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

The Chelsea Standard.

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

VOL. X. NO. 28. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 496

"We Always do as We Advertise, Oft-times More."

LINEN SALE



We have placed our entire stock of linens bed spreads and red damasks, together with a lot of new goods in these lines on sale at special prices.

We shall place on sale Saturday morning

Full size white bed spreads, light weight, 29c.
Full size white bed spreads, medium weight, 50c.
Full size white bed spreads, heavy weight, 89c.
Very good quality genuine Marseilles spread, worth $3, for $1.98.
Very heavy 68 inch unbleached German table linen 49c.
72 inch heavy unbleached German table linen 48c.
Special values in linens at 69c, 75c, 89c, and $1.
Good quality red table damask at, 19c, 25c and 33c.
The very best turkey red damask, fast color, 37½c.

Napkins Reduced in Price

We are receiving our

NEW FALL GOODS

every day and would be pleased to show them whether you buy or not.

New Dress Goods and Trimmings, Mattings and Rugs opened this week.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

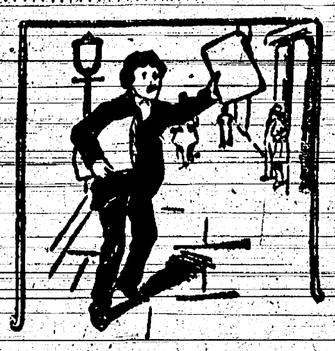
Butterick's patterns for August now on sale.

CENTRAL CITY BAKERY

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

F. VOGELBACKER

Chelsea Telephone No. 5.



An extra large stock of Summer Suitings and odd Trouserings compels us to offer them at greatly reduced prices to make room for the fall goods that are arriving in large quantities. We are hustlers and these goods must be sold. We have a large force of workers and they must have work. If you will call at our magnificent show room and look at these goods in the piece and consult your best interest you must buy. The best value for the lowest possible price—and pockets that wont wear out.

J. J. RAFTREY, THE TAILOR.

NEVER UNDERSOLD,

Any soap 7 bars for 25c
Good soap 12 bars for 25c
Gasoline 6c per gallon
Kerosene 6c per gallon
Soda 6c per lb
Yeast Foam 2 for 5c
Parlor matches 10c dozen

Rolled oats 8 lbs for 25c
Molasses 25c per gallon
A brass lantern for 25c
Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Vegetables, Candies, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hay, etc.,

AT CUMMINGS'.

ALLEN FOR SENATOR.

O'Donnell Has Jumped Into the Pingree Wagon.

It is learned upon good authority that Capt. E. P. Allen, ex-congressman, will try for the nomination of state senator. This may seem strange inasmuch that Senator Campbell, of this county is still in the race and that if he don't get it, it is said, Jackson will put up a Jackson man, for they are not in love with Washtenaw on account of Townsend's turn-down for the congressional nomination.

Capt. Allen is a Pingree man and Judson's Rough Riders are running Pingree's campaign in this county, hence he will have all the Rough Riders, which means that Washtenaw will stand solid for Allen. This being true, he will need only a few votes from Jackson and the nomination is his.

This the Pingreeites have figured out, and not until a few days ago could they see how it might be done.

James O'Donnell, of Jackson, has joined Pingree's forces. He has asked that he should be allowed to make the first seconding speech at Gov. Pingree's nomination, and he will probably be given an opportunity. O'Donnell being a Pingree man, he will see that Allen gets a few Jackson votes and Pingree will have won another strong man in the state senate if Allen is elected.—Evening Times.

NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

It is Rumored That the M. C. R. R. Will Run One to Detroit.

The presidents of the Vanderbilt lines recently held a conference in New York and the papers said a plan for handling suburban passenger traffic was considered. This plan is supposed to be electric lines between large cities and their most important suburbs. The statement was recalled this morning in connection with a rumor that surveyors had been seen at work on the Michigan Central's right of way between Detroit and Ann Arbor.

Prominent electric railway man says he understands the Michigan Central will have an electric line between Ann Arbor and Detroit. It could use its own rails, like the New York, Hartford & New Haven road were it not for the fact that the Michigan Central's track is bonded and the rails carry a light current used for signaling purposes. Some other arrangements would have to be made for signaling, or else the electric road would have to be on the company's right of way or some neighboring thoroughfare. Both of these latter plans are said to be under consideration.

Passenger Agent Hall, of the Michigan Central, was asked about the rumor this morning. He said no such report had come to his office, and he did not believe it was true.—Detroit Tribune.

SWORD FOR DEWEY.

Design of the Weapon Selected by the Committee.

The design for the memorial sword the government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey, according to the act of congress, was finally determined upon Monday by the committee having the subject in charge, consisting of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Prof. Oliver, of the U. S. naval academy. A great many designs have been submitted, some of them showing much artistic beauty. The one selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co., of New York. The design is less ornate than some of the others. Its marked characteristic is a simple and solid elegance.

The hilt of the sword as originally submitted showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid, but highly traced, gold handle. The blade is "Damascened," being subjected to that process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription: "The Gift of the Nation to Rear Admiral Geo. Dewey, U.S.N., in Memory of the Victory at Manilla Bay, May 1, 1898." The scabbard is of dark blue Damascened metal, with tracery of gold. One of the most marked features of the original design was at the end of the scabbard, where in miniature, a crown, presumably the Spanish crown, was being run through by this Dewey sword. The committee rejected this suggestive feature, and instead of the pierced crown there is substituted two dolphins.

German Day.

Manchester Enterprise: The German citizens of Washtenaw county have come to look upon German day as the great event of the year, and they will go many miles to assist in celebrating it. One of our citizens truthfully remarked, "We Germans stick together." That is what makes any occasion or event they choose to observe, a signal success.

German day has been celebrated in all the principal cities and villages of the county and this is the second time Manchester has undertaken to welcome not only German-Americans, but also all Americans to assemble within her gates and celebrate in a becoming manner the coming to this country of a people who have taken an active part in building up the great American republic.

Manchester arbeiter verein is one of the largest and strongest German benevolent societies in the state, as well as one of the oldest, and its ex-president, Nathaniel Schmid, has been honored with the treasurership of the state band.

Members of this society are among the most enterprising and public spirited of our citizens. The society owns the largest brick block in the village, and the grove where the exercises are held today. None but a successful and progressive society would attempt to get up a celebration of this dimension.

Regardless of the threatening appearance of the sky, at an early hour this morning people from the country began to arrive in town and the the early trains brought large delegations from neighboring towns.

The Chelsea band was on hand to dispense music and soon the streets began to look like a 4th of July day. Flags, banners and colored bunting were waving everywhere.

The Jackson and Ypsilanti trains brought societies and their bands, which were met at the depot by the Chelsea Rifles and Manchester company, and when the hour for the parade arrived the streets were literally packed with people. The procession was formed and after marching through a few streets proceeded to the grove, where the celebration began in earnest.

The procession was nicely organized and very creditable. First in line came a float entitled "Peace." It was a representation of Uncle Sam and Columbia in living figures. Uncle Sam wore the regulation suit of the stars and stripes and Columbia carried the shield. It was an original and nicely executed piece and brought forth patriotic applause.

The Chelsea band of 14 pieces, under the leadership of K. O. Steinbach, followed. They were very generous with their music and being uniformed in bright blue, made a gay appearance and were well received.

They were followed by the Chelsea Rifles, a well drilled and finely appearing company of young men from our neighboring village. They were organized this summer and are equipped with true blue uniforms and carry Springfields and are no doubt a credit to their town.

Then came Manchester's latest military organization, which all in town have heard of but which many had not yet seen; it is Manchester Guards No. 2, captain, L. Whitney Watkins. Our boys have been under drill but a few weeks, yet they execute manouvers very nicely. Their personal appearance also was first class. They were equipped in white trousers, caps and gloves and black coats. Our village may well feel proud of their appearance today.

The Jackson city band was next in line and besides their sweet music, added much to the appearance of the column by coming out in black uniforms decorated with silver.

Then came the standard bearer of the Jackson verein, followed by 20 of his brothers and the well-kown "sieben Schwaben" of that city.

The Milan band, who came to help out Saline and add that society's share of the musical programme to the festivities of the day, came next. Though but 11 pieces in number, they made up in appearance, as they were neatly uniformed in dark red, trimmed with black braid. They were followed by a large number of the Saline verein, carrying their beautiful banner.

Manchester arbeiter unterstuetzungs verein under whose auspices the celebration today takes place, came last in the line of societies. They were out in full force, marched proudly beneath their handsomely decorated banner, and each wore a pleasant smile and had a glad hand of welcome for his visiting brothers.

Then followed numerous wagons gotten up by buisness firms to respresent their buisness.

Arriving at the grove President Waters welcomed the societies and tendered them the freedom of the village. Speeches were made by Judge Newkirk and Theo. Stanger of Ann Arbor, Fred M. Freeman of this village, and others.

Sports of various kinds for prizes, a bowery dance, etc., were on the programme, and in the evening there was a fine display of fireworks.

Farmers' Institute Report.

We are in receipt from the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, of Institute bulletin No. 4, being a report of the Farmers' Institute work in this state during the past season. The book is a volume of about 275 pages, containing a very complete report of the Institute work of the State in all its various phases; a complete report of the state round-up Farmers' Institute, which was held at the Agricultural College last February; and also a large number of local addresses delivered at county Institutes. A very nice engraving of Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, of the Board of Agriculture, adorns the book.

The report indicates that last winter's work was very successful, indeed. There were held 67 county Institutes, meetings of two days or more, and 84 one day Institutes. The total attendance of all Institutes held in the state during the year was 118,602. The number of members of Institute societies was 7,080. The average attendance per session of county Institutes, was 112; of one day Institutes 152. Of the total attendance at all Institutes 31,550 were reached by one day Institutes; the remainder, 87,183 by the county Institutes. The Woman's sections of which there were 58 were attended by 8,795 women. The local expense of all Institute work done in the state last year, as reported to the superintendent was $1,464.66.

Every paid up member of our County Institute Society is entitled to one of these bulletins and they will be distributed through the secretary of that society, H. Stumpenhusen, Rawsonville.

Real Estate Transfers.

Jerome Morse and wife to Arthur C Nichols, Ann Arbor $50.

Arthur Brown and wife to H W Newkirk and wife, Ann Arbor $1.

Abigail M Post to Elvira M Ford, Willis $75.

Edgar P O'Leray to Susan E Palmer, Ann Arbor $475.

Isadore T Scott to B M Thompson et al., Ann Arbor $1.

Francis A Westfall to D B Taylor, Chelsea $1,000.

Leon Hunter to Mary A Hunter, Manchester $1.

Charles C Wells to Mary A Hunter, Manchester $1,500.

Ellen A Pomeroy to Margaret E Ross, Ypsilanti $800.

Oliva B Hall to Mary Wisner, Ann Arbor $150.

All Going to the Circus.

Everybody is talking about Ringling Bros.' famous big circus, which is to exhibit in Ann Arbor Saturday, Aug. 27. Several big excursions will go from this vicinity and the popularity of the show will insure an enormous crowd. People from this locality should make an especial effort to arrive in time to see the new free street carnival which proceeds the exhibition every morning at 10 o'clock. The leading newspapers everywhere declare the street parade to be the most magnificent display ever seen in any city in the world. In this gorgeous display are shown over 100 beautiful dens and cages of wild animals, 400 horses, 25 elephants and nearly a thousand people, and the costumes throughout are of the finest silks, satins, velvet and cloth of gold. The performance that follows is the most magnificent arenic display ever presented by any circus in America.

Michigan Central Excursions.

Labor Day celebrations at Detroit, Lansing, Jackson and Kalamazoo, on September 5. A rate of one fare for the round trip will be given. Good to return September 6.

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

Week end excursion to Detroit, Saturday, August 27. Train will leave Chelsea at 11:30 a. m., fare for round trip $1.10. Tickets good to return up to morning train Monday, August 29.

Camp meeting at Owosso, August 6 to 31. One fare round trip.

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

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

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

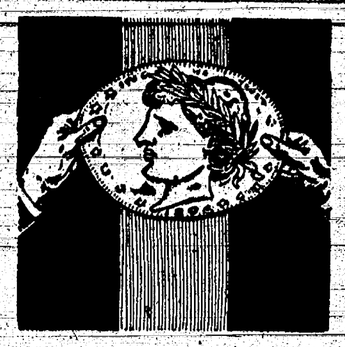
Ringling Bros.' Show at Ann Arbor, August 27. One fare for round trip, plus 50c for admission ticket.

The Michigan Central will run their annual excursion to Petoskey, Charlevoix and Traverse City on Thursday, August 25. Fare for round trip $5.00. Train will leave Chelsea at 8:55 a. m. Children under 12 years one half adult fare. Tickets good to return not later than September 3.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill. makes the statement, that she caught cold which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now she does her own house work, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great Discovery at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Large bottles 50c and $1.00.

B. Parker has a house and lot (good location) to exchange for a small farm of 80 acres.



ELASTIC DOLLARS

If you will bring your dollars

TO THE

BANK DRUG STORE

we will stretch them over more groceries than any house in this vicinity.

WALL PAPER

A Cup of Good Coffee

You can always be sure of one if you trade at the Bank Drug Store.
Try our Mocha and Java at 25c.
Choice blend 16c.
Good coffee 10c.

Fruit Jars

Pint jars 55c per doz.
Quart jars 65c per doz.
Two quart jars 75c per doz.

We carry a complete assortment of Lowney's chocolates and a full line of fresh candies.

We are Selling:

Mason fruit jars pints 55c doz.
" " " quarts 65c doz
" " " 2 quart 75c doz
10 cakes soap for 25c
18 pounds fine granulated sugar $1.00
Parlor matches 1 cent a box.
First-class lantern 38c
4 lbs new prunes 25c
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c
4½ lbs crackers for 25c
Pure cider vinegar 18c gal.
23 lbs brown sugar $1.00
Choice whole rice 6c a lb
6 boxes axle grease for 25c
7 cans sardines for 25c.
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
25 boxes matches for 25c
Pure spices and extracts
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
Try our 25c N. O. molasses
Best pumpkin 7c per can
Fresh gingersnaps 6c a lb
5 boxes 8 oz tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 5c
Choice honey 10 a lb
Choice table syrup 25c per gal
Good sugar syrup 20c gal
8 cakes toilet soap for 10c

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR EGGS,

AT THE BANK DRUG STORE.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, - - - MICHIGAN.

RIVALS FOR TRADE.

WORKING TO INCREASE THEIR FOREIGN MARKETS.

Consuls Write of the Efforts Now Being Put Forth by France and Germany—American Girl Plunges from an Alpine Height.

Hustling for Business.

Two or three consular reports, dealing in large part with the Eastern and South American trade, strengthen the views and assertions heretofore communicated to the State Department at Washington. Consul Covert, writing from Lyons, deals at length with the subject of the French bureau of foreign commerce, recently established. One division of this bureau will devote its attention in large measure to the Orient. This bureau will be in close touch with the French Board of Trade. The French are aiding Russia to develop her resources, and a large part of the report is taken up with the details of this aid, which is a benefit to France, of course. The writer says that the work of the Lyons commission sent to China by the business men is being followed up vigorously. France is trying to keep up with England and Germany in efforts to supply China, a nation which, to quote from a great European authority, "is the most potential market in the world." Consul Monoghan writes from Chemnitz in two reports just given out. One concerning Germany's shipping, and the other concerning her machinery export, throw much light on a great trade rival's operations. Compiling his figures, it is seen that there was an increase in 1896 over 1895 of 13,700 ships and 600,000 tons. Compared with twenty years ago, the figures show twice the number of ships and three times as much tonnage. There was an increase of 83 per cent in the number of laden ships and 152 per cent increase in the number of registered tons of vessels that went out laden with the empire's products and brought in foreign raw materials. Taken as to the number of voyages, the growth is almost 10 per cent for the last period 1896-97, for which figures are accessible. Germany, like France, is entering in the Russian trade and supplying that colossal country with manufactures. Russia is Germany's best buyer of machinery.

Race for the Pennant.

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

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Boston	68	35	Pittsburg	51	50
Cincinnati	67	40	Philadelphia	47	51
Baltimore	60	38	Brooklyn	38	60
Cleveland	50	41	Washington	37	63
New York	48	41	Louisville	38	65
Chicago	50	49	St. Louis	30	74

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

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Kansas City	68	41	St. Paul	50	46
Indianapolis	62	41	Detroit	38	65
Milwaukee	55	46	Joseph	35	66
Columbus	56	43	Minneapolis	35	73

Woman's Deed of Heroism.

Mrs. Alfred S. Ames made a heroine of herself at Duluth, Minn., while shooting the chutes on Minnesota point. She had just started down the chute when she saw the head of a little child poke up between the rollers right ahead of her. Mrs. Ames had hardly a second to think, but rather than take any chances of draining the child she threw herself from the toboggan and fell between the rollers. The child was unhurt, but Mrs. Ames was picked up unconscious. Her collar bone was broken and she was severely injured about the arms and body.

Frightful Fate of a Woman.

The London Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says that numerous Alpine fatalities have occurred recently. They include an American, Miss Morrison, who, while making a dangerous ascent of the Dreisch-Ustenspitze, near Innsbruck, slipped and fell a distance of 1,500 feet. She was instantly killed.

BREVITIES.

William Scott of Brooklyn was restored to consciousness by electricity, after having been in a state of coma for nearly two years.

Emuline C. Reynolds, a young and extremely beautiful woman, was murdered for her money and jewels in a room in the Grand Hotel, New York.

The vatican asserts, despite the reports to the contrary, that the recent illness of the Pope was a merely transitory indisposition, from which he has entirely recovered. His holiness has resumed his customary duties and is daily receiving deputations.

Four men were killed and five others badly injured by the collapse of a cornice on a new building in the course of erection at Philadelphia. The cornice weighed nearly ten tons, and in falling carried the scaffold and men who were working on it to the street.

A fire in which four persons perished occurred at Stanley, Iowa, on the farm of Peter Foy. The victims of the flames are the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Foy, ranging in age from 9 to 18 years. They are three sons, Thomas, Louis and George, and one daughter, Blanche.

