

# The Chelsea Standard.

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

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.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

WHOLE NUMBER 521

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## NEW WASH GOODS.

We are opening this week some of the choicest styles of Dress and Waist Gingham. The colors and patterns are the best and nicest we have ever shown. We have some very nice pieces for childrens' dresses. Some entirely new styles for waists or childrens' dresses to sell at 25c. Others at 19, 15, 12-2 and 10c. Colors fast.

We have the biggest assortment of New Dress styles Percales. Just opened 52 new pieces. Best quality made. Price 12-2c.

New Dress Trimmings, Ribbons and small wear.

### H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for February now on sale.



## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

To still reduce our large stock of winter weights and to give vent to our pleasure of employing home talent and deserving workers, we call your attention to the fact that we will still continue to sell

Suits, Overcoats and Odd Trousers at Greatly Reduced prices for the next Thirty days.

To make room for our large spring purchases that promises to be the finest spring stock ever shown in Chelsea, which I trust will be appreciated as well as the finest Merchant Tailoring establishment in Washtenaw county. Soliciting a call we remain yours

### RAFTREY,

The Worker of Gentlemen's Clothes.

## TALK AND WIND

are cheap, but when in need of Tea, Coffee, Canned Goods, Confectionery, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, try us and be convinced that we are not undersold.

### J. S. CUMMINGS.

## A BUTCHER THAT KNOWS HIS BUSINESS

never takes advantage of the inexperience of his customers by giving them poor cuts or light weights. We treat our patrons honorably and in the same courteous manner, and cut them the best of the kind that they ask for—and when we do that you couldn't find better for love or money. Fresh, smoked, salt meats and sausage, poultry, oysters.

Lard by the Crock 7c at

### ADAM EPPLER'S Meat Market.

### STRUCK BY A LIMB.

William Haar of Waterloo Killed While Working in the Woods.

William Haar, aged 20 years, while working on the farm of his father, Andrew Haar of Waterloo in company with Milton Reithmiller last Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock was almost instantly killed. Reithmiller was trimming the limbs off the tree which they had just fallen. As the report comes, Reithmiller said to Haar "Look out, as the limb is most off" and Haar said "All right" but the limb struck him on the left side of his head and partially severed his ear and fractured his skull. Dr. Palmer was called at once but long before he arrived the young man was dead. He lived only about fifteen minutes after the accident. The funeral will be held to day.

### MICHIGAN BOYS AT MANILA.

The State is Well Represented in the Philippines.

Private Frank M. Bennett, Co. F. First South Dakota Volunteers which regiment has been in the fighting at Manila, is a native of Petersburg. Bennett writes that Michigan is the best represented state among the troops in the Philippines. She has more men in the western or eight army corps than all the others put together. There are 15 men from Michigan in my company. In the Twenty-third United States Infantry are more than 200 men from Michigan, and in the Washington Volunteer regiment more than 100 men claim Michigan as their home. The chaplain of the South Dakota regiment is a Monroe man, named Dailey.

### RECEPTION TO BRYAN.

One to be Given on February 18 at the Court House.

A letter received by M. J. Cavanaugh this week from Hon. William J. Bryan in answer to one from Mr. Cavanaugh in reference to a banquet or reception by the people of Ann Arbor, expresses a preference for a reception instead of a banquet as the reception would not rob him of his sleep and would also enable him to meet more people. He expresses a willingness to conform to any arrangement which might be made for him.

The talk now is that an afternoon informal reception be held for him at the court house, on February 18, where every one in the county who desires to shake hands with Mr. Bryan, may have an opportunity of doing so. It is not designed to give any partisan color to the reception.—Ann Arbor Argus Democrat.

### GRANGE MEETING.

At the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Sweetland.

LaFayette Grange met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sweetland Thursday, February 9th. The literary program was opened at 1:30 with a song, then the quotations were given; this was followed by the question box. One question that was asked was, "Should Congressmen-elect Roberts be allowed to take his seat?" All were of the opinion that he ought not to be allowed there, but thought that he would take his seat in congress and then be expelled.

The first question for discussion was then taken up and opened by F. H. Sweetland, "Does it pay to make money-getting the chief business of life?" He said that a poor man may be as avaricious over his pence as a rich man over his pounds. It is a question not of possession but of temper and any man who hoards and pinches, and is greedy because he looks to money as the great end of life, is a miser in heart and, therefore, a traitor to the spirit of Jesus. If you ask me then, what is the greatest need of our day? I reply, men who will dare to be poor. We want more men who will dare to be poor rather than make money by taking an unbrotherly advantage of their neighbor; who will remember that the wise man's poverty is better than the fool's prosperity; who will so live that men will realize that poverty has no power to degrade manhood any more than wealth has power to exalt it. To die worth a million of money is a poor boast, either here or hereafter. To die worth a character is to have served this world and to have won the other.

O. C. Burkhardt believed young men should aspire to be rich. It would be almost a miracle to find one that did not strive to become wealthy.

Truman Baldwin said what is life? Is it to get rich? What is happiness? Is it money? We all have an object in view and think it will bring happiness but when we acquire it find it does not.

Horace Baldwin said, make all the money you can to help others, not to get rich but to do good; do all the good you can to others.

G. T. English read a selection on the subject, also some from the Grange ritual.

The second question was opened by Mrs. H. Baldwin; "Kitchen Conveni-

es." She thought a sink and cistern pump with plenty of rain water a great convenience in the kitchen.

Mrs. Burkhardt believed that one of the most convenient articles was the improved kitchen tables, containing flour, and various other articles.

Mrs. F. Sweetland and Mrs. T. Fletcher were both of the opinion that plenty of rain water and a sink with a good drain was of the most importance in the kitchen.

LaFayette Grange is invited to meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. English Thursday, February 23d. There will be but one question for discussion, "How should farmers' institutes be conducted to be of the greatest benefit to farmers?" The remainder of the program will be on Washington.

### ENORMOUS SUM.

The People of Michigan Pay a Large Sum for Insurance.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell gave to the press the advanced summary of his annual report Saturday, showing the Michigan business of stock, fire and marine insurance companies as well as the Michigan business of mutual companies of other states for the year ending December 31, 1898. The following are the figures:

Aggregate of stock companies, risks written, \$244,078,628; premiums received, \$4,534,185; losses paid, \$2,546,055.

Total of Michigan companies, risks written, \$31,291,545; premiums received, \$350,996; losses paid, \$200,303.

Total of companies of other states, risks written, \$122,587,136; premiums received, \$2,819,296; losses paid, \$1,363,893.

Total of foreign companies having United States branches, risks written, \$89,919,239; premiums received, \$1,363,893; losses paid, \$969,867.

Total of mutual companies of other states, risks written \$2,006,840; premiums received, \$43,350; losses paid, \$29,982.

Total of stock and mutual companies, risks written, \$228,772,819; premium received, \$4,467,290; losses paid, \$2,457,742.

Total stock and mutual business for the year shows the following increases over 1897: Risks written, \$32,581,917; premiums received \$48,749; losses paid, \$286,969.

The business of the Michigan companies shows the following increases over 1897: Risks written, \$5,648,866; premiums received, \$14,624; losses paid, \$72,652.

The business of the four Michigan companies was as follows: Detroit Fire & Marine, risks written, \$12,110,171; premiums received, \$106,129; losses paid, \$95,139. Grand Rapids Fire risks, \$11,424,637; premiums \$134,471; losses \$71,480. Michigan Fire & Marine, risks written, \$6,183,663; premiums, \$71,480; losses, \$30,960. Saginaw Valley Fire & Marine, risks written, \$1,833,743; premiums, \$38,906; losses, \$17,534.

### Maxims in Road Building.

Roads that "break up" are bad roads. Make road improvements in such a way that they will be permanent.

Undertake road work systematically. Appoint a supervisor who will have charge of all the road work.

Make road-beats five miles in length; choose the best men as pathmasters, and keep them in office.

Classify roads according to the nature and extent of traffic over them.

Specify the width of grade, amount of crown, plan of drainage, kind, width, and depth of material to be used and see that these specifications are carried out.

Use clean road material. Do not scatter money in making trifling repairs on temporary structures.

Roads, culverts and bridges will always be required; their construction in the most durable manner is the most economical.

The pathmaster should inspect the roads under his charge after every heavy rain storm. A few minutes' work in freeing drains from obstructions, filling holes, diverting a current of water, may save several days' work if neglected.

It is impossible to do satisfactory work on clay roads which are very wet, or which have become baked and hardened by heat and drought. The operator of the grading machine should have instructions to commence work on clay roads as soon as the ground has become sufficiently settled in the spring—and not to leave this work until the ground is hard and dry.

With the money which can be spent, build permanent culverts, permanent bridges, buy machinery, buy gravel-pits, prepare gravel for hauling, construct drains, operate the machinery.

Do not leave the gravel or broken stone just as it drops from the wagon; spread the metal.

Crown the road with a rise of one inch to the foot, from side to center, so as to shed water from the roadway to the drains.

Give the open drain a good fall to a free outlet. Lay tile under the drains where needed.

Drain thoroughly. Keep the road surface dry. Keep the earth underneath the surface dry.

Use road machinery. Use graders, stone crushers and road rollers.

Improved machinery is as necessary for good and economical work as are self-binders and steam-threshers.

Employ one man to take charge of the machine. He will become experienced and do better work.

The same teams should be always employed to operate the grader. They become accustomed to the work and give better service.

Do not cover an old gravel road with sod and earth from the side of the road. Turn this earth and sod outward, and raise the center with new gravel.

Adopt every means to secure hard, smooth, waterproof surfaces.

Do not let stones roll loosely in the road.

Do not let ruts remain; they make traveling difficult, and spoil the road by holding water.

Make repairs as soon as the defect appears.

Use wide tires.

Improve the drainage of the hills.

Make the crown of the roadway higher than on level ground.

Change the location of the road if a steep hill can be avoided.

Do not use wood for culverts. Use concrete, vitrified pipe or stone.

Do not use wooden bridges. Use iron, stone and concrete.

Build good roads.—A. W. Campbell, C. E., Provincial Instructor in Road Making, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

### Neuberger-Kress Wedding.

A large congregation assembled in St. Mary's church Tuesday morning, February 14, 1899, to witness the marriage of Mr. William Frederic Kress of Freedom, and Miss Frances Neuberger, an estimable young lady of Chelsea. Rev. W. P. Considine performed the impressive ceremony, and celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The attendants were Mr. Francis Kress, brother of the groom, and Miss Magdalena Foster, an intimate friend of the bride. The junior choir of the church sang some beautiful hymns during the Mass, and Mr. Louis Burg rendered an "Ave Marie" with fine effect. Miss Mary Clark played Mendelssohn's wedding march in excellent style. After the church services, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neuberger, the parents of the bride gave a large reception to relatives and friends, during which an elegant wedding breakfast was served.

The presents were numerous and beautiful, and evidenced the regard in which the happy couple are held by their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Kress left on the evening train for Detroit on a brief wedding trip to visit Sister Evangelista, formerly Miss Emelie Neuberger, a sister of the bride, who is teaching at the Cathedral Academy.

They have rented the Hindelang home-stead in the township of Dexter, and will take up their residence thereon next month.

Relatives and friends from Freedom, Ann Arbor and Manchester were present. Mr. and Mrs. Kress begin their wedded life under the happiest auspices and hearty felicitations from many friends accompany them on the journey of life.

### William Martin.

One of the most impressive funeral ever held in Chelsea was that of the late William Martin, who died Sunday, February 12, 1899, and was buried from St. Mary's church, Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

The church was crowded with relatives and friends who testified their esteem for the dead. Rev. W. P. Considine officiated, sang the Requiem Mass, and preached an impressive and touching sermon. The altars were beautifully draped in black and white and handsome calla lilies and palms with the soft light of many wax candles adorned the sanctuary.

The music was excellently rendered, Mr. Louis Burg singing "Thy Will be Done" in a most feeling manner.

By request Bishop Foley graciously accorded permission to have the body interred in Oak Grove cemetery, beside the remains of his father. Father Considine blessed the grave, and recited the final prayers at the cemetery.

The death of Mr. Martin is one of the saddest that has occurred in some time in Chelsea. He was happily married on January 4th last, and was buried just six weeks from that day. He had furnished a comfortable home and the future looked bright and auspicious, when pneumonia aggravated by grip prostrated him. Mr. Martin was a young man who had many warm friends. He was industrious, polite and accommodating, had many kindly ways and his untimely death is regretted by all. He sent for the Rev. William P. Considine last Friday and was received into the Catholic church. His afflicted widow, mother and relatives have the most profound sympathy of the entire community in their sad loss. May his soul rest in peace.

## TRUSSES.

THE AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS. Something of Paramount Importance to People who wear Them.

A LIGHT, COOL, EFFICIENT TRUSS.

One that would retain the hernia under all forms of exercise and could be worn with comfort, has long been looked for

WE HAVE IT.

We urge you to try this Truss, if you are not thoroughly satisfied please return it and get your money back.

We carry a full line of Hot Water Bags, Fountain and Household Syringes, and Drug Sundries of all descriptions.

Cascara Bromide Quinine will cure a cold in one day or money refund.

Try a tube of our Cure for Chapped Hands.

White Pine Syrup with Tar Cough Medicine cures every time.

Remember we make a Specialty of Teas, Coffees and Spices.

Our coffee mill is always busy grinding that best 25 cent Coffee in Chelsea.

A sample of our 40 cent Tea makes one more customer for us.

Best Uncolored Japan Tea 50c pound. Spices unequalled. Prices right.

## WE WANT YOUR EGGS.

Yours for prices.

