



CHELSEA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WM. EMMERT.
OFFICE OVER
KNAPP'S HARDWARE STORE.
UP STAIRS. TURN TO LEFT.

\$3.00 PER YEAR STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PALMER & WRIGHT,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
OFFICE OVER KEMP'S BANK.

OFFICE HOURS:
Dr. Palmer's, 10 to 12, a. m., 4 to 6 p. m.
Dr. Wright, 7:30 to 10, a. m., 1 to 3, p. m.

H. L. WILLIAMS,
DENTIST,
Graduate of the University of Michigan Dental College. Office with Palmer & Wright, over Kemp's Bank.
Chelsea, Mich.

G. W. TURNBULL.
Having been admitted to practice as Pension Attorney in the Interior Department, is now prepared to obtain pensions for all ex-soldiers, widows, etc., entitled thereto. None but legal fees charged.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

Restaurant and Bakery
OF
WM. CASPARY.

School report next week.
The sun beam brightly on humanity since election.

Don't fail to hear Miss Phelps at the Baptist church Wednesday evening.

Miss Myrtle Kempf spent several days of the past week with Ann Arbor friends.

S. A. Bisbee, of the Grand View house, was the guest of the Davidson family last week.

Homer Boyd left for a week's visit with friends in the Saginaw valley yesterday morning.

The Young Peoples' society of the Baptist church wants to see you at the church next Wednesday evening.

Mr. Peter Hindelang, who recently purchased the Chase house, now occupies the same. We welcome you to our midst.

Operator James Speers ran a wire to the Town hall and received a sent telegrams election night. It was a great convenience.

Miss Franc Johnson, after a several weeks visit with friends in this vicinity, returned to her home in Syracuse, N. Y., Monday.

The Misses Nettie Hoover, May Sparks and May Winchester, spent several days of this week with Mrs. W. F. Larzelere at Ann Arbor.

The democrats of this vicinity will have a grand ratification meeting in this place next Monday evening. They have cause for rejoicing, and no one will begrudge them their enjoyment. Several able speakers will be present.

Tuesday last 256 votes were cast for Turner, 233 for Williams, 260 for Allen and 246 for Gorman. Eleven prohibitionists voted for Gorman! Allen ran 269 ahead of Turner in the county, yet it is conceded that those republicans who voted against Allen, voted for Turner. Did they defeat Allen?

Saturday evening last, several of our citizens were a little excited when it became known that the painter Del-month and (supposed) wife had left the village, taking Miss Louisa Gulde's cloak and gold watch with them. We understand that these articles were recovered in Grand Rapids, but the parties are still at liberty.

Our Lima correspondence has been mislaid. Excuse the loss.

Rev. J. H. McIntosh will preach at Lima next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

For winter styles in millinery, call on Miss Staffin. Prices right; stock complete.

Miss Jessie Merrill and sister Grace, are spending a few days with relatives and friends at Jackson.

John Waltrous is busy now-a-days hauling his immense crop of onions to the depot for shipment.

A party of young people was handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Waltrous, Friday evening last.

For Member of Congress on the Republican ticket in 1892, Hon. Edward P. Allen, nominated on a prohibition platform.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Kate J. Taylor, Thursday next, at which time a report of the county convention will be given.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Croman, who recently returned from Oregon, spent Sunday last with Wm. Chadwick and wife. They may return to that western country in the spring.

The evaporators have finished their season's work, having turned out not far from two-thirds the amount evaporated last year. Just now the price paid for nice fruit is fourteen cents per pound.

Miss Jessie Merrill closed a most successful term of school in district No. 11 (Sylvan), last Friday, and has been engaged to teach the winter term. May she be as successful in the future as in the past.

The ladies of the German church are making great preparations for their fair which will be held in the Town hall the 19th of this month. Give the ladies your full support in their worthy effort.