The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans will show that at the close of the fiscal year 1898 there were 993,714 pensioners on the roll of the bureau. This was a net increase of 12,000 over the previous year. There were dropped from the rolls during the year on account of deaths 89,661, and for remarriage and other causes 12,960 pensions were discontinued.

Major Fred Brackett of Maryland was appointed by the President as secretary of the United States commission to the Paris exposition.

B. L. Rouse, president of the Rouse & Hills Company, Cleveland, Ohio, filed a petition in the United States District Court to be declared a voluntary bankrupt.

Gen. Tchernieff, the conqueror of Tashkend, died suddenly at St. Petersburg.

The bubonic plague is again epidemic at Bombay, India. There were 103 deaths officially reported in one recent week.

WHEN WILL OUR BOYS RETURN?

Question Discussed by Officials Pending Peace Negotiations.

Washington special:

A subject now agitating the minds of many of the older folks at home and most of the young men who enlisted in the volunteer service for the war with Spain relates to when the volunteers will be mustered out, and whether under the law their term of enlistment necessarily expires with the signing of the treaty of peace. Representative Hull, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who drafted the volunteer act of the last session, is quoted as expressing the opinion that an extra session of Congress will be necessary to frame new laws for the volunteer army that the Government may not be deprived of the valuable assistance of that part of the service at a time when it will be most needed to assist in restoring order in Cuba and Porto Rico and maybe in the Philippines.

At present volunteers are furnishing the garrison at Honolulu, and regulars are not available to relieve them under several months. While it is true that under the terms offered Spain by this Government her sovereignty must be relinquished in Cuba and Porto Rico before peace negotiations will be undertaken, it is not expected that the peace commissioners will be appointed much before Sept. 1.

It can be stated upon excellent authority that the peace conference will be held in Paris, and the United States commissioners cannot reach there much before the middle of September. The administration estimates that ninety days will be required to agree upon the terms of the treaty. No one in Washington well informed, so far as it can be ascertained, believes that the United States commissioners will return with the treaty of peace before the assembling of Congress in regular session next December. Should the peace commission reach an agreement in less time than now allowed by prominent members of the administration, and



BRIGADIER-GENERAL CORBIN,

Adjutant General of the army, who, exhausted by overwork, has been compelled to quit his desk.

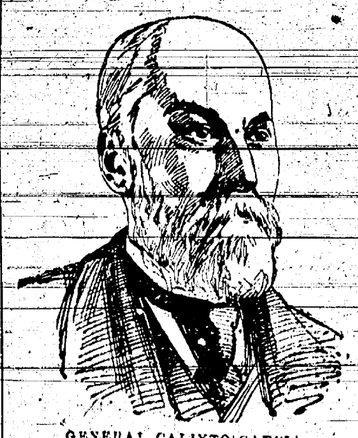
our representatives return to the United States as early as Nov. 1, the President may call the Senate in extra session about Nov. 15 to ratify the treaty, or he may await the regular session. Should an extra session be called it could not, according to any estimate worth considering, finally act upon the treaty before Dec. 1. The treaty would have no force until ratified by the Senate and signed by the President, hence by the speediest action it will not be operative before the assembling of Congress in regular session. Conservative estimates place the declaration of peace about Jan. 1.

Congress is expected to make prompt provision to meet the new conditions soon after assembling, and will among other things provide for an army to control the new territory of the United States. The President does not expect to call Congress in extra session to extend the enlistment of the volunteers who entered the war to serve three years or "until the purpose for which they were called into the service has been accomplished." It is not believed that the volunteers will be mustered out of the service in any numbers within the next six months.

GARCIA REPENTS OF ANGER.

Writes to General Shafter Offering to Furnish Scouts.

Gen. Garcia seems to be repenting of his wrath because Santiago was not turned over to the Cubans, and is indicating a desire to resume co-operation with the American army. Gen. Shafter received a letter from Garcia, dated at Gibara. Garcia says that Gen. Miles on July 10 asked him to furnish fifty Cubans as scouts for the Porto Rican expedition. As he understands Gen. Miles has already sailed, it is perhaps too late to comply with the request, but he is willing to furnish the men, if they are still wanted, and incloses an order for them. It is believed that Garcia, now that he has had



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA.

time to cool off, perceives that he acted with more haste than good judgment in withdrawing his forces, and is seeking a reconciliation.

Chinese Residents Loyal.

Chinese residents of Pittsburg, Pa., evinced their allegiance to the United States by raising an American flag on a pole costing several hundred dollars, and saluting the flag with cannons and with firecrackers which were hung in immense festoons from wires stretched across the street. Lee Yung, a laundry man, made a speech in English. He said the Chinese were thankful for the liberties they enjoyed under the Stars and Stripes, and were ready to fight for the flag as Dewey's Chinese had fought at Manila.

MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN AND PORTO RICAN COMMISSIONS.



STATE SENATOR WALL KILLED.

Murdered at Staunton, Ill., by a Man Named Otto Mattias.

State Senator H. W. Wall was shot and instantly killed near Staunton, Ill., Tuesday evening by Otto Mattias, who escaped after the murder. Senator Wall discovered a horse belonging to August Schadlich in his field and went out to capture it and take it home. The animal was chased into an orchard near the Schadlich house. While Mr. Wall was running after the animal Mrs. Schadlich came out into the field and a quarrel started between the two.

The woman got infuriated and declared she would get a gun and kill Wall. Suiting her action to her word, she entered the house and returned a moment later carrying an old muzzle-loading shotgun. When within a few feet of Mr. Wall she pointed the weapon at him and endeavored to fire, but failed. At that Wall caught hold of the gun with one hand, still holding the horse with the other. Just then Mattias, who boards with the Schadlichs, came out of the house and ordered Wall and his man off his premises. Mrs. Schadlich told them that they could not take the animals off the property. Wall insisted, telling Mattias, who took an aggressive part in the controversy, that he wanted to make a case against the Schadlichs and if he was in the wrong they could have redress through the regular channels of the law. Mrs. Schadlich forked the gun out of Wall's hands at this juncture and stepped back as if to shoot him, but Mattias grabbed it away from her, and, raising it to his shoulder, took deliberate aim and fired. The charge of buckshot struck Wall in the right side of



SENATOR H. W. WALL.

the head, blowing away one side of the skull and killing him instantly. Mrs. Schadlich was arrested.

Senator Wall had served several terms in the State Senate, and was one of the leading Democrats of the State. He is well known among politicians all over Illinois. He was senior member of the banking firm of Wall & Panhorst of Staunton.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF.

Former Supervisor of Bureau County, Ill., Commits Murder and Suicide.

John Searls, a wealthy farmer, murdered his young wife and then killed himself at their home west of Peru, Ill., the other night. Searls' son, Grant, who lives close by, went to his father's home at 7 o'clock the next morning, and finding the doors locked, he forced an entrance. In the bedroom he found his stepmother in a pool of blood on the floor, with her throat cut, and near by his father with a similar wound in his neck. The rooms showed signs of a terrible struggle. A large pocketknife was found clasped in the husband's hand. The murdered woman was Searls' second wife. They were married about a year ago and had never lived happily. Searls was very wealthy and had been a supervisor of Bureau County for a great many years. He was 67 years old and his wife just half that age. She had endeavored ever since their marriage to have her husband make a will leaving her all his property. He refused and frequent quarrels resulted.

FARMER BUYS SILVER MINE.

Gives Up His Money and Signs Notes that He Will Be Forced to Pay.

A sensational silver-brick swindle has been developed, in which the principal victim is Smith H. Knott of Normal, Ill. Knott, who is aged 63, is a retired farmer. It seems certain that he has been plucked to the tune of $25,000 or $30,000, if not more. Knott was visiting in El Paso, Texas, recently, and was associated there with M. Sieberling and his four sons of Peoria County, Illinois. By means of a fraudulent assay he was induced to invest in a goldless silver mine. Knott gave $10,000 cash and notes. The notes are now coming to Normal and Bloomington for collection. Knott is seeking to stop payment, but they have got into innocent third parties' hands. Knott is worth $60,000 to $75,000, owning a 300-acre farm in Champaign County and valuable property at Normal.

HAY IS SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ambassador Accepts the Appointment to Succeed Day.

Ambassador Hay at London has accepted the office of Secretary of State. Col. Hay was born in Salem, Ind., in 1838. His father was a physician and his grandfather was one of the heroes of the revolution. After graduating at Brown College he went, at the age of 21, to Springfield, Ill., where he entered the office of Abraham Lincoln and began to study law. When Lincoln was made President he selected Col. Hay as one of his private secretaries. Hay was with Lincoln as secretary from 1861 to 1865, except for a brief service in the army, where he attained the rank of major and brevet colonel. When Lincoln's death ended his duties as secretary Col. Hay was sent to Madrid, and later to Paris as secretary of legation, and still later was charge d'affaires at Vienna. Returning to America he wrote editorials for the New York Tribune and acted as editor-in-chief during Whitelaw Reid's absence in Europe. It was while he was on the Tribune that Col. Hay wrote his "Pike County Ballads," robust, hearty pictures of Western life that gained an immediate popularity. More pretentious is "Castilian Days," a work of great literary merit. In 1875 Col. Hay removed to Cleveland, where he entered quite actively into political life, and upon the election of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency he became assistant Secretary of State. Since then he has made his home in Washington, his residence at the capital being one of the most elegant in that city.



COLONEL JOHN HAY.

SIX MEN HONORED.

Veterans of Land and Sea to Be Military Commissioners.

Under the terms of the peace protocol Spain is to evacuate Cuba and Porto Rico "immediately," but this is not to be interpreted literally. To arrange the details of the evacuation and the displacement of Spanish troops by American is no simple undertaking. How soon the soldiers under Blanco are to be deported and what, not being prisoners of war, they are entitled to carry away with them are matters reserved for the decision of the joint military commissions. The American commissioners have been named by the President. For Cuba Maj. Gen. Wade, Rear Admiral Sampson and Maj. Gen. Butler are selected, while Maj. Gen. Brooke, Rear Admiral Schley and Brig. Gen. Gordon are to serve in Porto Rico.

All these commissioners are to meet at Washington and receive explicit instructions from the President. While the problem of civil government in the Spanish West Indian possessions to be surrendered is wholly independent and receiving the attention of the President and his advisers, the military commissions will be charged with the provision for the maintenance of law and order during the period occupied by the evacuation. This will obviously complicate their task.

COLLAPSE OF A GRAND STAND.

Twenty-eight Persons Suffer More or Less Serious Injuries.

At the old settlers' reunion at Cissna Park, Ill., the other afternoon the grand stand collapsed, seriously injuring twenty-eight people. The building was a temporary affair, made of inferior material. It was eighty-nine feet long, with ten tiers of seats, and it is said over 2,000 people were crowded into it for the purpose of witnessing the baseball game between the Chicago Unions and the Danville baseball team. The collapse occurred during the third inning. Six women and three men sustained broken limbs and three women had their arms fractured.

Notes of Current Events.

An American cable will be laid to Porto Rico at once.

The corn crop of Nebraska, improved by rains, will yield about $25,000,000.

Mrs. Margaret Patton, buried recently at Kings Ferry, N. Y., was said to be 117 years old.

Joseph Leiter, the Chicago wheat plunger, in the final round-up of his affairs, lost $10,000,000.

At Walla Walla, State of Washington, the thermometer registered 113 degrees in the shade one day recently.

NINE PERSONS DIE IN CYCLONE.

Others Are Missing—Buildings and Crops Destroyed.

A terrific cyclone, accompanied by hail, running from northeast to southwest, struck Sunday night about four miles west of Gary, S. D., a small village on the Watertown branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Everything in the path of the storm was swept away. Nine people died at Gary, and there is little doubt that a search through the stricken country will reveal other, and perhaps, many victims.

The storm skirted one mile northeast of Hutchinson's farm and struck his house, driving it through the barn, and causing a complete wreck. The Northwestern track is torn up for some distance and telegraph poles and snow fences are down. The cyclone was not wide in extent, but its track was thirty to forty miles long.

The buildings of Carl Peterson, M. Kenyon, Mr. Johnson, Mike Hunt, Dr. Bentley, Charles Burstry and many other farmers were completely destroyed. Many farmers lost almost their entire crops and large numbers of cattle and sheep. Hail stones over eight inches in circumference were picked up after the storm was over. One farmer had 200 acres of wheat in shock. It was taken up by the wind and no trace of the crop is now left.

Reports of damage by wind and hail storms have been received from many other points in the Northwest. As the wheat is practically all harvested in South Dakota, in Minnesota, except in the Northern Red River valley, and in North Dakota, except in the northern half of the State, there does not seem to be much chance of extensive injury. In the vicinity of Carrington, N. D., however, there was an extensive area covered by one storm which swept over parts of Stutsman, Wells, Foster and Eddy counties, causing a total loss of about 20,000 acres of wheat.

The erratic character of the storm is evidenced by the report of no serious disturbance along the lines of the Northern Pacific, while on the Soo and Great Northern, which intersect the former system, at various points, much damage was done, both by wind and hail.

The storm of Sunday night seems to have been general throughout Wisconsin, western Michigan, northern Indiana, northern Illinois, Minnesota and the Dakotas. At Racine, Portage, Oshkosh, Milwaukee, South Milwaukee, Whitehall, Albany, Lancaster, Pewaukee and other Wisconsin towns there was a heavy rain, and lightning caused a number of fires which resulted in considerable damage; cellars were flooded, windows broken, and trees broken down. At Aurora and Harvard, Ill., the damage due to the storm was heavy, and in western Michigan the loss to the fruit growers will exceed $10,000.

FATAL STORM IN TENNESSEE.

Thirty or More Said to Have Been Killed in a Cloudburst.

A terrible cloudburst, in which at least twenty lives are known to have been sacrificed, was visited upon the community of Beech Creek, about fifteen miles north of Rogersville, Tenn., which place is eighty miles distant from Knoxville. The torrent of water fell in the vicinity of the home of William Egan, a well-to-do farmer, and his entire family, wife and five children, was drowned and washed away with the flood. Egan, however, escaped. The deluge of water carried with it every other human within its reach. The cloudburst destroyed several thousand dollars' worth of property. Whole crops were washed away.

Very heavy rains caused the sudden overflow of a mountain stream that swept down the cove, carrying away houses and everything that lay in its path. The time of the disaster was Thursday afternoon, but because of the remoteness of the locality, in the mountains of East Tennessee, the news was slow in reaching the outside world. The victims were all of the poorer class of mountain people living in log cabins in a narrow valley. It is believed the number of dead will reach thirty.

ALL RUSH TO NEW GOLD FIELD.

Rich Discoveries Have Been Made on Pike Creek.

News has reached Victoria, B. C., from Skaguay of a rich placer find on Pike creek, which runs into Tagish lake, in northern British Columbia. The discoverers took out from $1,000 to $1,500 in a week, and took their sacks to Skaguay to speak for themselves. Alaskan towns have been deserted, and men are rushing to Tagish. There is a staff of British Columbia officers at Bennett, only sixty miles away, so there will be no difficulty in regard to staking of claims.

News of the rich strike was regarded as a "fake" until some men came along with a sack full of nuggets to show for a week's work. Some of them have as high as $1,200. It is reported to be a second Eldorado, from $10 to $0 pans being the average, and a few going as high as $50. The return of the miners fairly set Skaguay crazy. Every one who can leave is going to Bennett just as fast as possible. Bennett is deserted, everybody having left for the new diggings, which are only sixty miles from there.

CURRENT COMMENT.

"Six weeks at Santiago. By W. S. Schley," would make an alliterative title for a very interesting volume.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A description given of Blanco by one who knows him says that he is an enthusiastic fisherman. That accounts for it!—Boston Herald.

Dewey has made a requisition for 60,000 pounds of soap. Having cleared out the Spanish, he must intend to scour the Philippines.—Salt Lake Herald.

While Cervera might have fared better if his ships had fireproof woodwork, he was certainly hindered by having so many fireproof guns.—Philadelphia Times.

What if the nation is throwing a lot of bouquets at Cervera? It's about the only case where things are coming the old sailor's way.—Philadelphia Times.

When we contemplate Aguinaldo's successful base running we must not lose sight of the fact that George Dewey is doing the coaching.—Washington Post.

During the fight with Cervera's ships the Oregon fired 1,770 shells in about three hours. Now, that's the way to fire a Fourth of July salute.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Prophecy of the War.

Poor Cuba had suffered at the very threshold of this great and free country for more than a century before any active intervention was undertaken by the United States. Outrage after outrage had been piled upon American citizens who resided there or undertook to trade at her ports. The present war ought to have been fought fifty years ago, and it is a long, sad commentary on the too peaceful conservatism of the past that the first man killed in front of Santiago in June, 1898, was the grandson and namesake of the Secretary of State who held back the hand of justice in 1870 when the Virginius affair stirred the American people to indignation. It seems to prove that, whether the war was deferred or not, it must come in spite of the conservatism—in spite of the cost of life and money.

The thought that it would come was present in the minds of many, and in one instance at least seems to have been developed into a basis for action. Many residents of our city have noted in the street cars among the advertising signs which are so prominently displayed a series of cards which refer to naval and military lines, and which have a double interest at the present hour. Although they were placed in the cars over a year ago, before the Spanish war was thought of, their text in many a few points seems to foretell with accuracy some of the relations of the war.

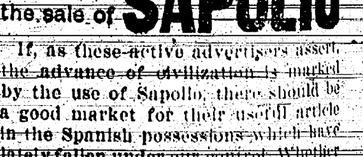


A clean nation has ever been a strong nation.

Fortify with SAPOLIO

Is there not a certain prophetic touch in the suggestion, "A clean nation has ever been a strong nation," with the further humorous advice to "fortify with Sapolio," backed by a picture of Uncle Sam marching up and down behind a rampart formed of cakes of that well-known article? Truly civilization and soap seem to go together and the clean, well-tubbed, nicely housed Anglo-Saxon seems to have in that regard a great advantage over his soap-avoiding enemy from the peninsula of Spain.