## FENN & VOGEL BOB SLEIGH

I have on hand several sets of bob sleighs and from now on until the close of winter I will sell them at a very low price. Any one wanting a sleigh now is the time to buy.

## WAGONS AND TOP BUGGIES.

Made to order on short notice, any style wanted. I will have for sale several Buggies and Wagons about March 15th. Call and see them before buying elsewhere. Call and see them in the white.

Strict Attention given to Repairing in General, and done on short notice.

I solicit a call.

### ADAM FAIST,

Fred Vogel's old shop.

CHELSEA, MICH.

## Chelsea Bakery.

We always have on hand fresh home-made, French cream, cream, graham and rye breads; sandwiches, buns and biscuits; jelly rolls; fruit cakes; cup cakes; wine cakes; cookies of every kind, pies of all kinds. The finest line of

## CANDIES

in town. Goods delivered when desired.

Banquets Furnished.

### L. MILLER.

### TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the schedule of teachers' examinations for 1898-99:

Ann Arbor, August 18 and 19, 1898.

Ypsilanti, October 20 and 21, 1898.

Ann Arbor, March 30 and 31, 1899.

Ann Arbor, June 15 and 16, 1899.

W. N. LISTER, Commissioner of Schools.



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

## WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

The People's Railway (Fourth street cable) of St. Louis, which has been in the hands of a receiver the past two years, was sold at public auction by the sheriff. Third mortgage bondholders bid \$500,000 and secured the property, which will be reorganized.

The reservoir of the Big Dipper gravel mine, near Colfax, Cal., burst. The water rushed down the narrow canyon, sweeping everything in its path. Joseph Ferber, an employee of the mine, and five Chinese, who were working the gravel in the canyon, were drowned. The property loss is about \$20,000.

At Monticello, Minn., some one exploded a dynamite bomb in front of F. B. Bryant's general store. The explosion shook the entire town. The Bryant store was completely wrecked. The J. W. Clark store, next door, was more or less wrecked. Neither the dynamite nor his motive has been discovered.

Maxey hall, one of the newest campus dormitories of Brown University, Providence, R. I., was gutted by fire. The fire started in one of the student rooms and gained great headway, owing to frozen hydrants and difficulties encountered with a foot of snow and the mercury at zero. The damage is about \$15,000.

Cadet's Baender and Lacer of the second class at West Point, the former of Moberly, Mo., and the latter of Keosauqua, Iowa, sent in their resignations and left the military academy suddenly. The cause of their premature leaving is known only to the authorities, who decline to say anything about the matter.

Capt. D. W. Glenn, who is now in Washington on special duty in connection with the exploration of the Klondike country, has received a telegram announcing that Lieut. Castner, United States army, and two enlisted men, who disappeared in the frozen wilderness of the Klondike last August, have arrived safely at Weena, a station at the mouth of the Tanana river.

Henry P. Rhodes, a prominent young attorney of Denver, Colo., died as the result of wounds inflicted by himself. Upon hearing of his death Mrs. Orla Lavren, a young Russian widow, understood to have been Rhodes' fiancee, shot and instantly killed her 10-year-old son and then sent a bullet through her own brain. The cause of Rhodes' act is not known.

The steamer P. D. Stages, Capt. Henry Jones, was lately wrecked at the bridge over the Tennessee river at Johnsonville, Tenn. In attempting to run under the drawbridge the boat "sheered" and struck the bridge, knocking the pilot house and smokestacks off. The boat then drifted helplessly down the stream and burned. Eight rowboats lost their lives. The boat was valued at \$10,000.

The other night burglars gained an entrance to the farm residence of M. L. Ransley, north of Tiffin, Ohio. They bound Ransley and his wife and threatened to burn them if they did not reveal where their money was concealed. Ransley gave them \$50, but this did not satisfy them and they were about to set fire to his bed when he produced a bank book showing the deposit of his money. Ransley had sold a large tract of land the day before and the burglars supposed he had the money in the house. One robber was captured.

The body of Lucy Corbin, an 18-year-old colored girl of Oxford, Ohio, was found under the ice in Four Mile creek. Leading from the spot were footprints, which terminated in a thicket, where the snow was trampled as if by a struggle, and smeared with blood. The girl spent a recent evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson, a young colored couple. Mrs. Dickerson appeared at the home of the girl's father at midnight and told him to keep his daughter at home if he wanted her to be safe. She claimed she had found Miss Corbin on her husband's lap. From that time the girl was not seen alive.

Advices from the Orient state that the Chinese rebels in Formosa are gaining strength and that many cities are being looted. A battle occurred between the Chinese insurgents and the Japanese troops at Taipei. The engagement resulted in victory for the rebels, who, after succeeding by their flank movements in dodging the Japanese fire and coming to close quarters, fought hand to hand for three hours. Hundreds were cut down, and when the Japanese were finally beaten back they left between 350 and 400 dead on the field. The rebels did not reach 100. Advancing after their victory they captured Tzu Lan, about seven or eight miles from Loph. The inhabitants were terrorized and there was a rush to a moat for safety.

### BREVITIES.

The village of Forestport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson has been placed on the retired list.

An explosion in a still of the Atlas oil refinery at Buffalo caused a loss of about \$25,000.

The threatened election troubles in Jamaica have been entirely quieted. The British fleet has dispersed.

Robert P. Porter, recently a special commissioner to Cuba, sailed for Europe and is reported to be on a mission for the President.

President McKinley has issued the order for a court of inquiry to investigate the charges made by Maj. Gen. Miles regarding "embalmed beef."

Mrs. Mary Williams, her son Harvey and two small children were drowned while fording Clinch river, Kentucky. The Clinch river was swollen by the recent rains.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress a statement on the militia, showing a total organized force of 101,536; total, unorganized and available, 8,969,825.

Mrs. Pamphila Wolcott died at Akron, Ohio, aged 72 years. She was the widow of C. P. Wolcott and sister of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabinet.

The stockholders of the American Cereal Company at their annual meeting in Akron, Ohio, accepted the proposition of the new cereal food trust for the absorption of the American and about ten other cereal companies.

### EASTERN.

Capt. C. E. Clark, formerly of the Oregon, has been assigned to duty as captain of the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was organized at New York. Theodore Roosevelt was elected commander.

The strike season among the east side garment workers in New York has begun. Fifteen hundred cloakmakers quit work in the shops of four contractors.

The thirteen members of the Passaic County board of freeholders on trial before Judge Barkalow in Paterson, N. J., for malfeasance in office, were acquitted.

Maurice E. Fagan, aged 55 years, formerly a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, but lately of Collingswood, N. J., committed suicide in Laurel Hill cemetery by shooting himself through the head.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York has decided that he will not interpose official clemency between Mrs. Martha Place and the electric chair, in which she has been sentenced to die for the murder of her stepdaughter in Brooklyn.

A terrible gas explosion occurred in Etina, Pa., completely demolishing the brick residence of Joseph Ackerman, it being blown to atoms. One woman was killed and four persons injured. The explosion was caused by a gas leak in the cellar.

A general advance of wages has been ordered for the employees of the Cambria Iron Company's works at Johnstown, Pa. The increase amounts to 10 per cent. It is a voluntary advance and benefits every one of the 5,000 men employed at the works.

Harry Elmo Keyes and his young wife, Mary Louise Keyes, of New York, with a few hours after attending a merry barn dance at the residence of Col. Eugene Griffin, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, were accidentally killed by inhaling illuminating gas. They were found dead in bed in a room at the Ardsley Casino.

A two-horse wagon, loaded with furniture and on which six persons, five men and a young woman, were riding, was struck by a fast Baltimore and Ohio freight train at the crossing at Riverton station, just above M. Keosport, Pa. Four of the men were killed and the other man and the young woman were fatally injured.

### WESTERN.

James N. Holmes, a prospector, has been found frozen to death on Pike's Peak, Colo.

An extension of the Great Northern Railway from Huron, S. D., to the Black Hills is practically assured.

The Wellsville, Mo., flour mills were destroyed by fire, the origin of which is not known. The loss is placed at \$18,000, insurance \$10,000.

Col. Hiram M. Blodson, commander of the famous Blodson battery during the civil war, died very suddenly at his home near Pleasant Hill, Mo.

A. Myer of Cleveland, Ohio, jumped from a third-story window of the Cannon Hotel in Atlanta, Ga. Nearly every bone in his body was broken.

The Iowa Central directors have declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, but named no period for which the dividend is paid.

Frank Blair shot and instantly killed Edward Brovard and Mary Anderson at Westminster, Ohio, and immediately afterward committed suicide.

The Lloyd Booth Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, has looked an order from the Corning Iron and Steel Company of Chicago for a complete tinmill.

The Executive Committee of the National Municipal League has decided to hold the next annual meeting of the league at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 15, 16 and 17.

At Los Angeles, Cal., A. G. Branley, the old soldier who shot Gov. Smith of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, was sentenced to two years in San Quentin prison.

The new brick poorhouse at Hastings, Minn., burned, with its contents. The twenty inmates were removed to places of safety. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, insurance \$5,000.

Three cases of smallpox were discovered in the Vendome Hotel, at Omaha, and the place was placed under strict quarantine by the health department. Several guests escaped through skylights.

At Bucyrus, Ohio, L. C. Haman and family ate apples that had lain in a cellar near some arsenic which rats had tracked upon the fruit. All the family became sick and the youngest daughter died.

Two children of Will Carson, a boy and a girl, have been drowned in the Uncompahgre river, near Montrose, Colo. They were playing on the ice and broke through. One of the bodies has been recovered.

W. S. Pardee, assistant secretary of the Pacific States Mutual Savings Bank, was shot and probably fatally wounded at San Francisco by Christian Reis, Jr. The shooting took place in Pardee's office.

Fire broke out on the top floor of the four-story Giannessen block at Cleveland gutted that structure and badly damaged the Mayer & Bligham building adjoining. The total loss is estimated at \$75,000.

The Moulton Hill winery at Cloverdale, Cal., the property of I. Landsberger, of San Francisco, has been destroyed by fire, together with 200,000 gallons of wine. The loss is estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

In a head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight train on the central division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway near Pollock, La., two trainmen were killed and several injured.

Indian Agent Walker, at Perry, Okla., has issued an order prohibiting persons entering the country of the tribes under his care, the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians. The spread of smallpox caused the stringent order.

Six ministers of the gospel suffered the degradation of public ejection from the Colorado House of Representatives. They had gone there under the leadership of Presiding Elder Canine of the ministerial alliance to lobby against the Engley local option bill to license Sunday amusements.

A local freight train west-bound and the pay car special passing east collided near San Simon, Ariz., while going through a sandstorm. Fireman Albert Favey was instantly killed. Engineer Ralph Petherly badly injured and Engineer James Leavitt received injuries which caused his death a few hours later.

Two buildings and their contents were entirely consumed by fire at Baker, Mo. Floyd, Wood & Bryant, who occupied a double store, sustained a loss of \$25,000.

The loss to W. L. Chambers, hardware and buggy, will be \$12,000.

The town of Shiloh, Ohio, was almost wiped out by fire. The fire originated in the bakery of C. Obey and spread to and consumed the remainder of the block, containing the principal establishments of the town. The loss will run up in the thousands.

Howard D. Thomas & Co. of San Francisco, manufacturers' agents handling carpets and matting, have petitioned the United States District Court to be adjudged bankrupts. They have scheduled liabilities amounting to \$33,053, with only \$100 assets.

At San Francisco, Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was sentenced to serve the term of her natural life in the San Quentin penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunne of Dover, Del., whom she killed by means of a box of poisoned candy, sent through the mails.

At Bowling Green, Ohio, Mrs. Gertrude Teller was sitting by the stove and the heat fainted a celluloid comb that was in her hair. The inflammable material burned furiously, and before it could be removed her hair was nearly burned from her head. The fire was smothered, but not until she was very seriously burned.

### SOUTHERN.

Soldiers of the Fifteenth Minnesota Regiment at Augusta, Ga., attempted to lynch a saloonkeeper who had murdered one of their comrades, but were captured by the provost guard.

The town of Stilwell, Ga., was nearly wiped out by a cyclone. No lives were lost, but several persons were injured. The Methodist Church, a new structure, was ruined and twelve families were made homeless.

Harry Deffenbaugh, aged 28, was shot and instantly killed on one of the most prominent streets of Sistersville, W. Va., by Miss Ella Bowen, aged 20. Miss Bowen is in jail and alleges that Deffenbaugh pursued her, tearing her clothing and threatening her if she left him.

The body of a dead woman was found on the Hydes ferry turnpike bridge, over the Cumberland river, near Nashville, Tenn. The body was identified as that of Mrs. J. D. Clark, or Minnie Cox. J. D. Clark, the alleged husband of the woman, was arrested charged with the murder.

W. C. Griffin, State superintendent of agencies and manager of the Dallas, Tex., office of Bradstreet's, was found in a dying condition in the Windsor Hotel in that city. He registered under an assumed name, and before going to bed he took morphine. He died shortly after being found. His accounts are straight.

### WASHINGTON.

John H. Constock is dead at Washington.

James A. Sexton of Chicago, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at Garfield hospital in Washington.

The Republican House caucus at Washington has decided to refer all currency reform legislation to a committee to report at the next session of Congress.

The last of the supply of postage stamps issued in commemoration of the Omaha exposition has been shipped from the Postoffice Department and all that remain of that immense series are now scattered about the postoffices throughout the country.

The War Department has repudiated the name "colonial board" as applied to the commission recently appointed to deal with insular questions. Curtis Guild, named as a member, has declined the appointment, so Messrs. Watkins and Kennedy will serve alone.