Miss Carrie Berry Phelps, a graduate of Monroe college of oratory, Boston, will give a most delightful entertainment in the Baptist church, next Wednesday evening, Nov. 12. Do not miss this opportunity.

Saturday last, at noon, the fire bell rang, causing our citizens to gather from all directions. It was found to be the core and paring dryer of Gilbert & Crowell, and although the wind was blowing a gale, one chemical engine quenched the flames, saving the frame.

Rev. Conrad and family arrived in the village Sunday morning, the train having been delayed. Mr. Conrad filled the Baptist pulpit that morning. The family is now nicely settled in the parsonage on Summit street. We welcome you all, and hope you will find your stay among us both pleasant and profitable.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Sparks and daughters May and Erma Bell, and Miss May Winchester, came down from Jackson Saturday, for a short visit with their numerous friends and acquaintances. Mr. Sparks returned Monday to be on hand early Tuesday morning to cast a vote for that friend of the soldier and able statesman, Hon. Jas. O'Donnell.

At the monthly meeting of the Y. P. society of the Congregational church last Monday evening, it was decided to present to our citizens the "Temple of Fame" some time in December. The Detroit Journal says: The "Temple of Fame" was presented by the Daughters of Rebekah at music hall last night. Many were turned away and the entertainment will be repeated.

The Michigan legislature has been carried by the democrats. The legislature of '89-'91 contained 24 republican and 8 democratic senators and 71 republican and 29 democratic representatives. The republicans had a majority of two-thirds in each house and 58 majority on joint ballot. The senate will now contain about 19 democrats and 13 republicans, while the house will consist of about 64 democrats and 46 republicans.

DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS!

Yes, That Party Carries Everything On The State Ticket and Much Besides.

Tuesday last was democratic day, not only in Michigan, but from ocean to ocean, and from Lake Superior to the gulf.

In this state the democrats elect the whole state ticket, 64 of the 110 representatives, 19 of the 32 senators and at least eight congressmen instead of two as heretofore.

In this district Hon. E. P. Allen is defeated by Senator J. S. Gorman by at least 1400. What caused it? Allen's unfitness? No. The sore-heads and disappointed office seekers? No. They attempted to do so but didn't succeed. If every one of them and the Gorman prohibitionists had voted for him, instead against him, he would still have been defeated. They have only made themselves contemptible. No, nothing but a man with a very bad reputation at the head of the state ticket defeated him, as returns show that Mr. Allen ran far ahead of his ticket throughout the district. Mr. Gorman is not elected for what HE is or isn't, but simply because he happened to be on the democratic state ticket.

The democratic county ticket was elected, even Mr. Lehman squeezing(?) through with about 900 notwithstanding the vigorous silence of the Argus.

Mr. Jacobs, for representative, was defeated by 45, but whether by P. of P's or not, we can not now say.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT.

Election has come and gone and the results are quite well known. That it was a surprise to democrats and republicans alike, can not be doubted, and "what caused such a change" is the question asked by men of both parties.

Looking at the result from an unprejudiced standpoint we would offer the following: First, the republican convention made a fatal error when it nominated a man for the head of the ticket who not only scoured the state for the nomination, but was known at that time as not having a clean record. The time is past when money will accomplish every object. The second is that Michigan republicans are tired of not having anything better to vote for or listen to than the tariff humbug. This question has been a political humbug for years, as both parties are in favor of a tariff, but want it levied on different articles and in greater or less proportion.

Republicans are intelligent, progressive and moral men, and therefore want a man to represent them as governor, who not only is in sympathy with the laborer and producer, but one who possesses morality to a high degree. The republican party must, if it wishes to be in power in the future, adopt the prohibition question as the main plank as the rank and file demand it whether the leaders do or not. Drop the tariff humbug and place in nomination model men, and in a few years we will again have a party who will honor this Nation. We mean to say by this that republicans, considering the character of the man at the head of the ticket, and nothing of importance being at stake, remained at home last Tuesday, and let the election go the democrats. Party organs and leaders will not adopt these views, because Blaine, Reed nor Harrison have endorsed them.