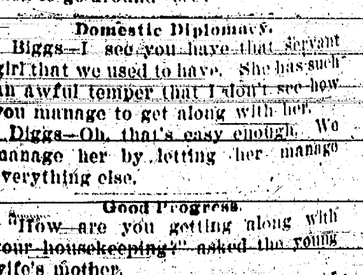
We realize the dread realities of war when these cards suggest to us that the proper ammunition with which to resist



THE PROPER AMMUNITION with which to resist dirt is

SAPOLIO

dirt is Sapolio. The campaign in Cuba has resulted in a loss of life on the battle-field of about one hundred and fifty, while every evidence points to the probability that double that number of deaths will result from the yellow fever scourge, which largely originates from the Spanish lack of sanitation. No less a statesman than James G. Blaine stated publicly that one hundred millions would be a cheap price to pay for Cuba if by proper sanitary measures we could prevent the annual scare of yellow fever along our coast.



The advance of civilization is marked by the sale of SAPOLIO

If, as these active advertisers assert, the advance of civilization is marked by the use of Sapolio, there should be a good market for their useful article in the Spanish possessions which have lately fallen under our control. Whether they were prophesying or not, their announcements are brisk and timely, and the advice they give is like the American arms—irresistible.

A Woman's Explanation.

He—According to the scriptures there will be no marrying or giving in marriage in heaven.

She—Oh, that's easily explained.

He—How so?

She—There will not be half enough men to go around, see?

Domestic Diplomacy.

Biggs—I see you have that servant girl that we used to have. She has such an awful temper that I don't see how you manage to get along with her.

Diggs—Oh, that's easy enough. We manage her by letting her manage everything else.

Good Progress.

"How are you getting along with your housekeeping?" asked the young wife's mother.

"Oh, splendidly," she answered, "I have almost gotten so I can do things to suit the hired girl."—Washington Star.

War Prices.

He—I would give the world for you.

She—Is that all? Why, you offered that much before the war raised prices."—Indianapolis Journal.

"God Save the Queen" is sung in twenty languages.

A Dangerous Secret.

By FLORENCE MARYATT.

CHAPTER VII—(Continued.)

"Am I Mrs. James Moray, or am I not?" says Della as she confronts her brother-in-law boldly.

"Really! this is an excessively awkward predicament," he stammers in reply.

"I will not leave the house," she says, defiantly, "until you answer my question, and give me back my boy. Am I your brother's wife, or am I not?"

"Well—of course—at least James assures me," he commences, still utterly at a loss to know how to get out of the dilemma.

"Why, Mr. Moray?" exclaims his better half, "do you mean to tell me there's hany doubt upon the matter, when you've hassured me, times hout of number, that your brother his a widower and the boy a horphan?"

"Then he lied to you," says Della. "He knew his brother had a wife. He has spent evening after evening at our rooms, going out with my unfortunate husband, and encouraging him in drinking and other vices."

"Well, if you must have it," says Moray, "this woman is my brother's wife; but knowing the objection you would naturally feel toward her profession, I thought it best not to let you hear the truth, especially as I have decided to adopt the little boy."

"Hadopt the little boy!" exclaims Mrs. Moray. "I'll allow you to do no such thing. What! you expect me to hact the part of mother to a hactress' himp? Never! The very hidea makes my blood curdle."

"A mother to my boy!" cries Della, in her turn. "I would like to see you or any other woman dare to try it. I am his mother! Where is my child?" she continues fiercely, as she turns upon William Moray—"where is my Willy? Give him back to me or I'll go straight to the next magistrate and tell him the whole story from beginning to end."

But at the sound of his mother's voice uttering his name, and raised as though to summon him, little Willy has got down from his chair at the luncheon table, and now, appearing at the drawing room door, flies with a cry of pleasure into Della's arms.

"My child!" she exclaims, "my own, own child! Let those take heed who would try to tear you from me again."

"But, under the circumstances, I shall not be justified in permitting you to remove my nephew from my care," interposes William Moray nervously. "His father placed him with me, and unless the law interferes, you have no right to take him away. In fact, I will not let him go."

"If you don't, I'll turn him hout hon the doorstep," says his wife.

"If you don't, I claim my right to remain by his side till the affair is settled," says his sister-in-law.

William Moray is like a man between two fires. He really is to be pitied the most of the three. He does not know which of these women to conciliate first, nor on what tack to steer so as to make his peace with either.

"I took the child from your lodgings with the best intentions," he says to Della. "You cannot bear the whole burden of his support in case of anything happening to my brother, and it was my intention to help you by adopting Willy as my son."

"You shall never have him," she cries, indignantly.

"Mr. James Moray his coming hup the havenue," just here announces Jeames Plush, hastily.

It is evident that Mr. James Moray is no welcome visitor at the Firs, since the servants have been ordered to give warning of his approach. But his presence at this particular moment is a real relief to his brother, who gives a ready order for his admittance. At the intelligence of her husband's presence, Della turns very pale, and clasps the boy tighter to her bosom. But she does not quail, nevertheless.

"That low creature here hagain?" ejaculates Mrs. Moray, "with his drunken habits and his hunpleasant, cunning countenance. Well, there's a nice pair of you, and that's my hopinion, and hif I'd known hit would come to this, I never would have demeaned myself by hentering such a family—no, never!"

"Whatever you may think, be good enough to keep it to yourself for the present," replies her husband. "My brother's coming is most opportune. It relieves my mind of a great responsibility. He can now do what he thinks best with his own child."

"He shall never take him from me again," says Della, as she holds the boy close close against her throbbing heart, and nerves herself for the coming interview.

CHAPTER VIII.

James Moray enters the drawing room at the Firs with anything but an assured countenance. He is perfectly sober, but not at all certain of the reception he will get at his sister-in-law's hands. For the fact is, he has only entered the house twice before this—once when his brother introduced Willy to the notice of his wife, and again when the child was hastily conveyed from the lodgings at Holloway to Brixton, and some false excuse was made for taking him there at that time of night.

He has thought to make Willy's presence at the Firs an excuse for inquiring after the child, in hopes his brother may ask him to stop and take his Sunday dinner with them. Little does he think whom he will encounter in Mrs. William Moray's drawing room. As he enters at the door, he makes his way at once up to her. He holds out his hand to her almost deprecatingly. She rejects it coarsely.

"Don't hoffer your hand to me, hif you please, Mr. James, for I have found hout hall your deception for myself."

"What does it mean?" he asks, turning to his brother, and in turning he sees his wife and child. Then there is no need of explanation. "So you are at the bottom of this, are you?" he says, angrily. "I might have guessed as much. What do you mean by coming up here without my leave? How dare you intrude upon my relations in this way?"

"I came here for my boy," she answers, boldly, "and if you had placed him in Buckingham Palace, I would have forced myself into the very presence of royalty in order to get him back again."

"I am whipped if you shall keep him, though!" exclaims her husband, as he makes a feint of wresting the child from her grasp. "The boy is mine, and I shall do exactly as I choose with him. The law is on my side."

"You'll not leave him here, Mr. James, not for hanother hour, for I refuse to keep him," interposes Mrs. William Moray. "Hit was never represented to me, when I consented to hallow the child to remain hunder my roof, that he was the hoffspring hof a hactress."

The start of surprise and disappointment with which James Moray receives this announcement is not lost upon sharp-sighted Della. She reads its motive at a glance, and takes advantage of it. If Willy is discarded by his aunt, the burden not only of the child's support, but his own, must fall upon her husband. She remembers Mrs. Hephzibah's last words, and throws down her next card boldly.

"Take your son, then," she says, in a loud voice, but with trembling lips, as she pushes Willy toward his father. "If you are to have the sole disposal of him, so must you take the sole responsibility. I will go out into the world alone and support myself."

But this unexpected move upon the mother's part startles William Moray. He advised the recapture of the boy solely to compel Della to follow him. If she is driven too far, and deliberately deserts her child, the support of both brother and nephew will come upon himself. And he is not prepared to undertake it. Therefore he quickly interposes to check the angry rejoinder that he sees upon James' lips.

"Stop, James! pray stop! You are going too far! What has your wife done that you should threaten her with the loss of her child? This matter only requires a little settlement. Cannot we talk it over together and come to some amicable arrangement?"

"Oh, all right," says James Moray, mystified by the other's change of tactics, "but I thought you said—"

"Never mind what I said. We were both put out at the time by finding Mrs. Moray had deserted you. But now that she has come back, we must try to patch up this little disagreement. What is it, Mrs. Moray, that you require my brother to do for you?"

"Simply this: To treat me decently. To let me lie down and get up in peace, and retain possession of my own child. I want no love from him. I have ceased to expect it for years past, but if he will only promise to refrain from striking me and Willy, and to leave us together, I will work for him, as I have done, until I can work no more."

"Well, I think that is a perfectly fair proposal, and one to which my brother should be pleased to assent. What do you say, James? Have you any further remark to make upon the subject?"

"Does she mean to come home with me and do her duty?" demands James in a sullen voice.

"I have already said I will. But I don't consider it my duty to submit to be treated like a dog rather than a woman. I can support myself, and you can't. I am willing to support you on certain conditions; but the next time you force me to leave you, I shall go, not to Holloway, but straight into a police court, and see if I cannot get satisfaction from the law."

"Let it be peace, James," whispers his brother, "it is the best policy at all events for the present."

"We will have peace, then," says James Moray, as he holds out his hand to Della.

Their hands meet, but there is no life in the clasp that unites them.

The James Morays return to their comfortable home almost in silence. Della sits in one corner of the third-class railway carriage, with Willy held tightly in her arms, and her eyes fixed apparently on space. But as her husband glances furtively at her, every now and then, he perceives by the stern expression of her mouth and the gravity of her countenance that she is perfectly determined and fearless.

There is nothing to eat in the house, and neither James nor she has dined. She orders something to be prepared for them as soon as possible; and Willy is delighted to be allowed to walk round with Mrs. Timson to the butcher's and

...dreadful condition. ...most yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, ...appetite—gradually growing weaker ...by day. Three physicians had given ...up. Fortunately, a friend advised ...ing Electric Bitters; and to my great ...and surprise, the first bottle made a ...improvement. I continued their ...for three weeks, and am now a well ...m. I know they saved my life, and ...the grave of another victim." No ...should fail to try them. Only 50c ...bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug ...re.

...stronger with each proof of her power. He is in the position of a madman bound with fetters, from which there is no possibility of freeing himself, lashing out in impotent fury, and foaming with rage because he cannot reach the passers by. He would like to murder Della. Those cunning, pale blue eyes of his have a dangerous light in them as he watches her every action. But she takes no notice of his mood, believing that it is but the natural consequence of the unpleasant scenes they have gone through, and that it will cure itself with time and reflection. She is perfectly fearless of him.

With the evening comes his brother William. Della has retired to bed; in the first place, because she is very weary; in the second, because she has no wish to encounter her brother-in-law.

The conversation which ensues between the brothers relates solely to the little boy, whom William, notwithstanding the opposition he is likely to encounter from his wife, has taken a great fancy to adopt. He wants to persuade James to make a will, appointing him sole guardian of the child, subject to no control whatever of the mother, in the event of which he promises to make little Willy his heir, and bring him up to the profitable business of a wool merchant.

"And so I will bymn—bymeby—" asseverates Jemmy, who is beginning to be slightly incoherent under the influence of the brandy.

"Better do it at once," urges his brother. "I have drawn up a paper that will answer all the purpose, if you will just write your name at the bottom—here. Stop, though! we must have a witness. Will your landlady officiate, do you think?"

"Dunno," says James.

"Well, we can but try," replies William, ringing the bell.

When the landlady answers it, he meets her on the threshold.

"Mrs. Timson, will you oblige us by witnessing my brother's signature? (I have been inducing him to make a proper provision for Mrs. Moray in case of his death," he adds in a lower tone, "and really his health appears to be breaking up so fast, that I think the sooner it is all settled the better.")

"With pleasure, sir," replies Mrs. Timson.

James Moray just manages to sign his name legibly, and when his brother's and Mrs. Timson's autographs have been added to it, the ceremony is complete. Then the landlady retires, and James Moray applies himself afresh to the brandy bottle.

"I don't think you had better drink any more to-night, Jem," says William, as he buttons up the paper that has just been signed in his breast pocket. "Why not go to bed and sleep? You'll be another man to-morrow morning. I'm afraid I can't stay any longer."

"It won't be long before you'll have played out your little game, and I shall be able to claim the boy as my own," he thinks, as he makes his way down stairs with the paper securely fastened in his breast. Strange to say, the thought gives him the greatest pleasure. He does not love the child, but he covets him.

James, meanwhile, with the brandy bottle still close at his elbow, sits and ruminates over the events of the past day. He is not quite certain as to what he has committed himself by placing his signature to that paper, but he remembers it was something to "vex" his wife, and that idea alone is sufficient to give him pleasure. He would like to do a great deal more than "vex" her.

If she were only gone now—out of the way—unable to trouble him any more!

The wicked thought presses on the burning brain, more than ordinarily confused by the approach of illness, until it gains the ascendency, and that which appeared an impossibility ten minutes before, seems the easiest thing in creation now. If he only had a knife—a sharp, good knife that he could trust—she is sleeping soundly, and it would be over before she could awake.

The man rises and gropes his way in drunken blindness to the cupboard, whence he draws an ordinary knife and regards it stupidly. It is dreadful after that to see him kneel down by the fireplace and sharpen the blade upon the hearthstone, drawing it deliberately backward and forward, while a malicious smile plays about his countenance.

Then he tries the instrument upon his own finger, and drawing blood with the action, laughs softly to himself, and having opened the door stealthily, makes his way into the next room.

Della is sleeping soundly. She does not hear her husband's step. Nothing disturbs her rest, until she feels the pressure of a hand upon her body outside the bedclothes, as it is feeling its way up to her throat.

She stirs—the hand is still; she asks, "Is anyone there?"

The only answer she receives is the falling of a heavy body against her in the dark, while a hand grasps her arm and something sharp and cold is drawn across her unprotected shoulder. In an instant the truth flashes upon her mind—that her husband is attempting her life.

With a scream for help that rouses half the household, she wrestles with the arms that attempt, ineffectually, to hold her down; then leaping from the bed, makes for the door, and throws it open, letting the full light from the gas upon the landing stream into the room.

There he stands—a detected criminal—shivering like a wretch upon the brink of the gallows, with the knife still in his hand. Mrs. Timson, clad in a mysterious brown garment which she always dons in cases of emergency, has come up the stairs to inquire what the disturbance is about.

Della is about to denounce him when both women start back with horror and surprise. He stands where Della saw him last, but now the knife has fallen from his grasp, and he is shaking violently from head to foot. His countenance, usually so pale, has assumed a dark purple tinge, and works violently, his eyes protrude, and the foam is bubbling round his lips.

"James! James! speak, for mercy's sake!" exclaims his wife. "I forgive everything—I will be silent as the grave—I—"

But before she can conclude her sentence the wretched man, after one or two ineffectual efforts to retain his position, falls forward with a gurgle and a groan upon the floor, and is writhing in a fit at her feet. Della is beside him in a moment, loosening his cravat and necktie. In a few minutes the convulsion abates—only, it would seem, to allow the body to gain strength to meet the much worse attack that immediately succeeds it, and after which James Moray, with his shirt front covered with blood and foam, lies quiet and struggles no more.

"He is dead!" says Della, in a low voice; and she is right.

When the doctor, who has been summoned by some of the lodgers to his side, arrives upon the spot, he confirms her verdict. The drunkard has been overtaken by the fate he was attempting to compass for another.

(To be continued.)

No one must touch the King of Korea unbidden, and any one who does so accidentally is compelled afterward to wear a red cord around his neck.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Gang of Counterfeiters Broken Up—Two Killed by an Engine—Murder of a Young Girl—Michigan's Iron Output Is Large.

Bogus Bill Makers Taken.

By the arrest of several alleged counterfeiters in Detroit, treasury secret service officials believe that a dangerous gang has been broken up. The men under arrest are Charles, Edward and David Johnson, brothers, who lived at 705 Twenty-sixth street, where much important paraphernalia and many spurious bills were found. Chief Wilkie identifies the men with the issues of the Hancock and Windom $2 counterfeits, which have been circulated freely in the West and also in the East during the last eight years. The men treated these notes with glycerine before they were put out, which gave them the appearance of having been in use for some time and made their detection almost an impossibility. Charles Johnson, said to be at the head of the gang, is 63 years of age and is alleged to have spent considerable time in prison for counterfeiting.

Leads in Output of Iron.

The United States geological survey has completed the Government's annual report of the production of iron ore in the United States, which shows that the State of Michigan continues to head the list as a producer, with a total output of 6,078,462 long tons of ore for 1897, as against 5,706,736 long tons in 1896, an increase of 380,727 long tons, or 6.67 per cent. This product is classed as red hematite, with the exception of 45,866 tons of magnetite. The ratio of the production of Michigan to the whole country for the past three years is shown by the following figures: 1895, United States, 15,957,614; Michigan, 5,812,445; 1896, United States, 16,005,449; Michigan, 5,706,736; 1897, United States, 17,518,046; Michigan, 6,087,463.

Soo's Big Water Power.

The Sault Ste. Marie Council has granted a franchise to the water power canal company and it is said that active work on the big project will begin within thirty days. The plans contemplate the development of 40,000-horse power, half of which has already been leased to the Union Carbide Co., which will operate the largest manufactory of carbide from which acetyline gas, the new illuminant, is made, in the world. Proposals for the building of the canal have already been received from the biggest contracting firms of the country, and it is announced that contracts for the work, the initial construction of which will cost $2,000,000, will be let within a few days.

Two Lives Crushed Out.

Another fatal accident occurred in the Michigan Central Railroad yards at Ann Arbor, David S. Greenman and "Dominic" Finnegan being the victims. Greenman was deputized to light the lamps in the railroad yard and started to perform the work about 4 o'clock. He was accompanied by Finnegan. After performing the work the two strolled leisurely back toward the freight office. They were near the trestle of the Ann Arbor Railroad over which a heavy train was passing, when they were struck by an east-bound Michigan Central passenger train. Greenman was killed instantly, but Finnegan lived for three hours.

Body Found in an Orchard.

The body of Mary Mahil, a domestic, was found in an orchard at Dearborn. The girl's throat was cut, the bloody razor with which the deed was done lying but a few feet away. For a distance of several yards the tall grass showed evidence of a terrible struggle. The motive for the terrible deed cannot be imagined. Officers discovered the tracks of a man leading to the railroad track from the scene of the crime, and found blood on a barb wire fence, where he had crossed the track.

Convict Shirt Factory.

