of the mixed tribunals. It is said that a quid pro quo for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

IN GENERAL.

A combination including most of the large manufacturers of flint-glass bottles has been formed.

Indians from the far north who have reached Dauphin, Man., report that a strange man descended from the clouds on the shores of Hudson's Bay. It is believed that the man is Prof. Andre.

A trusted employe in one of the Mexico city banks forged a check last April and drew out a customer's entire account, some $75,000, and went to Europe. The loss was not discovered until recently, when the depositor appeared and presented a check for his money. The clerk is now in England and measures will be taken to secure him.

Bradstreet's says: "The advent of September finds fall trade apparently in full swing at the west and northwest and more reported doing at Southern Mississippi valley points and in the east, but the volume of business in wool and dry goods in the latter section is rather smaller than expected. Reports from the iron and steel trade are in a high degree favorable, the tonnage movement being unprecedentedly large and the tone of prices firm at the advances recently scored. The western crop situation remains practically unchanged, cash wheat being lower on a rather larger movement of spring wheat, but an active demand for export has furnished sustaining power. Corn has been ruled in surplus-producing States by the weather, which is dry and hot, with a steadying effect on prices. Distributive trade is active in the west and northwest, with dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery, clothing and hardware in most active distribution by jobbers, and with iron and steel and most of its products in active demand and consumption by manufacturers. Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,687,040 bushels, as against 3,563,476 bushels last week, 6,263,647 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 6,366,862 bushels in 1896, 2,260,261 bushels in 1895, and 2,297,300 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 20,398,592 bushels, against 32,850,246 bushels during the same period last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,661,700 bushels, against 2,648,933 bushels last week, 3,185,004 bushels this week last year, 2,527,516 bushels in 1896, 1,405,370 bushels in 1895 and 127,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 24,539,001 bushels, against 25,533,409 bushels last year."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 44c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 35c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, common to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, $3.50 to $4.00; sheep, $3.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 44c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.25; hogs, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 46c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.25; hogs, $3.25 to $4.25; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, 44c to 45c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 44c; clover seed, $3.15 to $3.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 44c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 41c; pork, mess, $8.50 to $9.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, common to choice, $3.50 to $4.25; sheep, fair to choice wethers, $3.50 to $5.00; lambs, common to extra, $5.00 to $6.50.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, $3.00 to $4.50; sheep, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70 to 71c; corn, No. 2, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c; butter, creamery, 15c to 19c; eggs, Western, 15c to 16c.

The Dreyfus Case.

"I see be th' pa-apers," said Mr. Dooley, "that Col. Hinnery, th' man that slut me frind Cap. Dhry-fuss to th' cogo, has moved on. I sup-pose they'll give th' Cap a new thrile now."

"I hope they won't," said Mr. Hennessy. "I don't know annything about it, but I think he's guilty. He's a Jew."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "ye'er thoughts on this subject is inthrestin', but not conclusive, as Darsey said to th' Pollack that thought he cud lick him. Yo have a r-right to ye'er opinyon an' ye'll hold it annyhow, whether yo have a r-right to it or not. Like most iv ye'er fellow citizens, ye start impartial. Ye don't know annything about th' case. If ye knew annything ye'd not have an' opinyon wan way or th' other. They've niver been a matther come up in my time that th' American people was so sure about as they are about th' Dhry-fuss case. Th' French are not so sure, but they're not a polisman in this counthry that can't tell ye jus' where Dhry-fuss was whin th' remains iv th' poor girl was found. That's because th' thrile was secret. If 'twas an open thrile an' ye heerd the tisti-mony an' knew th' language an' saw th' safe afther 'twas blown open, ye'd be puzzled an' not care a rush whether Dhry-fuss was naked in a cage or takin' tay with his uncle at th' Benny Brit Club.

"I haven't made up me mind whether th' Cap done th' shootin' or not. He was certainly in th' neighborhood whin th' fire started, an' th' polis dug up quite a lot iv lead pipe in his back yard. But it's wan thing to sus-pict a man iv doin' a job an' another thing to prove that he didn't. Me frind Zola thinks he's innocint, an' he raised th' divvle at th' thrile, I've heerd. Whin th' judge come up on th' bench an' opined th' coort, Zola was settin' down below with th' lawyers. 'Let us pro-ceed,' says th' impartial an' fair-minded judge, 'to th' thrile iv th' haynious monsther, Cap Dhry-fuss,' he says. Up jumps Zola an' says he in F'rench: 'Jackuse,' he says, which is a hell of a mane thing to say to anny man. An' they thrun him out. 'Judge,' says th' attorney f'r th' difuse, 'an' gintlemen iv th' jury,' he says, 'Ye'er a liar,' says th' judge. 'Cap, ye'er guilty an' ye know it,' he says. 'Th' decision iv th' coort is that ye be put in a cage an' sint to th' Dixyle's own island f'r the r-rest iv ye'er life,' he says. 'Let us proceed to hearin' th' testi-mony,' he says. 'Call all th' witnesses at wunc,' he says, 'an' have thim have it out on th' flure,' he says. By this time Zola had come back an' he jumps up an', says he: 'Jackuse,' he says. An' they thrun him out.

"'Before we go anny farther,' says th' lawyer f'r th' difuse, 'I wish to sarve notice that whin this thrile is over I intind,' he says, 'to wait outside,' he says, 'an' hammer th' honorable coort into an omelet,' he says. 'With these few remarks I will close,' he says. 'Th' coort,' says th' judge, 'is always r-ready to defind th' honor iv France,' he says, 'an' if larned counsel will consint,' he says, 'to step up here f'r a minyit,' he says, 'th' coort'll put a strangle hold on him that'll not do him a bit iv good,' he says. 'Ah,' he says, 'Here's me ol' frind Pat th' Clam,' he says. 'Pat, what d'ye know about this case?' he says. 'None iv ye'er business,' says Pat. 'Answered like a man an' a sojer,' says th' coort. 'Jackuse,' says Zola f'r'm th' durgway. An' they thrun him out.' 'Call Col. Hinnery,' says th' coort. 'He ray-fuses to answer.' 'Good. Th' case is clear. Cap forged th' will. Th' coort will now adjourn f'r doots, an all ladin' officers iv th' ar-rmy not in disgrace already will assimble in jail an' com-mit suicide,' he says. 'Jackuse,' says Zola an' started f'r th' woods pursued by his fellow editors. He's off somewhere in a three now hollerin' 'Jackuse' at ivry wan that passes, sufferin' martyrdom f'r his counthry an' writin' now an' thin about it all.

"That's all I know about Cap Dhry-fuss case, an' that's all anny man knows. Ye didn't know as much, Hinnissy, till I told ye. I don't know whether Cap stole th' dog or not."

"What's he charged with?" Mr. Hennessy asked in bewildhorment.

"I'll niver tell ye," said Mr. Dooley. "It's too much to ask."

"Well, annyhow," said Mr. Hennessy, "he's guilty, ye can bet on that."—Chicago Journal.

Musical Mice.

That mice and rats have a fondness for music is well known, and an eminent musician tells of his experience. He declares that while he was playing one evening, three mice came out and began to caper about on the hearthrug, apparently delighted at the music. Upon the entrance of the musician's wife two mice ran off, but the third was so absorbed that it had to be driven away.

Electric Contribution Boxes.

The minister of a progressive church has recently introduced an electric contribution box. By pressing a button several small silver cars lined with velvet run along a miniature railway placed at the back of each pew. As they pass along, the members of the congregation drop in their offerings. All the cars concentrate at one point and the collection is taken out.

Ships.

French ships usually bear the names of French provinces or towns, or of abstract ideas, but no personal names except those of great men of French history. German ships bear the names of German rivers, poets, princes, statesmen and characters in German literature. Spanish ships, like those flying the Stars and Stripes, are almost invariably named after cities or the great commanders of history.

Exemptions in Turkey.

It is unlawful in Turkey to seize a man's residence for debt, and sufficient land to support him is also exempt from seizure.

WOMAN'S HEROISM.

From the Register-Gazette, Rockford, Ill.

During the Civil War nearly as much heroism was shown by the women of our nation as by the brave soldiers. Many a woman, weeping for her dead son, bound up the wounds of his suffering comrades, rejoicing in their renewed strength, even while sorrowing for the one who was gone. At that time was laid the foundation for the world-famed organization known as the Woman's Relief Corps.

On the Battlefield.

One of the most earnest members of the corps at Byron, Ills, is Mrs. James Houseweart, but illness once put a stop to her active work. A year or so ago, when she was nearly fifty years of age, the time when women must be more careful of their strength, Mrs. Houseweart was taken seriously ill. The family physician told her that she had reached a critical period of her life, and must be very careful. His prescriptions and treatment did not benefit her, and other treatment proved unavailing.

At last Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were brought to her notice, with indisputable evidence that they were helpful in cases such as hers, and with renewed hope she tried the remedy. Last March she took the first box of the pills, which gave much relief. She was determined to be cured, and kept on with the medicine, until now eight boxes have been consumed, and she feels like a new woman.

Mrs. Houseweart said: "I have taken only eight boxes, but I have been improving since I took the first dose. I do not believe I could have lived without the pills. They certainly have done me more good than any physician or any medicine I have ever tried."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Gallant Pipers.

There have been several instances of bravery, similar to that of the gallant Gordon piper at Dargai, who continued to play after both his legs had been shot off, says the London Chronicle. One of these which occurred during the Peninsular wars, was almost identical with that of the capture of the Dargai ridge. It was at Vittoria, when the then Seventy-first Highlanders hurled themselves against the French as a counter-stroke to the attempt of Kellerman to recover six captured guns, and drove back their assailants in headlong rout. When the Highlanders were advancing Piper Stewart, of the Grenadier company, fell, his thigh being broken by a musket-shot. He refused to quit the field, and sitting on a knapsack, continued to inspire his comrades with a pibroch, saying, "De'll hae me, lads, if ye shall waant for music!" For this he received a handsome stand of pipes from the Highland Society of London.

Again, there is the historical incident of Piper Major Mackay, who, when his regiment had formed square to receive a charge of French cavalry at Waterloo, stepped outside the square and strode round the bayonet-bristling ranks playing his most inspiring pibroch in the presence of his comrades, an incident which forms the subject of one of Mr. Dogle's finest battle pictures exhibited at the academy a year or two ago.

Censorious People.

The most conspicuous peculiarity in the censorious mind is that it never makes any allowance for conditions or circumstances which a humane and liberal mind would feel to be somewhat palliative of the error. It is itself the standard for all moral actions. What it feels it would not or should not do, no other person should do.

The ardent and thoughtless impulses of youth—the misfortune of an education wanting in control and guidance are never taken into account. It would be quite in vain to put in as a defense that, for example, poverty was greatly the cause of the offense.

In their own comforts, they cannot imagine what it is to be pressed by want and temptation; nor, if they could would they be willing to admit any such excess. If they reason at all upon the matter, it appears to them that admitting such excuses is only an encouragement to others to go and do likewise. But the fact is they have not in their natures to so far pity a fellow creature as to allow for extenuating consideration of any kind.

Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but none has succeeded in making an apparatus that will guide it through the many currents of air. In this respect Hostetter's Stomach Bitters only as a safe guide by curing stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite and a strong constitution.

Civilization's Drawback.

Jones—Well, in one way Crusoe was to be envied.

Johnson—What was that?

Jones—He could go in swimming without any fear of having a Sunday school picnic come up on him.—New York Evening Journal.

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.

It is believed by oil experts that West Virginia is underlaid by a sea of petroleum. The output of white sand oil for 1897 amounted to over 18,000,000 barrels.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Napoleon, France's greatest general, regarded mankind as a box of tools with which he erected his temple to ambition and France's glory.

Of all European countries Italy has the largest number of murders, Russia of suicides.

A Dangerous Secret.

By FLORENCE MARYATT.

CHAPTER XIII.

Dr. de Blois is in his consulting room, which is also his surgery, compounding some mixture for the benefit of his patients, and thinking deeply the while.

More than once he has spoilt the mixture he is brewing by adding wrong quantities to it, and had to throw the whole mess away. His brows are contracted, and every now and then he pushes his glasses up to his forehead and rubs his eyes in a puzzled and perplexed manner, as though he would make his mental sight clearer.

He is engaged in this way when Gabrielle pushes the door open, and, finding her father alone, walks boldly into the surgery.

"You there, my bird?" says the doctor, peering at her above his spectacles; "why are you not off to your convent? It is past nine."

"Yes, papa; I know, but I waited to see you; I thought you might be coming up stairs again, papa; I wanted to ask you something very particular—something about Angus."

"Gabrielle, did Angus Moray accompany you home from the convent yesterday?"

"He did, papa!"

"Well, you must discontinue the practice. You must not walk with Angus any more from to-day. Do you understand me?"

"Yes, papa; only—if—if——"

"If what? I cannot have my daughter talked about because she walks out with a young man who is no relation to her."

"Felicite Duprez walks out with Ernest Hmure whenever she feels inclined," says Gabrielle, in a low voice.

"They are fiancees. That makes all the difference."

"But if—if——" falters poor Gabrielle again, "if I were fiancee to Angus, papa——"

"Gabrielle," says Dr. de Blois, walking up to the girl and looking her straight in the eyes, "You will never be fiancee to Angus Moray! You must understand that plainly. I have let you see a great deal of one another because you have played together from childhood, but now that you are growing up it must be altered. I will not have your name linked with his. I have other views in the future for you."

"Very good, papa!" says the poor child sorrowfully, as she turns away and commences her walk to the convent.

Meanwhile Angus is walking with a jaunty, not to say confident air, in the direction of the doctor's dwelling.

Dr. de Blois is still in his consulting room as Angus taps lightly at the half-opened door with his cane, and then, without further preamble, steps into the room. The young man, as he stands there with his handsome features flushed by excitement, in a light gray suit, almost bridal in his dandyism—and a rose in his buttonhole, makes so pleasant a picture that the doctor forgets for a moment what he has to say to him, and recalls it with a bitter sigh.

"May I come in, doctor? You are alone, I see."

"Certainly, Angus! You are early this morning, my boy—anything unusual going on at the office?"

"No! everything concerned with it goes as smoothly as possible, thanks to the character the good abbe was pleased to give me. You have heard, have you not, that I have been selected to lay the new line of railway between this and the Wallon? It is an excellent appointment, and will bring me in nearly double pay during the period it will occupy. Dr. de Blois," impetuously continues Angus, "do not think me presumptuous; but will you, who have in your hands the choice of Gabrielle's husband, choose me to fill that position? She is not too young to love me—for she has told me so!"

The doctor tries to affect surprise at this appeal, but signally fails to do so. He is no actor, so he only knits his brows fiercely together and says:

"You have mentioned the subject, then, to my daughter."

"Forgive me! I could not help it."

"Angus," says the doctor slowly, "I cannot give you my daughter."

"You will not give me Gabrielle?" cries Angus Moray, in real distress.

"I cannot! There are reasons, many and grave, which render such a marriage impossible."

"Has it anything to do with my income?"

"Nothing whatever! I never coveted riches for my child."

"Is it, my character, then?"

"No, Angus. No one has a word to say against that in Bruges or elsewhere."

"What is the mystery, then? I am young, active and healthy, and I love her like my life."

"Poor boy! poor children!" says the doctor, wiping away something very like a tear; "I feel for you both deeply. But I will never give you Gabrielle. I will shut her up in a convent first."

"At least you might tell me on what score I am condemned."

"Ask your mother!"

"Does she know?"

"She ought to. If not, she cannot fail to guess. Angus, my dear boy, do not blame me too much for this. I am shocked, grieved and upset by it all. If, with a clear conscience toward myself, and others, I could give you my daughter, I would do so gladly. There is no one I would sooner embrace as a son than yourself. But I owe a duty to my family, and to the sainted dead, which——"

"Enough, Dr. de Blois!" says the young man, straightening himself to his full height; "I understand your insinuation, though I have no notion of the cause of it. I and my mother have been considered good enough for you to associate with and make use of when it suited your convenience to do so; but when it comes to a question of uniting the families by marriage, you profess to think us beneath yourselves, because, I presume, we came to Bruges without our pedigree in our hands, and have taken no trouble to boast of it since. But I would have you know, Dr. de Blois, that the name of Moray stands as high in its own country—perhaps a great deal higher—than that of De Blois in Belgium. I feel the slight you have cast upon my mother's connections and my own more deeply still; and I shall never forgive it nor forget it to my dying day!"

And with this poor Angus, unable longer to trust his voice or his eyes, rushes abruptly from the surgery into the open air. Dr. de Blois looks after him with a troubled air.

"Poor boy!" he says, regretfully. "Heaven knows I would have spared him if I could, but it was quite impossible. How could I let him marry her after what I have heard? How bring his mother into my family to be a daughter to my father and mother, a sister to my sisters, a mother to my child? It is not to be thought of. All Bruges would rise up in condemnation against me! No; this is the right hand that has to be cut off, the right eye that must be plucked out, at whatever cost to myself or to Gabrielle. I may break my heart and her own, but it shall never be said that Andre de Blois was the one wantonly to disgrace a family of which he is already but too unworthy a member!"