Friday last was "teachers' day, nearly all visiting schools in Ypsilanti. In this way, the teachers see how work is done in other schools.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW FALL CLOTHING!

Men's Hats, Shirts, Underwear, and Hosiery. Visit our Clothing Department for anything you may want. We guarantee prices 20 per cent lower than other's.

Respectfully,
H. S. HOLMES & CO.

CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS

MARKET REPORT.

Corrected Weekly by Cooper & Wood

Roller Patent, per hundred,	\$3.5
Hous eeper's Delight, per hundred,	2.7
Superior, per hundred,	1.5
Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred,	1.5
Corn Meal, coarse, per hundred,	1.1
Feed, corn and oats, per ton	22.0
Bran, per ton,	16.0

No short weights.

Markets by Telegraph

DETROIT, Nov. 7, 1890.

BUTTER.—Market quiet at 16@20c for best dairy. 8c for fair grades.

EGGS.—Market easy at 21c per doz for fresh receipts.

POTATOES.—Market quiet at 65c per bu for store lots.

WHEAT.—No 2 red spot, 7 cars at .99, 2 car at 1 00; Dec. 1,000 at 1 01. No. 1 white 1 car at 97.

CORN.—No. 2 spot, 53c.

OATS.—No. 2, white, spot 49c.

Home Markets.

BARLEY—\$1 25@1 30 1/2 100

EGGS—19c 1/2 doz.

LARD.—Country wanted at 6@7

OATS.—Remain steady at 35@40

POTATOES.—Slow sale at 50c.

BUTTER.—Weak at 12@16c.

WHEAT.—Is in good demand at 94c for red and 92c for No. 1 white.

CORN.—Quiet at 50c 1/2 bu.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best

We are having a Boom in Stoves. The Garlands are the World's best. Sold at LOWEST prices, too. Call on us for Horse Blankets, Robes, and everything in the HARDWARE line. Best goods at lowest prices. **W. J. KNAPP.**

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS.
Made in 40 Colors that neither Smut, Wash Out Nor Fade.
Sold by Druggists. Also Peerless Bronze Paints—6 colors. Peerless Laundry Bluing. Peerless Ink Powders—7 colors. Peerless Shoe & Harness Dressing. Peerless Egg Dyes—8 colors.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

A TURBULENT WORLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence Transmitted by Wire—A Kaleidoscope of Interesting Occurrences—Political, Criminal, Accidental, and Industrial.

TROUBLE AT A BULL FIGHT.

Exciting Scene at the Mexican Capital—One Kind of Sport.

The Mexican Jockey Club held its second autumn meeting in the City of Mexico, and the day was generally observed as a festival. In the colon ring a bull-fight was given, at which more than 10,000 spectators were present.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

Ten Thousand Men in the Pennsylvania Coke Regions May Quit Work.

TEN THOUSAND men, employees of the Frick Coke Company, will lay down their tools, or Andrew Verostic, the discharged Tip Top Coke Works Committee man, will be reinstated.

ASK FOR A REPRIEVE.

Two Petitions in Favor of Birchall Sent from England.

PETITIONS from Great Britain for the reprieve of Birchall have been received, at the Department of Justice at Ottawa, Ontario.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Treasury Department shows that during the month of October there was a net increase of \$924,918 in circulation, principally in gold coin.

New Ohio Oil Field. The first well in the new oil field in Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, six miles from Steubenville, came in the other day.

I. Wer Postage in Canada. It is officially announced the Government of Canada has decided to reduce the rate of postage to a two instead of a three cent rate throughout Canada and to the United States.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

At Gallitzin, Pa., two Hungarians became involved in a fight. They were struggling on the ground, when a woman, who was boiling clothes near by, took up a bucket of scalding water and dashed it over them.