The Wallerstein shirt factory at the Ionia State house of correction, which was the cause of much talk last winter, is employing 125 convicts. As soon as men can be released from present contracts the number in the shirt factory will be increased to 300 and the output will be proportionately larger. The inmate population is way below the average, there being only 465 at present, against 588 last year, and an average of 525.

Fifty Chicagoans in a Runaway.

A large party of young people from Chicago out for a hayrack ride were injured at South Haven, as the result of a runaway. The wagon was drawn by four horses, which were frightened by the blowing of horns among the merry-makers as the party was leaving the Avery Beach Hotel. Fully fifty persons were on the wagon, and they were all thrown to the ground.

State News in Brief.

A Battle Creek boy has collected bounty on 1,100 sparrow heads.

Lapeer has rejected the uniform text book and Forsythe text book propositions.

The steep grade of the F. & P. M. Railroad at Northville has been done away with.

Fifteen school districts in Washtenaw County have voted against free text books.

The war of the insurance men at Port Huron is at an end, and rates have been restored.

The Belleville flouring mills have changed hands and will be put in operation again at once.

At Grand Haven, Philip Schippers, a 14-year-old boy, was kicked in the head by a horse and may die.

While wrestling with a companion at Grand Haven a boy named Van Toever- [illegible] was thrown on his head and received serious injuries.

At Battle Creek, Mrs. J. B. Mead, mother of the county drain commissioner, was stung on the back of the hand by a hornet. In ten minutes she was unconscious, and a little later dead.

Work has been commenced upon the foundation for the Blair memorial statue which is to be erected in the walk leading to the State Capitol at Lansing. The statue will be unveiled in October.

William Lanaburger, aged 22 years, of Pioneer, Ohio, was seriously injured while distributing rails on the Wabash Railroad, eight miles west of Belleville. He was struck by a rail which fell from a car.

Lansing has rejected the free text book proposition.

Ovid will continue its all-night electric light service.

Albert Norton of Standish has raised a cucumber three feet long.

The D., G. R. & W. freight house at Plymouth burned. Loss, $2,000.

Muskegon has decided not to hold a street fair and carnival in the fall.

Bears are reported to be numerous in the berry patches in the north woods.

J. Thomas of Detroit was robbed of $150 as he was boarding a train at Corunna.

Mrs. Thomas Lapham of Owosso was seriously burned by the explosion of a lamp.

Fire destroyed the house of Mrs. Ben Caslor at St. Clair. Loss, $1,000; no insurance.

There is an insurance war on at Port Huron and present rates will be cut 50 per cent.

Geo. Quick and Floyd Small, Holly bicyclists, had a collision. Quick's skull was fractured.

James Harris, a hobo, fell off a G. R. & I. Railroad train near Kalamazoo and was badly injured.

Col. John Atkinson, a prominent Irish-American of Detroit, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart.

George Stanley, a harnessmaker at Lapeer, was flim-flammed out of $10 by a seedy-looking customer.

The barn on the farm of E. D. Carpenter, located near Sparta, burned. Loss, $1,200; insurance, $500.

Clarence Tinker, receiver of the defunct Fenton State Bank, will pay a 15 per cent dividend in a few days.

Ralph Swift of Onondaga was stabbed a dozen times and fatally wounded by Peter Griffith, a neighbor.

Prof. Clay Tallman, superintendent of Saranac schools, has resigned and the school board is looking for a successor.

The board of trustees of the Eastern Michigan asylum will ask the next Legislature for an addition to the present building.

Charles Willis of Alpena acted as peacemaker in a street fight at Cleveland, Ohio, and was stabbed five times. He may not recover.

The engine house of the Clifford mine, at Iron Mountain, burned. Loss, $2,500. One hundred and fifty men are temporarily idle.

A bicycle was stolen from J. J. Ravick at Oxford. The wheel was recovered at a farm house near Metamora, but the thief escaped.

The Lucy mine at Negaunee will be worked next winter. The mine has been closed for four years, and Negaunee people are delighted.

W. E. Allen of Bad Axe, while exercising his pacing horse, was thrown from the sulky and had one of his legs so badly injured he may lose it.

The Huron river has become low and a bad smell arises from its waters along the banks. Large numbers of dead fish are found along the shores.

Of the twenty-seven school districts in Ionia County, twenty-three rejected both the proposition for free text books and the uniform text book law.

The kick of the independent telephone companies against the 3 per cent rate of taxation assessed against them last year, may result in a reduction this year.

The mineral products of reporting copper mines for July were as follows: Atlantic, 267 tons; Franklin, 146 tons, 785 pounds; Wolverine, 218 tons, 300 pounds.

Peleg Whited, an old and respected gentleman residing at Owosso, fell from the roof of a barn in Henderson and received such serious internal injuries that he will die.

Teddy Sullivan distinguished himself at Port Huron by rescuing Frank Glambowski, a 7-year-old boy, from drowning. He had to dive twice before he found the boy.

Green & Bramans' sawmill on Stone Island was destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $25,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Taxpayers are rejoicing because there will be an appreciable decrease in the rate this year. Bay City's assessed valuation is $10,341,334, $200,000 lower than last year.

Prof. Fred Hathaway of the Flint public schools has been elected superintendent of the Grand Rapids schools at a salary of $3,000. He was the choice from among sixty applicants.

Friends of Capt. Wm. Simmons of Bay City, who started for the Klondike some months ago, are apprehensive for the captain's safety, nothing having been heard from him for some time.

A west-bound freight on the Michigan Central broke in two just beyond the Lake Shore crossing at Albion, and four cars were piled up. The main track was cleared about three hours later.

The total expenses of the insurance commissioner's office for 1897 was $13,128.25, as against $10,285.63 for 1896. The postage account for 1897 was exactly double that of 1896, when it amounted to $250.

While driving across the bridge over Platte river, near Traverse City, the wagon of Joseph Mulzen broke through, the whole family, nine in all, being pinned down by the vehicle. A 3-year-old child was drowned.

The population of Ionia County received a substantial boom last year. County Clerk Green has just made his annual report to the Secretary of State, and it shows that in 1897 there were 438 births in the county and but 236 deaths, a net gain of 202.

The Odd Fellows of southern Michigan held their annual picnic at Bawbeese Lake, near Hillsdale. Addresses were made by Col. Sellers, deputy grand master, of Detroit; Hon. Alfred Milnes, past grand patriarch, of Coldwater, and others. Fred A. Rogers of Reading was elected president of the association for the next year.

Walter E. Swanger, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan, who was wounded four times before Santiago, has arrived home at Ionia on a furlough. He says he has not had enough yet, and is eager to get back to his regiment.

Chris Wolgamood, a member of Company K, Thirty-third Michigan volunteers, has arrived home at White Pigeon. He had a portion of his knee cap torn away by a Spanish shell before Santiago July 2. He is on a sixty days' furlough. He brought samples of the Mauser shell and bullets, and of the smokeless powder.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for August 28.

Golden Text.—"The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them."—Ps. 34: 7.

"Elisha at Dothan" is the subject of this lesson, which is found in 2 Kings 6: 8-18. After a brief interval of peace the warfare between Syria and Israel broke out afresh. The time is somewhat past the middle of the ninth century before Christ—perhaps about 845. The incident of the war here narrated has troubled some people because of Elisha's strategem or deception which resulted in the capture of the troops sent against him. That part of the story is not included in the verses selected for the lesson, but can hardly be omitted; otherwise the blindness of the soldiers (verse 18) will be supposed to be permanent and a wrong impression of the matter will be received.

Explanatory.

The king of Syria's "board of strategy" had an unusually hard problem; for their secret plans, like the "executive sessions" of the United States Senate, were common property before the time came to carry them out. It cannot truthfully be said that the plans of evil men are usually transparent to good men; quite the reverse, unfortunately, is true. Many nefarious schemes have been successfully carried out because of the culpable and inexplicable lack of vigilance and foresight on the part of upright men. It is not the duty of every Christian to be wise in the ways of the wicked that he may thwart the wicked; that is too risky a business for the most of us. But it is easy to err on the other side.

We have no means of knowing in what precise manner the plans of the Syrian king were made known to Elisha, whether in visions, or dreams, or in some cases by unusually shrewd reasoning. At any rate, though the Syrians might call it magic or merely coincidence, the fact remained the same; and so do other remarkable, that is "miraculous" facts of which we have record. We are not called upon to explain them all to our own satisfaction. It is our business to note them and act on them.

Dothan, where Elisha was staying (his home seems to have been at or near Samaria), was a town about twelve miles north of Samaria, on the southern edge of the plain of Megiddo.

Thinking that the prophet was the cause of all the mischief, the Syrians concluded that if he were captured, they need not trouble themselves to attack Samaria at this time.

This servant of Elisha, the successor of Gehazi, seems to have been overwhelmed by the show of military power, and no wonder. From his point of view all was lost. He had not attained to spiritual vision.

Elisha had learned long ago how to look beyond the clouds to the sun shining for ever above. When his master Elijah was taken away, the glorious sight was not hid from Elisha's eyes. He beheld the prophet as he departed, and thereby became the possessor of a "double portion" of Elijah's spirit. Ever after that, we may believe, he had known when in danger the security that comes from such spiritual vision. No situation could be desperate for him to feel that God was near, and even death could be no overwhelming evil.

No candid person can deny that there is a certain shock in passing from verse 17 to verse 18. After the exalted vision of the hosts of the Lord, which is on the plane of spiritual experience that rises superior to all military expedients or defenses, there comes the account of the strategem by which the prophet saved himself and the city, and caused the soldiers to be captured. Certainly it was legitimate warfare, according to the standards of the time, or even of our own time. It was not a cruel act, for as the sequel proves, Elisha bore no malice against the Syrians, and protected them from the violence of Jehoram, sending them back home again as the United States sends Toral's army back to Spain. What then is the difficulty? It is that Elisha, while using words of so ambiguous a character that by a mental reservation on his part they can be called true, intentionally and (it would seem) with the divine sanction deceived these men. When they had been smitten with blindness, Elisha said, "This is not the way, neither is this the city; follow me, and I will bring you to the man whom ye seek." It is true that these words may be interpreted, by straining them and supplying a good deal, "This is not the way to get what you are really after; for your master is fighting the king of Israel; and since you have come so far, I will take you to the man who is your real enemy—Jehoram." We have seen some labored attempts to show that Elisha was not guilty of prevarication in his words. These attempts impress us as casuistical to the last degree; of the same sort that we find used by the Jesuits in defending their "mental reservation" theory. The essence of a falsehood does not consist in the words uttered, but in the meaning which the speaker intends to convey. Of course if he unintentionally gives a wrong impression, he has done no wrong. And further, one may intentionally give a wrong impression and yet, in the opinion of many Christian people, be justified under certain circumstances. There is much to be said for the principle "An untruth can never be right;" but the other side is by no means without arguments. In war—in such necessary work as that of scouts; in the care of the dangerously sick and the insane, and perhaps in a few other cases, in the opinion of some moralists, intentional deception may be justified.

Next Lesson—"The Death of Elisha."—2 Kings 13: 14-25.

Becoming a New Man.

Content not thyself with a bare forbearance of sin, so long as thy heart is not changed, nor thy will changed, nor thy affections changed; but strive to become a new man, to be transformed by the renewing of thy mind, to hate sin, to love God, to wrestle against thy secret corruptions, to take delight in holy duties, to subdue thine understanding, and will, and affections to the obedience of faith and godliness.—Bish- [illegible]

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

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

Suburban Rumors

FRANCISCO.

Otto Wuerful of Jackson is visiting his brother, Rev. Paul Wuerful of this place.

A concert was given in the English M. E. church on Tuesday evening. A good program was reported.

John Daily while riding carelessly on a wagon Monday morning was suddenly thrown off. He fell so that the wagon wheel ran over him causing some very disagreeable bruises.

SYLVAN.

R. J. West spent Saturday at Jackson.

Mrs. John Knoll is on the sick list this week.

A. Corwin of Chelsea spent Tuesday at J. Knoll's.

Miss Pearl Ludlow of Lyndon spent Friday at this place.

Miss Bessie Young of Jackson spent Sunday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knoll spent Sunday at Mat Jenson's.

Born, Friday, August 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Broesamle a son.

Miss Kate Montague spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. McNally.

WATERLOO.

L. L. Gorton spent several days of this week at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Collins are visiting relatives in Albion.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Beeman and daughter have gone to Petoskey.

Miss Corrine Seeger was the guest of Miss Inez Leek Tuesday.

John Collins is spending a few weeks with his grandparents at Ren.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Blake spent Saturday at Cavanaugh Lake.

Clyde Beeman was badly poisoned on the face with poison sumac.

Miss Delia Archenbronn spent the past week with friends near Leslie.

Miss Charlotte Willitt of Detroit is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Howlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Snyder of Monterey, Ind., visited relatives here last week.

Jacob Rommel has purchased land just north of the mill and will erect a barn thereon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Runciman attended a farmers' picnic at Pleasant Lake Thursday.

Mrs. Dean and daughter of Lansing were the guests of Mrs. Celia Dean Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Schoff and children of Detroit are spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rommel.

LIMA.

Ed. Beach spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Mattie Hammond spent Sunday at home.

Bertha and Oscar Snyder visited their parents Sunday.

Jacob Barris is attending the fair at Toledo this week.

Miss Lizzie Strieter called at J. Strieter's, Sunday.

Dorsey Hoppe of Sylvan called on friends here Sunday.

R. H. Newton of Chelsea spent last week at E. B. Freer's.

Creamery wagons are quite prevalent throughout the country.

Miss Estella and Arl. Guerin were Chelsea visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Stabler and daughter, Emma, are visiting at M. Paul's.

George, Otto and Henry Schanz were Scio visitors last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright are spending some time in Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fletcher visited friends in Dexter Sunday.

Miss Jessie Merrill of Ann Arbor visited at George Perry's last week.

Mrs. Irving Hammond is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. Rockwell of Sylvan.

The attendance from here to the picnic at Cavanaugh Lake Wednesday was rather limited, owing to the rain.

Mrs. Frank Ward is entertaining her niece, Miss Fannie Ward of Webster.

John Heller and family attended a missionary meeting at Dexter last Sunday.

Lewis Schanz is busy now trying to manage a frisky goat, with odds in favor of the goat.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Freer and Miss Verna Hawley were Ann Arbor visitors last Thursday.

Several of our townsmen were present at the German-American Day celebration in Manchester.

Mrs. Walter Dancer and Mrs. C. Stedman of Ann Arbor visited friends and relatives here the past week.

We hear that N. E. Freer has returned home from Chickamauga where he has been in camp as a member of the 31st Michigan Volunteers.

Once more the smiling face of the political candidate greets us at every turn, and reminds us that another election is about to dawn upon us.

Don't forget the ice cream social given by the M. E. church on Irving Storms' lawn, Friday afternoon and evening, August 26. The proceeds will go to pay the pastor. Every one invited.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Parson Arney, the horsey preacher, has located at Ypsilanti.

Dexter's new creamery is ready to commence turning out fine, gilt edge butter.

The Manchester Enterprise is advocating water works for that village. The people will never regret putting them in.

Dexter streets are to be lighted by electricity. The village has entered into a contract with the Electric Light company there to use twelve arc lights at a price of $1.50 a light per month.

Our neighbor, Grass Lake, has struck it rich. Stowe, Fuller & Co. of Cleveland, have purchased a very large tract of land at that place, including about all of the lake, and will erect an extensive cement manufacturing plant, the bed of the lake being rich in cement bearing earth.

The Michigan Central has reconsidered its action in closing the station at Scio village and has put back the trains that formerly stopped there, besides will probably add two more. A platform for shipping fruit and freight will also be built for the accommodation of shippers.

Scott Haywood, brother of O. W. Haywood of this city, writes from the Klondike that he would start for home, Aug. 15 with $15,000 of money he made in the gold regions. Of late he has been playing cornet in a theatre at a salary of $17.50 per day. Pretty good wages.—Washtenaw Times.

A new style of envelope is now being used by the boys at Chickamauga. This morning W. F. Armstrong received a letter from Capt. Granger. It was rolled up and placed inside of an empty cartridge shell. Paper upon which the direction was written and pasted around the outside.—Evening Time.

W. S. Kennedy, the proprietor of the basket factory, has just put in a bushel form, and will soon be grinding out the bushel baskets at wholesale. They have fitted up the old Van Etten feed and livery barn into a busy factory, and will soon be giving employment to a score or more men.—Stockbridge Sun.

Hon. John K. Campbell and daughter, Anna, reached home Saturday night after a delightful trip in England and Scotland. Mr. Campbell visited his early home, Ayr, and saw the old homestead and many landmarks, visiting the Burns monument, the river Doon and many other interesting places.—Ypsilantian.

Several leading colored men of Ann Arbor have called a mass meeting for today for the purpose of organizing for political purposes. The call complains that the Republican party in this county has not given the colored people sufficient recognition in the way of substantial appointments. The leaders intend to force proper recognition from one of the two parties.

Valmore Nichols of Pittsfield disappeared from his home about two weeks ago, and nothing was heard from him until a week later when his body was found in the Detroit river weighted down with stones. He was a believer in spiritualism and often consulted mediums in Detroit. On the last occasion he was known to have had $600 with him but when his body was found the money had disappeared. A medium by the name of Archer is held by the police as knowing something about the affair. It is said that he was mixed up in a similar affair last fall in Louisville, Ky., but escaped conviction.

Speaking of cement walks, C. E. Lewis, village clerk, informs the Enterprise that there have been constructed 12,740 square feet of walk this year, for which the village has paid its proportion of cost or $791.32. Many rods of walk have been built by property owners, such as those leading from the house to the curb, which are not taken into the above account.—Manchester Enterprise.

Arthur Covert of Superior, is a firm believer in the old proverb which runs, "It never rains but that it pours." On Monday his most valuable horse died. On Tuesday another of his horses became frightened at at circus bill in the road and ran away. His wife was thrown out and her leg was broken. On Wednesday his best cow broke her leg. Truly, troubles never come singly.—Evening Times.

Postmaster Edwards Thursday received a letter from Mr. Taylor, an attorney at San Francisco, enclosing a letter for Austin Blair, with directions to deliver to any of his heirs if Mr. Blair was not living. The letter was handed to Charles A. Blair. Its contents recorded the fact that Adolph Sutro, the great capitalist of San Francisco, who died recently, had bequeathed Mr. Blair or his heirs the sum of $3,000.—Jackson Citizen.