The House Committee on Judiciary at Washington has decided that the members of the House who accepted commissions in the army vacated their seats. They are Wheeler of Alabama, Campbell of Illinois, Colson of Kentucky and Robbins of Pennsylvania. Members serving on civil commissions are held not to have forfeited their seats.

### FOREIGN.

General Gomez has published a letter at Havana declaring that "forced guidance is hateful to us" and offers his services to assist the natives in erecting a republic in Cuba.

Attempts to enforce the use of the Russian language in the schools and compelling service in the Russian army is bitterly opposed by the Finlanders, and an uprising is feared.

M. Durand, formerly a lieutenant of French infantry, has been arrested in Paris on a charge of communicating military secrets to a foreign power. Another arrest of a similar nature has been made at Nancy.

Prof. Frank of the Agricultural University of Berlin has reported to the Prussian Government that the San Jose scale is non-existent in Germany, but that a similar insect, the "aspidiotus ostrae formis," is indigenous.

Gen. Henry will place the religious orders in Porto Rico in possession of the buildings from which they had been ejected and will restrain any further proceedings to dispossess them until their rights are judicially determined.

Advices from Bolivia confirm the report of the retreat of President Alonzo and his army to Oruro, a town of Bolivia 100 miles northwest of Sucre. The Indians, it is added, are rising everywhere and are murdering and plundering. There are also rumors of complications between Bolivia and Chili.

At Marselles, in a meeting of the anti-Dreyfus League of Patriots, a hostile demonstration on the part of some Dreyfusites led to serious fighting in the streets, during which revolvers were fired. The police repressed the disturbances, but a number of people were injured. Many arrests were made.

Australian colonial premiers have agreed on a federation plan. The legislative authority is to be vested in the queen and two houses of parliament, the members of each to be elected on the basis of manhood suffrage. Seven ministers will form the executive government and a new federal capital is to be established at New South Wales.

Valentine's gentlemen, according to the word, between Mayor and San Luis, Cuba, for the mission to the center, Antonio Arango, Mayor, who left Mayor for San Luis with a mail pouch, according to the feeling of the body. The Mayor was evidently surprised, as he had no mail pouch, and he was not to be seen in the body. His horse was considered to be very good, but it was not the best horse that was seen.

Advices from the Orient say that the of the Japanese Princess Kaio

pomija probably saved the lives of hundreds of theater-goers at Osaka, Japan. The death in the royal household was announced when the show at the Kabuki Theater was about half through, and an immense audience slowly filed out. They were hardly clear of the building when flames broke out in the third story and soon reduced it to ashes. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the firemen could do nothing to stop the flames. A number of them were seriously injured. The theater was one of the finest buildings in Osaka.

Advices from the Orient say that a Canadian woman, who joined the China inland mission as the wife of Rev. Mr. Rynhart, a Belgian missionary, has reached Tachienlu with a terrible story of cruelty and suffering among the three mountain tribesmen of Tibet. Her husband was brutally murdered after their son had died from exhaustion. She was chased like a hunted deer for two months through the mountains on the border of China and Tibet. She was shot at time and again and pelted with boulders from the cliffs overhead, but finally succeeded in reaching a mission. She and her husband were attacked while attempting to cross into Tibet.

### IN GENERAL.

Banana dealers are now said to be forming a trust.

Indians are on the warpath in Alaska. A battle took place at Juneau, in which four Indians were killed.

Procter & Gamble, soap manufacturers, deny that their firm has gone into the soap combine or is about to do so.

The American Steel and Wire Company has advanced the price of wire and wire nails \$2 a ton, making the price \$11.35 a hundred tons at mills to jobbers and wire nails \$1.00 a hundred.

The promoters of the new cereal trust announce that the enterprise will be a success. The company will have a capital of \$15,000,000 preferred and \$18,000,000 common stock. It is said that control has been secured of every plant but one which manufactures breakfast food.

The contract for a silver service to be presented Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia by the citizens of Washington was awarded to Shreve & Co. of San Francisco. The service is to consist of twenty-seven pieces and it is to be manufactured of native silver. In addition to the service a library is also to be given the Olympia.

Ambassador Powell Clayton has notified the State Department that the Mexican Government has consented to grant the application of the United States authorities for the delivery to them under extradition proceedings of James Temple, an American railroad man, who is now held under arrest in Mexico for killing a Mexican on the American side of the border in Arizona.

Capt. Delos Hayden, keeper of the lighthouse on West Sister Island, Lake Erie, and a companion named Brown attempted to cross to the mainland over the ice. Brown died from being frozen. The two men set out with a small boat and they had not proceeded far when their craft became fastened between ice floes. Cutting wind picked up great sheets of water, which froze on them as it fell. Fishermen on the mainland saw the two men in distress and they went to the rescue. Hayden and Brown were unconscious. The boat was half filled with ice, into which their feet were solidly frozen and their ice-encased hands held the oars. Brown was so badly frozen that he died and Capt. Hayden suffers intensely.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Failures in January were smaller than in any previous month except August, 1898, and July, 1897, and the proportion of solvent payments to clearing house exchanges is smaller than in any other month of which records exist. In January there were but 86 cents per \$1,000, clearing-house payments, and the smallest in any previous month had been about \$1.08 per \$1,000. The defaulted liabilities were \$1,721,887, against \$10,451,513 last year, a decrease of 20 per cent, and 78 per cent smaller than in 1897, 57 per cent smaller than in 1895, 50 per cent smaller than in 1894, and 76 per cent smaller than in 1893. The manufacturing failures were the smallest, except August, 1898. There were only seven failures for \$100,000 or more, and the average of liabilities per failure is smaller than in January of any other year, and the small failures are not only fewer in number but smaller in average liabilities than in any previous year. Considering that January is usually one of the largest months of the year in failures, the return is surprising as well as encouraging. Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States, against 235 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 39 last year."

### THE MARKETS.

Chicago Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, half to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 45c per bushel.

Indianapolis Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 32c.

St. Louis Cattle, \$3.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c.

Cincinnati Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Detroit Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 32c.

Portland Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Milwaukee Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Butterfield Cattle, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c.

New York Cattle, \$3.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.



The controversy in the Senate over the vote upon the various resolutions interpreting of the peace treaty took an acute turn late on Friday. The opposition to a vote first came from the friends of the treaty, who held to the theory that it could be ratified without compromise. Those who apparently were then willing that a vote should be taken that day, held an opposite view and absolutely refused to agree to a time for taking a vote. The contest occurred in the executive session. The next hour and a quarter was spent in a vain endeavor on the one side to get an agreement to a date for a vote upon the resolutions and on the other in a more successful effort to bring the day's session to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction. For more than five hours the Senate in open session listened to arguments in opposition to expansion and in opposition to the ratification of the treaty of peace. The speakers were Mr. Money (Miss.) and Mr. Daniel (Va.). Mr. Hale (Me.) presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

At the opening of Saturday's session Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a resolution declaring that the United States, in ratifying the treaty of Paris, does not commit itself to the doctrine that the islands acquired through the war with Spain are to be annexed to or become a part of the United States. Mr. Chilton (Dem., Tex.) addressed the Senate on Mr. Allen's anti-expansion resolution. Senator Wolcott made a strong speech in favor of expansion. The Senate went into executive session without voting on any of the pending resolutions regarding expansion. The time of the Senate behind closed doors was consumed almost entirely by Mr. Morgan. After disposing of a few routine matters the House took up the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the military academy at West Point.

The treaty of peace with Spain was ratified by the Senate Monday afternoon, the vote being 57 to 27, only one more than the two-thirds majority required. Monday was suspension day in the House and quite a number of bills were passed, some of them of importance. The census bill prepared by the House committee went through by a vote of 147 to 42. The bill differs in several essential features from the Senate bill, particularly in that it makes the census bureau entirely independent of any existing department. A bill was passed to extend the anti-convict labor laws over the Hawaiian islands, and another bill was passed to refer forty-four war claims for stores and supplies to the Court of Claims.

In the Senate on Tuesday a bill granting a right of way through Indian Territory to the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company was passed. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin presented the credentials of Senator-elect Quarles. Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, in accordance with notice given, addressed the Senate on the McEwen resolution. Tuesday was the first of two days set aside for the consideration of public building bills. The committee had reported seventy-eight bills for buildings in thirty-five States, authorizing in the aggregate an expenditure of \$1,000,000. Little or no opposition developed and bills were favorably acted upon almost as rapidly as they could be read. There was, however, more or less good-natured chaffing throughout the session. As a result forty bills, carrying or authorizing appropriations aggregating \$11,364,000, had been laid aside with favorable recommendations before adjournment was reached.

In the Senate on Wednesday the Indian appropriation bill, which has been pending for several weeks, was completed and passed. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up, but after twenty-four pages of it had been disposed of it was laid aside for the day. A few measures of minor importance were passed. The net result of the work during the two days allotted for the consideration of public building bills, in the House was the passage of a single bill providing for the erection of a building at Newport News, Va., at a cost of \$75,000. Sixty-five bills in all, carrying or authorizing the expenditure of about \$12,000,000, were favorably considered in committee of the whole when the committee rose, but because seventeen other bills reported and not been acted upon in committee all efforts to advance the bills favorably acted upon in committee were blocked. Mr. Corliss (Rep.) of Michigan called upon the Senate bill to amend the law requiring ballots for members of Congress to be written or printed, so as to permit the use of machines where authorized by the laws of the State. The bill was passed—94 to 44.

Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee of the House, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil bill on Thursday, sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations, and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua canal bill could be passed at this session. The general debate upon the sundry civil bill was not concluded. Before it was taken up quite a number of minor bills were passed by unanimous consent. Throughout its open session the Senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The following bills were passed: Authorizing the House City and Omaha Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Thurston County, Neb., and to retain in their original status as to the beneficial interests of the navy and marine corps who are entitled by reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorious service during the war 1898-99.

House of Winter Session.  
Resolved, that in future sessions 1899, (1899-1900) 1899-1900.

The Finance Committee will increase its powers this year \$10,000 for the purchase and sale of bonds.

The war claims in the style of paying in a lump sum the claims, says a member of the committee.

Executive session at 11:00 a.m. was held by President McKinley. The President was in the room.

What is known as "McKinley's" San Francisco Bay, has been officially set apart for a sailing station.

On Canada's Free Homestead Lands, Wetaskiwin, Alta., April 5, 1898. W. P. McCrea, Government Immigration Commissioner, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—I like the country very much so far. Have seen a great number of farmers from the States, and every one seen so far says they have done well and like it here far better than where they came from, and all claim it to be the best country for a poor man that they were ever in, and with good crops this season I predict a great rush. There are some nice claims to be had yet, but will not last long.

I do not find it any colder than in Iowa and am feeling much better than when I left there March 1. I think this a great country for those who are suffering with throat and lung troubles. I have seen men that had as high as 51 1/2 bushels wheat per acre and near 100 bushels oats, but they weigh from 45 to 51 pounds per bushel, but the general run is 25 to 50 wheat, 50 to 75 oats, and stock looking fine; some cattle running out were nearly in market flesh.

I expect to return to the States late this fall for stock, etc. Will write you when I want to go. Thanking you all for past favors, I remain, most respectfully yours,  
(Signed) DR. D. E. STREVELL.

Sunday night, Feb. 19, will be inaugurated at McVicker's Theater in Chicago the run of "Sporting Life," the most remarkable success of the theatrical season. Early in September this play was produced at the Academy of Music in New York and it has been running there ever since to the capacity of this the largest theater in America. But for Jacob Litt's promise to his McVicker's Theater patrons it would be there still. It is acknowledged the best melodrama ever brought from England, and it is certainly the most magnificent production of a play ever made in this country. There are sixteen scenes in the five acts which are necessary to the telling of the story and each scene was painted by a master of the craft. Two hundred people are used in the production and the cast of over fifty speaking parts is made up of the very cream of the actors and actresses of America. As the title suggests, the play is based on the sport loving proclivities of the English speaking races. The hero is a young English nobleman, the Earl of Woodstock. His passion for racing has brought him to the verge of bankruptcy and only the victory of his great mare, Lady Love, in the historic Derby can save him. How the evil geni of the play try to prevent this victory and how they strive to bring disgrace on the fine old family name forms a story of great strength and interest. Lady Love finally runs the race and wins it in a most impressive fashion, but the spectators have been through three hours of hairbreadth escapes, tremendously stirring events and thrilling complications. "Sporting Life's" engagement at McVicker's Theater will be the most important event theatrically in the city of Chicago.

Absence of occupation is not a rest; a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.—Cowper.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, An Sable, Mich., April 21, 1895.

## "Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

Coitre—"For 42 years I had gotto, or swellings on my neck, which was discouraging and troublesome. Rheumatism also annoyed me. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely and the swelling has entirely disappeared. A lady in Michigan saw my previous testimonial and used Hood's and was entirely cured of the same trouble. She thanked me for recommending it." Mrs. ANNA SUTHERLAND, 436 Lovel Street, Kansas, Mich.







## 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.

## ...Our Birthday...

With this issue The Standard starts in on Volume XI, nearly eight years of which time it has been under the present management. The Standard is getting to be a big boy in years now, but it has been a big boy in size for several years.

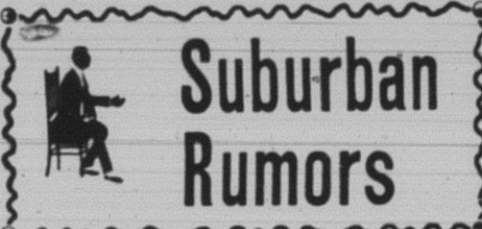
The Standard wishes to extend its thanks to its many friends who have so kindly stood by it and so patiently put up with its shortcomings. It has tried to faithfully present the happenings of Chelsea and vicinity each week, and while it does not expect to always please everyone, it tries to come as near to it as possible.