A LOADED coal-train of thirty-six cars, through a misplaced switch, was thrown through the Hotel Brunswick, at Huntington, Pa., and landed in the yards of the Girard House and Jackson House, 200 feet eastward.

A LARGE vessel in the converting department of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Company, containing twenty tons of molten metal, tilted over and horribly burned Michal Dugan, who cannot recover.

A FEARFUL explosion occurred at the rolling mills of the Portage Iron Company, located at Duncansville, seven miles south of Altoona, Pa.

MISS LIZZIE O. SMITH, known as the modern martyr, who has been a helpless invalid fifty-five years, died at her home in Williamstown, Conn.

CHARLES FISCHER, brother of the Chicago anarchist who was hanged for the Haymarket crime, strangled himself to death in his room in Pittsburg, Pa.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

TUNIS AMACK, of Columbus, Ohio, murdered Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause.

DR. WILLIAM N. HIBBARD died at his residence, 7039 Jefferson avenue, Chicago. The cause of his death was ptomaine poisoning, of which cases are extremely rare.

JUDGE CALDWELL, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Circuit, sitting at Little Rock, Ark., has rendered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the original package law, and also the constitutionality of the liquor law of Iowa.

In an interview Vicar-General Brady, of St. Louis, stated that Archbishop Kenrick was soon to be created a Cardinal. The Vicar-General, together with Father Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, is visiting Notre Dame University in company with Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

The revenue collections of Peoria, Ill., for October were \$2,105,635. This does not include the Rock Island collections.

In Kansas the condition of the winter wheat crop is better than at this time last year. There is some complaint of

ble places where they may put up cottages for themselves, and has directed that cheap morning and evening trains be established with that view between the capital and the suburbs.

ELEVEN German lifeboat men were drowned while trying to relieve the crew of the British vessel Erik Berendensen, which was wrecked off Slesvig. Only one of the crew's vessel was saved.

The steamer Oceanic has arrived from the Orient, and brings news that cholera is dying out in Japan, but the death toll is nearly 20,000 out of a total of 38,000 cases.

FRESH AND NEWSY. THE month of October winds up all over the Northwest and also the Southwest, with the exception of a few areas, with the deficiency of moisture, which has been the marked feature of the present growing season.

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FRANK CALLOWAY, a switchman employed by the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railway, was fatally injured by falling from a car into the Wabash River.

THE Choctaw Nation of Indians has passed a law disfranchising any member of that tribe taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

AN infant child of James H. Carico, of Peoria, Ill., was fatally burned by gasoline, which was being used to clean a carpet, taking fire. Its mother rushed from the room, forgetting to take her baby with her.

GEORGE ROBARDE, a farmer living in South St. Paul, Minn., shot and killed B. F. Rogers, fatally wounded W. E. Rogers, his first victim's brother, and then blew his own head off.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER has sent a circular letter to all United States District Attorneys calling attention to the anti-lottery act, with the suggestion that they carefully examine the same, and spare no effort in its enforcement.

Mrs. HARRISON has accepted the Presidency of the Washington committee, which is earnestly at work endeavoring to secure funds for the endowment of the medical school of the Johns Hopkins University, in order that women may be admitted on equal terms with men.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

It is stated that Mrs. O'Shea will shortly apply to Justice Butt, in London, for the appointment of a commission to consider the counter allegations made by her against her husband.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE, the pretty young English woman who created a great sensation by attempting to spend her life among the fepers of Molokai, one of the Sandwich Islands, is now a governess in the family of John Eng, Superintendent of the Interisland Steam Navigation Company, at Honolulu.

THE German Kaiser, finding himself unable for financial reasons to carry out his benevolent intentions regarding the erection of cottages for workmen, has determined that Berlin workmen shall be enabled to reach as cheaply as possi-

ble places where they may put up cottages for themselves, and has directed that cheap morning and evening trains be established with that view between the capital and the suburbs.