An Ypsilanti man recently telephoned to the county clerk's office asking if he could get a marriage licenses after supper. He was told that office hours were from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. He said he didn't want to lose a day's work and inquired if the "woman" could get it just as well. "You bet she can," said Deputy Blum, and on the next motor the bride-elect appeared with the necessary information and money and was sent on her way home armed with the proper document.—Wasetenaw Times.

A Kalamazoo lady whose husband was a sailor on board the Maine at the time of the explosion, read the description of Mr. Laidlaw's floral Maine and wrote him asking for samples of the plants used in its construction. Mr. Laidlaw referred the request to headquarters and received instructions to pack up a box of the various plants used, and take it to the lady with the compliments of the Michigan Central company. Mr. Laidlaw went to Kalamazoo Tuesday to make the presentation.—Ypsilantian.

James Brighton while engaged at work on a piece of land owned by C. Cash, south of town, killed thirteen rattlesnakes that were domiciled under the shell roots of a stump. The snakish colony consisted of one old one and twelve young ones and 18 inches long. James expressed regret that he had no box at hand to capture the snake family alive. This no doubt reads like a snake story, but ye scribe talked with other parties who saw and counted the prostrate forms that lay on the grass.—Brooklyn Exponent.

In one of the secret ladies' orders which has a chapter here, they have a system of changing the password semi-annually. One evening recently the chief queen of the charmed circle gave the new word to one of the lesser queens whose duty it was to communicate it to the sisters assembled. This secondary queen had been eating onions, as good queens will sometimes do; and as she went the round whispering the mystic word into the pink ears turned receptively toward her she gave the word correctly enough, but included an extraneous apology for the onions she had eaten. What was the astonishment of the amazon whose duty it is to guard the sacred door, to be met at the next meeting by the applicants for admission with a countersign something like this: "Remember the Maine and excuse the onions."—Hillsdale Democrat.

There is some gossip about the terrible accident of ten days ago in which David Greenman and Don Finnegan lost their lives. A lady living in the sixth ward and who does not want her name mentioned, happened to be driving by and saw the accident. She says that Greenman was walking upon the ties outside the rails—a place, by the way, where he would have been comparatively safe and that the boy was walking between the rails. Suddenly she saw him partly turn and look up at the train above. Then, catching sight of the engine almost upon them, where they were walking, he sprang straight for the boy, and as he reached him the rushing engine struck them both. The evidence of engineer Kent bears out this statement, where he says that had Greenman been upon the end of the tie when the engine struck him he could have been seen from the engine window low. But at that moment he could not be seen, probably having sprung toward his boy companion in an heroic effort to save the little fellow's life.—Evening Times.

On Monday morning, Nelson Wing, of Clarks Lake, brought to our office on exhibition a very queer specimen of a chicken. The chicken is perfect in every respect except in the place of the tail were two perfectly formed legs. The fowl had perfect control of the legs and would use them as though they were wings. The chicken ate well grew and developed as the others of the brood and lived to be two weeks old, and no doubt would have been alive now had not the old hen stepped upon it and killed it. Mr. Wing sent it to Manchester to have it mounted.—Brooklyn Exponent.

Buried In the Well Where He Died.

Speaking of strange and sad occurrences, none could be more remarkable than the death and burial of Charles Carter, a well known farmer residing near Russell. He was cleaning out an old well when the quicksand suddenly caved in on him, leaving only his head and chest exposed. When the alarm was given, hundreds of people assembled and went heroically to work to save their neighbor. It was found that nothing could be done toward removing the sand about Carter's body, so a parallel well was dug and a tunnel run from it into the old well, but even then the body could not be removed so closely was it grasped by the sands. It was found that a rope attached below Carter's arms would pull the body into parts without withdrawing its covered portion, and that method had to be abandoned. Carter was conscious and talked with his rescuers, but at the end of 58 hours he died. By this time an enormous crowd had gathered, and all sorts of plans were suggested for recovering the body, but finally it was determined to make the well the dead man's tomb, and it was filled up after religious services had been held upon its brink. The well was 48 feet deep, and perhaps no other Kansas grave found quite so strange a burial place.—Kansas City Journal.

Dangerous Thief.

A French actress, traveling about the country, had for use in one of her plays a lay figure, skillfully put together and dressed in a traveling suit. So says the New York Herald, which proceeds to tell a comical story about it:

At Marseilles it was left in the luggage room with other things. The curiosity of two of the railway employees being aroused at the sight of it, they took off the coverings and resolved to play a joke on their comrades. They placed the figure in an armchair at the desk of the cashier and shut the door.

When the employees on night service came, they opened the door and were surprised to see a man sitting before the cash box. They immediately closed and locked the door and ran for assistance.

A policeman arrived, revolver in hand, believing, like the employees, that he had to deal with a dangerous thief. He called on the figure to surrender and follow him to the station. As it did not obey the summons, the policeman shut the door and went in search of re-enforcements to surround the place and thereby prevent the culprit from escaping.

The door was again opened, the armed force entered, and it was not till they had suddenly pounced on the poor lay robber that they discovered the joke.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Commissioners' Notice.

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

Dated, July 30, 1898.

GEO. J. CROWELL,
FREDERICK E. WOOD,
Commissioners.
28

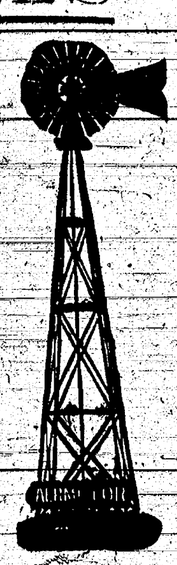
Real Estate for Sale.

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

Dated, August 12th, 1898.

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

AERMOTOR WIND MILLS



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

Tanks, Pumps, Pipe,

and every thing in the shape of wind mill supplies.

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

H. LIGHTHALL.

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

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES — The World's Best

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

Buggies, Road Wagons,

Surries and Platform Wagons.

Also special low prices on

FURNITURE

during this month.

W. J. KNAPP

WE WOULD LIKE TO

C-U-B-A

(SEE) (YOU) (BE) (A)

CUSTOMER OF OURS.

J. GEO. WEBSTER,

THE LEADING TAILOR.

MARCH RIGHT ON



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

Crockery, Glassware, Furniture, Hardware,

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

LOOK OUR BARGAIN COUNTERS OVER.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1898 six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William M. Fletcher late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 30 day of January next and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 31st day of October and on the 30 day of January, 1899, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

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

28 H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

description given of Blanco by one who knows him says that he is an enthusiastic fisherman. That accounts for it!—Boston Herald.

Dewey has made a requisition for 60,000 pounds of soap. Having cleared out the Spanish, he must intend to scour the Philippines.—Salt Lake Herald.

While Cervera might have fared better if his ships had fireproof woodwork, he certainly was hindered by having so many fireproof guns.—Philadelphia Times.

What if the nation is throwing a lot of nuts at Cervera? It's about the only way where things are coming the old Dewey's way.—Philadelphia Times.

Notice.

F. Kantlehner having discontinued doing business on credit will sell to the highest bidder all accounts remaining unpaid on Thursday, Sept. 1 1898.

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

MARVELOUS RESULTS.

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

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

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

March 22, 1898."

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

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

Local Brevities

Mrs. M. Gerard is now living in the Baldwin residence on Orchard street.

Dr. G. E. Hathaway and family have moved into the Beach house on Orchard street.

J. D. Watson is having a cement walk laid in front of his property on South street.

Born, on Friday, August 12, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hall of Stockbridge, a daughter.

There will be an ice cream social on L. Storm's lawn, Lima, Friday afternoon and evening of this week.

People should remember that revenue stamps cannot be used to pay postage, or postage stamps to pay war tax.

The K. O. T. M. and L. O. T. M. decorated the graves of thier departed brothers and sisters at Oak Grove cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Teachers' examinations for the ensuing year will be held as follows: Ypsilanti, October 20 and 21; Ann Arbor, March 30 and 31, and June 15 and 16.

Rev. Edgar Killam, who has been pastor of the Baptist church at Milan for some time has resigned and will attend some college in Pennsylvania.

A Maccabee tea will be given at the residence of Mrs. Lewis Conk, Tuesday afternoon, August 30. All Maccabees, their families and friends are cordially invited.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, August 31. A good attendance is desired, as important business is to be transacted.

On Sunday afternoon the ceiling of the parlor of the residence occupied by Frank Nelson fell with a resounding crash. There was no one in the room at the time, but many articles were ruined.

Miss Jeannette Storms will take up work in the University of Wisconsin, Madison, instead of resuming her course in the U. of M. Her brother, Rev. A. B. Storms of Detroit becomes the pastor of the first M. E. church of that city.

Chairman Cavanaugh has appointed the following gentlemen members of the executive committee of the Democratic county committee: J. D. McGregor, Ypsilanti; Jean Koch, Ann Arbor; Wm. Koch, Manchester; A. G. McIntyre, York; Geo. Beckwith, Chelsea.

The statue of Ben Franklin in the University grounds shows wear. The back of the old fellow's coat appears worn out and he looks as if he had struck a bad streak of bad luck or had monkeyed with his discovery of electricity too much.—Washtenaw Times.

With that Cuban patriot Senor Hammonne Kingsleye closing in on his left wing and the Spanish chieftain Don Wade McCormick bearing down on him from the north, Lee Canfield of the Rough Riders has thrown out his skirmish line and awaits the onslaught.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

"Let your motto be," says the Nebraska City News, "lie, steal, drink and swear. When you lie, let it be down to pleasant dreams. When you steal let it be away from immoral associates. When you drink, let it be nothing but pure, cold water. When you swear, swear that you will patronize your home paper, pay your subscription, and not send your job work away from home."

An unmistakable evidence of prosperous conditions in Washtenaw county is shown by the statement that during the year from May 1, 1897, to May 1, 1898, the money consideration of mortgages discharged in the office of the register of deeds amounted to $1,047,550. These figures are entirely accurate, having been compiled by Deputy Register of Deeds Steen.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Misses Minnie Mensing of Chelsea, Inez Look of Lyndon, Grace Gates, Josephine Fick and Myra Bird of Gregory, Agnes Craig of Stockbridge, and Minor White of Ypsilanti will give a concert at the opera house, Chelsea, on Tuesday evening, August 30. All of the participants are accomplished musicians several of them being graduates of the Normal Conservatory of Music and one—Miss Bird—is a member of the faculty. The admission price will be 15 cents, and everyone should be present.

The granite pedestal for the monument of ex-Gov. Blair has arrived at Lansing, and will be put into position at once. It has been suggested for the authorities having the unveiling of the Blair monument in charge to enlarge the scope of the celebration and make it the occasion for a grand peace jubilee. The time for the unveiling of the statue is propitious for a great gathering and most successful celebration, and a movement on the part of the authorities to hold a peace jubilee would doubtless find favor in all parts of this state.

In view of the coming fall elections and the bets that are liable to be made on the results, the following taken from an exchange is very appropriate: If you bet a big bunch of money and lose it on any election, don't play the baby act and go to the law about it, for the supreme court has just decided a case wherein it says that betting on election is not betting on a game of chance, for an election is not any such thing in the eyes of the law. One who looses on any game of chance may sue and recover from the person with whom he gambles, but elections do not come in that class.

John W. Maynard, aged 80, the oldest continuous resident of Washtenaw county, died at his home in Ann Arbor, Tuesday morning. Less than two years ago he celebrated his sixtieth wedding anniversary in the presence of distinguished visitors from all over the state. He was one of the owners of the land now used as as a Campus and donated the same to get the university located there. The deceased has three sons yet living: Dr. Wm. J. Manyard, now at Dansville, N. Y.; appointed by Cleveland United States consul to Milan, Italy; Attorney General Fred A. Maynard of Grand Rapids, and John H. Maynard of Ann Arbor. Mrs. Maynard, who survives him, is in poor health.

John Pilbeam, a farmer living three miles south of Milan, plowed up on his farm twenty-six English sovereigns, and two half sovereigns. The dates of the half sovereigns are 1817 and they were coined under George III., and the sovereigns were dated 1831 and were coined under George IV. He believes there are many more in the same place. Different theories are advanced regarding the finding of the coins and how they came there. M. J. Howe, who has been supervisor of Milan township for the last twenty seven years, says that in his early boy hood, about 60 years ago, there was a shanty on the spot where the coins were found and that it was occupied by a gang of horse thieves and robbers. An Indian trail was the only road that led to it at that time.

Richmond & Hause, our enterprising grain buyers, have the new engine and grain cleaner set up and running nicely. George DePuy brought down seventeen bags of dirty wheat, (that threshed last in cleaning up around the stack bottom) and reports himself perfectly satisfied with the work done by the new cleaner. The firm cleans the farmers' grain free of charge when they purchase it. This saves lots of hard work for the farmer, and not only this, but saves his having to haul the car up at the depot. They make a charge of one cent per bushel for cleaning grain for market purchased by other buyers, and will clean wheat for seed at two cents per bushel. A trial will convince our farmer readers that this is the proper way to handle their grain. All grain that passes through this cleaner is weighed by the railroad officials as usual. The profit to the buyers by handling grain in this manner is that it makes the grain all one grade.—Clinton Local.

Marquis de Lafayette, the French hero who came across the sea in colonial days with sword and money to aid the birth of liberty on American shores, is to have his grave marked with a $250,000 monument—a tribute from patriotic school children of America. President McKinley has concurred in the plans proposed by Ferd. W. Peck, commissioner general to the Paris exposition, for the unveiling of this beautiful memorial at the exposition, July 4, 1900. The president will soon issue a proclamation designating a date, presumable October 10, as "Lafayette day," for general observance in every school district throughout the United States. This is the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis and each school will be asked to give an entertainment and charge a small fee for benefit of monument fund. With 100,000 schools and 20,000,000 young patroits, it is believed that more than enough will be realized to erect a monument that will be the pride of two continents.

Some Delightful Humor.

The One-Hoss Shay and Other Humorous Poems, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, is issued by John B. Alden, Publisher, of 440 Pearl St., New York, at the price of 3 cents a copy. It is a good 50 cents worth of fun. Send and get it.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters; and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

The average attendance at places of worship in England and Wales is computed to be between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 persons. There is a place of worship for every 500 individuals, taking the country all through, and a stated minister for every 700. About 30,000 sermons are preached every Sunday.

Personal Mention

A. R. Welch spent Monday at Dexter.

L. Tichenor was a Dexter visitor Monday.

Geo. S. Davis spent Sunday at Hastings.

A. W. Wilkinson spent Tuesday at Detroit.

Floyd VanTilper spent Tuesday at Detroit.

Julius Klein leaves today for Kansas City.

Guy Lighthall spent Sunday at Grand Rapids.

Chas. Stelnbach was a Detroit visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster spent Sunday at Scio.

Miss Anna Tichenor is visiting relatives at Lansing.

Mrs. Warren Cushman is visiting relatives at Muson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bagge spent this week at Detroit.

Ira Freer of Jackson visited friends here this week.

H. S. Holmes spent several days of this week at Detroit.

Miss Dora Harrington is spending this week in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wood spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. F. P. Glazier and children spent last week in Albion.

Mrs. Geo. Buss will spend the last of the week at Detroit.

Miss Banks of Detroit is the guest of Mrs. B. B. TurnBull.

Leland Foster spent last week at Howell and Pinckney.

Miss Helene Steinbach is visiting in Ann Arbor and Detroit.

Miss Anna Lighthall was a visitor at Silver Lake last week.

W. P. Schenk and family are spending this week at North Lake.

Miss Kate Gorman will spend her vacation next week at Detroit.

Miss Mary McAllister of Detroit is the guest of Miss Mary Smith.

Arthur Fitch of Howell was the guest of Miss Vale Burton Sunday.

J. H. Runciman and family spent several days of last week in Jackson.

Miss Ora Monroe of Howell is the guest of relatives here this week.

Bert Monroe of Howell spent several days of this week in this vicinity.

Zenas Sweet, Ann Arbor's chief of police, was a Chelsea visitor Friday.

Will Clark of Delray is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Clark.

Miss Luella Buchanan has returned from Albion where she has been visiting.

Hon. H. C. Smith of Adrian and Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer were pleasant callers at The Standard office Tuesday.

Miss Caro LeBreton of San Francisco, Cal., is the guest of Miss Kate Haarar.

Miss Lillie Bacon of Ann Arbor is the guest of Miss Beatrice Bacon this week.

Mrs. John Greening and daughter, Nina, visited friends at Grass Lake last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Swarthout of Wayne spent a portion of the past week at this place.

Mrs. R. W. Crawford of Owosso is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hoover.

Messrs. Seabolt and Gelston of Ann Arbor spent several days of last week at this place.

Rembert Jones of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Bacon.

Miss Clara Feldkamp of Freedom is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. M. L. Burkhart.

Mr. and Mrs. George Millspaugh spent several days at Wolf Lake with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tuttle.

Mrs. and Miss Skellington of Windsor, Ont., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Buss this week.

Mrs. Fred Coe and daughter, Lillian, of Ypsilanti, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacon Sunday.

Miss May O'Ryan of Quebec, who has been the guest of Miss Kate Gorman, will return home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bower and daughter, Neva, of Connersville, Ind., are the guests of Rev. J. I. Nickerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ives of Stockbridge were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker the first of the week.

The Misses Teresa and Marguerite Bacon left this week for San Antonio, Texas, where they will spend some time.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson and family accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bower of Connersville, Ind., are spending this week at Cavanaugh Lake.

Mrs. G. J. Crowell is at Grass Lake this week, at the bedside of Mrs. E. Skidmore, who is very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Babcock.

Smallest and Oddest Republics.

Goust is the smallest republic as to area, but Tavolara is the smallest republic as to population. Goust is only one mile in area. It is located on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, and is recognized by both of those countries. It is governed by a president and a council of 12. It was established in 1648 and has 120 inhabitants. The president is tax collector, assessor and judge. Goust has no church, clergyman or cemetery. The people worship in a church outside of their own territory, and the dead bodies are slid down to a cemetery in the valley below. In that valley all the baptisms and marriages are performed. Tavolara is 12 miles northeast of Sardinia. It is an island five miles long by a half mile wide. Its total population consists of 55 men, women and children. The women go to the polls with the men and elect every year a president and council of six, all serving without pay. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing and raising fruit and vegetables. The republic has no army and no navy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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

BUILDING BUSINESS.