CHAPTER XIV.

Angus' first impulse is to rush home to his mother and tell her everything, but he finally decides not to go home until his usual hour, and passes a miserable morning in the attempt to distract his thoughts from Gabrielle and Dr. de Blois and fix them upon engineering calculations and accounts instead. He had made so certain of success in his suit.

By the time he usually breaks off office work to take his luncheon, Angus has nearly worried himself into a fever. He has no appetite—only a burning thirst upon him, and he rushes into the first bar he comes across to satisfy it. It happens to be the bar of the Hotel Belgique. The girl who serves him asks him if it is any relation of his that they have the honor of housing at the Hotel Belgique at that moment.

"I do not understand you, mademoiselle," stammers poor Angus, whose thoughts have been recalled by her question from something far different.

"We have a Monsieur Moray, who spells his name like yours, upon our books at the present," she answers. "Jacques! fetch me the visitors' book from the salon," and opening it at the last page of entries, she shows Angus, in all its glory, the inscription:

"Mr. and Mrs. William Moray,
"The Firs, Godalming Park,
"Westborough Road, Brixton,
"London, England."

"It is strange," says Angus, thoughtfully, "that my first name should be William like his. What is this gentleman like in appearance?"

"He does not resemble you, monsieur. He is stout and big, and with a face fiery red, and a loud voice, and——"

"Stay, mademoiselle!" cries Angus quickly. "Was the lady taken ill while driving yesterday?"

"She was, monsieur, but how did you come to hear of it? Ah! Dr. de Blois must have told you, for he brought madame home again and stayed with her some time afterward. She had swooned with the heat—I do not wonder at it. She is as fat as monsieur, and she eats—ma foi! how she eats!"

"This is a wonderful coincidence," says Angus. "I met these people out driving yesterday, and when the lady had just fainted, and it was I who directed them to Dr. de Blois' house. The gentleman in consequence asked me to call on him here this afternoon, but I had no idea his name was the same as mine. It is only chance, however. I know he cannot be any relation to me."

"Ah, well! you be advised by me, monsieur, and take the chance. Chance is worth all the relations in the world. Everything we get is by chance, and it is seldom our relations give us anything. And this English milord is rolling in money. I know, for I have never seen madame wear anything but silk and satin, and it must take as much stuff to dress her as to clothe three ordinary sized women."

"It is past two. Have Monsieur and Madame Moray lunched yet?" he inquires.

"Yes; their lunch was served nearly an hour ago."

"Then will you send up my card and ask if I can see them?"

The young woman complies with his request, and in a few minutes an answer is returned in the affirmative.

As Angus is ushered into the private sitting room occupied by the Morays he perceives that the lady, by virtue of her late illness, is reclining her portly figure upon a grimerack sofa, far too small for it.

Mr. William Moray is standing by the window, picking his teeth.

Angus stands on the threshold bareheaded, and William Moray cannot but observe, with greater force than yesterday, the striking likeness he bears to his dead father.

"There is no question about his being poor Jem's son, whether his mother was married or not," he thinks to himself, as he turns round slowly and regards him.

"Well, and so you've kept your appointment," he commences, in the unpleasantly unpolished tones he uses to everybody.

"Monsieur desired me to call upon him. I should not have dreamt of intruding, otherwise," returns Angus, with a touch of his mother's pride.

"Ah, well—it's the same thing. You're here, this is my wife, Mrs. Moray," continues the stranger, with a jerk of his thumb toward his recumbent partner.

"I trust madame has recovered from her late indisposition," says Angus.

The lady does not deign to notice the observation of the actress' bimp, except by a solemn nod, performed with closed eyes, but her husband answers for her.

"Yes, she's better. I had a long talk with your doctor yesterday. He speaks English wonderfully well for a foreigner."

"He does," replies Angus, with a deep sigh, as the allusion recalls the misery of the morning.

"He is an old friend of yours, he tells me."

"A very old friend, monsieur."

"So am I. You needn't stare. I dare say you have forgotten me, but I knew you long before this Dr. de Blois did, and a nice time I had of my acquaintanceship with you, too."

"Monsieur overwhelms me with surprise," says Angus.

"Your father, James Moray, was my brother, and I sent for you here that I might tell you that you've no more right to bear the name you do than the waiter downstairs has. So you may put that in your pipe and smoke it."

"No; that you haven't—no more right than a bluebottle has to salvation!" interposes Mrs. Moray from the sofa.

Angus thinks the portly Englishman must be traveling for the good of his mental health. He does not understand him. He! to be told by a stranger that he has no right to bear the name of his own father and mother! The man must be mad to think of such a thing! and Angus manages to get a chair between them before he ventures on a reply.

"I don't know by what right you address me in such a strain, monsieur; and I can only imagine you must have mistaken my identity. Every one in Bruges knows my mother, Mrs. Moray, and myself; and, as I have never even heard your name mentioned before, you will pardon me for requiring a little further evidence before I believe what you tell me on your own account. I cannot accept every man as my uncle who chooses to say he is so."

This independent answer stirs up all the ire of Mr. William Moray's wrath, as he recalls the last time his brother's son and he were face to face, and the disappointment which then ensued to all his hopes of making him his heir.

"Impudence!" exclaims the voice from the sofa, as the words fall from Angus' lips.

"No, madam, not impudence, but independence! My mother has reared me by her own exertions solely, and taught me to look for support or patronage upon no man. So that, though I should have been glad to welcome any relation of my dead father for his sake, I am not bound to take an insult quietly even from his brother. And if you are his brother," he continues, turning to William Moray, "how can you tell me I have no right to bear his name?"

"Because your mother was never married to him!" says his uncle coarsely. "If you want the truth, you've got it!"

Angus springs from his chair—every vein in his face swollen with excitement—and advances with a clinched fist toward William Moray.

"You lie!" he exclaims, closing in upon him.

On observing the action of young Angus, Mrs. Moray flounders off her resting place with a scream, and the elder man does not quite like the aspect of affairs. He is fat and puffy, short-winded, and not used to pugilistic encounters, and the youth bearing down upon him looks dangerous.

"What would you do? What are you thinking of?" he says, loudly, backing toward the door. "I have said nothing but what I can prove."

"You shall prove it, then—and before we part company to-day, or I will make you eat your words. My mother not married to my father! Why, all the world knows she is Mrs. Moray, and receives her as such!"

"All the world of Bruges, you mean!" sneers the other. "Now, look here, young man, I don't mean to stand any bullying on your part; so, if you wish to hear your own history, you'd better unclinch your fist and listen quietly; if not, I shall ring the bell for the waiter to conduct you down stairs again!"

William Moray wipes off the perspiration which fear has called to his brow and addresses his nephew from behind the shelter of the sofa, on which his wife has rearranged herself.

"Young people are mostly quick to disbelieve anything they don't like," he commences, "but Mrs. Moray and I have cause enough to remember the disastrous circumstances of your birth and your father's death!"

"Cause enough indeed!" comes from the sofa.

"However, your mother will be the best referee regarding the truth of any statement I may make to you. If you doubt any part of the story, ask your mother!"

"Ask your mother!" the same words Dr. de Blois had used to him in the morning.

(To be continued.)

BANQUETS OF A FRAUD BANKER.

After Amazing Europe by His Extravagance, M. Hope Dies in Poverty.

Princess De Sagan of Paris, with whom her husband, the prince, recently renewed relations after a long separation, occupies a house with a history, though a new one. It was built by Hope, the banker, out of a part of the profits he realized in helping the Government of Louis XVIII. to pay off the war indemnity which the invaders of France demanded in 1815. Hope had united his destiny with that of a beautiful Arlesienne, who became by her second marriage Mme. Rapp. To draw company to her house to entertain her he gave Lucullian banquets. His chef was the first to cook canvas-back ducks in Paris. They were brought over alive in tanks from Maryland to Havre, and fed on the way with wild celery and othe rvictuals they liked. At a ball that he gave one winter there were 30,000 francs' worth of forced strawberries. He refused to say whether they came from Perpignan or the Riviera. Somebody said to Baron James Rothschild:

"It is now your turn to trump Hope."

"I can't afford such Lucullian freaks," said the baron.

Hope, however, was cheeseparing about small expenses. He one day found an error in his club accounts of 2 francs, and went back to claim the money. The cast-off house linen was always sent to the auction mart and Hope went himself to look after the sale. He died in relative poverty, and his house was sold for a fifth of what it cost to the army contractor, Sellière, father of the present Princesse De Sagan.—London Daily News.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Statistics of the Common Schools—Great Fire at Owosso—Forests Will Soon Be Cut Off—Box Factory Burns—Beet Sugar Factory for Detroit.

Michigan's Common School System.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hammond has made his report on the common school system of Michigan. The report says that the number of graded school districts in the State this year is 642, an increase of 105 over last year, the number of ungraded schools being 6,509, a decrease of 21. There is a total of 701,241 pupils of school age in the State, 491,812 of whom are enrolled. It is estimated that 43,601 pupils attend select schools. The number of teachers in the graded schools of the State is 5,078 and in ungraded schools 6,513. The number of male teachers employed in the public schools is 3,563, and the number of female teachers 12,038. The total amount paid in wages to all teachers for one year is $1,050,832.82, the average monthly wages of male teachers being $43.65, and of female teachers, $34.95. There are 6,036 frame school houses, 1,487 of brick, 77 of stone and 309 of logs in the State, the total being 7,917. The estimated value of all school property in the State is $17,077,447. There was last year a total expenditure for schools of $6,378,706.78. The amount of primary school interest money apportioned by the State was $1,004,653.20, the per capita rate being $1.94. The number of districts furnishing free text books was 413, as against 981 the previous year. There are 459 township libraries, having 158,568 volumes, and 2,678 district libraries, having 612,247 volumes. The amount of taxes voted for township libraries was $2,735.91, and the amount received from county treasurers for library purposes was $7,420.07.

Owosso's Fire Loss Heavy.

The fire which swept over the business section of Owosso was the most serious disaster which has ever fallen upon Owosso, but the victims are not discouraged and will rebuild at once. The fire was no doubt caused by spontaneous combustion in L. E. Woodard's large furniture factory. The moment a spark appeared a terrific report was heard and in an instant the fire spread to all parts of the building. Within a minute the flames were beyond control. The fire spread to the river bridge, a few rods away, burning it, and preventing the firemen crossing the river to a point where other buildings had been ignited. Across Main street the large brewery of Mueller Brothers was burned, with 2,000 barrels of beer. Crowe & Payne's farm implement warehouse was burned to the ground, as was Dearie' woodworking shop, Convis & Carmody's implement store, John Jopling's livery stable and J. Berrie's meat market. Bert Crowe entered his father's burning store and at the peril of his life saved valuable papers after the firemen had left the building.

Hardwood Timber Lands in Demand.

There is an increased demand for hardwood timber lands owned by the State. W. D. Wade of Manton, vice president of the Michigan Bark and Lumber Company, is authority for the statement that the hardwood timber lands of the northern part of the lower peninsula are being rapidly purchased by manufacturing concerns, and states that the prospects are that all the hardwood lands in that section of the State will shortly be denuded of their fine forests.

Plan a Beet-Sugar Factory.

William L. Holmes has just returned from Europe, where he spent some two months investigating the beet sugar industry on behalf of several Detroit capitalists who think of erecting a large sugar factory in that city. His report is entirely favorable to the project, and if his associates accept his views the farmers of Michigan will soon have a market for 80,000 tons of sugar-beets annually.

Box Factory Laid in Ruins.

The extensive box factory, planing mill and sand and lumber sheds of the Hampton Manufacturing Company, east of Bay City, were destroyed by fire. Nine box cars, some loaded for shipment, were also burned. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The plant being out of the city, the fire protection was limited. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $23,000.

State News in Brief.

Frank Lewis of Flint fell off his bicycle and received severe injuries.

David Moss of Flint was bitten by a tarantula and badly poisoned.

A five-year-old son of John Vinton of Berrien Springs was seriously injured by a door falling on him.

At Saranac, fire destroyed Stein Bros.' saloon, two blacksmith shops, the Wheeler Hotel and a dwelling.

S. Tinglepaugh & Son of Sodus, N. Y., have begun the erection of a fine fruit evaporator at Mt. Morris.

The county clerk's report of Calhoun County shows 435 deaths and 608 births in the county during the year.

Charles Correll and a Mr. Burley were seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler in Correll's sawmill at Drake.

Uri Cramton, one of Ransom's earliest settlers, fell from the feed table of a threshing machine and broke his neck.

The Bay County Circuit Court has upheld Bay City's new milk ordinance and all dealers are now complying with its terms.

An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in Pleasant Valley. Thirteen cases are reported and three deaths. There is talk of quarantining the town.

Prof. Benjamin D'Ooge, head of the classical department at the State normal, recently received several especially good offers from other institutions and the report is now current that he will accept one of them.

Mrs. Henry Barnett of Silverwood was killed by lightning. She had, together with her husband and children, taken refuge in the cellar. The bolt passed down the chimney against which she was leaning and struck her in the temple.

J. L. Littlefield of Farwell, who has one of the best equipped lumber and planing mills in northern Michigan, has just completed the purchase of the Esty tract of hardwood timber lying three miles northwest of that place. The purchase covers several hundred acres of fine hardwoods, and is the last tract of timber of any size adjacent to Farwell.

Burglars are operating quite extensively in the village of Elsie.

The 8-year-old son of James Sharp was drowned while bathing at Bannister.

The safe of the Lansing Artificial Stone Co. at Lansing was robbed of $100.

Mrs. M. B. Garr of Leslie was seriously burned by an explosion of gasoline.

Albert Vinnette of Birch Run was seriously injured in a runaway accident.

Needham & Son of Milan have disposed of their grocery business in that village.

James Elliott, one of the oldest fire chiefs in the United States, is dead at Detroit.

Burglars broke into the express office at New Hudson and robbed the safe of $40 in cash.

Frank House of Flint attempted to end his life with a dose of laudanum. Doctors saved him.

Nearly 150 students have already applied for admission to the freshman class in the Agricultural College.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Ortonville, but secured only $6 in cash and $2 worth of postage stamps.

Prof. Frederick G. Novy and Dr. Corbusier have analyzed Ann Arbor's water supply and declare that it is dangerously impure.

At Gladwin, the hoop and heading mill of Ed. Jennings burned. Loss $5,000. It will probably be rebuilt. The stock was saved.

Cornelius D. Loose, formerly one of Monroe County's most prominent stock buyers, was accidentally killed in Nebraska recently.

The 4-year-old daughter of August Ditt of Bay City fell into a cistern. The little one was unconscious when rescued, but was resuscitated.

The much-talked-of electric railway from Mt. Clemens to Romeo has taken a fresh start. If built it will connect with the Rapid railway.

The 100-horse power engine at Handy Bros.' box factory at West Bay City went to pieces. Peter Coshen, the engineer, had a narrow escape.

At Luzerne, the barn on the farm of F. G. Noble, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire, presumably by an incendiary. Loss $1,200.

Adelbert Holloway, aged 22, living near Galien, was thrown from his wheel near New Carlisle, Ind., and died. His head struck a stone and his skull was crushed.

The oldest person in Ottawa County is Mrs. Sylvia Durham of Coopersville. She is 101 years of age, and her faculties are but slightly impaired for one of her extreme age.

Henry Cogswell and Richard Van Nuys, two more of Lansing's Klondike contingent, have telegraphed that they have arrived at Seattle on their return trip. They are empty handed.

Fire did $5,000 worth of damage to business houses at Waldron. Among the losers are: Willard Jones, livery; Hadley, Marsh & Co., R. F. Petit and J. Stall. The town has no fire protection.

The Chapin Evaporator Co. has leased the site of the old Lapeer evaporator (burned) and commenced erection of an evaporator. This makes the third evaporator under construction in Lapeer County.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 last ninety-one teachers' institutes were held in Michigan, with an attendance of 11,592 teachers, an increase of 1,592 over the number attending in the previous year.

At Frankfort, G. B. Butler's sawmill and the Frankfort Manufacturing Company's broom-handle factory were destroyed by fire. Loss is $30,000. The fire started in the sawmill and spread to the other concern.

L. D. Burch, publisher of the American Sheep Breeder, Chicago, has purchased from George O'Callaghan of Norway a fine tract of grazing land in Nadeau township, and will start as an experiment a large sheep ranch.

While in a fit of despondency, Mrs. Mary Carr, living northwest of Metamora, attempted to drown herself in a nearby pond. Failing in this, she took a razor, cutting her throat in a frightful manner. She is still alive.

The mystery connected with the disappearance of Patrick Maher, father of Thomas Maher of Port Huron, the alleged smuggler, is partially explained by the discovery of the old man's body floating in the water near Port Lambton, Ont.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Benton Harbor cashed a $275 forged check. It bore the signature of S. A. Bailey, ex-president of the First National Bank. It is said a second forged check calling for $75 was cashed at St. Joseph.