The Standard would not forget its corps of correspondents, who have so faithfully chronicled the happenings of their various localities, and thus contributed to its success.

The Standard also wishes to thank the merchants who have so liberally patronized its advertising columns.

It will make no extravagant promises of what it will do the coming year, but will earnestly endeavor to become more and more nearer the ideal of a local paper.

The Standard is a Chelsea paper for Chelsea people, and will loyally work for the interest of Chelsea and vicinity first, last and all of the time.



## WATERLOO.

Mrs. E. L. Moore is quite ill. Mrs. Andrew Boyce is very ill.

Archie Palmer is taking a course in electrical engineering by mail.

Henry Hubbard received a telegram Monday announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. McLean of Waterloo, N. Y.

Rev. C. B. Adhead, who was called to Hartford on account of the illness of his mother did not return to preach Sunday.

## SHARON.

Miss Agnes Obersmith spent Sunday at Iron Creek.

The W. H. M. S. met last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. William Alther.

There will be a school social at Mr. Howe's next Friday evening. Everyone is cordially invited.

The Epworth League will hold a business meeting next Saturday evening at the home of J. E. Irwin.

C. W. Noble of Ann Arbor, president of the district Epworth League filled the pulpit last Sunday in place of Rev. Bradley.

The North Sharon Debating Society met last Saturday evening at the home of Ashley Holden. On account of the severity of the weather the attendance was small.

## SYLVAN.

Mrs. Cyrus Updyke is tussling with the grip this week.

Born, February 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hammond a daughter.

Mrs. Fred Kalmbach who has been dangerously sick for the past four weeks is fast improving under the skillful treatment of Dr. Bush of Chelsea.

Wednesday, February 8, the Grass Lake Farmers' Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin. Although a severely cold day a large number were present, about 75. Dinner was served by the ladies of the club who know so well how to serve a good dinner, after which the president called the club to order and the exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Shepherd. A fine paper was read by Miss Lucy Smith on "Art decorations in our home," followed by discussion. Mr. Shepherd read an excellent paper entitled "How to keep the boys on the farm," followed by a general discussion. Mr. Raymond the president brought his graphophone which was very amusing and entertaining, with music and songs. President, N. Cook and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gray of the Western Washtenaw Farmers' Club were present.

Ed. Broesamle who has been employed as a farm laborer by Homer Boyd for the past two years is moving away locating with his father-in-law, Mr. Archenbroon near Waterloo.

## LYNDON.

Little Miss Ethel Skidmore is sick with bilious fever.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Boyce is very ill.

The pupils of district No. 12 had a valentine box, on St. Valentine's day.

Duck picking seems to be the occupation of the people in this vicinity this week.

Because of the severe cold weather the skating party on Boyce's lake, Friday night was abandoned.

Despite the intense cold weather, the Ladies' Aid Society which met at the home of Mrs. H. Leek was well attended.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. David Berry was destroyed by fire Thursday morning. The house and entire contents were destroyed. No insurance.

Will Haar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Haar, was killed by the falling of a limb while at work in the woods, Monday afternoon. Funeral was held today at the Lutheran church.

## UNADILLA.

Lewis Roepcke's little girl is quite sick.

C. W. Allen visited his son, F. A. at Howell last week.

Mrs. Frank May, jr., and daughter are under the doctor's care.

Met Gallup is reported to be having a severe attack of the grip.

Ed Joslin or Howell visited his parents here Saturday and Sunday.

A good many in this vicinity are complaining of their cellars freezing.

Wirt Barnum spent Sunday and Monday at Mrs. Budd's at Stock bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hadley spent last week with their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Sheppard near Williamston.

Mrs. Marietta H. Watson died Monday, February 13th at 10 o'clock a. m. aged 82 years. The deceased came to this state in 1847.

Remember the entertainment given by the Lincoln Athletic and Entertainment Club, Wednesday evening, February 22 at the Presbyterian hall. A literary, musical and athletic program will be given. Music by Gibney's orchestra. Admission 10 cents.

## NORTH LAKE.

Elmer Reade is at home.

Cold enough last week to freeze words.

Cellars and water pipes frozen in general last week.

F. A. Glenn and family has moved on to the H. M. Twamley farm.

Zero weather last week and this so far, 15 to 22 below. Comfortable endurance.

R. S. Whalian entertained his brother, Charles last week fresh from the gold field of Alaska.

Washington's birthday will be observed by district No. 5, by appropriate exercises. Wm. Schultz teacher.

Bert Monroe of Howell was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. R. S. Whalian and family from Saturday until Monday.

Died, at her home, February 10, Miss Candace Johnson aged 49 years. She was the daughter of H. N. Johnson.

E. W. Daniels has let the contract to McClellan Bros. of Gregory for his new barn and is now hauling lumber for the same.

Miss Mary Whalian's young friends gave her a surprise February 3, and presented her with a beautiful photograph album.

## LIMA.

John Grau, jr., is on the sick list.

Mrs. George W. Parker is very sick. Mrs. W. E. Stocking is reported as quite ill.

Miss Bertha Wilson is suffering from lung fever.

The ice cutters are home from Whitmore Lake.

Miss Lydia Hinderer visited her parents Sunday.

Miss Florence Hammond called on her parents Saturday.

Mrs. Adam Bohnett is among those afflicted with the grip.

Mrs. Fred Lucht visited her brother, John Wenk Tuesday.

John Geddes of Sylvan called at his sisters, Mrs. Henry Luick Tuesday.

The farmers' club will meet at the home of Henry Luick February 22d. All are invited to attend.

Miss Nina Fiske is on the sick list.

Bert Yeareance will move on the Alonzo Davis farm in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Covert spent Saturday and Sunday at S. Covert's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Parker rejoice over the birth of a little girl at their home.

A social gathering was held at Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wenk's, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. Strieter has been spending several weeks with her mother, in Freedom.

The date set for the exhibition is Thursday evening, February 23d, proceeds to go to the church.

A pleasant evening was passed last Saturday by a number of friends gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mayer.

George Whittington is laying a new floor in the school house in the George Taylor district, and otherwise repairing the building.

Following are the names of delegates chosen to represent the township at Ann Arbor to-day: Arlington Guerin, C. Morse, R. T. Wheelock, David Luick and John Steinbach.

Emanuel Strieter will work for Charlie Fiske this summer; Christ Forner will work for Elsworth Fletcher; Fred Seitz for Jacob Bahmiller; Theodore Covert will work for Russell Parker. Wages range from \$17 to \$20 per month.

## COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Reports from Jack-on county show that the severe cold weather has ruined thousands of bushels of potatoes.

Rev. Jeffery G. Haigh, late pastor of the Congregational church at Grass Lake, has been called to the pulpit of the First Congregational church of Flint. His departure from Grass Lake is greatly regretted.

John Martin, a Salem farmer was sued last week on a note for \$100 held by Chicago parties. The note was given to a traveling doctor who marked it "No Cure, No Pay." These words have disappeared. The jury would not force Martin to pay the note.

The scale in the Michigan Central stock yards in this village have a new roof, which has just been placed over them, and at the front where the weighing is done, a coop has been enclosed with a stove in it. These improvements will be appreciated by shippers of stock.—Grass Lake News.

Luther L. James, Patrick Sloan and Edward Croakin have begun suits for \$10,000 damages each against Marshal Sweet, W. C. Reinhardt, W. C. Mack, Delbert Goodspeed and C. W. Wagner. The complainants were arrested in 1897 under the "transient traders ordinance" which required a license fee of \$10 a day from transient traders. Leading local merchants made a test case under the ordinance, but were defeated. James Sloan and Croakin sue for false imprisonment and will make a brisk fight in court.

J. Willson, of Perrine street, by mistake took a quantity of carbolic acid in lieu of pain killer, and recognizing his danger at once, he ran to a grocery to call a physician. In the meantime, the grocer poured pint after pint of sweet milk down the poisoned man's throat. The large quantity of acid caused violent vomitings, and the milk came up in chunks. When the doctor arrived he found the patient saved by reason of the milk, the acid having adhered to and mixed with it, and thrown up with the milk. It is said the poisoned man in all took two gallons of milk.—Jackson Sunday Herald.

Interested parties came here from Ann Arbor a few days ago and asked the town board for right of way through Grass Lake township for an electric car line. The board offered to grant the privilege, the franchise to extend thirty years. Of course the applicants wanted the right to be perpetual. This the board very promptly declined to grant. To officially sanction a perpetual grant would be unprecedented and indefensible assumption of the prerogatives of future generations. We of today have no right to act in such case beyond a thirty years' limit. Let the next generation, which may be envied by new conditions, have a chance to speak and act for itself. In granting such a franchise the township board should be guarded and circumspect. Two conditions must be unquestionably demanded, viz: (1) That the road shall be in full and regular operation within a specified time after granting the franchise, and (2) if the road ever suspends running cars for a period of two weeks without a regular and continued resumption thereafter of at least one year, or if a third suspension occurs during the life of the franchise,

then, in either case, the instrument should be invalidated. No agreement must be entered into shutting out any similar enterprise. A threat may be made to run a line north of us or south of us and build up another centre in opposition to this village unless the terms demanded by the company are agreed to, but such threats will intimidate nobody, as nothing of the kind can be done within the limits of the township. The rights of the people should be jealously guarded, as such companies as the one in question, when once established will not only grant no favors, but consider it their privilege on opportune occasions to rob and skin the public and treat its rights and interests with contempt.—Grass Lake News.

## HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from rectal fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by Glazier and Stimson, druggists.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

## Kempf Commercial &amp; Savings Bank

at Chelsea, Michigan,

At the Close of Business Feb. 4th, 1899.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$ 50,275.90
Stocks bonds & mortgages	130,173.08
Overdrafts	3.37
Banking house	8,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Due from banks in reserve cities	59,352.64
Due from other banks and bankers	24,191.98
Checks and cash items	239.06
Nickels and cents	173.63
Gold coin	2,760.00
Silver coin	2,009.05
U. S. and state bonds	4,500.00
U. S. and National Bank Notes	5,597.00
Total	\$289,275.71
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 40,000.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	1,183.13
Commercial deposits subject to check	59,545.93
Commercial certificates of deposit	24,938.34
Savings deposits	134,557.27
Savings certificates of deposit	29,051.04
Total	\$289,275.71

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, J. A. Palmer, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. PALMER, Cashier.  
GEO. A. REGOLE, Notary Public.  
Correct—Attest:

H. S. Holmes,  
Ruben Kempf,  
C. Klein,  
Directors.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

## Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, Feb. 4th, 1899.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$103,958.30
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	159,351.66
Banking house	3,800.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,504.00
Other real estate	10,175.00
Due from banks in reserve cities	33,303.08
Exchanges for clearing house	209.57
Checks and cash items	1,079.78
Nickels and cents	267.58
Gold coin	1,580.00
Silver coin	1,027.00
U. S. and National Bank Notes	5,536.00
Total	\$323,791.97
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund	6,795.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,864.49
Dividends unpaid	171.00
Commercial deposits subject to check	41,129.70
Commercial certificates of deposit	94,098.17
Savings deposits	26,128.18
Savings certificates of deposit	92,905.43
Total	\$323,791.97

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, Geo. P. Glazier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1899.  
THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: THOS. S. SKRANS,  
WM. J. KNAPP,  
W. P. SKENK,  
Directors.

Total Loans 263,309.96  
Deposits 254,132.48  
Cash and Exchange 43,003.01

## THE PRESIDENT

Is trying to fit a new suit to our expanding

## UNCLE SAM.

If you see fit to try our Mocha and Java Coffee at 25c per pound you will be suited. The choicest coffees at all prices.



We are receiving large shipments of

## WALL PAPER

New spring designs, and are ready to show them as early as you wish to buy.

The Bank Drug Store has as fine a 25c New Orleans Molasses as can be bought in Chelsea.

Try our 25c table syrup.

You can depend upon getting the Highest Market Price for Eggs

If you bring them to us.

## WE ARE SELLING:

23 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00

Scaled herring 14c box

Choice dried beef 10c pound

Ginger snaps 5c pound

36 boxes parlor matches for 25c

Fresh crackers 5c pound

## GLAZIER &amp; STIMSON.

## ALL ROADS LEAD TO

## FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE

Where you'll always find a complete stock of first-class

Groceries, Crockery, Lamps, Rubber Goods, Gloves

and Mittens, Candy, Nuts, Tinware, and Notions.

WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD.

JOHN FARRELL.

## INSTRUCTIONS

given on Mandolin, Violin, Clarinet and Bass Viol.

K. OTTO STEINBACH.

## CURE FOR LA GRIPPE.

Foley's Honey and Tar heals the lungs and cures the racking Cough usual to la grippe and prevents pneumonia. It is guaranteed. 25c and 50c.

## WHAT A PROMINENT KENTUCKIAN SAYS.

W. L. Yancy, Paducah, writes: I had a severe case of kidney disease and three of the best physicians of southern Kentucky treated me without success. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure. The first bottle gave immediate relief and three bottles cured me permanently. I gladly recommend this wonderful remedy.

WANTED—A married man by the year house furnished &c. Call and see me or write Homer H. Boyd.