We started to build our business on the firmest foundation known, RELIABILITY. We cemented the foundation with good goods, built the wall with low prices, and protected the same with a roof of honest value. We built a good house, for we have a tenant, called Public Confidence, that we are anxious to retain. We shall keep our house in good repair that our tenant shall always stay with us.

This week we have Something for the Workingmen:

Work Shirts 29c
Jackets 35c
Overalls 50c
Pants 69c
Fancy bosom Shirts were 75c now 50c
Soft bosom Shirts were $1.00 now 75c
Neckties were 25c now 10c
Neckties were 50c now 25c

Great Discount Sale of Ladies' Shoes.

We have placed all odd Ladies Shoes in this sale. The former prices ranged from $2.50 to $3.50 now $1.33. They are in Tan or Black, and high cut. This line of shoes run in size from 2 1-2 to 4, and will make a very easy and comfortable house shoe.

SHIRT WAISTS.

We have made another mark down in price of shirt waists, and we have many rare bargains this week to offer in shirt waists. We are offering an extraordinary fine line of

Shirt Waists at 25 cents.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

WE LEAD
OTHERS TRY TO FOLLOW.

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

Leave your orders for flour and feed at the Bakery.

Cash for Eggs at THE BAKERY.

ARCHIE MERCHANT.

CIDER VINEGAR

that will keep your disposition SWEET LADIES, and your pickles from spoiling. We sell it. It's the best in town.

Also pure spices of the best quality.

FREEMAN'S.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY
The New Adrian Convent School,
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 7, '98.
A Grand New Building Offers Unlimited Facilities.

TERMS—For session of five months, including bedding, washing, mending, plain and fancy needle work, typewriting, stenography and drawing, fifty dollars; session of ten months, one hundred dollars. No extras, save music, eight dollars a quarter, including use of instrument. For further information, address,

SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC, ADRIAN, MICH.

FRUIT JARS Every one perfect. Caps and Rubbers absolutely the best.
We have the largest and best assortment in town of FLOWER POTS
JOHN FARRELL'S
PURE FOOD STORE
I will not be undersold.

JUICY BEEF STEAK,
Spring Lamb, Veal, Spring Chickens,
Fresh and Salt Pork, Corned Beef, Dried Beef,
Bacon, Ham, Shoulders,
Sausage and Lard always on hand.
ADAM EPPLER.

SPANISH WAR ENDS.

Cuba Free and Porto Rico Is an American Colony.

PEACE PACT SIGNED.

Madrid Government to Immediately Evacuate Both Islands.

Formal Ceremony at Washington Marks the War's Ending—Important Agreement Closing Hostilities Completed in the White House—Ambassador Cambon and Secretary Day Approve It—Commission Will Meet in Paris to Settle the Philippines' Fate.

The war is over. The Spanish cabinet, after due consideration of the terms of the protocol presented by President McKinley, decided to accept it, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, was instructed to sign it. With this signature the war comes to a close, after nearly four months' duration. The war has been shorter than even the most sanguine anticipated. Since April 21, the date fixed by Congress as the beginning of the struggle, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Ladrones and the Philippines have passed into our possession, two Spanish fleets have been destroyed, one Spanish army has been captured, and in every engagement the enemy has been defeated in the face sometimes of overwhelming obstacles. The valor, endurance, skill and discipline of American soldiers have been fairly tested, and they have compelled the admiration of the foreign military observers. The navy has covered itself with



M. CAMBON.

glory and challenged the plaudits of the whole world. In these few weeks the United States has taken position as one of the strong naval nations and a military power which must hereafter be taken into account in world movements. The country has entered upon its imperial career. The Maine has been remembered, and Spain will never forget it.

Spain is whipped. If she had not recognized that fact she would necessarily have been subjected to an unmerciful trouncing. The proud Castilians yielded to the inevitable and humbly accepted the terms of peace offered by the United States. In the history of warfare it is doubtful if the conqueror ever treated the conquered more generously. The war that has been conducted on our part with humanity amounting to chivalry would have been continued, if need were, but Spain in such event could not have looked for any more of the forbearance that has characterized its conduct thus far. No money indemnity is wrung from an exhausted and impoverished people and no humiliation pressed upon them other than that which is entailed upon defeat in battle. So far as the exact unit of territory is concerned, it is nothing but what the world foresaw at the beginning of hostilities. When the Spanish Government dismissed our minister at Madrid it placed its American possessions in the scale which the ruthless sword was sure to outweigh. As a corollary to Cuban independence followed Porto Rican possession. There could be no other outcome. To leave Spain in possession of Porto Rico would be to leave the seeds of a disease that would again break out and again demand our intervention. As to the Pacific islands, we are willing to leave them to the determination of a peace commission, with the sole reserve that coaling and naval stations at least must be retained by us.

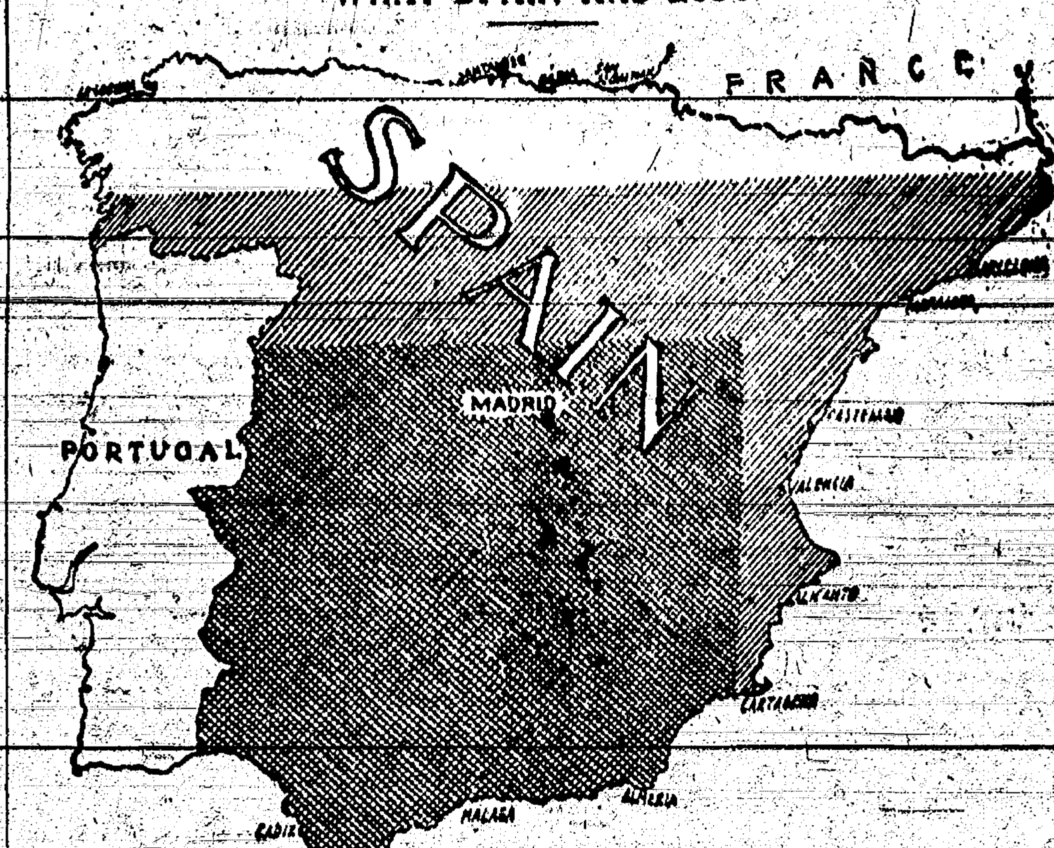
Peace comes with all her blessings, and for this a united and humane people may well be thankful. The war has not been an unmixed evil. We have gained a prestige in the world that never will be lightly challenged by any power. The purposes for which the war was entered upon on our part have been accomplished. Cuba is Free. We Have Remembered the Maine!

GARCIA REPENTS OF ANGER.

Writes to General Shafter Offering to Furnish Scouts.

Gen. Garcia seems to be repenting of his wrath because Santiago was not turned over to the Cubans, and is indicating a desire to resume co-operation with the American army. Gen. Shafter received a letter from Garcia, dated at Gibara. Garcia says that Gen. Miles on July 10 asked him to furnish fifty Cubans as scouts for the Porto Rican expedition. As he understands Gen. Miles has already sailed, it is perhaps too late to comply with the request, but he is willing to furnish the men, if they are still wanted, and incloses an order for them. It is believed that Garcia, now that he has had time to cool off, perceives that he acted with more haste than good judgment in withdrawing his forces, and is seek[illegible]

WHAT SPAIN HAS LOST.



The total shaded portion represents the amount of colonial territory we have taken from Spain, as compared with the area of the mother country. The doubly-shaded portion represents the population of the captured possessions as compared with the population of the mother country.

A THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS.

That Is About What the War Will Cost the United States.

The evidence on every hand that the war is about at an end has aroused the mathematicians. They are now engaged in demonstrating what the cost of the whole war will have been to the Government, when the last volunteer soldier is at home, the last penny of war bond interest paid, the last pension awarded. This calculation is of course far-reaching. Fairly accurate estimates of the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy during March, April, May, June, July and August gave them as $150,000,000, of which about $105,000,000 was expended between April 25 and Aug. 6, and $123,000,000 between April 1 and Aug. 6. The latest calculation, based upon treasury reports and comparisons with similar expenses during the civil war, calculates the war expenses from April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, at which time it is assumed all extraordinary expenses will have ended, and adds thereto interest and pension charges growing out of the war and an arbitrary estimate of the value of the labor lost by volunteers entering the army. According to this calculation the war will eventually have cost the United States $1,000,000,000. Here is a table of estimates of war expenses:

Current war expenses, April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899	$400,000,000
War expenditures of the separate States	15,000,000
Citizen contribution to soldiers' aid	15,000,000
War damage claims against the Government	20,000,000
Loss of labor of 250,000 volunteer soldiers one year	100,000,000
Interest on war debt	90,000,000
Probable new pensions to be paid	300,000,000
Value of the Maine	3,000,000
Total	$943,000,000

This estimate is so close to $1,000,000,000 that the round total may in the end represent the expense of Spain's mistakes for us.

SPAIN'S PENALTY FOR WAR.

Her False Pride, Bigotry and Politics Have Cost Her Dearly.

Spain for the sake of false pride, bigotry, politics and a child king, has buried in the depths of the sea thirty-five vessels of her navy, valued at $36,500,000. By their rusting hulks lie the bodies of more than a thousand gallant tars. Spain has surrendered in territory to the United States directly Cuba, with a population of 1,500,000 and an area of 45,000 square miles, and Porto Rico, with an area of 3,670 square miles and a population of 810,000; also the Ladrone Islands, area 417 square miles and population 15,000. Her total direct loss of territory in square miles is 49,087, and loss in population 2,325,000. She has also jeopardized, probably beyond all future control by her, the Philippine Islands, with an area of 114,320 square miles and a population of 8,000,000. So that in the end it appears the Spanish kingdom for the sake of the wrong has given up 165,000 square miles of territory and over 10,000,000 of taxpaying population. This loss is the gain of the United States, which, to bring it about, placed in service a first-class navy, with 10,000 men and fifty effective vessels, and a volunteer and regular army of 278,500 men, of which New York gave the largest number, Pennsylvania next and Illinois the third.

The Spanish El Nacional concedes that in the destruction of Cervera's fleet Spain lost alone $20,000,000 of invested money. The Cristobal Colon was valued at $4,400,000 and the Vizcaya at $3,600,000. The estimated trading capacity of the territory of Spain which the United States has taken is placed at $200,000,000 per annum at the present time and that must be tributary hereafter to American coffers and not to the blood-stained ones of Castile and Aragon.

SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL.

Elaborate Ceremony Attending the Proceeding at the White House.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, was elaborately received at the White House when he came representing the Spanish Government to sign the protocol. He was conducted to the diplomatic reception room, where he found four copies of the protocol spread out upon the big mahogany table. Two of these were in French and two in English. The United States retained one copy of each and M. Cambon the same. One clause in the protocol relates to an immediate cessation of hostilities, and this was ordered as soon as the document was signed. The telegram which had already been sent to the commanders of the army and navy acquainted them with the status of the peace negotiations and operated by bringing about a temporary truce. The dispatches sent immediately after the signing instruct Gens. Miles and Merritt to cease further operations and notify the Spanish commanders of the fact that all fighting has ceased. The impressive ceremony accompanying the signing of the protocol was witnessed by a number of invited guests.

Victoria on Spanish War.

Parliament was prorogued Friday. The Queen's speech, concerning the Spanish-American war, says: "Her majesty has witnessed with the deepest sorrow the [illegible] between Spain and the United [illegible] the present negotiations give [illegible]orable and enduring peace."

PROTOCOL AND PROCLAMATION

Verbatim Copies of the Peace Compact and Decree Ending Hostilities.

THE PROTOCOL.

1. That Spain shall relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control and disposition of the Philippine Islands.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

M'KINLEY'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France, at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces; now, therefore,

I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

HONOR FOR BOTH.

Schley and Sampson Are to Be Rear Admirals.

The President will recommend to Congress that Acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a rear admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Sampson. Captain Clark of the Oregon will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the captain's grade, and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers. Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

The promotion of Schley and Sampson adds two more to the roll of rear admirals who have won their advancement by gallant services in the present conflict. The list now includes Dewey, Schley and Sampson, all of whom have done heroic work for their country and have demonstrated the prowess of the United States as a naval power.

JAPAN OFFERS AGUINALDO AID.

Will Supply Arms to Rebels if United States Withdraws.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that a delegation from the Philippine junta visited Mr. Wildman, the American consul, and informed him that certain officers of the Japanese cruisers Matsushima and Takasago had declared that Japan had authorized them to offer to supply Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition gratis in the event of the United States abandoning the Philippines and the insurgents wishing to fight for their independence.

MANILA IS TAKEN

Dewey Bombards the City and Spaniards Surrender.

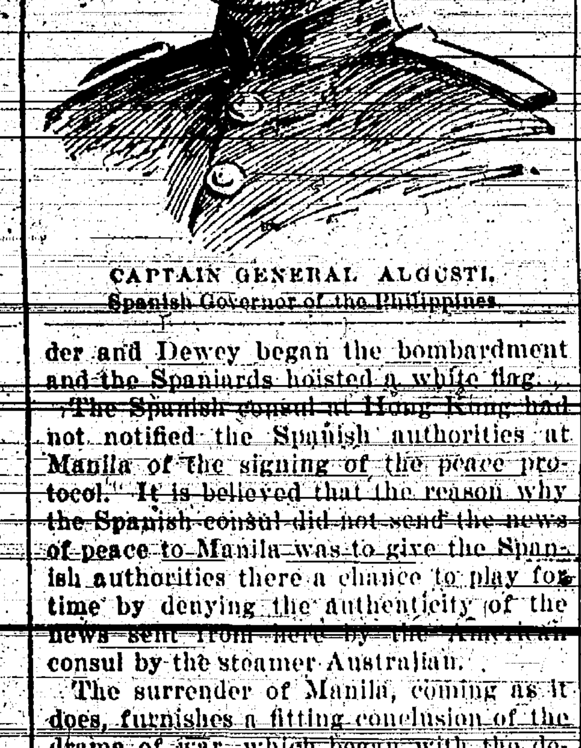
AUGUSTI HAS FLED.

American Troops Under Merritt Now Hold Philippine Capital.

Consul General Wildman at Hong Kong Cables the News of Manila's Fall—Spaniards Capitulate Unconditionally—Spaish Captain General Escapes to Hong Kong on a German Cruiser—Officers of the Kaiser's Vessel Refuse to Explain Their Remarkable Action

Hong Kong special:

Manila has fallen. The city surrendered unconditionally to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt Saturday. The American fleet and land batteries opened fire on Manila Saturday morning. The Spanish resistance was feeble and the Americans were soon in possession of the city. The surrender of Manila was demanded Friday. Notice was given that the bombardment would begin the next day. Captain General Augusti immediately fled, escaping on the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, which sailed before the bombardment was concluded. Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila in an hour. The Spaniards declined to surren-



CAPTAIN GENERAL AUGUSTI,
Spanish Governor of the Philippines.

der and Dewey began the bombardment and the Spaniards hoisted a white flag.

The Spanish consul at Hong Kong had not notified the Spanish authorities at Manila of the signing of the peace protocol. It is believed that the reason why the Spanish consul did not send the news of peace to Manila was to give the Spanish authorities there a chance to play for time by denying the authenticity of the news sent from here by the American consul by the steamer Australian.

The surrender of Manila, coming as it does, furnishes a fitting conclusion of the drama of war, which began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor on the 1st of May last. Like the battle of New Orleans, fought by Andrew Jackson on the 8th of January, 1815, it came after the suspension of hostilities between the contending powers, but this does not invalidate the surrender. Dewey and Merritt simply anticipated the protocol, which provided for the occupation of the city by the Americans during peace negotiations. No formal turning over of Manila to their forces is necessary now.

Details of the taking of the city by American forces, so far as received, show that Admiral Dewey gave Gen. Augusti an hour in which to surrender at the time of the last demand, made on Saturday. Gen. Augusti refused to comply. The bombardment, which began at 9:30 a. m., was continued for two hours, and then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them.

Those within the walls attempted no resistance. The First Colorado volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the second line of defenses. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner fortifications, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered. The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered 3,000 men. The American attacking force numbered 10,000, and the Americans were better armed, better trained and in better condition. The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest.

The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore. The Spanish trench extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city, forming a circle ten miles in circumference, and it was impossible, the Spaniards say, to hold so long a line against the American attack. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except the armed defenses of the city and consequently the town is understood to have been but little damaged.