Lumbermen are already commencing to go into camp to prepare for the fall and winter cut. More hardwood will be cut this year than ever before, as pine and hemlock are about all used up. There is a big demand also for cedar, tamarack and spruce.

The Battle Creek Board of Public Works has caused the arrest of C. C. Rice, a farmer who resides on the shore of Lake Goguac, on a charge of polluting the waters of the lake, which is the source of water supply for the city, by allowing his hogs to wallow in the lake.

After a recent storm in Colon a hole in a hillside nearby was found eighteen feet deep and thirty feet long, which has been puzzling the people of that vicinity ever since. The mysterious part of the thing is that the dirt which was taken out of the big hole cannot be found anywhere.

A brick building on the highway between Flint and Flushing, occupied by Frank Lewis as a grocery store, was destroyed by fire and dynamite. Mr. Lewis was drawing some gasoline when he stepped on a match and in a few moments the building was in flames. There was a small quantity of dynamite in stock, and when the fire reached it there was an explosion that shattered the walls and completed the work of destruction. The safe was open when the fire started, and in an ineffectual attempt to save the books therein, Mr. Lewis was severely burned. Loss $1,000.

J. S. Krebs, proprietor of a millinery store at Charlotte, has been missing goods for the past six months. The other day he swore out a search warrant and the home of a young lady was searched with the result of finding $250 worth of the stolen goods.

William Henry, a retired farmer, having an office and living rooms at the residence of F. G. Ecker at Bay City, was robbed of more than $1,000 in bills, silver and gold. The money was ready to be loaned on real estate and was kept in the drawers of a bureau and writing desk.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for september 18.

Golden Text.—"If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever."—1 Chron. 28: 9.

This lesson is from 2 Kings 17: 9-18. Its subject is "Captivity of the Ten Tribes." Jeroboam was succeeded by his son Zechariah, who reigned but six months, and was supplanted by a man named Shallum. After a month Menahem, a man of Tirzah, killed Shallum and took the throne. There is some discrepancy in accounts of the length of the reign of this and the following kings. Certain dates, especially the invasion of "Pul" or Tigluth-Pileser II., mentioned in 2 Kings 15: 19, and the destruction of Samaria in 721, fixed by the Assyrian records in a manner that admits of little dispute, would seem to indicate that these kings did not reign as long as stated in the narrative. Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah and Hoshea, who are stated in the book of Kings to have reigned together forty-one years, cannot have reigned more than half that time between 741 and 721.

The history of this period is one of revolutions, assassinations, and the imminent terrors of Assyrian power. It was in 740, just after Menahem's accession, that Tigla-th-Pileser III., known in the Bible as Pul, exacted tribute from Israel as the price of safety. The name of Menahem appears on the monuments of this Assyrian monarch, as also that of Uzziah, his contemporary in Judah, and Ahaz, whose reign in Judah began 734. It was in the last named year that Pekah, then king of Israel, formed an alliance with Rezin, king of Syria, to attack Judah, under Ahaz. That king, despite the earnest remonstrances of the prophet Isaiah, appealed to Tiglath-Pileser for help (see Isa. 7). Although this foolish step brought temporary relief to Judah, the Assyrian capturing Damascus and all the northern possessions of Israel, including Gilead and Galilee, it was the beginning of the Assyrian invasions that troubled Judah long afterward. But by this time Israel was almost ready to fall. Having lost her northern territories (2 Kings 15:29), there remained only Samaria and the country surrounding it. The final catastrophe came as the result of a mad revolt of Hosea, who, like other misguided Hebrews of Judah at a later time, trusted to Egypt for help that never came (2 Kings 17: 4).

As a consequence of this, Hosea was captured by Shalmaneser IV., then king of Assyria (725 B. C.). Then followed the three years' siege of Samaria (2 Kings 17: 5). The city could not easily be taken by assault, and so the Assyrians starved it out. Shalmaneser IV. died just as the siege was approaching its end, and his successor, Sargon, finally took Samaria, in the year 721. The Biblical account does not mention the change of Assyrian kings at this point, but we learn it from the inscriptions of Sargon, who records the capture of the city and the taking of 27,290 captives.

So the northern kingdom came to an end, while the southern kingdom, Judah, under Hezekiah, was in a relatively prosperous condition, and was destined to continue nearly 150 years longer. It should be remembered that there was no wholesale deportation of the people of Israel. Only the leading men, probably, were actually carried away to Assyria, both in the campaign of Tiglath-Pileser, in Gilead and Galilee in 732 and that of Sargon in 721. Many of the humbler people were left in the land, and soon mingled with the foreign colonists sent to Palestine by the Assyrian conqueror (2 Kings 17: 24), so that a hybrid race grew up, which in later history is known as the Samaritans; between whom and the Jews there was undying enmity. As for the captives from Israel who were taken to Assyria, it is hardly appropriate to refer to them as the "lost ten tribes," inasmuch as there were but a few thousand of them. So far as the Biblical record tells us, they never returned to Palestine in a body. Some of their descendants may have come back with the Jews in the time of Cyrus (538 B. C.). The majority probably settled in Assyria and Babylonia, and their identity as a nation was lost by intermarriage. Therefore all the crazy theories that seek to trace the "lost tribes" to America or other distant quarters of the globe are not worth refuting.

Explanatory.

The text of the lesson itself requires little or no explanation. It is a summing up of the national sins for which Israel was punished; an indictment, an explanation of the final catastrophe. The passage is characteristic of the style of the books of Kings; for these books are scarcely less prophetic than historic in their spirit. That is, they record events not with the impartial and disinterested calm of the mere chronicler, but rather with the interpretation of men who looked at all history as a development of God's plans. The original records of the various reigns were of course of many different ages, being written by chroniclers of the time; but these were brought together and edited by some man or men who sought to point out the meaning of the facts he narrated. The lesson forms one of the many passages in which this intent may be observed.

In teaching the lesson, the verses selected and printed will not occupy very much time. They should be read, and the main points in the indictment noted—idolatry, disobedience, obstinacy. It will be best to devote the rest of the time to a sketch of the very important and interesting period of history over which we pass so hastily—the period of Jeroboam II.'s brilliant reign and the brief and disastrous reigns of his six successors. A striking parallel between this period and the closing years of the Roman Empire may be drawn.

Courage.

Courage is simply strength of heart. Subjection to fear is weakness, bondage, feverish unrest. To be afraid is to have no soul that we can call our own; it is to be at the beck and call of alien powers, to be chained and riven and tormented; it is to lose the life itself in the anxious care to keep it. But courage emancipates us and gives us to ourselves that we may give ourselves freely and without fear to God.—Henry Van Dyke.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

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

Suburban Rumors.

FRANCISCO.

Arthur Kruse and Carl Mensing are attending the Chelsea high school.

Nerissa Hoppe has returned to Ypsilanti to continue her studies at the Normal.

Christian Heber has been elected as moderator in district No. 2 for the ensuing year.

Rev. Paul Wuerful is attending the annual conference of the German M. E. church at Evansville, Ind.

Our little village cannot but be proud of the the fine new residence of J. Seid which is about completed.

WATERLOO.

Quite a crowd attended the Bentley's show Tuesday night.

Edward Moeckel was an Ann Arbor visitor several days of last week.

Jarvis Goodwin of White Oak was the guest of D. Cooper Saturday.

Miss Ettie Gorton began teaching school in the Palmer district Monday.

Miss Inez Leek returned to Ypsilanti Friday to continue her studies for another year.

Andrew Reithmiller had a good blanket taken off his horse the night of the show.

Judson Armstrong has purchased the house that Bert Archenbronn is moving out of.

LIMA.

The Farmers' Club meets at W. E. Stocking's today.

Mr. and Mrs. David Dixon of Dexter visited at Ed Beach's last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Prettyman of Ann Arbor called on Mrs. O. B. Guerin last Sunday.

Mrs. Ed Beach is at home for a ten days stay. She is greatly improved in health and has great hopes of entirely regaining her former state of health.

The Epworth League will open their meetings again Sunday evening, September 25. We desire that every member of the League will be present, as the election of officers will take place on that evening.

Will Grau, oldest son of John Grau, is lying very ill in a hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. His brother, John, left for there Sunday evening, and will bring him home if he is able to stand the journey. Will is a member of a Nebraska regiment and took an active part in the principal battle fought on Cuban soil.

SYLVAN.

Miss Minnie Merker returned to Flint Wednesday.

Mrs. Fannie Gilbert of Chelsea spent Sunday at Fred Gilbert's.

Miss Jessie Flagler of Grass Lake is a Sylvan visitor this week.

George Steinbach of Lima spent Sunday at Chris. Forner's.

Mrs. Mark Ormsby of Pontiac is spending this week at Fred Gilbert's.

E. Burtson Kellogg has returned to Detroit, after spending the summer at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. James Riggs of Detroit are spending this week at Wm. Eisenbeiser's.

Mrs. Charles Vogelbacher and children of Wayne were the guests of Mrs. Mary Merker a few days of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Runciman of Williamston, and Mr. and Mrs. Nichols of Chicago were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin several days of last week.

The missionary rally at the Union church last Sunday was well attended. Miss Case of Ypsilanti gave an interesting talk on China and India. She had a number of curiosities that came from China, among them being an image of Buddha which had been worshipped for more than a thousand years. Miss Connors of Ann Arbor spoke to the young people in the evening on what the young people were doing for missions. Mr. Matthews of Ann Arbor also spoke on the mission finances.

NORTH LAKE.

Wheat sowing is in full blast.

Corn cutting is nearly all done.

Quarterly meeting at Unadilla last Saturday and Sunday.

George Reade, jr., has a milk route for the Dexter creamery.

W. E. Stevenson will sow one hundred acres to wheat this fall.

Your scribe was one of the delegates to the county convention yesterday.

Ed Brown was re-elected moderator for the third term at the annual school meeting.

The bean crop is nearly secured. The yield will be from five to seven bushels per acre.

George Fuller of Berry's Island, is shipping his nice crop of peaches to Detroit.

Wm. Schantz has been engaged to teach the winter term of five months school, at North Lake.

Misses Mary and Amy Whallan are at Leslie with their aunt, Mrs. J. S. Willson attending school.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

There are 1,778 children of school age in Ypsilanti, and of that number 155 are colored.

Jacob Volland of Ann Arbor has removed his harness shop to the Cook house block. He has occupied the same location on Huron street for 56 years.

Dexter has a $1,000 damage suit on hand, William E. Rogers demanding that sum for injuries received for falling into a hole in an alley way which was left in an unguarded condition.

A new company with $20,000 capital has been organized to boom the Ypsilanti mineral waters. They will make the Occidental hotel over into a modern sanitarium and will attempt to put Ypsilanti in the front rank of bathing and resort cities.

Justice Duffy awarded Mrs. Mary Tubbs $75.74 in her suit against John Croarkin of Dexter for back freight and cartage bills. She claimed $270. This is the first of the suits to collect a large quantity of freight bills which Tubbs paid for Dexter merchants, but which he had never presented to them.

Wm. Henion, who lives four miles west of town, went out Monday morning to milk his cows and finding them lying down spoke to one of them and gave it a kick to make it get up, then as it did not move he discovered that two of them were dead, victims of a bolt of lightning.—Manchester Enterprise.

M. C. Peterson and Judge Brown on Saturday night started out to investigate a case which had been reported. It was claimed by parties who made the complaint that a six months' old child had not been given proper medicine and nourishment. They found the child, and notwithstanding it was half a year old it weighed but five pounds. It was taken to the hospital for care.—Evening Times.

A gang of workmen of the D., Y. & A. A. electric railway who were engaged in putting in a "Y" at Ypsilanti, contrary to the terms of the company's franchise, and who would not desist when ordered by the council, were treated to a shower bath by the firemen on Wednesday morning of last week. The railway men threw sticks, stones and wrenches at the firemen, but finally had to desist. In the afternoon President Hawks and Attorney Thurber met a committee from the Ypsilanti council. The meeting was very harmonious, the railway acknowledged that it had no rights in the premises and agreed to take up the rails, while the city agreed to find some other location for the the proposed "Y."

Ypsilanti physicians learned a thing or two in regard to giving expert testimony, when Dr. Shaw received his turndown by the board of supervisors in regard to the pay he was to receive for his testimony in the Beckwith case. The examination of Fred Anderson of Ypsilanti, charged with the murder of Fred McCurdy, came to an abrupt ending Thursday morning, when Dr. Hall, one of the experts who performed the postmortem, refused to give an opinion professionally without receiving an expert's fee. He was perfectly willing to disclose all knowledge of facts and conditions in McCurdy's sickness, having been his physician since the stabbing, but further he would not state. As the case will hinge on the testimony of the three doctors, not one of whom would give an opinion without an expert's fee, an adjournment of the examination was taken until September 17, when it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be made, under which the doctors will give evidence.

BANK'S PART IN FARMING.

How the Traders In Money Enable Soil Tillers to Work.

How does a bank help the farmer?

With the approach of the time for plowing and planting, seeds and fertilizer will be necessary. How can the farmer buy them if the last season was a poor one? He has spent all of his earnings in running the household during the long winter. He goes to the dealer in fertilizer in the nearest village and asks, "What is the price of fertilizer a ton?"

"Fifty dollars," the dealer replies.

"Well, I will need two tons, and that will amount to $100."

"Yes. Take it along now?"

"I haven't the ready cash just now, but"—

"Oh, that's all right. I know you're good for it. Take it along and give me your note payable in four months. By that time your crops will be yielding a profit."

The farmer gives his note; the dealer indorses it and gives it in payment to the wholesaler from whom he gets the fertilizer; the wholesaler sends it to the manufacturer of the fertilizer, who in turn takes it to his bank and borrows the money on it less the interest.

The farmer gets his seed in the same way and at the time of the expiration of the notes is able to meet his obligations.

Thus, instead of the farmer being compelled to wait until he can get the cash to pay before he can buy the fertilizer and seed, he obtains them when he needs them. The dealer, instead of having to wait until the farmer gets the money before he can sell his goods, sells them in the proper season and receives what is to him practically cash. The wholesaler receives from the retailer what is as good as cash to him, and the manufacturer receives virtually cash from the wholesaler.

How would all this be possible were it not that the bankers had collected the idle money of other people and were able to lend it out to good advantage? The farm would go unplanted; the ground would go untilled; there would be no crops to yield a profit.

That's where the bank helps the farmer.—New York Press.

GOLD FILLED TEETH.

More of the Metal Goes Into Them Than Candle Got Out.

An example of some of the queer experiences people have when they are called upon to buy a thing with which they are not familiar and which they have need of only on rare and unusual occasions is thus set forth by the Milwaukee Sentinel:

A young woman who worked as a domestic went to a dentist to get her teeth repaired. He repaired them and sent a bill of $85. He justified himself for the charges by explaining how much the fillings cost him. In one hollow tooth, he said, he put $10 worth of gold. The bill was paid, and recently, when the little nugget (said to be worth $10) came out, the woman took it to a goldsmith and had it appraised. He weighed it scrupulously and valued it at 45 cents. She no longer has faith in her dentist.

It seems to be always good taste to "go shopping" among the dentists before having any considerable amount of work done. There is considerable humbuggery about the business in some quarters. The public is told that $15 is a fair price for a crown and stands ready to pay it, on the ground that good work deserves good pay. A few blocks away the same work was done last week for $5, just as well as if $15 had been paid, and it was done by a reputable dentist. One dentist figured on $85 for six teeth, and another 200 yards away performed the service for $30.—Philadelphia Times.

The First Chinese Baby Show.

The first Chinese baby show in the world has just been held here. There were 200 of them. From embroidered slipper to shaven poll they were arrayed in their best. They wore satin blouses that shone in the sun with a silvery shimmer. They wore embroideries of wonderful birds and bees and flowers never seen on land or sea. The little boys were shaven, and the little girls had their hair stiffened and polished and dressed as though for the grandest function, with little birdcages and fringes of beads and paper atop. There were great tinklings of metal and much shining of green jade. A new fashion in infant headgear showed a halo of stiff pompons that rose above the infants' somber eyes. Others wore huge rosettes of silk on each temple, like a joss, and one little girl had a mane of black silk cue strings hanging down from the back of her head. Even the baby complexions had been looked after. On the smooth, yellow cheeks appeared the most lovely patch of pink rouge, put on quite frankly in the Chinese fashion. The rosebud mouths were touched up, and the narrow brows beautifully penciled.—Penang Gazette.

Humors of the Dublin Gallery.

The humor of the Dublin gallery has long been proverbial. Macready, in his "Reminiscences," relates that on one occasion when playing Otway's "Venice Preserved," Jaffier's long and rather drowsy dying speech was interrupted by one of the gallery, in a tone of great impatience, calling out very loudly, "Ah, now die at once!" to which another from the other side immediately replied, "Be quiet, you blackguard," then turning with a patronizing tone to the lingering Jaffier, "Take your time."—Cornhill Magazine.

The Russian Soldier.