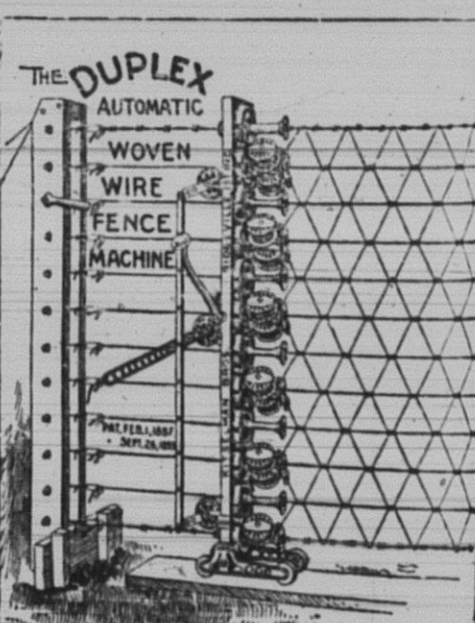
## TO THE FARMER.

Having purchased a machine and necessary equipments for building the Kittlemen wire woven fence, I desire your patronage. As a wire fence it has no equal, both as to durability and cost of construction. Geo. Whittington, 52tf

For Sale—85 acres of land, 12 acres of timber, good buildings, good orchard and well watered. 2 1/2 miles northwest of Chelsea. Inquire at premises. J. Sumner. 51tf

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

If you want anything in the line of repair work take it to Adam Faust. He will do you a good job.



## OH SAY!

What about that Kittleman Fence? What does it cost a rod? Who sells the Machine? Ask

Geo. T. English.

He will tell you all about it.

## PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 30 day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Adelia Thayer deceased.

H. M. Woods executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the proceedings of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. P. J. Lehman, Probate Register.



## Local Brevities

Alva Steger of Detroit spent Sunday here.

Augustus Steger of the U. of M. spent Sunday here.

J. A. Monroe of Detroit spent Tuesday with friends here.

Miss Mary Alther spent last week visiting friends at Grass Lake.

M. J. Noyes will return Friday with a car-load of Michigan horses.

Hiram Sutton and son of Munth have been visiting friends here this week.

H. S. Colver is having a tussle with a whole regiment of "Job's Comforters."

Miss Ella Armstrong of the U. of M. is spending this week with her parents here.

Chelsea's fire whistle was plainly heard here last Thursday night.—Dexter Leader.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin of Webster were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Watson attended the funeral of Mr. Watson's grandmother at Euclid Wednesday.

Wednesday night was the first anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

C. M. English of Grand Forks North Dakota spent a portion of last week with his brother Geo. T. English.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S. will be held Wednesday evening, February 22d, at 7:30.

Mrs. Peter Young is moving into a portion of the house occupied by Geo. H. Foster on the corner of Main and Summit streets.

The revival services that were being held by the Methodists were closed Sunday evening.—A number of conversions were made.

T. W. Mings of Ann Arbor has purchased the Chelsea Herald of A. Allison who founded that paper about twenty-eight years ago.

Declarations asking for \$320,000 damages in thirty-three cases have been filed in the circuit court, and will probably be noticed for trial during the March term.

Bursting water pipes have been keeping the plumbers busy during the last few weeks, and they and the coal dealers now wear smiles that reach back of their ears.

Married, on Wednesday, February 15, 1899, Miss Mabel Wallace, formerly of this place, to Mr. Philip Blum, deputy county clerk. The Standard extends its heartiest congratulations.

After her confinement at home for many months by sickness, it was a pleasure to Mrs. E. J. Foster's many friends to see her at the Cecilia concert Monday evening.—Grass Lake News.

I find that a great many books belonging to the Chelsea Library are still missing and all those having books in their possession will please return them Saturday.

What is the matter of the amateur photographers of this place forming a Camera Club, and giving an exhibition sometime in the future? There are enough amateurs here to make things interesting.

Died, on Friday, February 10, 1899, Miss Candace Johnson, daughter of Horace Johnson of Dexter township, aged 49 years. The funeral was held Monday, Rev. J. S. Edmunds conducting the services.

The Business Men's Class at the Congregational church next Sunday will discuss the subject of "What effect has the publication of crime on the morals of society." L. T. Freeman will lead the discussion.

When one starts in to counting up those employed in the business portion of this village daily, waiting upon customers and keeping the ball rolling he gets astonished and wonders if he has counted them up correctly. The number foots up in excess of 150.

J. J. Raftery attended the meeting of the National Merchant Tailors' Association at Detroit Monday. While there he traded one of his fox terrier puppies for a graphophone, and now he grinds out "all the latest songs of the day," to the edification of his customers.

The following delegates were elected at the caucus Monday to attend the republican county convention at Ann Arbor to-day: H. S. Holmes, W. F. Riemen-schneider, Philip Schweinfurth, A. Wilkinson, James L. Gilbert, Martin Merkle, Wesley Canfield, George Cross, W. J. Knapp, B. F. Judson, Michael Wackenhut, L. T. Freeman, O. T. Hoover, Jacob Hummel.

Prof. Byron King, elocutionist, who was here about a year ago, will give an entertainment March 13th.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Maroney very pleasantly entertained a number of the young people at their home on Railroad street Friday evening.

The weather has taken a new tack and the mercury is beginning to crawl up out of the bulb. Friday morning the mercury registered 21 degrees below zero. Sunday morning 21 below. Monday 20 below, and Tuesday morning it stood at 6 below, Wednesday 20 above zero.

Miss Grace Gates, of the Conservatory, has a position as soprano soloist in the South Division street church of Grand Rapids. Until her graduation, which occurs in June, Miss Gates will continue her residence in this city, going to and from Grand Rapids each week.—Ypsilanti correspondent to Evening Times.

Mrs. Esther Siegfried has received a letter from her son Fred Thon who is at Fort Worth, Texas. The letter says he fell from his train in October and sustained severe injuries which laid him up a month, and then rheumatism has laid him up all winter. He says they have a very severe winter in Texas. Stockbridge Sun.

George R. Fleming of Adrian, deputy revenue collector, called on the county clerk yesterday and informed him that all bonds notaries, township and county officers which have been filed since July 1, 1898, must have thereon a 50 cents stamp. All such officers must see to this or your Uncle Sam will be after them.—Evening Times.

The following young people met at the home of Mrs. Blanche Wood Saturday evening and formed an orchestra under the name of the Aeolian Club: B. B. Turnbull, K. Otto Steinbach, Ralph Holmes, Lloyd Gifford, Lewis Zinke, Mesdames G. P. Staffan and Blanche Wood and Misses Mabel Gillam, Florence Ward and Eva Lewick.

The electric lighting at the town hall has been re arranged this week, and is now in first class condition. The hall is now lighted in good shape. By an ingenious system of wiring the manipulator of the switches is able to run the lights down so low that but a faint glow can be seen in the bulbs, which is much preferable to the old manner of darkening the building during portions of the plays.

The ladies of the Baptist church will give a New England supper at the town hall Tuesday evening, February 21st. Supper served from 5 to 8 o'clock. A fine musical program will be given, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following articles are on the bill of fare: Pork and beans, cold meats, roast pig, corn bread, biscuits, fried cakes, cake, salads, tea and coffee. Admission 10 cents, supper 15 cents.

The dance given by the Chelsea Band on Monday night was a grand success, both financially and socially. The selections given by the band were excellent, and those who "tripped the light fantastic" pronounced them fine music to dance to. An orchestra of five pieces filled out the musical program to the satisfaction of all present, and all report a good time. Guests were present from Ann Arbor, Grass Lake and other places.

St. Mary's rectory, Chelsea, was the scene of a very pretty wedding Tuesday, February 15, 1899, when Mr. Franklin Edward Gieske and Miss Caroline Forner, both estimable young people of Sharon, were united in the bonds of marriage. Rev. W. P. Considine, rector of St. Mary's church, officiated. The happy couple were attended by Mr. Albert Forner, brother of the bride, and Miss Ida Keusch of Chelsea. Mr. and Mrs. Gieske went at once to housekeeping in Sharon, and are receiving the hearty congratulations of numerous friends for a happy future.

One of our shoe merchants recently came into our office to renew his subscription. Before leaving he gave us strict injunctions to credit him up so it would show on his paper when he was paid to, as he explained that people often brought shoes for him to repair, done up in their local paper, and he always looked to see if they had paid up their subscription, and if he found they had not, he refused to give them credit, for the work he did for them. This is a new way to find out the reliability of any one, and is one more credit mark to put down to the use of the local paper. Have you paid your subscription?—Marine City Magnet.

The market has been steady for a few days and now wheat brings 68 cents for red and white. Rye 57 cents. Oats 30 cents. Beans 90 cents. Clover seed \$3 for prime. Potatoes 25 cents. Onions 30 cents. Dressed hogs \$5. Chickens 5 cents. Eggs 15 cents. Butter 13 cents. Receipts have increased since the weather moderated and will be free as long as the going continues good. It was expected that crop damage would cause an advance in wheat before this, but it is too soon yet to tell how much. The damage will eventually be. That the damage will not occur before March and possibly not before April. There is another boom coming on this crop and the difficult problem is to tell when it will be and when it is at the top.

### A Charming Reception.

The Home College Reading Circle very charmingly entertained the Bay View Reading Circle at the home of Mrs. A. R. Welch, Tuesday evening, February 14th. A pleasing program was given, the main feature of which was an address on "Hawaii; Its importance in the World's Progress," by Miss H. S. Norton of Howell, who spent nearly four years in Honolulu as principal of the Ladies' Seminary. Miss Norton gave a graphic description of the islands and the people and proved herself such an entertaining speaker that the time allotted her went all too fast. Delightful refreshments were served in the prettily decorated dining room. The souvenirs were heart shaped and artistically ornamented in honor of St. Valentine's Day.

### The Senate Handbook.

The senate handbook, just out, shows that there are at Lansing in that body nine lawyers, four farmers, three bankers, three insurance men, three lumbermen, one manufacturer, one merchant, one real estate dealer, one teacher, one publisher, one civil engineer, one printer, one mining expert, one clerk and one combination farmer, banker and merchant. The occupations of the representatives are: Farmers, 40; attorneys, 20; manufacturers, 7; merchants, 6; foreman, 1; newspaper men, 2; bankers, 2; organ builder, 1; builder and contractor, 1; lumbermen, 5; physicians, 2; metal polisher, 1; insurance, 2; publisher, 1; druggist, 2; teacher, 1; salesman, 1; manager, 1; real estate, 2; miner, 1; veterinary surgeon, 1.

### Grange at North Lake.

The second meeting held on Monday evening at North Lake Grange hall for the further consideration of organizing a Grange was fairly well attended, considering the extreme cold weather and much sickness in the neighborhood. Several of the young men of the community signed the charter list, which fact gives much strength to the movement. While the substantial farmers must be the foundation of the organization, the young people are necessary and help to make up the bright side of Grange work. If all are as good as their signatures enough names are already secured for a start, but it is desirable to have many more. For this purpose, and to start the organization by the election and installation of officers, the next meeting is called for Monday evening, March 6th. The meeting will be public all the way through. Everybody invited.

A house and lot and vacant lots for sale at a bargain on the new addition to the village. Apply to D. B. Taylor.

Say, if you want to get rid of that cough try Otto's Cough Cure. For sale at Glazier & Stimson's.

### He Wanted a Pension.

Opie Read tells a funny story of a colored man who had conceived the idea that he could get a pension from the government. He went to a pension agent to learn what steps it would be necessary for him to take to bring about the desired result.

"Were you really in the army, Sam?" asked the agent.

"Yas, sah. Indeed I was, sah. I was in de army for more'n a year, sah."

"What regiment were you in, Sam?"

"Waal, sah, I don't just this minute remember, but I'ze gwine to bring you all de papers, and dat wim explain de matter."

"But you surely remember whom you were with, Sam?"

"Oh, yes, sah! I remember dat all right. I was wid my young master."

"Oh, then you were in the Confederate army, were you?"

"Yas, sah; yas, sah."

"Were you ever wounded, Sam?"

"Yas, sah; indeed I was. See dat scar, sah? I got dat scar in de army, sah."

"What was it hit you, Sam?"

"Waal, sah, it was a skillet, sah. In deed it was. A big iron skillet, sah."

"Now, see here, Sam, what chance can you have to get a pension? In the first place you were in the Confederate army, and then the only wound you received anyway was from a skillet. What in the world has our government got to do with your case?"

"Waal, sah, it was a government skillet, sah."—Chicago Times-Herald.

There never was a portrait made of Ethan Allen. The heroic style of statue of the hero in the national capitol is an imaginative representation.

### THE APPETITE OF A GOAT.

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cents at any drug store.

### GLORIOUS NEWS.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Glazier & Stimson, druggists. Guaranteed.

## WANTED

### BUTTER AND EGGS

FOR CASH OR TRADE AT

## FREEMAN'S.

## WE CAN SATISFY YOU.

We have the Largest Stock of Groceries and Good Things to Eat. We can Satisfy You in Quality and in Price.

### WE ARE SELLING

Choice picnic hams at 6c per lb.  
20 lbs fine granulated sugar for \$1.00  
Large sacks dairy salt 20c  
7 lbs new California Prunes for 25c  
Broken rice 5c per lb  
3 boxes [9 cakes] fine toilet soap for 25c  
White Clover honey Soap 20c per box  
A delicious blended coffee for 16c per lb  
Try our 35c tea

We still cut the finest full cream cheese, and our coffees always touch the spot.

Pleasing our customers is increasing trade at

## FREEMAN'S.

## MUSLIN

## Underwear and Embroideries.

## TWO WEEKS SPECIAL SALE.

Large Assortment.

Everything New.

You can not afford to miss this Sale.

## MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Skirts, 69c, 90c, \$1.19, \$1.35

Night Dresses, 45c, 75c, 90c, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.35.