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R. G. Dux & Co.'s weekly review of the trade says:

The approach of elections has caused some slackening of trade at many points, which is obviously temporary. At a few cities, notably St. Louis, there is observed reaction from the great activity which prevailed just before the new tariff went into effect.

THE weather crop bulletin for last month says: The month of October has been slightly cooler than usual throughout the district east of the Mississippi, although during the first half of the month the average daily temperature over this region ranged from 3 degrees to 5 degrees above the normal.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with columns for Market Reports, including Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and New York, listing various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Grain with their respective prices.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

Nearly Always Right in Her Judgment in Regard to Common Things. An old gentleman over seventy came into the city from his farm without his overcoat.

Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more close observers of little things. One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation.

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Joe Howard, of the New York Press, is noting this statement, suggests: "Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I know a man who has been 'treated' all the time for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday he wished he hadn't."

A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. W. L. Davis, of Basili, Ohio, June 21, 1890: "I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do nothing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and was not relieved."

THERE is a precocious 6-year-old boy who is wonderful in spelling and definition. The other day his teacher asked him to spell "matrimony." "M-a-t-r-i-m-o-n-y," said the youngster, promptly. "Now define it," said the teacher. "Well," replied the boy, "I don't know exactly what it means, but I know mother's got enough of it."

A Wonderful Paper.

When you were reading the large Prospect of the Youth's Companion, published last week in our columns, did you stop to consider what a wealth of talent was engaged in producing this remarkable paper? Its success is phenomenal, and it is read in 450,000 families because it is the best of its kind.

WOMAN'S VAS WEIGHED IN DER BALANCE AND WAS FOUND WANTING—WANTING A NEW BONNET.

Advertisement for Dr. JACOBS OIL, CURES SURELY. Includes text for Sprains and Bruises, and a testimonial from a woman who was cured of a severe sprain.



Advertisement for CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP. Includes text: "ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation."

Advertisement for MOTHERS' FRIEND, MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASIER. Includes text: "IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT, BOOK TO 'MOTHERS' MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS."

IT WAS DEMOCRATS' DAY

THEY ELECT A MAJORITY OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

Returns Slow in Coming In—List of State Officers Elected in the Several States—Many Surprises in the Election—How Congress Will Stand.

Twenty-seven of the forty-four States composing the American Union voted for State officers Tuesday. In some of the States the contests possess elements of peculiar political interest.

In Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, and South Carolina the Farmers' Alliance had complete state tickets.

In Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin the prohibitionists had state tickets.

The following States had either a Union Labor, Industrial, or People's ticket: Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The Industrial and People's tickets are another name for the Farmers' Alliance, both are peculiarly Western. In Nebraska it is the People's party, while in Michigan it is the Industrial party.

Illinois proposed two amendments to the State constitution. One of the amendments authorizes the county of Cook to issue \$5,000,000 of bonds, and the other amends the constitution to provide for amendments to the banking laws of the State.

In Kansas two amendments to the State constitution were proposed. One increases the number of Supreme Court judges from three to seven, and the second lengthens the biennial session of the Legislature to ninety days.

The amendments to the State constitution proposed four amendments to the State constitution. The amendments relate to prohibition or high license, provide for five Supreme judges, and increase the judges' salary.

Believe we give the State tickets elected, as shown by reports of the daily press, the morning after election. Later returns will probably change many of them, the returns this year being more than usually incomplete.

CALIFORNIA. Governor—Henry H. Markham, R. Lieutenant Governor—John R. Hedrick, R. Secretary of State—E. G. Waite, R.

CONNECTICUT. Governor—Luzon B. Morris, Dem. Lieutenant Governor—Joseph W. Alsop, Dem.

DELAWARE. Governor—J. L. Rouse, R. Lieutenant Governor—W. Storey, R. Secretary of State—E. J. Eaton, R.

ILLINOIS. Governor—Francis A. Bland, R. Lieutenant Governor—John J. Phelan, Dem.