The common soldier in Russia receives 3 rubles per annum—about $2.35. The day rations consist of two pounds of sucharry, which is a very coarse kind of bread made of cracked rye, baked hard at first, then cut into small pieces and further dried in a limited oven, a small quantity of salt and some soup.

"BURNING STICKS."

Columbus' Impressions on His First Introduction to Smoking Tobacco.

It was on the island of Cuba, in the autumn of 1492, that the use of tobacco was learned by Europeans. Columbus makes the first mention of the weed in his diary under date of Oct. 15. When he and his men landed on Cuban shores, the kindly natives, who mistook them for messengers from heaven, brought them numerous offerings. Among these, as stated by the admiral in his diary, were some "dry leaves, which must be something much prized by them (the natives), for they had already brought me some in San Salvador as a present."

Little heed was paid to these leaves in the beginning by the Spaniards. They were in search of gold and saw no possibility of converting miserable weeds into that precious commodity. In the course of time they began to notice that as the natives went to and from their villages and the shore smoke escaped from their mouths, "in a truly diabolical manner." Soon they discovered that these imclad children of the wilds carried in their hands a "burning stick," which every now and then they would put into their mouths and blow out a cloud of smoke. This had a most heathenish look, as it is recorded, to the Spaniards, and they inquired, as well as they could by signs, into the custom.

They learned that the burning sticks were composed of the dried leaves so treasured by the natives, and that the custom of smoking the fragrant weed was supposed to lessen fatigue on long journeys. They tried it for themselves and found this actually to be the case. On many a troublesome jaunt thereafter they were refreshed as the pleasant perfume curled upward from their own "burning sticks."—Detroit Journal.

SPECULATING ON SHIPS.

How Underwriters Gamble on Overdue Vessels Posted at Lloyds.

When a ship is overdue, an opportunity is sometimes afforded for a gamble at Lloyds. It can be readily understood that underwriters who are interested in the "overdues" are only too willing to get rid of the risk by paying a premium on the insured rate to those who are willing, on their terms to relieve them of their responsibilities. The premium varies with the chances of the vessel turning up; the smaller the chances the higher the premium and vice versa.

The rates paying on "overdues" serve as accurate barometers of the probabilities or otherwise of the ship ever being heard of again. These underwriters who speculate on "overdues" are generally known by the significant name of "doctors." The insurance on an "overdue" may pass through many channels before the ship is, on the one hand, "posted" at Lloyds as "missing," or, on the other hand, she arrives in safety.

A ship is never "posted" until the committee is thoroughly satisfied that her case is hopeless, and until the owner is of the same opinion. Before "posting" a notice is put up for a week inviting any information concerning the vessel. If this elicits no news, the committee at its next meeting votes the ship as "missing," and a notice is posted accordingly. The loss is then settled and paid for. It may be incidentally remarked that "posting" at Lloyds constitutes a legal death certificate for any one on board the missing ships.—Good Words.

Hospital For Trees.

There is a hospital for trees on the banks of the Seine in Paris. Trees which grew sick along the boulevards are taken here to recover.

The nr-heen, or Chinese violin, in shape resembles an ordinary hammer with its handle. It has two strings and is played with a bow.

Millions Given Away.

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

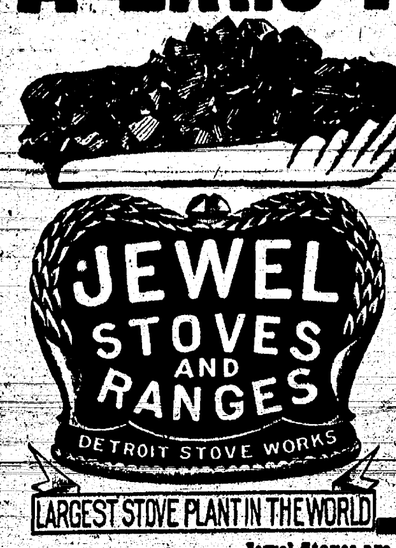
Real Estate for Sale.

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 19th, 1898.

PHILIP BRUM,
Administrator of the estate of Emeline Drake deceased. 38

A Little Fuel



goes a long way in a Jewel Stove or Range. That's because they are built upon scientific principles. The saving in the cost of operation—the saving in the cost of repairs makes a Jewel Stove or Range an investment that gives you life-long comfort and satisfaction. Famous over thirty years—over 3,000,000 now in use. Ask the dealer for Jewel Stoves and Ranges and look for the trade-mark.

Jewel Stoves are sold by

HOAG & HOLMES

SEE OUR NEW

Steel Ranges, Cook Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Base Burners,

Buggies, Platform Wagons,

Surries, Farm Wagons,

Hardware, Furniture,

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

HOAG & HOLMES.

TOBACCOS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Having traded our grocery stock for Tobaccos we will close out every pound of Tobacco at WHOLESALE PRICES. Merchants will please call and look this stock over.

M. L. BURKHART & CO.,

GOSHEN GALVANIZED IRON STOCK TANKS.

We have a fine stock of the celebrated Goshen Galvanized Iron Stock Tanks on hand. Look them over. Prices always right.

Wind Mill Supplies of all Kinds

Always on hand.

Remember that we do all kinds of Pipe fitting and Plumbing.

H. LIGHTHALL.

NEW FALL GOODS.

We are now showing our full 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.

Local Brevities

Milo Shaver is driving the oil wagon for Ed. Chandler.

Conrad Lehman is recovering very slowly from his recent illness.

Aaron Burkhart is now in the employ of J. P. Wood & Co. as bean buyer.

The democratic county convention will be held in Ann Arbor, Tuesday, September 20.

F. P. Glazier is having quite an extensive addition made to his residence on South street.

Arrangements are being made to hold a sports day at this place on Saturday, September 24th.

Quite a number of Chelseaites attended the Moon-Sparks wedding in Detroit, Wednesday evening.

S. A. Mapes & Co. have painted the front of their building, and have put up some fine new awnings.

Geo. Beckle of Toledo will open a fruit and candy store in the building recently occupied by M. L. Burkhardt & Co.

The Home College Reading Circle will meet at the home of Miss Pearl M. Davis, Tuesday evening, September, 20.

There have been more new buildings erected in Chelsea so far this year, we believe, than in any other village of the same size in this state.

We learn that hunters in this vicinity are shooting quail and squirrel. Best look out gentlemen as it is too early. The season will open October 1.

Sunday evening Rev. J. L. Nickerson will preach his last sermon for this conference year. Conference will meet at St. Clemens on Wednesday, September 21st.

Miss Myrtle Neufang of Reading spent several days of the past week with her aunt, Mrs. M. Boyd. Miss Neufang will attend the Normal at Ypsilanti the coming year.

M. L. Burkhart & Co. have closed out their grocery stock and will discontinue the business. They will remain there with their ice cream parlor for a few weeks more.

The Christain Endeavor Society of the Congregational church will give a musicale and social at the church, Friday evening, September 23. Refreshments will be served.

The latest effort of the faddist is the "hard-tack social." At such a demonstration the "rations" are hard-tack and coffee, transported in tin dishes and musered into final service by means of tin spoons.

A very important service will be held in the methodist church next Sunday morning. Instead of a sermon there will be a class baptized, and recieved from probation into full membership in the church.

The following were the republican delegates from Sylvan to the representative convention: A. W. Wilkinson, H. S. Holmes, Henry Steinbach, George T. English, W. S. Knapp, Ed. Hoag, George Gross, Fred Roedel, John Kalmbach, Geo. Wood, G. J. Crowell, D. C. McLaren, Albert Guthrie, C. M. Davis.

The following delegates to the county convention were elected at the republican caucus Saturday: E. P. Glazier, Jacob Hummel, Jabez Bacon, J. L. Gilbert, Arthur Chapman, Mike Merkle, Chris. Kalmbach, O. J. Hoffman, Ernest Dancer, Wesley Canfield, John Cole, Martin Hackenhull, H. L. Wood, Saxe Stimson.

A delegation of student volanteer missionaries from Ann Arbor held meetings in the Congregational church last sabbath morning and evening. The address was interesting. The attendance at the evening service was unusually large. The speakers were Misses R. A. Conner and L. Case, Messrs. W. Matthews and G. Crozier.

A correspondent of the Scientific American offers the following method of determining the rate of speed a bicycle is making: "Count the number of complete revolutions made by the crank in fifteen seconds; multiply this by the gear and divide by one hundred; the result is miles per hour." This calculation is simple and easy.

An "Oratorical Contest" will soon be held in Chelsea which will be participated in by some of its well known citizens. These citizens will be of the female gender and will exert their best efforts to prove to the assembled multitude that womankind being eligible to pay taxes, and in some ways at least, to "bear arms," should also be eligible to vote and "sit in the conference." Later announcements will specify further details of interest in connection with the "Contest."

The republicans of the 10th senatorial district will meet in delegate convention at the common council rooms, in the city of Jackson, on September 20, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for senator, and the selection of a senatorial committee. The counties composing the district are entitled to delegates as follows: Jackson 26; Washtenaw 23.

The democrats of Sylvan will meet in caucus at the town hall, Saturday, September 17, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating thirteen delegates to attend the county convention, to be held in Ann Arbor, Tuesday, September 20. At the same time they will also, elect thirteen delegates to attend the representative convention, which will be called for a later date.

Geo. E. Davis met with rather a severe accident. Yesterday while delivering a load of potatoes to R. A. Snyder at his warehouse on the Michigan Central grounds, one of the wagon wheels struck a hidden post and two of the crates of potatoes upon which he was sitting were thrown off the wagon carrying Mr. Davis with them. He was dragged several feet injuring his left side and arm seriously.

Married, on Wednesday, September 14, 1898, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. D. E. Sparks, 291 Fourth street, Detroit, Miss May Sparks to Mr. Merle B. Moon. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, Rev. L. N. Moon of South Lyon. Both of the high contracting parties are well known here having been former residents of this place, and The Standard will join with their many friends in wishing them a long and happy life.

The following are the superintendents of the different departments of the Washtenaw County Fair exhibits: Cattle, W. E. Stocking; horses, John Keppler, Fred S. Carpenter; sheep, N. G. Carpenter; swine, O. C. Burkhart; poultry, W. S. Carpenter; dairy and culinary, Mrs. B. D. Kelley; flowers, Mrs. M. J. Braun; fine arts, Mrs. J. W. Babbitt, Mrs. H. D. Pratt; farm and garden produce, J. M. Braun; fruits, Mrs. M. G. Moore; manufactured articles, Wm. Aprill; miscellaneous, J. H. Andrews; school work, Wm. N. Lister.

Deputy Attorney General Chase says Michigan holders of stock of the Granite State Provident Association will make a serious mistake if they sell their stock to the speculators who are now traveling about endeavoring to purchase. The state is now making a fight at its own expense in the interest of the stockholders to reserve the assets of the company in Michigan for the protection of the Michigan creditors. If the contention of the state is upheld, the Michigan stockholders will receive nearly full return for the money they have invested in the concern.

A question has arisen as to course to be taken by the soldiers who are home on sick furlough and who will not be in condition to be mustered out when their furlough expires. Friday the military department at Lansing issued a circular which says that soldiers on furlough, not fit for duty when such furlough expires, are required to forward their furlough papers, five days before their expiration, to the adjutant of the army, accompanied by a certificate from some reputable physician showing their condition, and stating the probable length of time of recovery of health.

The republicans at their county convention, held yesterday in Ann Arbor, nominated then following named gentlemen to fill the various county offices: Sheriff, J. H. Kingley; clerk, John Heinzemann; register of deeds, George A. Cook; treasurer, Jacob F. Braun; prosecuting attorney, Frank E. Jones; circuit court commissioners, F. W. Green, O. E. Butterfield; coroners, Harris Ball, Dr. G. W. Hull; survayor, H. W. Bassett. At the representative, which followed the county convention, G. S. Wheeler was nominated for representative to the state legislature for this district.

The entertainment given in the hall Thursday evening last under the direction of Misses Nickerson and Howell was well worthy of the large audiance that gathered there. The little folks acquited themselves very creditably, no breaks being made in the program worthy of mention. It must have taken a great deal of careful work on the part of the ladies in charge to bring the little ones along so well. It was said by many to have been the best children's entertainment ever given here. The ladies and gentlemen who also took part were above criticism. The night was very warm, but notwithstanding this, the house was well filled.—Kingsville Reporter.

Secretary of War Alger told Chas. E. Townsend at Detroit Saturday that he could not see the way clear to mustering out the Thirty-first Michigan regiment. He said he should make every effort to discharge such regiments as seem to most need such action; but the welfare of the country relative to its new protegee should be considered first. Congressman Spalding, who was present, thought the law would permit the increasing of the regular army to 75,000 men, which would be sufficient to garrison the conquered countries. Gen. Alger said nothing to Mr. Townsend which seemed to encourage the belief that the Thirty-first would soon be mustered out.—Jackson Press.

Personal Mention

Will Lehman spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. J. G. Hooker was a Detroit visitor Wednesday.

H. Lighthall was an Ypsilanti visitor Wednesday.

Miss Satie Speer returned from Port Huron this week.

Geo. Buss and G. S. Davis spent Sunday at Manchester.

Miss Tottie Steinbach left Monday to attend the Normal.

John Miller has returned to the Academy at Sandwich, Ont.

Miss Ollie Schlee returned to her home in Cleveland last week.

Roy Coville of Galesburg was the guest of J. G. Hoover Sunday.

V. D. Hindelang of Albion spent Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Nellie Bacon is attending the State Normal at Ypsilanti.

L. P. Cowle of Los Angelos, is now in the employ of J. J. Raftrey.

John McNaney of Battle Creek called on Chelsea friends Monday.

Augustus Stoger of Ypsilanti is visiting his parents at this place.

Misses Anna and Margaret Miller returned last week from Cleveland.

Miss Anna Tichenor has been spending several days of this week at Detroit.

Miss Ella Drew of Dexter is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Haner this week.

Mesdames L. L. Conk and C. M. Andrews are spending the week at Adrian.

Miss Stella Miller has returned to Ypsilanti where she is attending the Normal.

Mrs. Thos. Sharp of Perry was the guest of her brother, O. C. Burkhart, last week.

Miss Ethel Cole returned Monday from Detroit where she has been spending some time.

Hon. D. A. Hammond of Ann Arbor was a pleasant caller at The Standard office Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Vogelbacker and children of Wayne are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merker.

O. C. Burkhart and Lewis Eschelbach spent last week at Shelby, where they purchased a carload of sheep.

Mrs. B. Parker is spending this week at Mason being called there by the illness of her sister, Mrs. D. E. Watts.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sparks of Kalamazoo, and Mrs. E. Sparks of Leoni were visitors of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hamilton Wednesday.

Mrs. T. G. Speer is visiting relatives at Cresco, Iowa. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Gertie Dauberschmidt, who will remain there.

Knights of Pythias, No. 194.—Regular meeting, Wednesday evening, September 21, 1898. Third. Geo. A. BeGole, C. C.

Township treasurer's will bear in mind that The Standard job department will supply them with the largest and finest tax receipt in Washtenaw county.

The ladies of the Methodist church will hold a "Harvest Home Festival" in the town hall, Friday evening, September 16th. Every member and friend of the church is expected to bring or send some saleable article as wheat, corn, butter, eggs, cabbage, potatoes, chickens, pumpkins, grapes, peaches, in fact any thing thing that can be sold for money. The ladies will serve supper, consisting of chicken pie, pumpkin pie and everything which will make up a first-class "Harvest Home" supper. After which all contributions will be sold at auction for the benefit of the Methodist church. Don't fail to take in the first "Harvest Home Festival" ever given in Chelsea. There will be a fine musical program rendered.

The political editor of the Evening News is responsible for the following: "It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to figure out the exact status of the Pingree and anti-Pingree forces in some of the senatorial districts. Take, for instance, the 10th district, comprising the counties of Jackson and Washtenaw. It is only a fortnight or so ago that the word went out that ex-Congressman E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, would be the Pingree candidate against Senator Campbell, and Sheriff Judson started out to round up the delegates for the former. Now it is stated on authority that Judson has dropped Allen, and is backing A. F. Freeman of Dexter, who recently came out for the senatorship in a rambling letter more than a column in length. What makes the situation more difficult to understand is the positive fact that Charles E. Townsend of Jackson, has been selected by the govonor himself as the Pingree candidate. During the campaign two years ago Townsend was a Pingree hater of the most virulent type, even "out-Skying" Sky Olds in this regard on occasions. Verily, politics make strange bed fellows."

The Stockbridge fair has been running since 1877, the smallest receipts for any one year being $130 and the largest $3,127.42.

Remnants of bright and dark colored all silk ribbon worth 8 to 10 cents, now 4 cents. H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

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, 2 hanging lamps, a quantity of dishes. Inquire of Ella Freer.

For Sale.—House and three lots. Inquire of Thomas Cassidy. 31

If you are not now a subscriber for The Standard, we will send it to you from now until January 1st for 25 cents.

A Clever Trick.

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

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.

FREEMANS

A FEW MORE

Buggies AND Surries

to close out cheap.