Drawers, 25c, 35c, 49c and 75c.

## EMBROIDERIES.

Large assortment at 3c

Large assortment at 5c

Large assortment at 10c

Large assortment at 15c

COME AND LOOK.

## W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

## STAFFAN'S FURNITURE STORE.

IT is the lowest in price.

WILL give you strictly up-to-date goods.

PAY cash. Don't pay some ones bad book accounts.

YOU call and inspect our stock.

TO be in the swim is to buy at STAFFAN'S.

GET your moneys worth every time.

MARRIED people don't find life a failure if

THEY BUY OF STAFFAN.

You are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Furniture.

## STAFFAN FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING CO.

The Bent Glass Front. Main Street South.

### OUR REDUCTION SALE ON

## Hardware and Furniture

will be continued a few days more. It will pay you to look through our

## Furniture Stock

and take advantage of our low prices.

Couches from \$2.75 up.

W. J. KNAPP.



POOR Cloth will not make a good Garment, neither will poor wool make good Cloth. The best wool properly treated will make the best Cloth and the best Cloth correctly tailored will make the best Garments. Our Suits are made from the best wools and tailored as they are by us will give unbounded satisfaction. One thousand handsome designs constantly displayed.

J. GEO. WEBSTER, MERCHANT TAILOR.



## BATTLE AT MANILA

Filipino Rebels Attack Americans and Are Routed.

### MORE BLOOD IS SHED.

Otis' Losses Are Estimated at 175 Men in Dead and Wounded.

Conflict Lasts Twenty-four Hours, with Little Cessation—Volunteers and Regulars Were Prepared for the Night Attack, and Fairly Slaughtered the Hordes of Natives, Who, Well Armed, Fought with Courage—Dewey's Ships Throw Shells.

The long expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos at Manila has come at last. The clash came at 8:40 o'clock Saturday evening, when three dashing Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated



AGUINALDO.

the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire. But the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line, from Calvoan to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusillade, which was ineffectual. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calvoan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened



THE HARBOR AT MANILA.

a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers at Paco and Pandacan. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but, owing to the darkness, they were unable to determine its effect.

The light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calvoan and kept it up vigorously. At 2:45 o'clock there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States sea-going double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate. There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

#### American Troops Advance.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvoan.

The losses of the Filipinos are known to be considerable. The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded. The Yborates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire and left many men dead on the field.

Though there was no concerted uprising in Manila, several attempts were made in the city during the night to assassinate American officers.

The positions which the Americans held at the beginning of the fight were formerly occupied by the Filipinos. At the siege of Manila the natives drove the Spaniards from these positions and took possession of them, but finally gave them up at the request of Gen. Otis, falling back about a mile, where they established new defenses. Some of these were captured by the Americans.

Gen. Otis had known for some time that the Filipinos were preparing for an attack, and when it came everybody was ready. The natives cut many of the telegraph wires, which for a time caused no little bother to the Americans. Most of the damage of this kind was in the city or in the immediate vicinity. The American officers generally are pleased at the manner in which the volunteers conducted themselves. Their six or seven months' drill and seasoning has made them equal

to the best troops in the world. They fought with the same sang froid as the regulars, surprising even the most sanguine of their officers.

For some time the situation at Manila has been considered critical and it has been feared that a conflict with the insurgents was at hand. Gen. Otis, under instructions from the State Department at Washington, has done all possible to reconcile the natives to the American occupation and it was hoped that his efforts would prove successful.

Aguinaldo has been menacing ever since the Spaniards surrendered to Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey. In his official pronouncements and in interviews he has claimed that the Americans have no other than commercial rights, which he would agree to when the time came, to the islands or any part of them; that the insurgents practically had the Spaniards whipped long before Dewey sailed into the harbor on May 1 last and that his countrymen only owed the Americans a debt of thanks for having accelerated the ending of the conflict, nothing more. He has protested against the acquisition of the islands directly to this Government at Washington and by representatives to the conference at Paris during the discussion of the peace terms with Spain.

Despite all declarations by the American authorities at Manila that their intentions toward the natives were of the most friendly character, the insurgent leaders apparently concentrated the best part of their army on the island of Luzon, and rumor has had it that the Filipino force has gradually been closing in on the capital city, Manila.

The native army surrounding Manila has been estimated at 40,000 men, all well armed and the cream of the soldiers under Aguinaldo. These men, as a rule, are up in modern military tactics. A large part of the rifles with which they are armed were furnished by representatives of the United States when the original campaign against Manila, then under Spanish control, was inaugurated. The Americans also gave the islanders a goodly supply of ammunition, little of which was used in the war with Spain, so it is presumed there is much of it still on hand.

### WILL PUSH THE WAR.

President to Pursue a Vigorous Policy in the Philippines.

A Washington correspondent says that President McKinley will pursue a vigorous policy in the Philippines, now that Aguinaldo has thrown down the gauntlet. At a cabinet meeting following the news of the battle it was decided to cable instructions to Gen. Otis to follow up his victory over the insurgents and to crush the power of Aguinaldo in all the Philippines. The President greatly deprecates the action of the insurgents at a time when he had hopes that affairs might find a peaceful solution. He believes, however, that Aguinaldo had sufficient warning in the proclamation to the Filipinos, which said the United States would bring to account those responsible for disturbances in the islands, and who should fail to recognize the authority of the United States.

Otis will be sent to take Iloilo and occupy all the islands possible with the

forces at hand. Re-enforcements will also be sent to the islands as speedily as possible. The Oregon, now due at Honolulu, will be ordered to augment Dewey's force in Manila bay. Approximately 6,000 men are on their way to join Gen. Otis, in four separate expeditions, though none is expected to reach Manila for three weeks.

### JAMES A. SEXTON DEAD.

Noted Chicagoan Succumbs to Attack of Illness at Washington.

James A. Sexton of Chicago, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died Sunday morning at Garfield hospital in Washington. Col. Sexton went to Washington in October to accept a position on the army investigation commission. During the holidays he contracted a severe cold, which soon developed into a severe attack of the grip. While suffering from the latter disease complications set in.

Col. Sexton had been one of Chicago's most conspicuous public men. Born in Chicago in 1844, he entered the army at



COL. JAMES A. SEXTON.

President Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861, being then but little over 17 years old. Within three months he had won a sergeant's rank. One year later, when only 18, he was made a lieutenant, and three months later he took the captaincy of Company D, Seventy-second Illinois. His company was one raised by the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1869 President Harrison made Col. Sexton postmaster of Chicago. He was always an enthusiastic worker in the Grand Army, the Union Veterans' League and the Loyal Legion. In the Grand Army he was commander of the department of Illinois in the 80's and in 1898 was chosen commander-in-chief.



Oh, brave and wise and stout of soul,  
Whose nation decks thy tomb to-day!  
Thy praises shall not pass away,  
And we whose fathers felt thy hand,  
Before whose blade they broke and fled,  
Will honor, with thy native land,  
The noble memory of the dead!

For more than fame, or patriot pride—  
Before all things desired and fair—  
Is freedom! Stand thou there beside  
Her beauty in that native air.  
Thy lightnings cleared, that we might see  
The tranquil splendor of her eyes  
Smile down on all thy race to be,  
And its untried destinies!

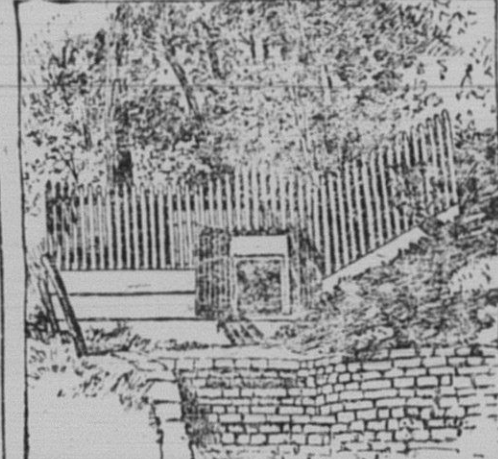
Men spread the feast and pour the wine  
In memory of thy stainless name,  
And honors ever shall be thine.  
Enduring love and deathless fame!  
Thou though thy glory through the sphere  
Wore crown and spoken, harked and sung  
Thy ghost would not be slain to hear  
One tribute from an English tongue.

### GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

Centenary to Be Observed by What Was Called a "Mock Funeral."

On that December day, nearly a century ago, when the body of Gen. George Washington was laid away in the vault at Mount Vernon, "mock funerals" were held in many towns and cities east of the Alleghenies. One great-grandparent was in their infancy in those far-away days, and many of them saw these "mock funerals," which were conducted, of course, without solemnity. From these sights of childhood springs the conviction in the minds of centenarians here and there that they were witnesses of the real funeral. Such is the truthfulness of old age in memories of times long ago!

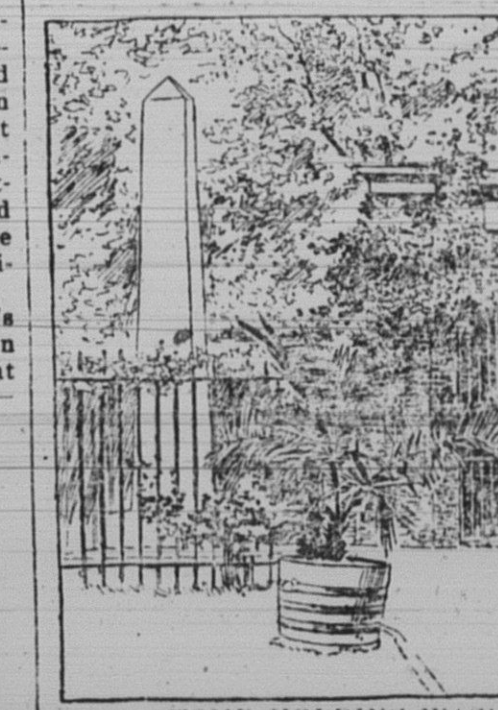
Ninety-nine years of national life have



WASHINGTON'S FIRST TOMB.

passed since then, and America has given far more attention to anniversary celebrations of that happier event—the birth of its first President—than to the yearly recurrence of the day of the funeral.

This year, however, the centennial of that day will take place, and the observance at Mount Vernon will be on Dec. 14, the anniversary of the day of the death, instead of on the 18th, which was the date of the funeral. It is intended, nevertheless, that the observance shall take the form of a duplication of the funeral services, going over the same ground as in 1799. So elaborate are the contemplated ceremonies that already plans are being put into shape for the great event. As Gen. Washington was a Mason, the services over his body were conducted, in part at least, by the Masons, and so the anniversary services will be under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Free and Accepted Masons. The Grand Lodge will meet in Alexan-



TOMB HOLDING WASHINGTON'S BODY SINCE 1801.

dria, and, escorted by Lodge No. 4 of Fredericksburg, in which Washington received his first degree; Washington Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, of which he was the first master; and Federal Lodge of Washington and representatives of every Grand Lodge in America will go to Mount Vernon and there repeat the services of Dec. 18, 1799. It is expected that President McKinley, himself a Mason, will make an address, and after the ceremonies a banquet will be given in Washington.

The march to the tomb will pass, of course, the old tomb in which Washington's body was buried, and in which it rested for more than thirty years, though the objective point of the procession will be the new tomb, where the coffin now is. In his will Washington stated that "the family vault at Mount Vernon require repairs, and being improperly situated, I desire that a new one, of brick, and upon a larger scale, may be built at the foot of what is called the Vineyard Inclosure, on the ground which is marked out, in which my remains and those of my deceased relatives (now in the old vault), and such others of my family as may choose to be

entombed there, may be deposited." Notwithstanding his request, it was not until 1831 that the new tomb was built and Washington's body placed therein. And then the old vault was allowed to fall into a state of decay. In recent years it has been rebuilt from a drawing in the Congressional Library, and it is now surrounded by an iron fence, and is kept up with the same care as the new tomb. In 1837, when the marble sarcophagi in which the coffins of Washington and his wife rest were placed in the new tomb, the key of that tomb was thrown into the Potomac river.

At the request of Martha Washington a door was made to the old tomb at the time of the general's burial, instead of closing it with brick, as had been the custom at previous burials. The widow was sure that she would soon follow her husband. She lived only eighteen months after the death of Washington, keeping entirely, it is said, to her room on the third floor of the mansion, and upon her death, in 1801, her body was laid beside that of her husband in the old tomb. Washington was buried in a mahogany coffin, lined with lead, which was put in a case covered with black cloth.

### WASHINGTON A RICH MAN.

Owned Thousands of Acres of Land and Stocks and Negroes.

When Washington died he was one of the richest men of his time. He owned lands and stock and negroes, and his estates amounted to thousands of acres. He had houses in Alexandria, Va., and property in Washington. He had valuable lands near the present site of Pittsburgh. He was throughout his life a money maker, and when he was a boy he got \$5 a day and upward for his surveying. He put his surplus money into lands, and an advertisement in a Baltimore paper of 1773 states that he had 20,000 acres of land for sale on the Ohio river. His will, which is now kept about twenty miles from Washington, in the safe of the old court house at Fairfax, Va., gives a detailed statement of every article he possessed down to the calves and sheep. His personal estate was then put down at \$332,000, and this included a vast amount of tobacco, large numbers of cattle, sheep and horses, nearly all of which he willed to his wife. This will is now kept in a wooden box, the top of which is covered with glass. It was torn in two some time ago by some careless sightseer, and since then no one has been allowed to handle it. The account books which are kept in the State Department show that Washington was very careful about keeping a record of his expenditures. He put down everything.