INDIANA. Governor—Clasdo Matthews, D. Auditor—J. O. Henderson, D.

IOWA. Governor—Wm. M. McFarland, R. Auditor—J. A. Lyons, R.

KANSAS. Governor—L. U. Humphrey, R. Lieutenant Governor—A. J. Fell, R.

MASSACHUSETTS. Governor—William E. Russell, D. Lieutenant Governor—John W. Cochran, D.

MINNESOTA. Governor—James R. Merriam, R. Lieutenant Governor—Gideon S. Ives, R.

MISSOURI. Governor—James E. Boyd, D. Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Bear, D.

NEBRASKA. Governor—James E. Boyd, D. Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Bear, D.

NEVADA. Governor—R. K. Colvada, R. Lieutenant Governor—F. J. Foujard, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Governor—Charles H. Anderson, D. Lieutenant Governor—John J. Phelan, Dem.

NEW YORK. Governor—Charles H. Anderson, D. Lieutenant Governor—John J. Phelan, Dem.

NORTH CAROLINA. Governor—John W. Caldwell, Dem. Lieutenant Governor—Walter Clark, Dem.

NORTH DAKOTA. Governor—A. H. Burke, Rep. Lieutenant Governor—Roger Allen, Rep.

OHIO. Governor—Dan J. Ryan, Rep. Lieutenant Governor—T. A. Minshall, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA. Governor—George W. Delamater, R. Lieutenant Governor—Louis A. Watros, R.

RHODE ISLAND. Governor—George W. Delamater, R. Lieutenant Governor—Louis A. Watros, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Governor—Benjamin R. Tillman, F. A. Lieutenant Governor—James C. Coit, F. A.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Governor—Arthur C. Moffet, R. Lieutenant Governor—George A. Hoffman, R.

TENNESSEE. Governor—James Stephen Hogg, D. Lieutenant Governor—George C. Pendleton, D.

TEXAS. Governor—James Stephen Hogg, D. Lieutenant Governor—George C. Pendleton, D.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS

BIDS FOR IMPROVING THE LAKE FRONT REJECTED.

None of Them Satisfied the Executive Committee—Meeting of Lady Managers—How the Work is Progressing—Miscellaneous Gossip.

[Chicago dispatch.] Bids for filling and piling on the Lake Front were evidently not up to expectations.

The Executive Committee of the World's Fair opened the bids yesterday afternoon, discussed them, and passed them on to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

None of the members of either committee would express any opinion or give any information regarding them, even refusing to state the number of bids received.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for Sunday, November 9, may be found in Luke 23: 1-12.

INTRODUCTORY. Rome had a part in all that was going on in the world eighteen hundred years ago.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS. The whole multitude. Properly the whole number, i. e., the full assembly.

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MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

The following is an abstract of the reports of the State banks in Michigan, as made to the Commissioner of the State Banking Department, at the close of business Oct. 2, 1893:

Number of banks.....102
Trust companies.....2
Loans and discounts.....\$27,274,536.56
Stocks, bonds and mortgages.....18,401,973.47

Total.....\$45,676,510.03
Overdrafts.....207,367.02
Due from banks in other cities.....6,042,352.26
Due from other banks and bankers.....330,036.63

Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....690,129.70
Other real estate.....305,448.05
Current expenses and taxes paid.....225,693.21
Interest paid.....68,921.99

Exchanges for clearing house.....199,538.64
Checks and cash items.....220,141.67
Savings and pensions.....11,916.09
Gold coin.....468,394.50
Silver coin.....107,053.25
United States and national bank notes.....1,436,110.00

Total.....\$56,072,042.06
Capital stock paid in.....\$ 8,251,223.00
Surplus fund.....1,499,938.16
Undivided profits.....1,599,831.57

Dividends unpaid.....6,222.45
Commercial and savings deposits.....42,915,387.63
Due to banks and bankers.....1,133,435.0
Notes and bills re-discounted.....660,592.50
Bills payable.....29,634.22

Total.....\$56,072,042.06
BAY CITY is to have a big cash and blind factory backed by a capital of \$75,000.