Special prices on

Bed Room Suits and Couches.

W. J. KNAPP.

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

NEW JACKETS

We are now showing our fall and winter line of ladies JACKETS. This is without exception the finest line of ladies' Jackets ever shown in Chelsea, and we would be pleased to have you call early to see our line of JACKETS before the assortment is broken. We defy competition with this line of well made, well fitting, and up-to-date garmente and the prices we are making on our ladies' JACKETS are surely trade winners. We are offering:

Jackets, well-made, good fitting at $5.00, $6.75, $7.75 and $9.00.

NEW CAPES.

You should see our new CAPES. Every one of them is a beautiful and artistic creation. We have them in both plain and fur trimmings. They must be seen to be fully appreciated. The price range from

$2.50 to $30.00.

FUR COLLERETTES.

Our new Fur Collerettes are beauties. Ask to see them. The prices are from $2.50 to $18.00.

CLOTHING.

We have on sale in our clothing department some exceptionally choice bargains in mens new

Suits at $5.00, $7.00, $10.00 and $12.00.

Overcoats $5.00, $7.00, $10.00 and $12.00.

This line of Clothing is the best value ever shown in Chelsea.

We are making special low prices on the above lines of goods as an inducement to early buyers. Remember this Coupon is good for $1 in payment for a $10 CASH purchase of goods in our store.

$1.00. COUPON. $1.00

This coupon is good for $1.00 in payment of a $10.00 CASH purchase. This Coupon is good until SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 24, '98.

$1.00. Cut this Coupon and Ads. out and bring in our store as it is worth $1.00 to you.

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.

BATTLE OF THE NILE.

DETAILS OF BRITISH TRIUMPH IN THE SOUDAN.

How Gen. Kitchener's Great Victory Was Won—Dervishes Fought with Fanatical Bravery, Throwing Away Life—Operations Before the Fight.

In a terrific battle Gen. Kitchener and his Anglo-Egyptian column dealt a death blow to mahdism and to the dervishes of the Soudan, capturing the cities of Omdurman and Khartoum, and adding a large stretch of the Egyptian hinterland to the British possessions in Eastern Africa. In this engagement the dervishes fought their last great fight. Though Khalifa Abdullah escaped with Osman Digna and a handful of men, the dervishes can never again harass the British and Egyptians on the Nile with their predatory raids, for their army has been almost wiped out, their black standard has been captured, and their leaders are henceforth destined to be fugitives until they become prisoners. At last the murder of "Chinese" Gordon is avenged, and the last of the Mohammedan strongholds in Africa is practically destroyed.

GENERAL KITCHENER.

This great British victory is due to good discipline, fine arms, steady work and excellent generalship. The British have made the Egyptians into effective soldiers under English officers. Both the natives and the redcoats were armed with the best rifles and machine guns known to modern military science. The strength of the dervish army was estimated at 60,000, while the British force that dealt out such a terrible defeat to this army consisted of only 25,000 men—10,000 British regulars and 15,000 Egyptian natives. Accurate figures as to the losses on both sides are still lacking, but various estimates place the Anglo-Egyptian casualties at from 200 to 500 and those of the dervishes at from 8,000 to 15,000.

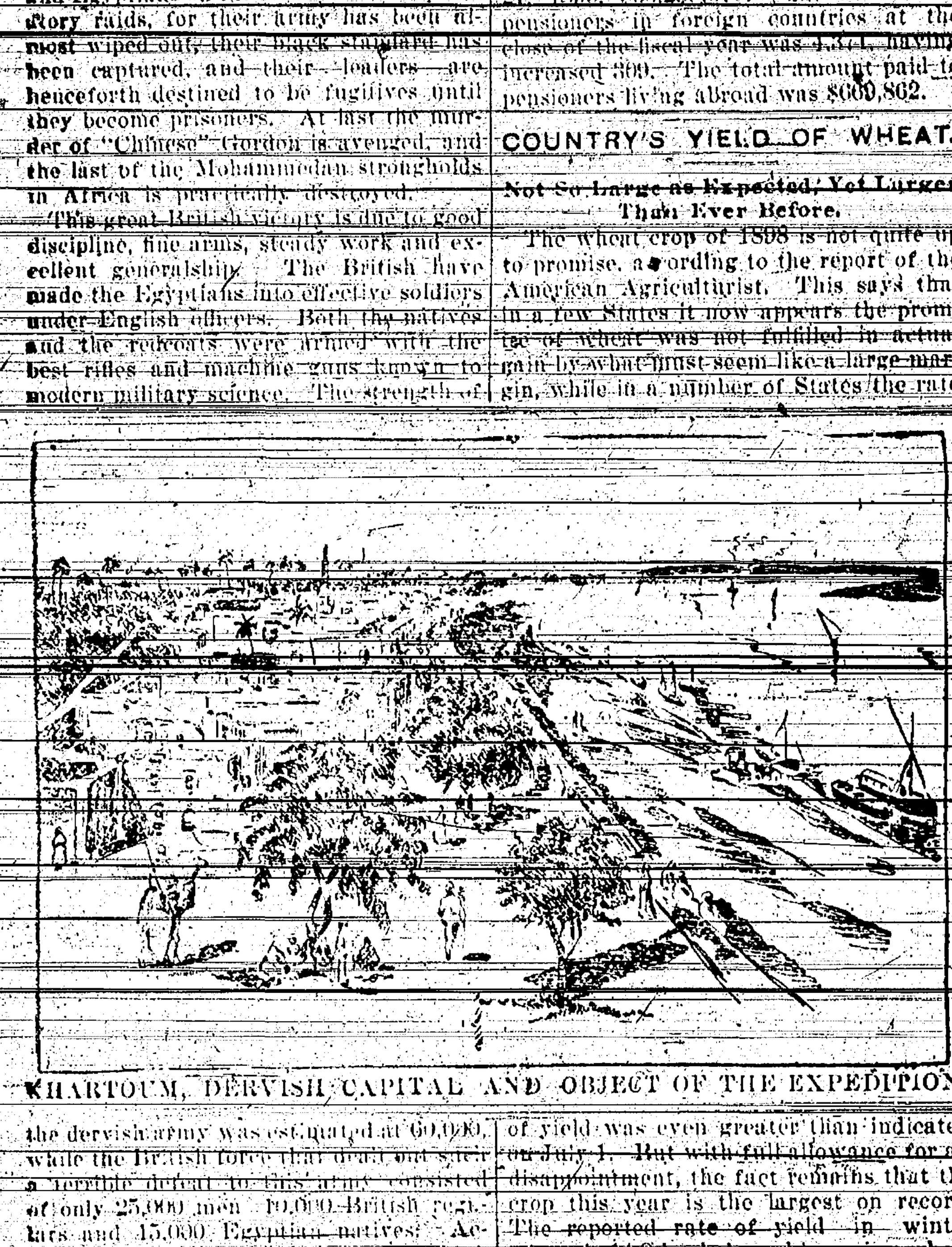
The most impressive features of the battle were the fanatical courage of the dervishes and the terrible execution of the Maxim guns. It was another demonstration, if any were needed, to show the impotency of the fiercest courage before the modern rapid fire machine guns. The Arabs threw themselves in fierce charges upon various points of the British formation, but the Maxims hewed horrible lanes through their ranks, and the deadly volley fire of the British and Egyptian battalions annihilated them in the act of charging. The attack of the dervishes began at dawn, the battle raged all day, and at 4 o'clock the great army lay in windrows on the field or had surrendered as prisoners. The Khalifa and his elusive chiefs escaped with a mere corporal's guard. It was a great triumph for the British arms.

The British Soudan campaign resembles our Cuban campaign in the nature of the original provocation, in the suspense attendant upon its events, in the marked disparity of the death lists on the two sides, and in the ultimate increase of territory accruing to the conqueror. For years the raiding and implacable dervishes have been a menace to all civilized life on the borders of upper Egypt. There could be no peace or safety until the power of the Mahdi, or of his successor, the Khalifa, was crushed. The present situation in the Soudan is the outgrowth of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon and the massacre of Hicks' army. The Soudan, formerly belonging to Egypt, was then taken by the Mahdi and Gen. Gordon, the governor, was put to death. That was in 1885, and not a moment since then has the British public or the British Government rested satisfied with the Soudan in the hands of the Mahdists.

The Mahdi is a religious fanatic, whose followers are no less fanatical. When the Mahdi died Abdullah Bin Sayd proclaimed himself successor, and he has made a cunning and cruel ruler.

While the above was the immediate cause of the British expedition against the dervishes, the ultimate aim of securing another large slice of the African continent and the taking of another stride toward the completion of an unbroken stretch of British territory from Cape Colony to the Mediterranean, was equally definite and avowed. The fall of Omdurman and Khartoum means that these cities are ultimately to be way stations on a British transcontinental railway running the whole length of eastern Africa on British territory.

A fool's company is not hard to find.



KHARTOUM, DERVISH CAPITAL AND OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

CRETAN MOSLEMS RIOT.

Attack British Soldiers in Candia and Burn Houses.

Candia, Island of Crete, is in a state of anarchy. A collision between the Mussulmans, who were demonstrating against European control, and the British authorities, who have been installing Christians as revenue officials, culminated in bloody fighting between the Mussulmans and the British troops. Riots took place in various parts of the city and many have been killed. When the outbreak was fiercest a warship stationed in the harbor began firing shells, with the result that a portion of the city was soon in flames. The greatest confusion and uproar prevailed.

The trouble began with the attempt of the British military authorities to install Christian officials. They had appointed a council of internal control to administer the tithe revenues, and a detachment of soldiers was stationed outside the office as a precaution. A crowd of unarmed Mussulmans who had been demonstrating against the Christians attempted to force an entrance into the office. The British soldiers fired and wounded several. The Musulmans ran for their arms and returning attacked the soldiers. Other Mussulmans spread rapidly through the Christian quarter, shooting into windows and setting many houses and shops on fire.

REPORT ON PENSIONS.

Commissioner Evans Says Roll Is Increasing in Numbers and in Value.

The annual report of Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, was made public Saturday. The commissioner says that the roll is not only increasing in numbers, but in value. It is believed that it will increase from the war of the rebellion, as there probably are 200,000 ex-Union soldiers living who have never had pensions, and it will increase in amount naturally by reason of increased disabilities as provided by law. The amounts paid out at the several agencies for the year on account of pensions under the general laws were $75,275,383, and on account of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, $66,255,670. The number of pensioners in foreign countries at the close of the fiscal year was 4,3[illegible], having increased 300. The total amount paid to pensioners living abroad was $600,862.

COUNTRY'S YIELD OF WHEAT.

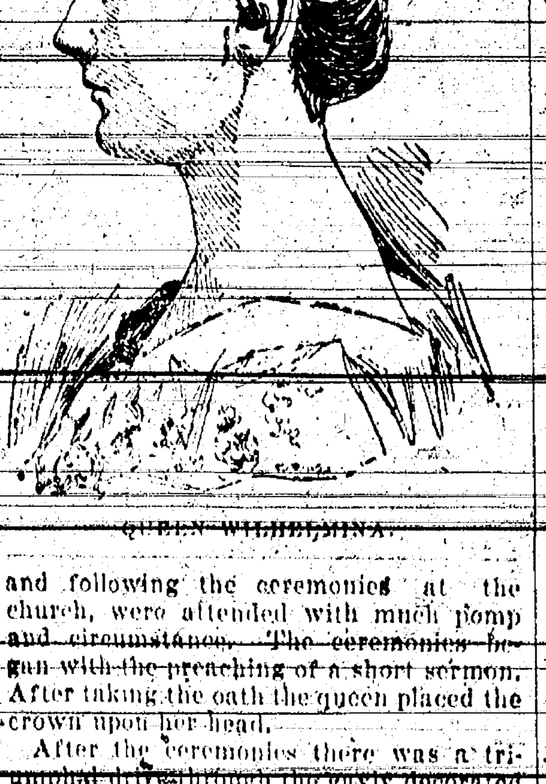
Not So Large as Expected, Yet Larger Than Ever Before.

The wheat crop of 1898 is not quite up to promise, according to the report of the American Agriculturist. This says that in a few States it now appears the promise of wheat was not fulfilled in actual gain by what must seem like a large margin, while in a number of States the rate of yield was even greater than indicated on July 1. But with full allowance for all disappointment, the fact remains that the crop this year is the largest on record. The reported rate of yield in winter wheat is 14.8 bushels and in spring wheat 15.4 bushels. If the present rate of yield indicated shall be maintained the total production of winter wheat will be rather under 400,000,000 bushels, and spring wheat fully 300,000,000 bushels.

QUEEN OF THE DUTCH.

Wilhelmina Places Upon Her Head the Crown of Holland.

The ceremony of the enthronement of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was celebrated in Amsterdam Tuesday morning. The coronation ceremony was democratic in its simplicity, but the court festivities and processional displays, both preceding



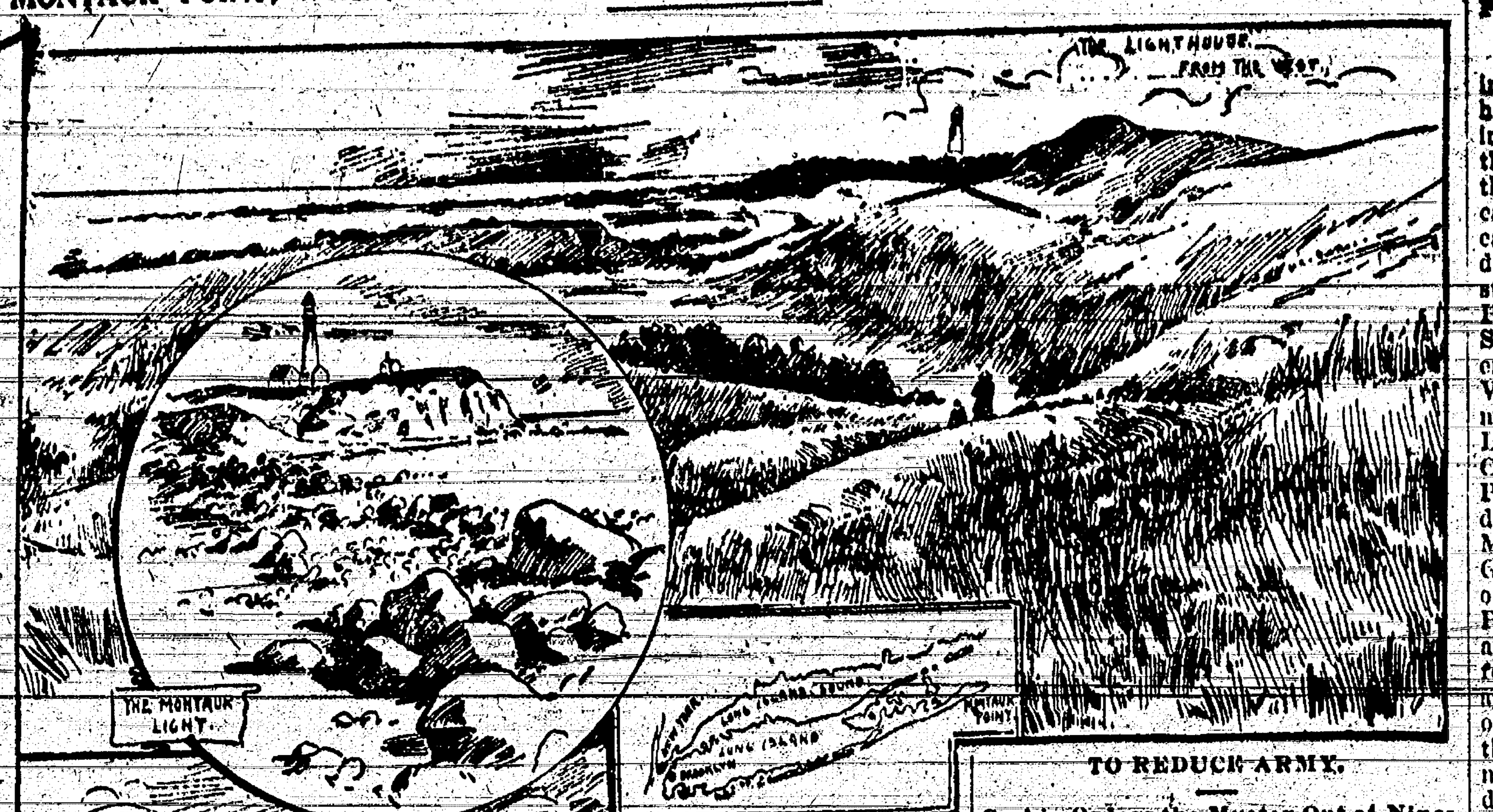
QUEEN WILHELMINA.

and following the ceremonies at the church, were attended with much pomp and circumstance. The ceremonies began with the preaching of a short sermon. After taking the oath the queen placed the crown upon her head.