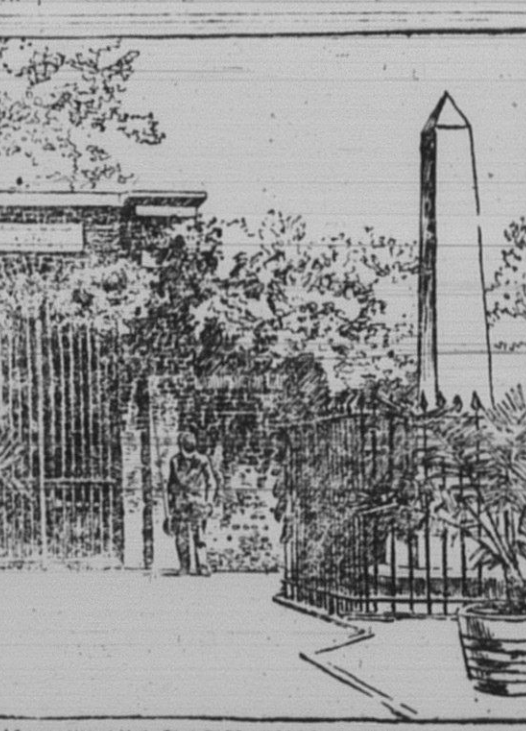
### Washington's Golden Words.

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every ligament of the heart.  
To persevere is one's duty, to be silent is the best answer to calumny.

Without virtue and without integrity, the finest talents and the most brilliant accomplishments can never gain respect or conciliate the esteem of the most valuable part of mankind.

Promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

Observe good faith and justice toward



TOMB HOLDING WASHINGTON'S BODY SINCE 1801.

all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all.

Let me warn you most solemnly against the baneful effects of the spirit of party. \* \* \* It exists, under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

My first wish is to see this plague to mankind, war, banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.

Rather than quarrel about territory, let the poor, the needy, the oppressed, of the earth, and those who want land, resort to the fertile plains of our western country, the second land of promise, and there dwell in peace, fulfilling the first and great commandment.

A woman has no sympathy for another woman who has gone wrong, but often a man has sympathy for a wrongdoing fellow and will help him out.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

The lesson for Feb. 19 is found in John 6: 1-14 and has for its subject "Christ Feeding the Five Thousand."

At this point John passes without a word over nearly a year of the Galilean ministry, narrated by the other three evangelists. The event on which the last lesson was based, the healing of the lame man at the pool of Bethesda, occurred, it is assumed, at the passover of A. D. 28, about one year from the beginning of Jesus' public ministry. After that event he returned to Galilee, chose his twelve disciples, preached the "Sermon on the Mount," performed many miracles and made two preaching tours. In the spring of the following year came the crisis in his work at Capernaum—the height of his popularity on the one hand, and of the political complications caused by the interest of Herod, the murder of John the Baptist, on the other. At this stage of his work the greatest pressure was brought upon Jesus to assume a temporal sovereignty or leadership, which he steadfastly refused to do. This lesson, the feeding of the 5,000, marks the culmination of his Galilean ministry. From this time on his popularity began to wane, and his public work to diminish in amount. The rest of his Galilean residence was given more to the training of his disciples. The miracle is the only one narrated by all four gospels; the parallel accounts being Matt. 14: 13-23, Mark 6: 30-46, Luke 9: 10-17.

### Explanatory.

"After these things": Here this is a general connecting phrase, which, as we have seen, covers a year's events. But the parallel accounts show that the immediately preceding occurrence, which led to Jesus' retirement on the eastern shore of the sea, was the attempt of Herod, the tetrarch of Galilee, to see this famous teacher, whom some supposed to be John the Baptist risen from the dead. See Luke 7: 9, and the other gospels. Because of this threatened interference with his plans, and also for the sake of rest, Jesus tried to get away from the people by crossing the sea near its northern end.

Why should he ask Philip about food for the multitude, rather than some other disciple? The answer is found in the following verse—to "prove" Philip. "Philip was apparently a matter-of-fact person (14: 8)," says Marcus Dods, "a quick reckoner and good man-of-business, and therefore perhaps more ready to rely on his own shrewd calculations than on unseen resources. . . . This weakness Jesus gives him an opportunity of conquering by putting the question." If Philip had been a man of quicker spiritual perception he would have thought it necessary to estimate the number of people, divide that by the number of meals that could be made from one loaf, and multiply again by the cost of a loaf at the market price of Capernaum bakeries. He could have saved all that mental arithmetic, for in the first place Judas probably did not have 200 denarii ("pennyworth") in the purse, and in the second place, if he had, it would be impracticable at that hour to send to the city and procure all at once sufficient food for so many. But Philip seems not to have thought of any other way of feeding them.

Philip's calculation was of course a hurried one. The denarius, translated in the English versions "penny" ("shilling" would be nearer the truth) was worth, measuring by its value in gold, about 10 cents. But values were much greater then measured by purchasing power, and the coin named was the usual daily wage of laborers, soldiers, etc. We might estimate, therefore, that the sum named was equivalent to about \$75; and this, thinks Philip, would not be enough to furnish even a scanty meal for the people. As a business proposition the idea of feeding this multitude strikes Philip as highly preposterous.

Andrew's attitude is different from Philip's and a trifle more hopeful. The five barley loaves and two small fishes seem practically of no use to him, yet he does not disdain to mention them. He wants to do what he can to aid Jesus, though it seems so very little that he can do. The barley loaves were round and flat—perhaps about the shape of a small pie; and very coarse in texture. The small fishes were perhaps about as large and as palatable as salt herring. Evidently it was a poor foundation for a barbecue.

The orderly arrangement directed by Jesus was quite in keeping with his invariable custom. Nothing that he ever did was done in hurry or disorder. Merely because there was going to be enough food for all and some to spare, he was not willing that there should be any waste or any scrambling. The fact that the people sat down in groups of fixed numbers also made it easy to count them. The number 5,000 is therefore not a wild guess but a careful estimate. The giving of thanks was also characteristic of our Lord.

The manner in which the miracle was wrought, or how it appeared to the eyes of the spectators, cannot be profitably investigated because there is nothing to base an investigation on. The truth is, a miracle—that is to say, while it is not outside the realm of law—nothing in nature is on a level of law, properly understood—it is a "wonderful" thing, a thing which the ordinary perception and reason of man cannot solve. We call it supernatural, meaning that it is "above nature" of our own sort, above our understanding of nature. But of course from the divine point of view there is no distinction of "natural" and "supernatural."

Next Lesson—"Christ at the Feast,"—John 7: 14, 28-37.

### Impartial.

"Mr. Scarterton prides himself on being impartial."  
"Yes," answered the unamiable man, "I once went hunting with him. He didn't seem to care whether he hit the rabbit, the dog or one of his friends."—Washington Star.

### He Hadn't Heard of It.

She—I shall never marry a man with a title.  
He (surprised)—Why, has your father lost his money?

## RATIFY THE TREATY

Opposing Senators Won Over on News from Manila.

### PEACE NOW ASSURED

Ballot in Executive Session Results: Yeas 63; Nays 27.

Senators Jones, McLaurin and McNary at the Final Test Range Themselves for Ratification—Three Votes to Spare—Great Crowds Around Senate Awaited Result of the Ballot—President Stays Up at Night Awaiting Manila Dispatches.

The Paris peace pact, ending the war with Spain, was ratified by the United States Senate Monday. The administration forces had three votes more than the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote was 63 for ratification and 27 against. Senators Jones, McLaurin and McNary, counted upon by the opposition, voted for ratification.

Although known in advance that the vote on the treaty would be in executive session and that visitors could not even loiter in the corridors, great crowds went to the Senate and awaited the result, standing outside in the rotundas and speculating on the outcome. In the corridors were diplomats and high officers of the government and men of every station. The interest was not confined to the capital alone. At the White House interest and anxiety were shown and the President called in conference some of his most trusted friends. It was apparent to any visitor at the capitol that the day marked an epoch of history making unprecedented in the Senate.

Lights burned all night in the War Department and twinkled from the windows of the Navy Department, where on the May morning the first word came from Dewey of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. There was little or no sleep at the White House apparently, for the clerks and telegraph operators were at their posts all night. Messages were carried to and from the President and the chief executive once more felt the anxiety and strain of war times.

Mr. McKinley did not retire until word came from Gen. Otis in response to urgent cablegrams, telling that quiet had been restored and the American troops controlled the situation at Manila.

Before the Senate convened the leaders on both sides of the peace treaty manifested great anxiety and all seemed to be very much in doubt as to the final result. The ratification or rejection seemed to depend upon several doubtful votes. It was found, however, that Aguinaldo's attack on the United States troops at Manila had strengthened the sentiment in favor of prompt ratification of the treaty, and the peace compact with Spain was rushed through the Senate by a decisive majority. Friends of the administration urged that immediate ratification was necessary in order to enable the government to deal with the insurgents with a firm hand, as well as for the moral effect it would have on other countries, and this view was generally accepted.

Senators who heretofore opposed ratification and who still insist that this government ought not to assume permanent sovereignty over the archipelago vote for the treaty, they say, in order to give this government such a status in the Philippines as will make it possible for our soldiers to suppress insurrection in the archipelago without involving the United States in international complications.

The advocates of the treaty have argued from the start that our relations toward the islands could not be clearly and legally defined until the Paris convention was approved by two-thirds of the Senate. They further insisted that pending the ratification of the treaty the administration was powerless to make any orders looking to the pacification of Aguinaldo and his followers. They predicted that the attitude of the opposition would encourage the insurgents to attack the city of Manila and this prediction has been fulfilled.



PEP TIENTER Personal.

Although totally blind, Chaplain McBurn of the Senate knows every Senator. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, in command of the Holo expedition, has been in the army since 1858.

Joshua M. Sears is the biggest individual taxpayer of Boston and annually pays \$57,000 into the municipal treasury.

There have been few men who really climbed the Matterhorn, and among them is but one American—Col. Roosevelt. The youngest captain in the army during the Spanish war was J. D. G. Ogden, aged 18, who commanded Troop F, First Illinois cavalry.

Mrs. S. J. Atwood, who runs a labor bureau in Denver, has hired over 40,000 men in the last thirteen years for work on Western railroads.

Senator Vest's recent illness left him thirty pounds lighter, but though nearly 70 years old, he is still as vigorous as before he was taken sick.

Addison C. Harris, the new minister to Austria, is said to be one of the best classical scholars ever graduated from the Northwestern University.

Maj. Gen. Ludlow, military and civil governor of Havana, has for years been considered as one of the best authorities on municipal sanitation and engineering in this country.

Ex-Senator F. T. Dubois of Idaho, who was recently married to Miss Edna Whitely of Dolan, S. D., is building his future home in Blackfoot the most costly house in the State.

Since the recent general statement of John P. Jones of Nevada was the greatest man in the Senate he has been overwhelmed with begging letters asking all something over \$1,000,000.







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No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1899.  
Jan. 24, Feb. 21, March 21, April 18,  
May 23, June 20, July 18, Aug. 15,  
Sept. 12, Oct. 17, Nov. 14. Annual  
meeting and election of officers Dec.  
22  
THEO. E. WOOD, Sec.

**R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210,**  
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p. m. The Fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.  
R. M. WILKINSON, Secretary.

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Time Card, taking effect, Jan. 29, 1899.

**TRAINS EAST:**  
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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. 8—Express and Mail 9:17 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.  
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.  
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Dear Sir: I have received great bene-  
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I had a cough and the doctors gave up  
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it consumption; I thought that it was death  
for me. I tried everything we could  
hear of. Finally one of my friends pre-  
sented upon me to use your White Wine  
of Tar Syrup. I took 1 1/2 bottles and am  
cured entirely. Such medicine I can  
recommend to every one who are afflicted as  
I was. Very respectfully yours,  
JOSEPH E. UNDERHILL,  
Doland, South Dakota.

**A Witty Gallery God.**  
At a performance of "Faust" in Cork,  
Ireland, the gentleman who enacted the  
part of Mephistopheles was so stout that  
the trapdoor was too small to permit  
his descent to the infernal regions, and  
all of his person above the waist was  
still visible over the stage. One of the  
gallery gods, seeing his dilemma, ex-  
claimed, "Begorra, the place is full!"

## THE WITCH'S CURSE.

AGLOOMY OLD LEGEND OF THE TOWN  
OF BUCKSPORT, ME.

The Imprecations and Prophecy of  
the Condemned Woman on the  
Scaffold Recalled by a Strange  
Bleakish on Col. Buck's Tombstone.

Close by the country road on the out-  
skirts of the sleepy old seaport town of  
Bucksport, on the Penobscot, down in  
Maine, is a small family cemetery.  
Within the inclosure, with its high iron  
fence, in the quiet and almost gloomy  
shade, sleep the Bucks, the blueblooded  
and aristocratic clan which first settled  
the town and bequeathed it their name  
—and a legend.

Of the many moss grown tablets and  
monuments the largest and most con-  
spicuous is a tall granite shaft in plain  
sight of the highway. On one side is  
the inscription:

COL. JOHN BUCK,  
The Founder of Bucksport.  
A. D. 1762.  
Born in Haverhill, Mass., 1718.  
Died March 18, 1795.

On the other side is the single word  
"Buck," and also something not  
wrought by the marble worker. On the  
smooth surface of the pedestal is a  
curious outline, irregular and describ-  
ing that which can easily be imagined to  
be the form of a foot of normal size.  
Some people say that it is a foot, but  
these are of the superstitious town folk  
who believe the legend which has been  
choice stock in Bucksport for many  
years.