The Stars and Stripes were raised over the city at 5:40 o'clock in the afternoon. In the bay Admiral Dewey's fleet thundered a national salute and the formal surrender of the Spaniards was completed. The surrender includes 6,500 men, 12,000 stands of arms and an immense amount of ammunition. The Spaniards were allowed the honors of war. We captured 7,000 prisoners, 12,000 rifles and unlimited ammunition. Gen. Merritt has assumed command, restoring the civil laws. Eight Americans were killed and fifty wounded. The Spanish loss was much greater. The ships were not struck.

AGUINALDO REBUKED.

General Anderson Deals Severely with Would-Be Dictator.

Gen. Anderson has been forced to remind the dictator, Emilio Aguinaldo, of his true commission and the nature of the rights the United States has won. Aguinaldo, once a humble ally, who begged Admiral Dewey for passage to Luzon Island, is now proud, haughty and autocratic, and burns with the ambition to some day rule at Manila, either as military president or dictator. The hope makes him jealous of the Americans[illegible]

REDUCE THE ARMY.

War Managers Decide to Muster Out Many Soldiers.

The President has decided to muster 40,000 volunteers out of service. He believes he will have all the soldiers he needs without them, and their discharge now, instead of a few months hence, will save several million dollars. The men who are to be sent home are to be selected from those who enlisted under the second call and those who have seen service. None of the men now in the Philippines and Porto Rico will be released, for if they were others would have to be sent to take their places.

Later on a good many men will have to be sent to Cuba. Gen. Lee thinks about 40,000 will be needed. Fifteen or twenty thousand more men should be sent to Manila to provide against contingencies. But there are many thousands of volunteers at Jacksonville and other camps, and in a comparatively short time the regulars now at Montauk Point will have regained their health and will be ready to take the field in the Philippines, if necessary, or do garrison duty in Cuba. The military advisers of the President have assured him that he will have troops enough to meet all contingencies even if he lets 40,000 go.

SICK LEFT TO DIE.

Scenes of Horror on Fever-Freighted Transports.

The transport Seguranca arrived at quarantine off New York with 300 officers and enlisted men of the army from Santiago who are emaciated and broken with fevers. The tale of the suffering of these men since they left Santiago seems almost incredible. They were shipped in transports from Cuba on sick leave without any provision having been made for medical attention. In that neglected condition they made the trip to Tampa bay and there they were detained eleven days, during which neither doctors nor medicine were sent to their relief. Several died aboard ship while being detained at quarantine off Egmont Key. When it seemed as if death would rid the whole of the transports of their bothersome passengers news of the deplorable state of affairs reached Gen. Coppinger at Tampa. He immediately ordered that all the sick be put aboard the Seguranca and sent to New York. The placing of the sick aboard the Seguranca, which had been hastily but fully supplied with proper food, clear water, medicines and doctors, was in the nature of a rescue.

PERISH BY THE HUNDREDS.

Spaniards Die at Santiago Too Fast for the Cremation Force.

At Santiago the bodies of the dead Spaniards continue to be cremated. Over 700 have been burned so far. Monday afternoon seventy were burned. Over two rails a dozen bodies were stretched and across them another dozen, and about thirty corpses were stacked in an immense funeral pile ten high. The pile was then saturated with kerosene and the torch applied. Around the pile lay twenty-two coffins containing corpses in a state of decomposition. Altogether about seventy unburied and unconsumed bodies were there. The stench was terrible. These seventy corpses represent two days' dead from the Spanish camp. The danger to the population from the stench, the presence of the buzzards, vultures and flies is incalculable.

TO DISBAND THE CUBANS.

Americans Decide Fate of Garcia's Army at Santiago.

A secret meeting was held at the palace in Santiago between the commanding officers of the American army and the Cuban leaders. Gen. Garcia, it is said, was present. The information obtained is to the effect that it was resolved to disband the Cuban army and that the United States should pay the men off. This involves the expenditure of $15,000,000, but it is most important to the prosperity of the island, whose wealth is entirely agricultural; nobody, planter or farmer, daring to cultivate his land while insurgent bands are in the field raiding and burning.

MASSACRE IN PORTO RICO.

Spaniards Fall Upon Women and Children and Slay Them with Machetes.

Six Porto Ricans, accompanied by a priest, arrived at Coamo from Siales, thirty miles northwest of that place. They had walked all the way across the mountains. They reported that Spanish soldiers, crazed by liquor, came from Maniti to Ciales Saturday. An improvised American flag had been raised on the plaza. The sight of it so enraged the Spaniards that they attacked with machetes all the men, women and children they could find. They killed or wounded about ninety persons.

REBELS ATTACK MERRITT.

Reported that Aguinaldo Turned Against the Americans.

It was reported in Hong Kong that the United States troops at Manila had an encounter with the rebel forces under Aguinaldo. The insurgents, upon whom restrictions had been placed by Maj. Gen. Merritt, are said to have mutinied at not being permitted to have any share in the surrender of the city. They are said to have attacked the Americans in the trenches.

FROM THE FRONT.

Lieut. Hobson is constantly haunted by female admirers.

All submarine mines have been removed from New York harbor.

Francis Murphy, the well-known temperance advocate, has been appointed chaplain of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment.

Under the personal direction of Admiral Dewey the navy yard, arsenal, forts and barracks at Cavite have been re-established.

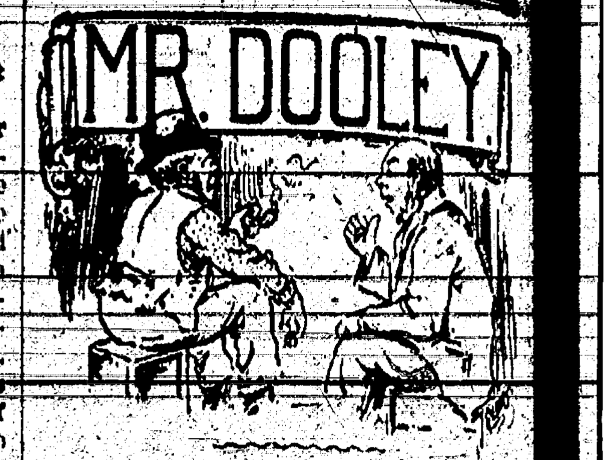
The people of the Isle of Pines are starving, and the report that they have been furnishing Cuba with food is thus proven false.

The correspondence between Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter before Santiago has been made public.

Spanish officers surrendered at Santiago will be allowed to take their wives and children back to Spain at the expense of the United States.

A telegram from Newport News says it is rumored that the cruiser Minneapolis, which is at the Norfolk navy yard, will go to the Philippines.

The cruiser Montgomery, the monitors Amphitrite and Puritan, from Key West, and the tug Leyden, from Guantanamo, have gone to Porto Rico.



Dooley, the Anglo-Saxon.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "I see be th' pa-apers that th' snow-white pigeon iv peace have tied up th' dogs iv war. It's all over now. All we've got to do is to arrest th' pathrites an' make th' reconcentrados pay th' stamp tax an' be r-ready f'r to take a punch at Germany er France or Rooshia or anny country on th' face iv th' globe.

"An' I'm glad iv it. This war, Hinnissy, has been a gr-reat sthrain on me. To think iv th' sufferin' I've endured! F'r weeks I lay awake at nights fearin' that th' Spanish ar-rmadillo'd lave th' Cape Verde islands, where it wasn't, an' take th' thrain out here an' hur-rl death an' desthruction into me little store. Day be day th' pitiless extries come out an' beat down on me. Ye hear iv Teddy Rosenfelt plungin' into ambus-cades an' sicrety iv wars, but d'ye hear iv Martin Dooley, th' man behind th' guns, four thousan' miles behind thim, an' willin' to be further? They ar're no bokays f'r me. I'm what Hogan calls wan iv th' mute, inglorious heroes iv th' war, an' not so mute, ayther. Some day, Hogan, justice'll be done me, an' th' likes iv me, an' whin th' story iv a gr-reat battle is written they'll print th' kilt, th' wounded, th' missin', an' th' seryously disturbed. An' thim that have bore thimsilves well an' bravely an' paid th' taxes an' faced th' deadly newspa-apers without flinchin' 'll be advanced six pints an' given a chanst to tur-rn jack f'r th' game.

"But me wurruk ain't over jus' because Mack has inded th' war an' Teddy Rosenfelt is comin' home to bite th' sicrety iv war. You an' me, Hinnissy, has got to bring on this here Anglo-Saxon 'lieance. An Anglo-Saxon, Hinnissy, is a German that's forgot who was his parents. They're a lot iv thim in this counthry. There must be as manny as two in Boston, they's wan up in Maine, an' another lives in Boggs Ferry in New York State, an' dhrives a milk wagon. Mack is an Anglo-Saxon. His folks come fr'm th' County Armagh, an' their naytional Anglo-Saxon hymn is 'O'Donnell Aboo.' Teddy Rosenfelt is another Anglo-Saxon. An' I'm an Anglo-Saxon. I'm wan iv th' hottest Anglo-Saxons that iver come out iv Anglo-Saxony. Th' name iv Dooley has been th' proudest Anglo-Saxon name in th' County Roscommon f'r manny years.

"Schwartzmeister is an Anglo-Saxon, but he doesn't know it an' won't till some wan tells him. Father Bowlin's down to th' Frinch church is formin' th' Circle Francaize Anglo-Saxon Absinthe Club, an' me ol' frind Dominigo that used to boss th' ar-rchey r-road wagon whin Callaghan had th' sthreet contract will march at th' head iv th' Dago Anglo-Saxons whin th' time comes. There are twinty thousan' Rooshian Jews at a quarther a vote in th' Sivinth ward, an' armed with rag hooks they'd be a tur-rible thing f'r anny inimy iv th' Anglo-Saxon 'lieance to face. Th' Bohemians an' Poles Anglo-Saxons may be a little slow in waking up to what th' pa-apers calls our common hurtage, but ye may be sure they'll be all r-right whin they're called on.

"We've got together an Anglo-Saxon 'lieance in this wa-ard, an' we're goin' to elect Sarsfield O'Brien prisidint, Hugh O'Neill Darsey vice-prisidint, Robert Emmitt Clancy, sicrety, an' Wolfe Tone Malone three-asurer. O'Brien'll be a good wan to have. He was in the Feenian raid an' his father carrid a pike in forty-eight. An' he's in th' Clan. Besides, he has a sthrong pull with th' Ancient Ordher iv Anglo-Saxon Hibernyans.

"I tell ye, whin th' Clan an' th' Sons iv Sweden an' th' Banana Club an' th' Circle Francaize an' th' Pollacky Benivolent Society an' th' Rooshian Sons of Dinnymite an' th' Benny Brith an' th' Coffee Clutch that Schwartzmeister r-runs, an' th' Tur-rnd'ye-mind an' th' Holland society an' th' Afro-Americans an' th' other Anglo-Saxons begin f'r to raise their Anglo-Saxon battle cry it'll be all day with th' eight or nine people in th' wurruld that has th' misfortune iv not bein' brought up Anglo-Saxons."—Chicago Journal.

A Moment of Awful Suspense.

"The nervous strain on the engineer of a fast train is something enormous," said one of them the other day. "Not only the lives of the passenger are at stake, but there is the constant fear of running over some one on the track. An accident, no matter how innocent the engineer, is always a kind of hoodoo.

"What was my worst accident? I shall never forget it. If it had been traced on my mind by a streak of lightning it couldn't have made a more lasting impression. It happened one bright moonlight night in November. We were spinning over the rails at full speed across country where there were few people passing at that time of night, when I looked out and saw the figure of a man lying across the track not ten feet in front of the engine. I stopped as quick as possible, but too late, of course. We had run over him and the lifeless body was under the wheels.

"We got out to look for him and found his hat, a piece of his coat sleeve and one of his shoes, but the rest seemed to be further back under the train. I backed up the engine and got out to look again. There lay the body. I nearly fainted when I saw its distorted form. I felt like a murderer.

"Did I know the man? No, not personally. He was a scarecrow from a neighboring corn field."—Detroit Free Press.

House Telephones in England.

In houses where there are electric bells for servants, telephones are to be attached to the same wires to promote better communication between room and room or house and stables. This idea is being carried into practice in England.

Should Learn to Keep Out.

Painters who visit the Cornish coast are now mobbed frequently while making sketches, because they took a hand in trying to solve the liquor problem in the town elections.

The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power.

No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?

Because there is life at the roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of youth and beauty. And why?

Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out: it begins to grow: and the glory of your youth is restored to you.

We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free.

The Best Advice Free.

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

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

WAGON

Something entirely new.

A better Scale for its money than has ever been offered. Address Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

FREIGHT PAID.

SCALES

PENSIONS

Get Your Pension DOUBLE QUICK!

Write Capt. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.



Everybody surrenders to Battle Ax.

There is no greater hardship than to be deprived of your

BattleAx PLUG

and any one who has once chewed Battle Ax will give up most any thing to get it. 10c. buys a larger piece of Battle Ax than of any other kind of high grade quality.

Remember the name when you buy again.

MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE.

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had womb trouble very bad. My womb passed backward, causing piles. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. Menstruation was irregular and too profuse, was also troubled with leucorrhœa. I had given up all hopes of getting well; everybody thought I had consumption. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



I felt very much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I continued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine. Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I will gladly answer all inquiries.—Mrs. NELL HURST, Deepwater, Mo.

Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy burdens.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advise, which will be given without charge. It is an experienced woman's advice to women.

Well Trained.

The Captain—My men, you speak that hundred-mile march nobly.

The Sojer—Yes, sir. I used to be floorwalker in a big department store, sir.—New York Evening Journal.

Wheat to Cents a Bushel.

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

Bearing a Risk.

"I told you I would not marry you; why do you keep on asking me?"

"I want you to understand that I'm not afraid of your changing your mind."—Chicago Record.

Lane's Family Medicine

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

Its subjects can travel entirely round the world without leaving the British empire.

Hall's Catarrh Cure,

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The capture of pursuing is the prize the vanquished gain.—Longfellow.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

January 25.—U. S. battleship Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is ordered to Havana, Cuba.

February 8.—The publication of a letter written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the Minister's resignation of his post and the appointment of Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe.

February 15.—The U. S. battleship Maine, lying in the harbor of Havana, is destroyed and sunk by an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m.

February 17.—Rear Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, orders a court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine.

February 19.—The request of the Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation into the loss of the Maine is declined.

February 21.—The United States Senate orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

March 8, 9.—Congress votes to place $50,000,000 at the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.

March 16.—Spain remonstrates against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West, and against other measures of defense by our Government.

March 17.—Facts concerning Cuba stated in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observation.

March 28.—Court of inquiry's report on the Maine sent to Congress.

April 5.—Consul General Lee recalled.

April 10.—Consul General Lee leaves Cuba.

April 11.—President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

April 15.—Army ordered to mobilize.

April 16.—Senate belligerency resolutions passed.

April 18.—Congress votes against Cuban recognition.

April 19.—Congress passes resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.

April 20.—Queen opens Cortes with war speech. Government announces its opposition to privateering. President signs notification to the nations of intention to blockade.

April 21.—Our Minister at Madrid, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, informed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States are terminated.

April 21.—President McKinley cables our ultimatum to Spain, demanding a reply by April 23.

April 21.—Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish Minister, receives his passport and leaves Washington.

April 22.—Cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship, captures Pedro, 2,000 tons, fifteen miles east of Havana.

April 22.—Cuban ports blockaded by the American squadron.

April 23.—The President issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24 (Sunday).—A Spanish decree declaring war against the United States was gazetted at Madrid.

April 25.—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 21.

April 26.—Recruiting volunteers began in New York city.

April 27.—United States vessels bombard Matanzas.

April 27.—Seventh Regiment declines to enlist.

April 28.—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hong Kong for Manila.

April 29.—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies.

April 29.—New York sheds Cabanas forts.

April 29.—U. S. cruiser Yale (Paris) arrives in New York.

April 30.—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives off Manila.

April 30.—Florida New York fires on Spanish cavalry sharpshooters off Havana.

May 1.—U. S. cruiser Topeka arrives at New York from Falmouth.

May 1.—Commodore Dewey's squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.

May 2.—Cable from Manila to Hong Kong cut by Commodore Dewey.

May 4.—Battleship Oregon and gunboat Marietta sail from Rio Janeiro.

May 7.—Commodore Dewey informs State Department of the seizure of Cavite.

May 9.—Congress thanks Rear-Admiral Dewey.

May 10.—The Gussie expedition sailed from Tampa.

May 11.—Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo-boat Winslow killed by a shell from the Spanish forts at Cardenas.

May 12.—Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 12.—The Spanish Cape Verde fleet arrives at Fort de France, Martinique.

May 12.—Gussie expedition repulsed.

May 13.—Commodore Schley's fleet sails south to meet the Spanish squadron.

May 14.—Spanish Cape Verde fleet sighted off Curacoa.

May 16.—Rear Admiral Dewey reports on fall of Manila.

May 15.—Sagasta's Cabinet resigns.

May 15.—Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror disabled at Fort de France, Martinique.

May 15.—Spanish fleet leaves Curacoa.

May 15.—Gen. Merritt ordered to the Philippines as Military Governor.

May 15.—Gov. Black authorizes reorganization of disbanded Thirteenth Regiment.

May 17.—Sagasta's new Cabinet announced at Madrid.

May 18.—Ninety thousand troops ordered to mobilize in Chickahauga.

May 20.—Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.

May 22.—Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.

May 23.—Troops A and C arrive at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

May 24.—The Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.

May 25.—Three transports with 2,588 men start for Manila.

May 25.—President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.

May 26.—Oregon arrives in Key West.

May 26.—One of Spain's cabinet ministers said the country was willing to accept "an honorable peace."

May 26.—Commodore Schley is in touch with the insurgent leaders.

May 26.—Florida expedition landed without opposition near Guantanamo, Cuba.

May 27.—Spanish scout ships chased by American warships near Key West.

May 29.—Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

May 29.—Cruiser Columbia arrives at New York, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolla, which sank.

May 30.—Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.

May 31.—Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards forts of Santiago de Cuba.

June 1.—Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Boys in Blue become the guests of the city.

June 1.—Monitor Monadnock ordered to Manila from San Francisco.

June 2.—Spain again appeals to the Powers to intervene.

June 3.—American squadron bombarded Santiago de Cuba.

June 4.—Lieut. Hobson sinks cruiser Merrimac in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

June 6.—Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba reduced.

June 7.—American squadron bombards and silences batteries at Santiago.

June 7.—Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus sail for Manila.