After the ceremonies there was a triumphal drive through the gayly decorated and crowded streets, followed by a public reception at the royal palace. In the reception hall the queen received the congratulations of her ministers, the admirals of the fleet, the officers of the army, the members of the diplomatic corps, the burgomasters of the leading cities of the kingdom, the governors of the provinces and the representatives of the Dutch colonial possessions in the East and West Indies.

The date of the Corbett-McCoy battle has been set for Oct. 15.

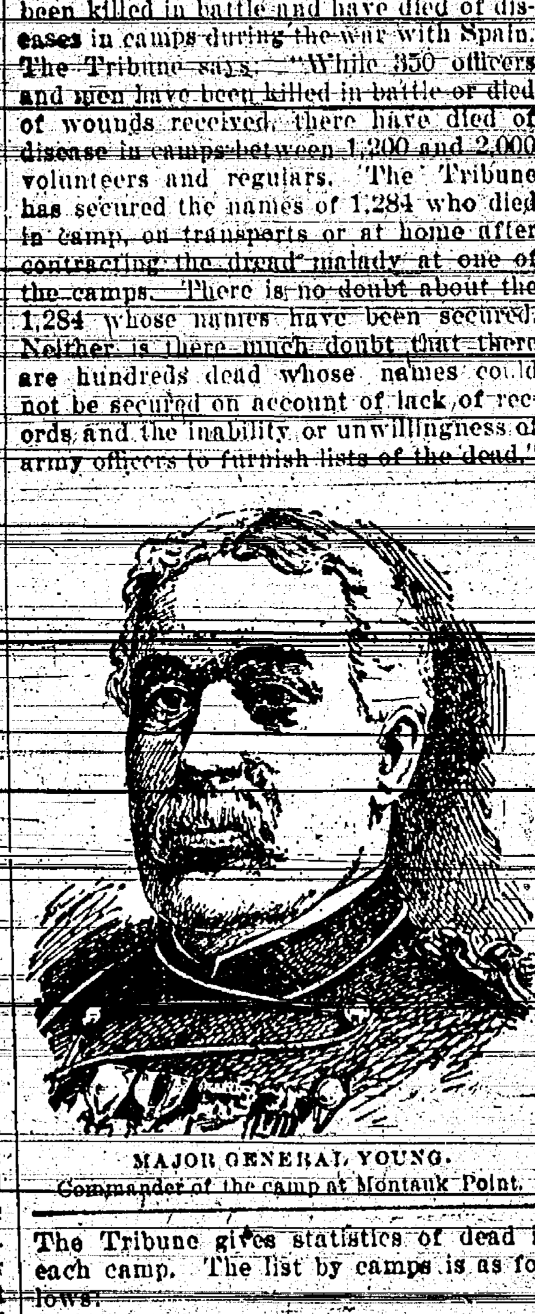
MONTAUK POINT, WHERE THE AMERICAN CUBAN ARMY IS CAMPED FOR RECUPERATION.



SPANISH WAR VICTIMS.

Statistics Showing the Death Rate in Battle and Camp.

The Chicago Tribune prints statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of diseases in camps during the war with Spain. The Tribune says: "While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camps between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars. The Tribune has secured the names of 1,284 who died in camp, on transports or at home after contracting the dread malady at one of the camps. There is no doubt about the 1,284 whose names have been secured. Neither is there much doubt that there are hundreds dead whose names could not be secured on account of lack of records and the inability or unwillingness of army officers to furnish lists of the dead."



MAJOR GENERAL YOUNG.
Commander of the camp at Montauk Point.

The Tribune gives statistics of dead in each camp. The list by camps is as follows:

Camp Thomas	352
Santiago	311
San Francisco	78
Camp Alger	75
Camp Wikoff	63
Jacksonville	50
Tampa	58
Miami	26
Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade and other minor camps, in private hospitals, at home, etc.	115
State camps	36
Transports and hospital ships	60
Total	1,281

Deaths are attributed to the following causes:

Typhoid fever	510
Yellow fever	81
Dysentery	63
Meningitis	47
Malaria	81
Pneumonia	61
Cause reported as fever	110
Miscellaneous ailments or diagnosis not reported	327

Of the regular army, 200 are dead. Massachusetts is first, with 130; Illinois second, with 100; Michigan third, with 91; and New York fifth, with 85.

REGULARS GOING TO FORTS.

Fourth May Come to Sheridan and Others Stay in the East.

The War Department has decided to send some regular troops to the United States garrisons in the East instead of keeping them in camp at Montauk after their recuperation. The Thirteenth infantry will be sent to Forts Niagara and Porter, in New York; the Twenty-first infantry to Plattsburg barracks, New York, and the Ninth infantry to Fort Madison, New York. The Fourth infantry will probably return to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago.

Married in a Hospital.

Ensign William Van Nest Poweison, one of the survivors of the battleship Maine and a hero of the war with Spain, was married in his room in a Philadelphia hospital to Miss Margaret Olivia Miller of Wyoming, Ohio, daughter of Col. Miller, U. S. A.

Merritt Goes to Paris.

The United States transport China left Manila Tuesday, having on board Maj. Gen. Merritt and his staff. The general is bound for Paris, where he will take part in the Spanish-American peace conference. Maj. Gen. Otis is acting governor of Manila.

Porto Rican Postal Service.

Perry Heath, first assistant postmaster general, says that the postal service will be extended in Porto Rico as rapidly as possible. In many towns the Spanish offices are still in operation and the sale of Spanish stamps continues.

MONTAUK POINT.

Its Occupation by Troops May Cause Legal Complications.

The camp at Montauk Point, L. I., where the tired and worn-out soldiers of the American Cuban army are camped, may bring about some legal complications between the Montauk tribe of Indians and the United States Government. The attorneys for the Indians have served notice on Attorney General Griggs that the tribe claims ownership of the land and protests against dealings for the possession of the point by the Government. Montauk Point is the eastern terminus of the Long Island Railroad, and is within two and one-half hours by train from Long Island City. The point proper is about ten miles long by one and one-half miles wide, and rises right out of the sea to a height of fifty to a hundred feet. It has a rolling surface, a duny soil, and many brackish ponds and marshes. Montauk Point is historic, and it is said that Spanish pirates once buried treasures there. The camp is commanded by Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young.

SHAFTER IS AT HOME.

Hero of the Santiago Campaign Arrives at Montauk.

Gen. Shafter, the hero of the Santiago campaign, has returned. His arrival at Camp Wikoff Thursday was unpretentious. The transport City of Mexico, which carried him and his staff, was which carried him and his staff, was sighted early and the news sent through the camp that the general was nearly home. Gen. Wheeler immediately ordered out Troops M, E, C, H and K of the Second regular cavalry. He also directed the Hotchkiss battery to fire a salute of fourteen guns when Gen. Shafter landed. Gen. Wheeler and staff in full uniform prepared to receive the commander of the army of Santiago with honors. A mistake as to the time he was to land led to practically no reception for the general when he came ashore. At noon, almost two hours before he was expected, Gen. Shafter came to the Montauk beach to find there only Gen. Young, who warmly greeted him.

WAR BULLETINS.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has arrived in New York from Cuban waters.

An order has been issued forbidding visitors boarding warships at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Gen. Blanco is doing all he can to suppress hostile feelings toward Americans by the people of Cuba.

Lieut. Hobson has been advanced to the grade of naval constructor without undergoing an examination.

The insurgents in Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, welcomed the tidings of peace, as they were without clothing and starving.

Gen. Polavieja, who is regarded as the possible dictator of Spain, says the Spanish people are thoroughly disgusted with the present leaders.

The officers of the army at Manila who distinguished themselves at the capture of the city have been promoted by the President.

The graves of American soldiers at Santiago are being located, preparatory to returning the remains to the United States.

For the first time in the history of the United States army, a woman has been appointed a member of the medical staff. Dr. Anita McGee has recently been sworn into the service as acting assistant surgeon.

The Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H., loudly cheered the marines from Guantanamo, Cuba, who arrived on the Resolute.

The transport Charles N. Nelson has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. She reports everything quiet on the Hawaiian Islands.

It is reported that Gen. Garcia, upon entering Gibara, slapped the customs administrator in the face, and afterward ordered a negro to beat him with a machete.

The Spanish Government has decided to court martial Admiral Cervera, and will not publish his report on the destruction of his squadron, reserving it for use in his trial.

The four big monitors, Terror, Puritan, Miantonomah and Amphitrite, and the cruiser Montgomery have been ordered from Cuba and Porto Rico to Newport, Rhode Island.

TO REDUCE ARMY.

Corbin Orders the Muster Out of Nineteen Volunteer Organizations.

Adjutant General Corbin Friday issued orders for the muster out of nineteen volunteer organizations, numbering more than 20,000 officers and men. Including former orders more than 50,000 of the volunteers have been ordered mustered out, and it is said at the War Department that the work will now go forward more rapidly and within a week or two fully 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out. By December there will not remain more than 50,000 volunteers in the United States service. When Congress meets it will be confronted with the necessity for increasing the regular army to not less than 100,000 men, because of the necessity for troops in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The attitude of many State executives and a great many people in demanding the release of the volunteers and the peculiar provisions of the law authorizing the President to call for volunteers, does not warrant the administration in depending upon these

IN A HOSPITAL TENT.

troops, keeping them in the service, and trying to maintain discipline. Regular army officers are disposed to the opinion that with the increase of our territory the increase of the regular army is inevitable, notwithstanding the opposition always manifest in Congress to a large standing army in time of peace.

ARMY EXPENDITURES.

For August Aggregate $33,000,000, and September Will Equal This.

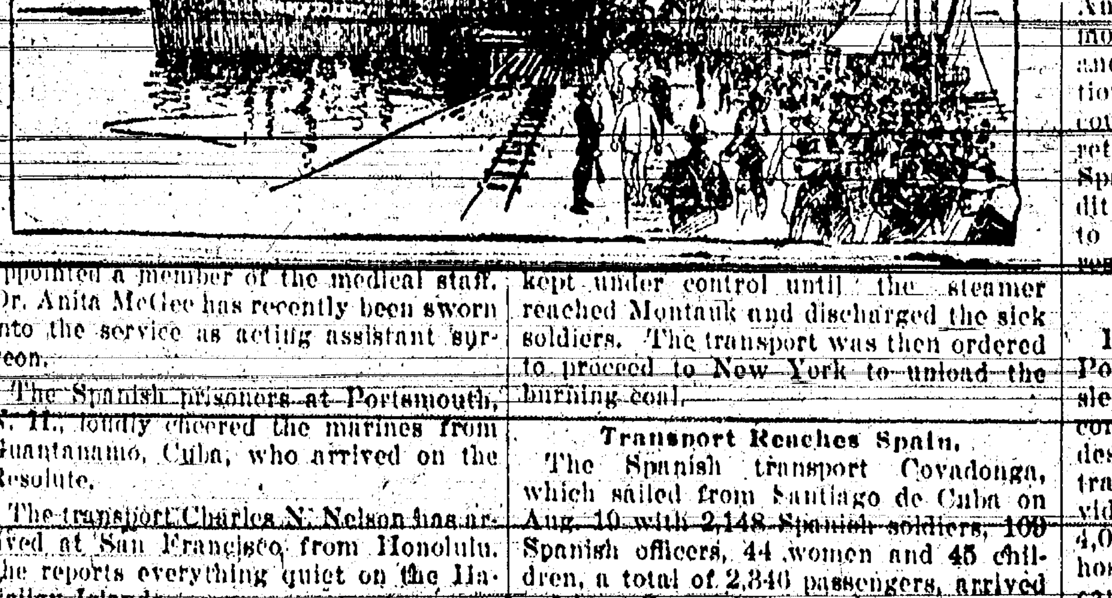
The war department finds it slow work getting back to a peace basis in the army. For the month of August army expenditures, for all purposes will aggregate in round numbers $33,000,000. During the month to come the outlay will be nearly as great, and in the opinion of army officers it will be December before the outlay appreciably lessens. When the department completes the task of mustering out the first 100,000 volunteers, which cannot be sooner than October, it will reduce expenses by at least $6,000,000 every thirty days.

FLAMES IN A HOSPITAL SHIP.

Catania Has a Narrow Escape on Way to Montauk.

A sea horror was narrowly averted on the transport Catania during her recent trip from Santiago to Montauk Point with hundreds of sick soldiers on board. Fire broke out in the coal in the bunkers of the vessel during the voyage from Cuba, but, fortunately, it was discovered in time by the engineers. By hard work it was kept under control until the steamer reached Montauk and discharged the sick soldiers. The transport was then ordered to proceed to New York to unload the burning coal.

LANDING SCENE AT MONTAUK PIER.



Transport Reaches Spain.

The Spanish transport Covadonga, which sailed from Santiago de Cuba on Aug. 10 with 2,148 Spanish soldiers, 100 Spanish officers, 44 women and 45 children, a total of 2,346 passengers, arrived safely at Santander, Spain.

Rios Gets Gay.

Gen. Rios, the Spanish Governor of the Visayas Islands, is reported to have proclaimed himself governor general of the Spanish dominions in the Philippine Islands and to have invited the adherents of Spain to rally at Iloilo.

To Investigate Camp Wikoff.

Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, L. I., is to be investigated. Gen. Wheeler has ordered Gen. Adelbert Ames, chief of staff on Gen. Kent's staff, to conduct an investigation. He is given almost autocratic powers.

M'KINLEY AT MONTAUK.

President Cheers the Soldiers by Words While Making Inspection.

President McKinley spent seven hours in Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, headed most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospital and inspecting the troops in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters, and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi. With the President were Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont; Brigadier General Eagan, commissary of the army; Brigadier General Ludington, quartermaster of the army; Col. H. Hecker and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelieu. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, a daughter of Col. Hecker. Gen. Wheeler, his staff, and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the President at the station. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the President took Gen. Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage. The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third cavalry regiment, and the mounted band of the Sixth cavalry, and drove Mr. McKinley to Gen. Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was flushed and weak from a recent case of malaria fever, was in full uniform, sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but Mr. McKinley said: "Stay where you are, general. You are entitled to rest."

The President congratulated the general on the Santiago campaign, and after a few minutes' rest proceeded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. Mr. McKinley took off his hat then, and scarcely more than put it on for more than a minute at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp. Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the general, happened to be in the first of the hospital tents, and she showed the President through her division. Gen. Wheeler announced in each ward: "Boys, the President has come to see you." "Soldiers, the President of the United States."

Some of the soldiers were unconscious; some listlessly raised on their elbows; others feebly clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he paused an instant. If he saw the sick men looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way. He had many bits of talk with the men. He seemed to be in no hurry. He almost wore the patience of all his party by slow going through ward after ward.

PANDO STEALS AWAY.

Spanish General Starts for [illegible] with 12,000,000 Francs.

Havana is in a state of surprise at the secret departure of Gen. Pando with 12,000,000 francs. Few can offer any explanation of the general's conduct, and apparently no one can tell where the amount of treasure came from. The military and civil pay-rolls are both several months in arrears, and there is much dissatisfaction among the Spanish at the withdrawal from Cuba of a sum of money which more than represented the amount due them. Gen. Pando, with the big hoard of money, secretly went aboard the French steamer Notre Dame de Salut. He turned the wealth over to Captain Pillard and hid himself in his cabin until the boat left the harbor.

SPANISH CORTES MEETS.

Sagasta Introduces Bill for Surrender of Lost Islands.

The Spanish Cortes opened Monday, and, contrary to general expectation, little interest was shown in the proceedings. The public galleries were densely crowded, but those occupying them were silent. In the Senate Prime Minister Sagasta read a bill authorizing the Government to conclude peace with the United States and also authorizing the alienation of territory. He said that the immense superiority of the Americans deprived the country of means of defense. The destruction of the squadrons compelled Spain to seek peace and necessitated the acceptance of the dismemberment of the colonies proposed by the United States.

NAVY TO HAVE 20,000 MEN.

Enlisted Force Will Be Maintained at This Strength.

The enlisted force of the navy is to be maintained to the full strength authorized during the war, and as fast as vacancies occur through discharge and expiration of enlistment period they will be filled by other seamen. The highest number of men enrolled in the navy reached 24,000, including about 4,000 naval militia, which have been mustered out. Reduced to 20,000, there is every indication that it will soon be less unless enlistments are made to make up the deficiency.

All to Be Released.

Acting Secretary Allen has authorized the release of all the Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of Santiago from Cervera's fleet. These are at Annapolis and Seavey's Island, Portsmouth, the officers being at the academy and the sailors at the island. The condition of the men physically is all that could be desired. The prisoners are to be returned to Spain at the expense of the Spanish government. This was the condition upon which our government agreed to release them without parole or other restriction.

Camp to Be Deserted.

By Oct. 1 Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, Long Island, will have shrunk to slender proportions. The well men, according to the War Department's present designs, will leave the camp as fast as transportation can be conveniently provided, probably at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a week. The convalescent will go to hospitals, instead of being sent again to camp with their commands, will go to their homes.

Registered War Bonds Issued.