They that delight in perpetuating  
this story say that Colonel Jonathan  
Buck was a very stern and harsh man  
and the leading spirit of his day and  
generation. His word was law in the  
community. He was the highest in civil  
authority and his decision as immov-  
able as the granite hills that loom up in  
the haze of the northern horizon.

He was most Puritanical, and to him  
witchcraft was the incarnation of blas-  
phemy. Thus, so the story goes, when  
a certain woman was accused of witch-  
craft, at the first clamorings of the pop-  
ular Colonel Buck ordered her to be  
imprisoned, and later, after a mere  
form of a hearing, she was sentenced to  
be executed as a witch. She pleaded to  
Buck for her life, but as to a heart of  
stone.

The day of the execution came and  
the condemned woman went to the gal-  
lows cursing her judge with such terri-  
ble imprecations that the people shud-  
dered, but the magistrate stood unmoved  
and made a sign to the officers to  
hasten the arrangements. All was ready  
and the hangman was about to perform  
his gruesome duty when the woman  
turned to Colonel Buck and raising one  
hand to heaven as if to direct her last  
words on earth pronounced this aston-  
ishing prophecy:

"Jonathan Buck, listen to these  
words, the last my tongue shall utter.  
It is the spirit of the only true and liv-  
ing God which bids me speak them to  
you. You will soon die. Over your  
grave they will erect a stone that all  
may know where your bones are crum-  
bling into dust. But listen! Upon that  
stone the imprint of my feet will ap-  
pear, and for all time, long after your  
accursed race has perished from the face  
of the earth, will the people from far  
and near know that you murdered a  
woman. Remember well, Jonathan  
Buck, remember well!"

Then she turned to her executioners  
and another act, one of the forever in-  
effaceable blots, was made a part of  
American colonial history.

The "witch's curse," as it was called,  
and is to this day, was almost for-  
gotten until many years afterward, when  
the monument was erected to the mem-  
ory of Bucksport's founder. It had been  
in position hardly a month when a faint  
outline was discovered upon it. This  
gradually grew more and more distinct  
until some one made the startling dis-  
covery that it was the outline of a foot  
which some supernatural draftsman  
had traced on the granite. The old leg-  
end was revived and the Buck cem-  
etery was for years the Mecca of the su-  
perstitious and curious for miles around.

The "witch's curse" had been ful-  
filled, they said. An attempt was made  
to remove the stain, but all efforts tend-  
ed only to bring the outline out in bold-  
er relief. The stain or whatever it was  
seemed to penetrate to the very center  
of the stone.

The hinges of the big gate have  
creaked for the last time to admit a  
Buck. The last of the race has been  
laid to rest beneath the oaks and map-  
les, and the setting sun throws the  
shadow of the once mighty Colonel  
Jonathan Buck's monument athwart  
the double row of mossy mounds, as if  
still exerting his authority, and the  
same rays light that mysterious tracing  
held up to the view of all that pass and  
repass along the dusty turnpike.

The imprint of the foot is a fact, and  
is there today as plain as ever. The  
legend of the "witch's curse" may or  
may not be a fact. The fanciful defend  
the legend, but the practical point out  
the apparent discrepancy between the  
dates of the era of witchcraft persecu-  
tion and the regime of Colonel Buck.  
They say that the stain is simply an  
accidental fault in the granite, and that  
the legend was made to fit the foot and  
not the foot the legend. But the foot is  
there.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**A Witty Gallery God.**  
At a performance of "Faust" in Cork,  
Ireland, the gentleman who enacted the  
part of Mephistopheles was so stout that  
the trapdoor was too small to permit  
his descent to the infernal regions, and  
all of his person above the waist was  
still visible over the stage. One of the  
gallery gods, seeing his dilemma, ex-  
claimed, "Begorra, the place is full!"

## CAMELS HARBOR HATRED.

Will Wait Until an Opportunity Ar-  
rives For Revenge.

The Arab who has angered a camel  
will throw his clothes upon the ground,  
and the infuriated beast, after stamp-  
ing on them and tearing them asunder  
with his teeth, goes on his way, and  
the driver is thereafter quite safe, as it  
seems to be an axiom with the camel  
that no man shall be put in peril of life  
twice for one offense.

The camel is stupid, save when angry,  
and then seems to become almost pre-  
ternatural in carrying out its vengeful  
designs. Palgrave relates the following  
story of a camel's revenge, which serves  
to illustrate this point: "A lad of 14  
had conducted a large camel laden with  
wood from one village to another at a  
half hour's distance. As the animal  
loitered or turned out of the way its  
conductor struck it repeatedly and  
harder than it seemed to have thought  
he had a right to do. But not finding  
the occasion favorable for taking im-  
mediate quits it 'bode its time.' That time  
was not long in coming.

"A few days later the same lad had  
to reconduct the beast, but unladen, to  
his own village. When they were about  
half way on the road and at some dis-  
tance from any habitation, the camel  
suddenly stopped, looked deliberately  
round in every direction to assure it-  
self that no one was in sight and, find-  
ing the road clear of passersby, made a  
step forward, seized the unlucky boy's  
head in its monstrous mouth, and, lift-  
ing him up in the air, flung him down  
again on the earth with the upper part  
of his skull completely torn off.

"Having thus satisfied his revenge,  
the brute quietly resumed its pace to-  
ward the village, as though nothing  
were the matter, till some men, who  
had observed the whole, though unfor-  
tunately at too great a distance to be  
able to afford timely help, came up and  
killed it."—London Telegraph.

## NOT THE ONLY ONE.

Spencers In That Locality Were as  
Thick as Blackberries.

A half yearly meeting of the directors  
who manage the Northampton private  
asylum had just broken up, and Lord  
Spencer, a member of that body, desir-  
ing to reach Althorp Park somewhat  
more quickly than customarily, deter-  
mined to return home by a route which  
intersects the grounds of the asylum  
and which is rarely used save as a sum-  
mer parade for the unfortunate lunatics.  
Arrived at the gate which separates the  
asylum from the outer world, Lord  
Spencer, much to his annoyance and  
disgust, found it securely locked. A  
keeper, however, happening to come in  
sight just at that moment Lord Spencer  
lost no time in explaining to him the  
nature of his wishes.

The man surlily replied that his or-  
ders were to the effect that no one  
should pass through that gate except  
due notice were given to him to the  
contrary by the authorities, and that,  
being a married man with a wife and  
a large family, he failed to understand  
what special advantage was to be gained  
by transgressing the rules and thus  
placing his situation in jeopardy. Ob-  
serving that the fellow was growing ob-  
durate, Lord Spencer thought it best to  
reveal his name and rank, imagining  
that a knowledge of the same would re-  
call the man to his senses. Nothing of  
the sort happened, however.

The stolid features of the keeper sim-  
ply relaxed into a broad grin, and as he  
turned to depart he gently explained  
that Lord Spencer's in that particular  
locality were as plentiful as blackber-  
ries in the autumn time. Explanations  
and expostulations were useless, the dis-  
comfited earl being forced to return the  
way he had come.—Wit and Wisdom.

## Too Much of It.

A high army officer whose fad was  
ventilation was one day making an in-  
vestigation of a frontier post which was  
much in need of repair. In some places  
the roof showed the blue sky overhead  
and the walls were ornamented with  
gaps.

The brigadier general was escorted  
through the building by the colonel in  
charge, a sergeant going on before, as  
is the custom, to warn the men to stand  
at attention in honor of the general.

As they proceeded the general asked:  
"And how is the ventilation, colonel?"

Before the colonel could reply the old  
sergeant, with a familiarity born of  
long service, said:

"Sure, general, and the ventilation is  
bad, sorr, verra bad, sorr. The place is  
all full of holes, sorr."—Detroit Free  
Press.

## Her Opinion.

"Mandy," said Farmer Cornstossel,  
who had been reading the back pages  
of a magazine, "if a cannon ball goin  
at the rate of 60 miles an hour was  
shot from the back of a train goin 60  
miles an hour, where would the cannon  
ball light?"

"I dunno exactly where 'twould  
light," she answered, "but I kin proph-  
esy that it 'ud do a lot o' damage. It  
couldn't hit nowhere without hurtin  
a lot o' people that was standin around  
without anything better to do than  
speckle-ate on jes' sech doin's."—Wash-  
ington Star.

## Juvenile Diplomacy.

Mother—I gave each of you boys an  
orange. Charlie, you said you wouldn't  
eat yours until after dinner. And you,  
Jack, said the same. Have you deceived  
me?

Charlie—No mother, we didn't eat  
our oranges. I ate Jack's and he  
ate mine.—Long-Town and Country  
Journal.

## Intemperate Plants.

Two new species, English plants, the  
thistle and the ragwort, are so intemperate  
that if a field is sown with thistles, which  
come up next year, and then the  
ragwort, all you have to do is to sow it  
wide range. The thistles will be absolutely  
unmanageable.

## Final Eight Grade Examinations.

Examination of candidates for Common  
School Diploma will be held Saturday,  
February 25, at the following places:  
Manchester high school; Mooreville high  
school; Saline high school; Ypsilanti high  
school; Ann Arbor, Commissioner's Office;  
Dexter high school; Chelsea high school;  
Fredonia, district, No. 3; Salem, district,  
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manship enter into their construction.  
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## DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

Another great discovery has been  
made, and that too, by a lady in this  
country. "Disease fastened its clutches  
upon her and for seven years she stood  
its severest tests, but her vital organs  
were undermined and death seemed im-  
minent. For three months she coughed  
incessantly, and could not sleep. She  
finally discovered a way to recovery, by  
purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's  
New Discovery for Consumption, and was  
so much relieved on taking the first dose,  
that she slept all night; and with two  
bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her  
name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes  
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Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's  
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ment as Official Historian to the War Depart-  
ment. The book was written in army camps at  
San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Mer-  
itt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong,  
in the American trenches at Manila, in the in-  
urgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the  
Olympian with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at  
the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brim-  
ful of original pictures taken by government pho-  
tographers on the spot. Large book. Low price,  
big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop  
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ing, Chicago. 11

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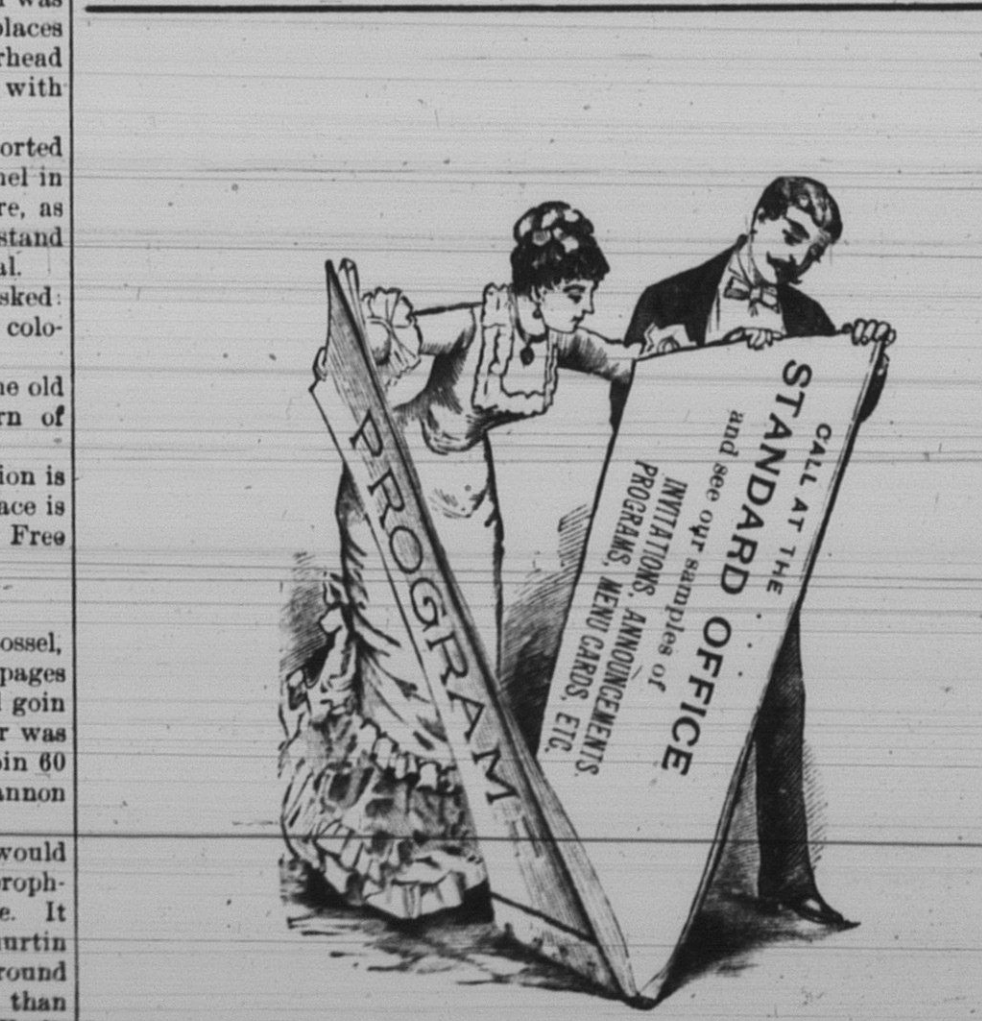
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<b>CONSUMPTION.</b> Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but claims to give relief in the very worst cases, and in early stages to effect a cure.	<b>PNEUMONIA.</b> Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Ag- new, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of Pneumonia the past month, with good results."	
<b>CROUP.</b> Thousands of infants and children die yearly of Croup, every one of these innocents could have been saved had Fo- ley's Honey and Tar been given them in time.		

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