June 8.—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.

June 9.—House agrees on war revenue conference report.

June 10.—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th.

June 10.—Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.

June 11.—Four Americans at Caimanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniard.

June 13.—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago.

June 13.—President McKinley signs the war tax bill.

June 14.—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Caimanera.

June 15.—Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila.

June 15.—Great destruction results to Santiago forts through the use of the dynamite guns on the Vesuvius.

June 17.—Spanish squadron sailed from Cadiz and passed Gibraltar.

June 20.—Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive off Santiago.

June 22.—Part of Shafter's troops landed.

June 23.—Balance of troops landed without accident.

June 23.—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet arrives at Island of Puntalleg a.

June 24.—Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish soldiers at Santiago.

June 27.—Commodore Watson to command fleet to attack Spanish home territory.

June 27.—President McKinley recommends thanks of Congress for Lieut. Hobson, and that he be transferred to the line.

June 28.—President proclaims blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz.

June 29.—Gen. Shafter reports he can take Santiago in forty-eight hours.

June 29.—The Senate thanks Lieut. Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.

June 30.—Egyptian Government refused to let Camara coal his fleet at Port Said.

July 1.—Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's outer works.

July 2.—Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish casualties probably exceeded those of the Americans.

July 3.—Cervera's fleet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.

July 6.—Spanish transport Alfonso XII. blown up off Mariel by American gunboats.

July 6.—Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and his comrades exchanged for Spanish prisoners outside Santiago.

July 7.—President signs Hawaiian annexation resolution.

July 7.—Admiral Dewey took Subig and 1,300 prisoners.

July 11.—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

July 11.—Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.

July 13.—Announced that yellow fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.

July 14.—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.

July 17.—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at noon.

July 18.—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago.

July 18.—Seven American vessels bombard Manzanillo and destroy seven Spanish ships.

July 21.—Gen. Miles, with 3,415 men on transports, convoyed by warships, starts to take Porto Rico.

July 21.—American gunboats captured Nipe and sank the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan.

July 21.—Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban army of Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government had ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew.

July 21.—News reached this country that the second expedition to reenforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.

July 22.—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.

July 25.—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.

July 25.—Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guanico, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.

July 26.—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Thiebaut, confer with President McKinley in regard to terms of peace.

July 27.—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Dixie.

July 30.—News of Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington.

July 30.—Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.

July 31.—The Spanish forces at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malate trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

August 2.—President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.

August 4.—The monitor Monterey and its consort Brutus arrive at Manila.

August 4.—Gen. Shafter and his subordinates ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed north.

August 5.—Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to this country.

August 6.—Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

August 6.—Guayamo, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Haines' forces. Three Americans cornered.

August 8.—Spain accepts President McKinley's peace terms. Certain representations were made regarding Cuba which were not accepted, however.

August 8.—Spaniards at Guantanamo lay down their arms and surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.

August 9.—Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Comno, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvania volunteers were wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners.

August 9.—Spaniards attempt to retake the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, but are repulsed with heavy loss.

August 10.—A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley.

August 10.—Gen. Schwan's forces defeat Spanish troops at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Loss on our side two killed and one wounded.

August 11.—Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.

August 12.—M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.

THE UNITED STATES IN ACCOUNT WITH SPAIN.

Dr.		Cr.	
Feb. 15	Battle ship Maine	May 1	Reina Cristina
	$4,689,000	May 1	Castilla
		May 1	Velasco
		May 1	Don Juan de Ulloa
		May 1	Don Juan de Austria
		May 1	Isla de Cuba
		May 1	Isla de Luzon
		May 1	Quiros
		May 1	Villalobos
		May 1	Ten gunboats (?) first class
		May 1	Ten gunboats, second class
			Prizes taken from Cuba
		July 3	Infanta Maria Teresa
		July 3	Vizcaya
		July 3	Almirante Oquendo
		July 3	Cristobal Colon
		July 3	Reina Cristina
		July 3	Torpedo boat Furor
		July 3	Torpedo boat Pluton
		July 3	Gunboat Jorge Juan
Total	$4,689,000	Total	$27,200,000

It Looked Suspicious.

They were out driving in the mellow twilight and their engagement was yet in its infancy.

"Darling," he said, "you are sure that I am the first and only man whose lips have ever come in contact with yours?"

"Of course I am, dearest," she replied. "You do not doubt my word, do you?"

"No, no, sweetheart," he answered; "I love you too devotedly for that. But when I put my arm around you a moment ago and you made a grab for the lines, I couldn't help thinking you possessed wonderful intuition."

The Biggest Bicycle in the World.

A German has just completed a bicycle that has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two people ride it—one on each side. It runs easily because of its scientific construction. The scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the reason of its great virtues in making the weak strong. If your health is poor, try a bottle.

One Man's Martyrdom.

"There was only one man at our seaside hotel, but he wasn't clever, so we ran him out."

"How did you do it?"

"We took turns asking him why he didn't go to war."

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

Mary Stuart was not exactly cross-eyed, but one eye moved more than the other and gave the Queen that appearance.

G. A. R.—Cincinnati Encampment.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

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R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210, meets the Second and Fourth Friday in each month. The Second Friday at 2:30 p. m. The Fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.
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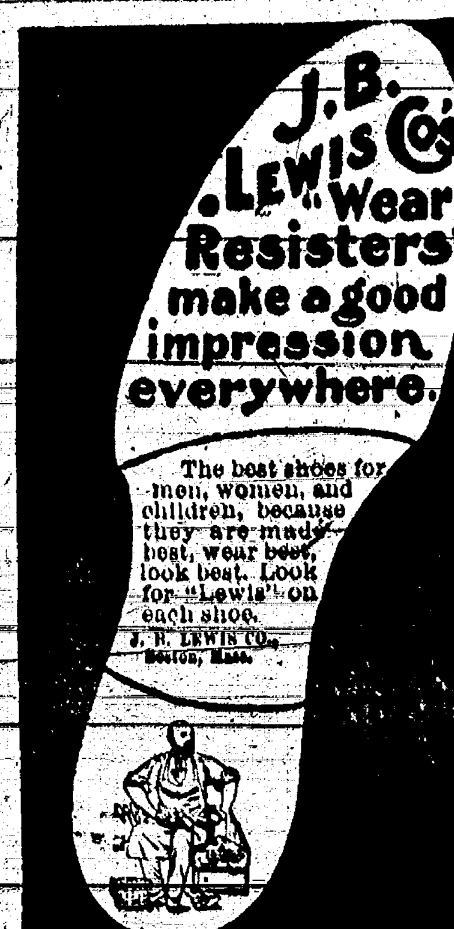
No. 8	Detroit Night Express	5:20 a. m.
No. 36	Atlantic Express	7:15 a. m.
No. 12	Grand Rapids	10:40 a. m.
No. 6	Express and Mail	3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 3	Express and Mail	10:00 a. m.
No. 13	Grand Rapids	6:20 p. m.
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Gypsy Dancing Girls of Seville.

In The Century Mr. Stephen Bonsal writes of "Holy Week In Seville." He says: On returning homeward we enter a gypsy garden, where, in bowers of jasmine and honeysuckle, the Gaditan dancing girls disport themselves as they did in the days of the poet Martial. Penthelusa is as graceful and as lissom today as when, in the ages gone, she captured Pompey with her subtle dance—as when Martial descanted upon her beauties and graces in classic words centuries ago.

The hotel keepers in Seville are generally very careful to introduce their patrons only to gardens where the Bowdlerized editions of the dance are performed, but I commend to those who think they can "sit it out" the archaic versions which are danced naturally today, as they were in the days of the Cæsars, by light limbed enchainers of hearts and flamenca girls with brown skins and cheeks that are soft like the side of the peach which is turned to the ripening sun, and in their dark, lustrous eyes you read as plain as print the story of the sorrows and the joys of a thousand years of living.

Now they dance about with the grace of houris, the abandon of mænads or of nymphs before Actæon peeped, and now, when the dance is over, the moment of madness past, they cover their feet with shawls, that you may not see how dainty they are, and withdraw sedately and sad from the merry circle and sit for hours under the banana trees, crooning softly some mournful cuplet in the crooked gypsy tongue.

Just Like a Girl.

He is a very young boy. His is the age when a lofty contempt for the opposite sex manifests itself, the contempt which usually finds merciless retribution in later years.

His task of watching the baby was not as distressing as it might have been. He had utilized the bassinet as a cradle and had found a place where the floor sloped a little.

Behind the vehicle he extended himself and with head on hand proceeded to read a story paper. An occasional pull at a string fastened to the rear axle imparted the motion necessary to keep the slumberer from waking. But the baby soon had its nap out and began to cry. The boy paid no attention to the noise, and after awhile his sister came to investigate.

"I suppose you are going to lie there and wait for the baby to learn to talk so it can tell you what it's crying about?"

"No," he answered, "being able to talk wouldn't make much difference."

"Why not?"

"Because it's a girl. Girls never know what they're crying about. It just comes natural to them to do it."—Pearson's Weekly.

He Turned the Laugh.

President O'Hanlon of the Pennington (N. J.) seminary used to preach every Monday morning at Ocean Grove, and one of his regular hearers was a good Methodist brother who used to shout "Glory!" whenever anything pleased him. Once in awhile this shout would come in at an inopportune moment.

After Dr. O'Hanlon had been preaching on Monday mornings for a number of years he arose one day to announce his text. He introduced his remarks with these words: "Brethren, I have been preaching here at Ocean Grove on Monday mornings for a number of years, but some of these days when you are gathered here I will be missing, for the grass will be growing over my grave." Just then the shouter uttered a shrill "Oh, G-l-o-r-y!"

Sedate as was that congregation, there went up a hearty laugh. The doctor was equal to the occasion. He put his hands in his pockets, leaned back and said, "Well, brother, what have you got against me?" The laugh was turned, order was soon restored, and the doctor preached with his usual power and acceptability.—New York Tribune.

The Americans In Egypt.

Americans occupy an important position in extending the prosperity and civilization of modern Egypt.

Not only do they form at least one-third of the tourists visiting Egypt, and number some of the leading Egyptologists, but the beneficent effect of their missions and schools is everywhere apparent throughout Egypt. The magnitude of their Christian operations may be gathered from the fact that the Egyptian mission of the American Presbyterians has 100 stations, 20 churches and 97 schools. Ask a little Egyptian child where it has learned its English, and it will very probably answer, "At the American mission." The mission doctors, too, are of much service. An English lady might have died on board our mail steamer had a telegram not been sent to an American mission physician, who came on board, attended to her and removed her to the hospital at Assiut.—North American Review.

Mr. Boffin Snubbed by Dickens.

"Dodd the Dustman," who founded the large race, meant to be the founder of the Royal Dramatic college. He offered the money to Benjamin Webster and Charles Dickens and was not altogether well treated in the matter. He was certainly not an aristocratic donor, and the source of the money might have been materials for ridicule, but he certainly merited more civility than he got. Webster shelved him rather shabbily, and Dickens caricatured him as "Boffin, the Golden Dustman."—London Mail.

Will Cure Him Eventually.

"I feel considerably encouraged about Slusher."

"Why, I thought you told me he was incurable—that he smoked the nasty little things incessantly, and they had given him a constant cough."

"That's why I am encouraged. The cough is getting worse."—Chicago Tribune.

Cockatoos.

The cockatoos constitute a branch of the great parrot family, and, with the exception of the species which inhabits the Philippine islands, are peculiar to the Australasian region.

Leadbeater's cockatoo is one of the most beautiful of the group; his white plumage being tinged with rose color—W. T. Greene, the great authority on cage parrots, describes it aptly as "raspberry and cream" color—but as his mental endowments are by no means equal to his personal attractions he is less popular as a pet than species with more intelligence than good looks. One point in his favor must be mentioned—he is a less determined screamer than the majority of cockatoos. This, however, is not saying much. In his native woods of South Australia Leadbeater's cockatoo is very shy and difficult to approach. The birds sent to Europe, no doubt taken as nestlings in the majority of instances, remain usually wild and suspicious, though they bear confinement well and do not suffer from the cold.

At home in Australia the cockatoo is not beloved of the farmer, and it can be well imagined that a flock of these big birds, amounting often to thousands, commit fearful havoc upon the crops. Hence it is shot down as remorselessly as the sparrow in England when it grows too numerous to be acceptable to the agriculturist. Like the rest of the genus, this cockatoo usually makes its nest in a hollow tree, where the hen lays two pure white eggs.—St. Louis Republic.

Male Felinity.

"Talking about the humanity of man and the felinity of woman," said the independent woman, "let me tell you a little story of a man and a cat. The story was told to me by the wife of the man, who is a domesticated woman. It seems that the family cat, besides being of a sportive disposition, had more ingenuity than most cats or understood better how to relieve the tedium of a domestic existence. This cat caught a mouse. Being well fed, her sporting instinct came into play, and she kept the mouse to amuse herself with. That is a feline custom, as you are aware, but where this cat showed superior mentality was in hitting upon a place to hide the mouse, thus protracting the amusement. She kept it in an old shoe in a storeroom. The man of the house discovered the proceeding, and was almost as much amused as the cat. Did he put a stop to it? No, indeed. For several days he fed both the cat and the mouse, after which the cat would take the mouse out for its daily exercise, to the delight of both conspirators. Then the man's wife found them out. She took the mouse away and let it go."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Sport as a Developer of Character.

Every now and then there crops out in this republic the notion that if our more cultured citizens were our rulers that we should be much better off. We very much doubt it. If our more manly citizens could rule us, then no doubt we should be better off. But there is a freakiness and finicalness, an inability to give and take, a general rubbing and creaking of machinery among men developed only on the one side of the mind, which always everywhere makes them objectionable as rulers. Boxing is just as likely to make a man meek as books, but if you have a bully to deal with neither the boxing nor the books will avail anything, and he becomes almost more objectionable as an editor than as a prizefighter. Of course sport will fail, just as every other agency will fail, with certain men. On the other hand, for the great majority of men, well conducted sport will teach them fortitude, gentleness, meekness and fair play as no other agency yet invented by man can do.—Outing.

A Funny Mistake.

A servant lass at an inn once made a funny mistake. Opening the door of one of the rooms, she saw, as she thought, the handle of a warming pan sticking out near the foot of the bed. "Bless me," she said, "that stupid Martha has left the warming pan in the bed! She might have set the place on fire." Taking hold of the handle, she gave it a violent jerk, when up jumped an awakened traveler, shouting lustily: "Hollo, there! Leave my wooden leg alone, will you?"—London Fun.

Gravestone Emblems.

In a cemetery in a neighboring state lies buried a family of the name of Rose. Upon each headstone is cut this flower, broken at the stem, while upon the babe's tomb is engraved a bud. Curious as this is in itself, however, it is emphasized by the neighboring plot, where lies a family of the name of Fish, who have followed the example of the Roses by having a small specimen of the finny tribe cut upon each of their gravestones.—New York Sun.

Easy Enough to Tell.

Briggs—And so you consider McFaker a clever delineator of characters?

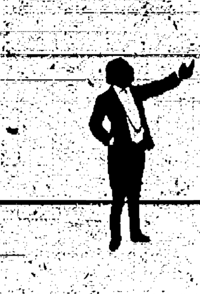
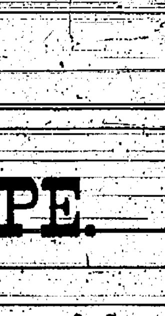
Griggs—Yes.

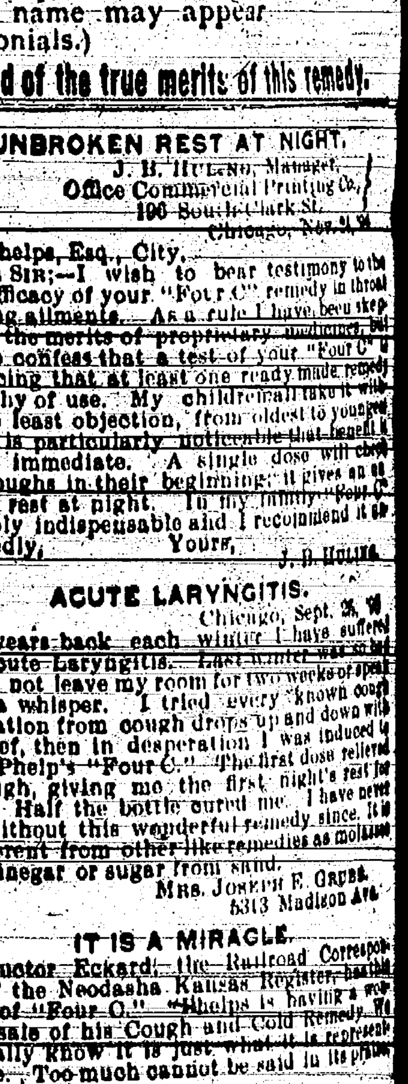
Briggs—And can you readily distinguish his German dialect from his Irish brogue?

Griggs—Oh, dear, yes. The programme tells when he is going to imitate German English and when he is going to give us a little Irish brogue.—Boston Transcript.

The following is a remedy for oily skin: Liquid refined honey, one ounce; alcohol, two ounces; cucumber emulsion, one ounce; elder flower water, four ounces; strained juice of two lemons. The mixture should be used night and morning and applied with a soft rag or sponge.

The Sheffield club is the oldest football organization in the United Kingdom. It was started in 1855, and its minute book for 1857 is still in existence.


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FOR
LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles?
The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly miraculous as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)
My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

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

A MIRACLE.
Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91.
Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelp's "Four C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.
MISS JENNIE BASSET,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

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

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.
J. B. HULING, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
196 South Clark St.,
Chicago, Nov. 9, '9[illegible].
R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.
DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" is convincing that at least one ready made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it without the least objection, from oldest to youngest, and it is particularly noticeable that benefit is almost immediate. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning; it gives an all broken rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it as qualifiedly. Yours, J. B. HULING.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.
Chicago, Sept. 25, '9[illegible].
For years back each winter I have suffered with acute Laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelp's "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.
MRS. JOSEPH E. GAGE,
5313 Madison Ave.

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

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.
CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, LaGrippe, Coughs and Colds, no matter how long standing, or deep seated, in fact I guarantee in all manner of Bronchial or Lung trouble; not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.
R. R. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.
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