The Treasury Department on Saturday sent out its first batch of the registered war bonds, the issuance up to now having been confined to the coupon bonds payable to bearer. The department started sending out the coupon bonds in the latter part of July, and the issue has comprised $20, $100, $500 and a few $1,000 bonds. There are about 20,000 cases calling for coupon bonds still to be met. About 000 cases are on file calling for registered bonds, and these will be met as soon as possible. The issue will be in $20, 100s, 500s, 1,000s, 5,000s and 10,000s.

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it.

Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old.

One thing does it and never fails.

It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free.

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.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief."

AYLMER L. HUNT, 1689 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322

Radway's Ready Relief.

Its life-long friend.

It is the only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestion.

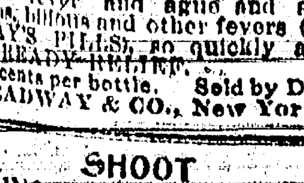
Internally a teaspoonful in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

SHOOT

WINCHESTER LOADED SHOT GUN SHELLS



USED BY ALL THE CHAMPION SHOTS.

SEND NAME ON A POSTAL CARD, FOR 152 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. 180 WINCHESTER AVE. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

GRAND ARMY REUNION

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT HELD AT CINCINNATI.

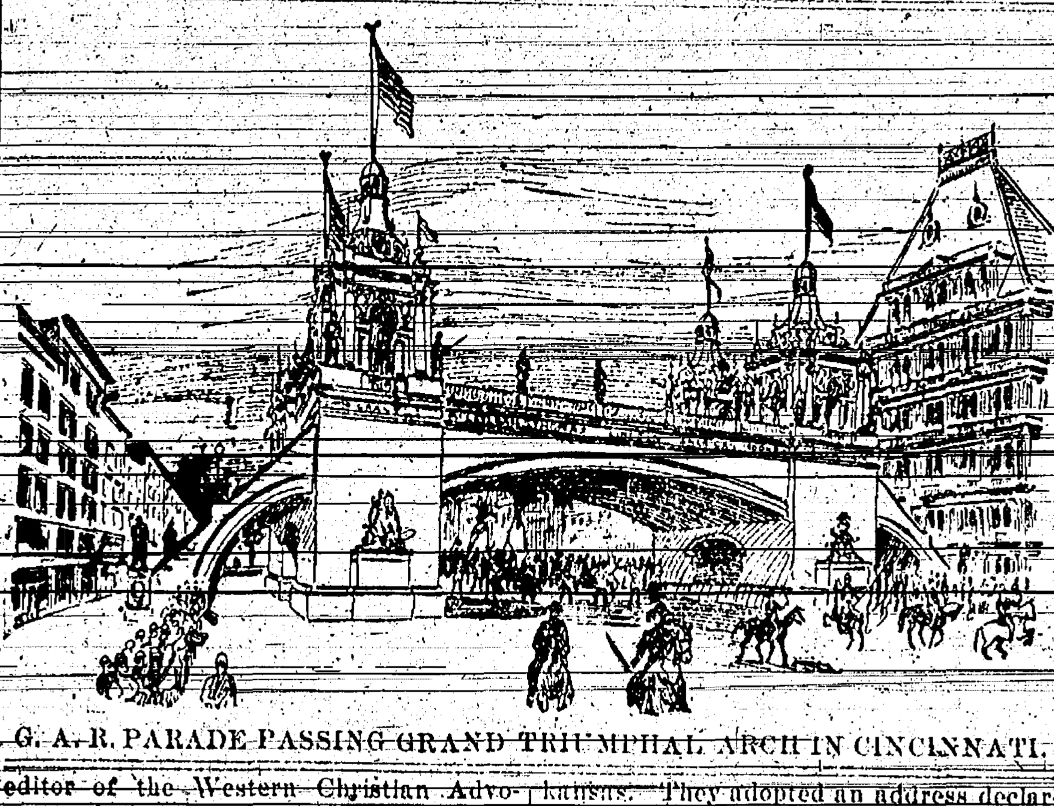
Number of People Present Is Larger than Ever—Elaborate Decoration of the City—All Things Conducive to Comfort of the Veterans.

The thirty-second annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Cincinnati was a success so far as attendance was concerned, even for those national events, which are phenomenal for crowds. The opening day surpassed expectations. The posts arrived in bodies and were escorted to their quarters by local posts. The special trains arrived faster than they could be handled at the terminals in the early hours, and the crush continued so that later trains were stopped at Camp Sherman and other suburban points, where street cars and other transportation had been provided. There were over 200,000 strangers in the city, and in the evening the sidewalks were almost impassable, while the streets were crowded with bands, drum corps and marching delegations.

There was a capacity of 15,000 in the tents of Camp Sherman, and it was well filled, as well as the smaller camps. The decorations were unusually elaborate, the electric light designs in the public squares and at street intersections surpassing even the finest structures of expositions, and the entertainment was equally lavish.

Monday was mainly devoted to the naval veterans, and in the morning the exercises in connection with the dedication of their "harbor" in horticultural hall of the exposition buildings were held. Commander in Chief Gobin came from Camp Alger via Camp Meade and had a leave of absence for six days only, so that he was compelled to get back to Camp Meade by Saturday. Gen. Gobin and staff arrived while the big Labor Day parade was in progress, and he was most enthusiastically received all along the line from the Pennsylvania depot to the Grand Hotel.

Commander-in-Chief Gobin and staff visited Camp Sherman in the afternoon, when the camp in charge of Captain Byrne was formally turned over to him. The official salute was fired upon the arrival of the commander-in-chief, after which the bands rendered concerts. Prayer was offered by Rev. David H. Moore,



G. A. R. PARADE PASSING GRAND TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN CINCINNATI.

editor of the Western Christian Advocate, who was a colonel in the civil war; Major Joseph W. Wilshire, chairman of the committee on camps, made the presentation speech and Gen. J. P. S. Gobin responded in an eloquent address of acceptance. The ceremonies attending the raising of the flag were in charge of Captain J. B. Sampson, after which there was a concert, with other festivities.

In the evening the streets were densely packed with people to witness the illumination and dedication of the triumphal arches. These separate ceremonies drew the throngs to different points and thus relieved Government Square and the neighborhood of the general headquarters.

The parade of Tuesday was under command of Grand Marshal M. L. Hawkins. The afternoon was given over to river excursions and the evening was filled with receptions—at the Scottish Rite Cathedral to visiting ladies; at the Lincoln Club by the Ohio commandery of the Loyal Legion to visiting veterans without regard to the organization to which they belong; at the Grand Hotel by the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. These various social functions were patronized by unnumbered thousands. Tuesday evening Music Hall was packed denser than ever for a political meeting, the occasion being the second of the camp fires, where addresses were made by many. A letter was received during the day from President McKinley, stating that public business would prevent him and Mrs. McKinley from attending the encampment.

Crowds See the Parade.

The annual parade of the veterans, which took place Wednesday, strung out for miles, and when the first division had finished the march the last was still waiting to get in line. Enthusiasm was never greater. The events of the past year have intensified the love in the American heart for the defenders of the nation.

Strains of martial music filled the air, and from the beginning to the end of the march the streets were densely packed with people. The enthusiastic ripple of applause which started at Central avenue swelled into a roar of patriotic cheers before the head of the column had gone half a dozen squares. Thence, to the end of the march, past the reviewing stands, through lines of windows filled with patriotic women and sidewalks crowded to the curbs, it was one grand ovation for the nation's old fighting men. It was a typical American scene. It was at the same time a welcome to the old soldiers and a peace celebration.

Veterans of the Spanish war mingled with veterans of '61, and their cheers for the old flag seemed stronger and more loyal. They offered their lives in the defense of their country, and their presence among the older veterans was because the fortunes of war fell in their favor. A spirit of Americanism prevailed, and people felicitated each other because of American valor, that valor which makes the American private soldier the pride of the nation and the wonder of the world.

Corbett says that McCoy acted very manfully concerning the postponement of their engagement.

BARKER FOR PRESIDENT.

"Middle of the Road" Populists Nominate a Ticket for 1900.

Wharton Barker, the Philadelphia financier and editor, is the first presidential nominee in the field for 1900. In national convention at Cincinnati the anti-fusion Populists selected him as their standard-bearer, and named Ignatius Donnelly of Baconian cryptogram fame as his running mate. The naming of the ticket was preceded by riotous scenes, during which the tumult attained such threatening proportions that the manager of the Lyceum, in which the convention was held, requested the delegates to leave the hall. Order was restored only when

WHARTON BARKER, First Presidential Nominee for 1900.

the delegates in the Butler faction, said to be friendly to fusion and openly opposed to the plan of naming a ticket at this early day, withdrew from further participation in the convention's work.

The convention adopted the referendum system in its entirety, and the ticket, as a result, must be submitted to popular party vote. A resolution was adopted providing that hereafter the nominations for all offices, whether national, State, county or city, shall be made through the initiative and referendum or by petition indorsed by popular party vote. Friends of Messrs. Barker and Donnelly, however, have no fear of their rejection by the party at large when the test of popular vote is taken.

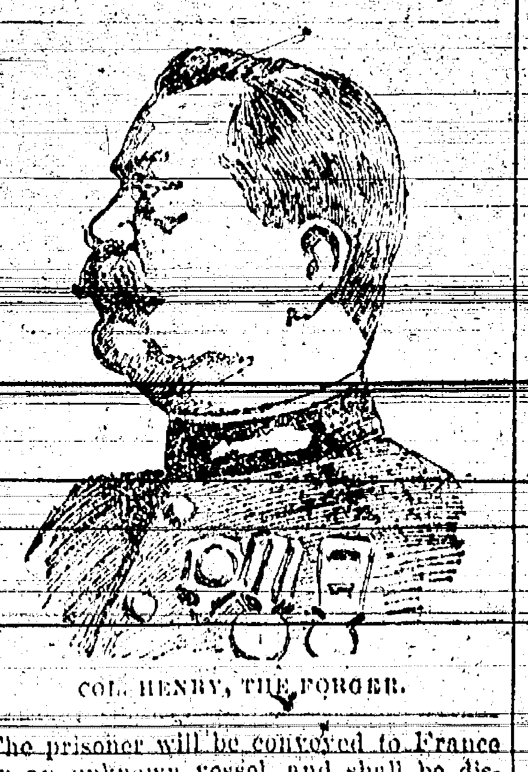
The bolters were led by Joseph Palmer of Illinois. Included in their ranks were the delegates, either in whole or in part, from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas. They adopted an address declaring the majority had placed themselves beyond the pale of Populism and formed a new party and appealing to Populists throughout the country not to join in the movement. The address of the Barker-Donnelly faction, on the other hand, likens Chairman Butler to Benedict Arnold, champions the greenback as the ideal currency, expresses the hope that gold will soon be "relegated to the diseased teeth of the people" and points to the postal service and the public school system as "exemplifications of a beneficent State socialism."

DREYFUS TO BE RETRIED.

New Minister of War and Cabinet Agree to Revision.

It is a generally accepted fact in Paris that Captain Alfred Dreyfus will have a new trial. The Matin says that Col. Picquart has signed a demand for the provisional liberation of Dreyfus. Gen. Zurlinden, the new minister of war, is in harmony with the remainder of the cabinet and favors revision.

The cabinet has discussed the conditions under which the new trial shall take place.



COL. HENRY, THE FORGER.

The prisoner will be conveyed to France on an unknown vessel, and shall be disembarked at an unexpected port and taken to Paris with absolute secrecy. Dreyfus will be confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, and there he will be retried when nobody suspects his presence. There is a demand for a public trial, but international complications are feared.

Reached the High Point.

The gold reserve in the United States treasury reached the highest point in its history on Friday, with a total reserve of $219,320,372. The highest previous amount was $218,000,000, which was recorded in March, 1888. The reserve was established in 1879 with $110,000,000. It first reached $200,000,000 in October, 1887, when the figures were $2,000,000 above that mark. The lowest point reached was $44,000,000 in January, 1895. In June, 1897, there was $140,000,000 and one year later the amount was $167,000,000.

HANDSOME PICTURES.

Four Plaques of American Game Within the Reach of All.

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 ten-cent packages of Elastic Starch, flatiron 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.

Vegetarian Colony.

At Oranienburg, near Berlin, a colony of vegetarians was started some years ago, and is growing slowly but steadily. Founded in 1893 by seven enthusiasts on the subject, there are at present forty-seven homesteads, the abodes of thirty-seven families and ten single men. In addition to the vegetables necessary for their own food they have planted 35,000 fruit trees and 15,000 berry bushes, and fenced in the entire property with a hedge of hazel nuts.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of Government land in Northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Mr. R. J. Wemyss, General Land Commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you all about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only $2 over one fare, for round-trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Not in His Line.

Neverwork (pleadingly)—Say, mister, will yer give a poor feller a few pennies fer his four poor little children.

Skinnstone—I have all the children that I need at present, my friend.—New York Evening Journal.

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.**

Gifted.

"Has Hagby any talents worth mentioning?"

"Talents? I've known him to borrow one girl's horse and phaeton to take another girl out for a drive."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, 1895.

If you have plenty of dust it is an easy matter to blind the public eye.

Scrofula

Taints the blood of millions, and sooner or later may break out in hip disease, running sores or some more complicated form. To cure scrofula or prevent it, thoroughly purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a continually growing record of wonderful cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

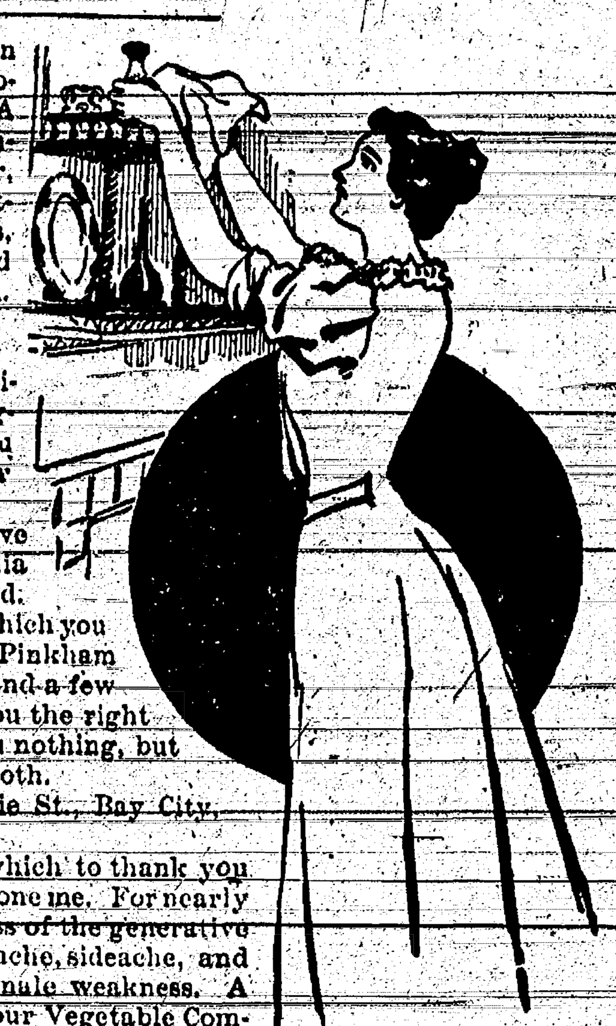
WANTED Good, honest person in every town. We start you in delightful business. $25 to $50 month. Box 695, Mishawaka, Ind.

Sore Eyes Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

MANY FEMALE ILLS RESULT FROM NEGLECT.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks May Produce Displacements That Threaten Women's Health.



Apparently trifling incidents in women's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks, may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started.

The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

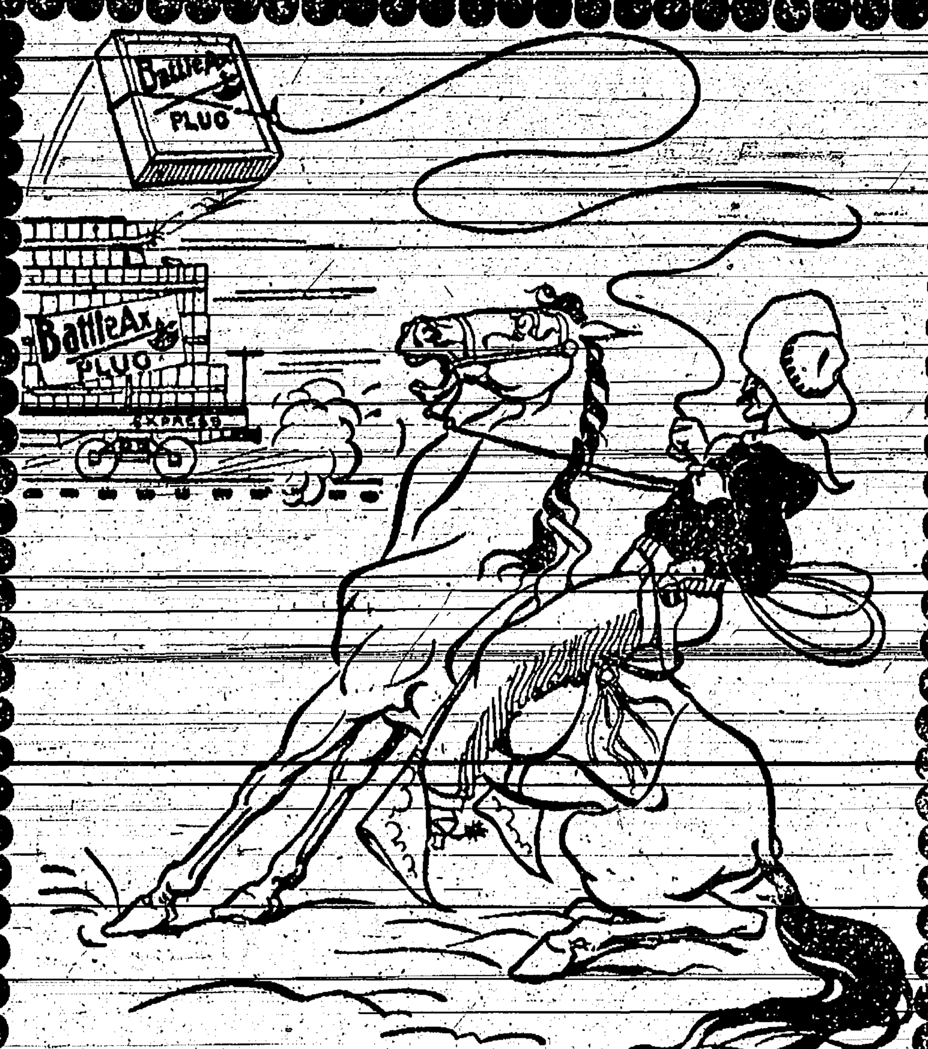
If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. MARY BENNETT, 314 Annie St., Bay City, Mich., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I can hardly find words with which to thank you for the good your remedies have done me. For nearly four years I suffered with weakness of the generative organs, continual backache, headache, sideache, and all the pains that accompany female weakness. A friend told my husband about your Vegetable Compound and he brought me home two bottles. After taking these I felt much better, but thought that I would write to you in regard to my case, and you do not know how thankful I am to you for your advice and for the benefit I have received from the use of your medicine. I write this letter for the good of my suffering sisters."

The above letter from Mrs. Bennett is the history of many women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman best Understands a Woman's Ills



The man who wants **Battle Ax PLUG** can get it anywhere. It is as popular as sunshine and almost as universal. It satisfies that dry taste in the mouth better than anything else, and you can buy a larger piece of Battle Ax for 10c. than of any other kind of high grade quality.

Remember the name when you buy again.

Do You Know that There Is Science in Neatness? Be Wise and Use

SAPOLIO

Brain Workers Require Sleep.

It is said that the amount of sleep one needs depends upon the amount of mental work he does while awake. Men whose brains are never busy can get along with five or six hours' sleep a day, even though their hands be always employed during the waking hours; but the mental worker must have more or go mad.

"A Home in Texas."

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

Indifference is the finest revenge; to carry your enemy in your heart, even clothed in dislike, is granting him too high a place.

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

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

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

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

CURE YOURSELF!

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists**, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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

S. G. BUSH
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Formerly resident physician U. of M. Hospital,

Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite M. E. church.

G. E. HATHAWAY,
GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.

To benumb the gums for extracting teeth I have a preparation which positively contains no cocaine or other injurious ingredients and will not cause soreness of gums but aids nature to heal them rapidly. Gas administered when desired.

Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates natural teeth to perfection as well as give good service to wearer.

Office over Bank Drug Store.

R. McCOLGAN,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.

Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

CHELSEA, - MICH.

FRANK SHAVER,

Propr. of The "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.

Bathroom in connection.

CHELSEA, - - MICH.

GEO. W. TURNBULL
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Pensions and patents obtained. None but legal fees charged.

Money placed and loaned on good security.

FIRE INSURANCE

H. H. AVERY,
DENTIST

All kinds of dental work done in a careful and thorough manner.

Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anasthetics used in extracting.

Permanently located.

Office over Kempf Bros.' Bank.

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon

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

FIRE AND TORNADO
INSURANCE
TurnBull & Hatch.

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.

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

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

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

Geo. H. Foster,
AUCTIONEER
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Terms Reasonable.
Headquarters at Standard Office.

FINE JOB PRINTING
If you are in need of printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipts, Wedding Stationery, Posters, Visiting Cards, Programs Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect Aug. 14, 1897.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 6—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

FARMS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

85 acres 6 miles south of Chelsea, 15 of timber, 300 peach and 50 plum trees, 5 years old, new house, good barns.

65 acres, 4 miles west of Chelsea, 10 acres timber, good peach and apple orchards, good buildings.

40 acres lays north Cavanaugh lake, comes up to road, no buildings.

40 acres, lays west of Mike Sullivan's on the road, no buildings or timber.

2 acres on west Middle street.

Good building lots, the best locations in Chelsea.

4 houses and lots for sale.

B. PARKER,
CHELSEA LOAN AGENCY
Office, Durand & Hatch Building.

Every Stitch
of work and every piece of leather in the Lewis "Wear Resisters" is perfect. Made properly, they fit and wear properly. They combine style, comfort and service—couple pleasure with economy. They wear so long that you'd tire of 'em if they were like common shoes, but the longer you wear
J. B. LEWIS CO'S
"Wear-Resisters"
the better they'll please you. Look for "Lewis" on every shoe. Men's, women's, children's.
J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.
LEWIS "WEAR-RESISTERS"
FOR SALE BY
H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Chelsea Steam Luandry

A cotton imitation of linen that has received our finish is better than linen done up, or rather done out, somewhere else. We aim high and always hit the mark.

COME AND SEE US

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED
In every county to supply the Great Popular Demand for
AMERICA'S WAR FOR HUMANITY
TOLD IN PICTURE AND STORY
Compiled and Written by
Senator John J. Ingalls,
OF KANSAS.
"The most brilliantly written, most profusely and artistically illustrated, and most intensely popular book on the subject of war with Spain." Nearly
200 Superb Illustrations from Photograph
taken specially for this great work. Agents are making $50 to $100 a week selling it. A veritable bonanza for live canvassers. Apply for description, terms and territory at once to
N. D. THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Webster's International Dictionary
Successor of the "Unabridged."
Standard of the U. S. Gov't Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, and of nearly all the School books.
Warmly Commended by State Superintendents of Schools, College Presidents, and other Educators almost without number.
Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.
THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL USE.
It is easy to find the word wanted.
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.
It is easy to trace the growth of a word.
It is easy to learn what a word means.
The Chicago Times-Herald says:—"While a final international dictionary in its present form is absolute authority on everything pertaining to our language, in the way of orthography, orthoepy, etymology, and definition. From it there is no appeal. It is as perfect as human effort and scholarship can make it.
GET THE BEST.
Specimen pages sent on application to
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
CAUTION. Do not be deceived in buying small so-called "Webster's Dictionaries." All authentic abridgments of the International, in the various sizes bear our trade-mark on the front cover as shown in the cuts.

WHEN OLD AGE COMES

IT DEPENDS NOT UPON YEARS, BUT UPON VITAL FORCE.

The Greatest Enemy to Long Life Is Self Indulgence — Why People of Advanced Age Should Eat Sparingly and Drink More Freely.

Some men are 20 years younger physically and mentally than others are at the same age. It is self evident that old age does not begin at any set time, so far as the divisions of time divide the periods of life, but that it has to do with that subtle agent known as the vital force, an acquaintance with which enables the analytical mind to become proficient in prognosis by weighing in the balance the vitality on the one side with the pathology on the other.

The indication of old age may be noticed by ocular inspection. The figure stoops, the walk is less elastic, the rounded figure gives place to the spare habit of body, the wrinkle of time mounts the cheek, while the frost of many winters mantles the brow. The typical healthy person who attains old age is spare of body, and old age emphasizes this fact by causing a paucity of adipose tissue. So the wrinkle of time, after all, is kindly in nature.

Physiologically we notice that a diminution of the physical energy is accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the power to eliminate waste material from the body. Elasticity and strength give place to hardness and brittleness of nearly all the tissues of the body. The general health may be good, because there is a harmonious balance between the action of the nervous system and the circulatory system.

However, the former is less responsive to external stimulation, and the latter is less vigorous in old age. The vital processes conducted by the circulation, respiration and metabolic changes in the tissues are less active. There are diminished adaptability of the whole system to changes in the environment and less ability to meet the requirements of emergencies, such as sudden demands of muscular and mental strain.

The senile conditions and diseases are numerous and obvious—in the first place, weakened digestion and assimilation. The weakened vigor of the circulation and glandular system necessarily weakens the power of eliminating the excrementitious substances, which gives rise to pernicious nutrition, and that in turn is the cause of the tendency to develop malignant or benign growths in different parts of the body in old age.

The strong tendency to overeat and underdrink, together with the natural decline of functional power, gives rise to a condition of lithemia, which is the prime cause of the majority of deaths in old age. In the healthy state that great glandular furnace and chemical laboratory, the liver, is capable of transforming an excess of nitrogenous matter, which may result from metabolism of tissue or exist in the food consumed, into the highly soluble excrementitious substance known as urea. This excrement is eliminated from the blood mainly by the kidneys and to a much less extent by the skin.

Now, in old age, with the functional power and natural vitality on the wane, together with the strong tendency to overtax this function of the liver, we find this waste is not converted into urea, but into uric or lithic acid, a comparatively insoluble excrementitious and toxic substance, which if it appears in the blood in sufficient quantity and is long enough continued in circulation through the urinary tubules sets up irritation and inflammation, which inevitably impair the function of the renal epithelium, and we find this poisonous substance is not eliminated from the system, but accumulates in the blood.

This explains why old people are almost universally troubled with disease of the liver, kidneys, bladder and prostate gland. The unstable circulation, atheromatous changes and brittleness of the walls of the blood vessels, with the tendency to overtax the digestive apparatus, are the cause of many old people going to "that bourn from which no traveler returns" by the apoplectic route.

Hereditary diseases naturally manifest themselves when the vitality is below a certain level, so we are not surprised to find certain dyscrasic and latent tendencies manifesting themselves at this period of life, when the natural vitality is waning. The diseases most frequently found to be the cause of dissolution among the aged are pneumonia, diseases of the liver and urinary organs, consumption, cancer, apoplexy and gangrene.

The enemy to longevity, the author continues, is self indulgence. People who have reached an advanced age may prolong their lives and greatly add to the comfort of their declining years by diminishing the quantity of food ingested, thereby avoiding too large a residue of waste matter either in the intestinal canal or in the form of excrementitious matter in the blood.—Journal of American Medical Association.

Well Fed Fighters.

Says the London Chronicle: "Admiral Dewey's interruption of the battle of Manila bay to give his crews the opportunity of breaking their fast recalls our own 'glorious 1st of June,' which Earl Howe, before he gave the French such a hammering off Ushant, hove to for an hour before attacking to permit of his men fortifying themselves for the coming fight with a good meal—a pause which caused much conjecture in the minds of the astonished French. It has ever been the Anglo-Saxon way to fight, if possible, on a full stomach. Wellington once said that if ever he wanted an Irish or a Scotch regiment to reach a particular point by a certain hour all he had to do was to promise the former a drink on getting to the destination, the latter its pay, but that the corresponding bait to an English battalion was a good dinner of roast beef."

THE BREATH OF ARBUTUS.

What is it in the summer air tonight
That brings me dreams of dear days long ago
And memories of hearts that have for years
Been colder than the Alps' eternal snow?

The dewy violet of heav'nly blue,
The faint breath of arbutus on the air,
Bring sadly back those dear dead days
And one who told me I was fair.

We stood amid the flowers, dewy, sweet,
My hero in his coat of loyal blue.
He kissed my tears away and said: "Farewell!
My country needs me, dear, more than do you."

* * * * * * *

There came a day. The sun refused to shine;
High heaven tried to wash away the stain.
Night spread her mantle gently o'er the field—
The south wind moaned a requiem for the slain.

* * * * * * *

Back in a corner of the garret dark
There stands an oaken chest, and buried deep
Within it lies a package worn and old,
But which 'tis useless still my heart will keep.

In sacred memory the love that gave
To me the sweet arbutus, faded, dead,
But gave to God and country all he had
And in the southland found a narrow bed.

'Tis this the south wind wafts to me to-day—
Fond memory is the harp o'er which she plays—
The gentle breath of sweet arbutus flowers
And tender thoughts of unforgotten days.

—R. V. B. S. in Scranton Republican.

TOILERS OF THE AIR.

How the Work on a Suspension Bridge Is Done.

The workmen on the cables follow closely after the builders of the iron roadway. These men are engaged in more perilous employment, if anything, than the former. They climb nimbly up to the very summit of the huge towers, and then without flinching proceed to descend the inclined cables. It makes the spectators below tremble for them, so dangerous is the descent, but the workmen have no fear, else they would be unfitted for the duty required of them. After sliding down the cable a dozen feet, they stop and turn around and face the towers. The men working the derrick slowly swing out to them the end of a cable about three inches in diameter. Another man carries out to them by means of a small hand pulley and rope a red hot band of steel, which the cable workers seize with their pinchers and clasp around the large cable on which they are resting. Then while the steel is still hot and malleable, the small cable, with its end secured in a thick bolt of steel, is brought into position, and the end welded into the red-hot steel band encircling the main cable. The workmen pound and forge away, hammering, twisting and bending the metal before it cools off. The welding must be done rapidly, and the workmen have no time to stop and think of the dangerous position in which they are placed. Probably the only support they have comes from their legs, which they wind tightly around the cable, as they swing their arms and upper part of the body with violent exertion.

When this cable is forged into its place, the workmen take a few moments of rest, and then slide down to the next joint, where the same operation is repeated. Cable after cable is attached in this way until there is a regular tangle of steel work and dangling cables, looking for all the world like a spider's web. But there is order in this colossal spider web such as never existed in the home of the insect that weaves the webs in our homes and woods. Gradually one part of the bridge after another is finished and when the "false work" of scaffolds is removed the structure stands out in all the beauty of its finished state.

The bridge builders must not only be skilled in their work, but they must have the hardihood and daring of the sailor, for most of their work is performed at an altitude higher than the topmast of any sailing vessel. They labor in all kinds of weather—when the sun is pouring down its torrid rays in midsummer or when the mercury registers zero in winter.

To them their dizzy height is no more than the 15 or 20 feet are to the ordinary carpenter or house painter. They seldom use ladders. They would be constantly in the way. If they want to reach a higher framework, they climb nimbly up the steel works or jump lightly across from one truss to another. A jump of three feet from girder to girder is a commonplace occurrence to them.—George E. Walsh in Godey's Magazine.

Free Shows In Paris.

The theaters of Paris have popular representations on certain days, when the seats cost only a quarter or half the usual price. There are also days like the national holiday (July 10) when most of the theaters give gratuitous spectacles. These occasions are characterized only by the best pieces, and actors dispute among themselves for the advantage of playing before this special public. No other audience is more grateful or more impressionable. They rarely have the pleasure of being present at the play. They are not blasés, nor are they familiar with the wings. Having gained their places by long waiting at the door, they occupy them as conquests; they listen in silence, applaud with enthusiasm, weep all together, the prey of simple and contagious emotion.—Outlook.

The Flow of Blood.

Professor Mosso, the Italian physiologist, constructed a couch so arranged that it could be accurately balanced in the middle when the slightest change of weight should make either end incline. A man was laid upon it, balanced in a horizontal position. As he went to sleep his head rose and his feet sank. As he awoke the opposite occurred, proving that the blood left the head in the one condition and returned to it in the other.

In Sweden and Norway a legal marriage is not allowed to be solemnized till both parties produce certificates attesting that they bear genuine vaccination marks.

I hate a thing done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.—Gilpin.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE

THE GREAT
FOUR-C REMEDY
FOR
LA GRIPPE.
For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles?

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

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

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

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

Very Truly Yours,
C. J. NESBITT, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91

Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up, the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.

MISS JENNIE HASSET,
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. 8, '93.

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 too little of the merits of proprietary medicines to confess that a test of your "Four C" convincing that at least one ready made medicine is worthy of use. My children all take it without the least objection, from oldest to youngest, and it is particularly noticeable that benefits almost immediate. A single dose will relieve most coughs in their beginning; it gives us 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. 3, '93.

For years back each winter I have been with acute Laryngitis. Last winter was so I could not leave my room for two weeks at a time, above a whisper. I tried every known remedy and 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 in weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have been without this wonderful remedy since, and as different from other like remedies as night from vinegar or sugar from sand.

MRS. JOSEPH P. GAUTZ,
5313 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Correspondent of the Neodasha Kansas Register, has to say of "Four C." "Phelps is having a wonderful sale of his Cough and Cold Remedy. I 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.

--- For Sale by ---
GLAZIER & STIMSON

Ann-Arbor-Electric-Granite-Works.
Designers and Builders of
Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.
On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as we have a full equipment for polishing.
JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.