DETROIT Journal: Homer Cowden, of Marquette, married Kate Gorman, of a gang of the groom's friends went around to do the serenade with fish horns, cow bells, banjos and the like.

ONE THOUSAND houses are projected for Bay City next year. This looks something like a boom.

BUILDING permits for \$40,000 worth of new buildings were issued at Saginaw last month.

Mrs. J. M. MENCH, of Mosherville, has a plum tree in blossom and is in hopes of gathering a second crop of plums this season.

THREE sisters in Manistee have been robbing the stores of everything they could carry away, and it took an officer over a month to locate the plunder.

THE shipment of lumber from Saginaw the past month was 1,000,000 feet less than for the corresponding month last year.

DAVID HERNS, of Manistee, was sent to the Grand Traverse Insane Asylum in the spring, but was recently declared cured and returned to his home.

THE recent finding of a skeleton in the woods near Atlanta, Montgomery County, recalls the disappearance of Paul Legrande.

MR. JOS. YENICK, of Traverse City, an old gentleman almost blind and almost childless, strayed from home and all efforts to find him have so far failed.

THE twelfth test coal well is being bored at Sebawaing.

THE Fort Gratiot and Port Huron citizens jointly discussed the scheme of annexation at a public meeting.

ANDREW NEWMAN, of Leroy, went coon hunting the other day. He fell off the limb of a tree, while chasing a coon, and had to be carried home, with a broken thigh.

REV. JOHN MUNDAY, new pastor of the Episcopal Church at Alpena, has organized his boys into a military company and is giving them regular drill.

BAY CITY has loads of useless dogs, and the biting of a newsboy the other day will lead to a war of extermination.

THE farmers in the vicinity of Grand Lodge are hauling into market many wagon-loads of the largest and best potatoes ever marketed there.

JOHN W. CAMPFIELD, the oldest living settler in Port Huron, is dead, aged 81. He came to Michigan from New Jersey in 1832, residing at Detroit and Ann Arbor, and locating at Port Huron in 1833.

FRANK STASCHAK, of Roscommon, was instantly killed by some logs falling on him at St. Helen.

THE residence building of the Alcona County Poor Farm burned last week. Everything in the buildings and cellar was saved. The buildings cost \$5,000.

THE citizens of Clare are talking of putting in an electric light plant.

FUNNY TALK.

Wool-in mill—A prize fight between negroes. A preferred creditor—One who never presents his bill.

You may find hens in a henery, but don't look for bats in a battery. "What kind of a life is your husband living now?" "Exemplary." "Where is he?" "In jail."

STERN parent—Young man, can you support a family? "Please, sir, all I want is Sarah." FARMER (making for a fence, chased by a mad bull)—It's a toss-up which reaches the fence first.

"Oh, I wish I'd been a man!" cried Mrs. Bjornsen. "I wish to heaven you had!" retorted Mr. Bjornsen. CUSTOMER—Seems to me that razor is rather dull. Barber—Might be, sah. I was to a party las' night, sah.

A curious phenomenon: "I wonder what makes Mr. Tompkins' complexion so furiously red?" "Drinking so much pale ale." BLOOMER—Which do you prefer, beer or champagne? Blossom—It all depends. Bloomer—On what? Blossom—On who pays for it.

MAN of the house (to the peddler)—Get out of here or I'll whistle for the dog. Peddler—Vell, now, wouldn't you like to buy a nice vest? MISS BASHFUL—I don't like the way your husband calls me "dearest." Mrs. Jones—Oh, you must not mind him. He even calls me that.

WICKERS—They tell me, Professor, that you have mastered all the modern tongues. Prof. Polyglot—All but two—my wife's and her mother's. "TEN dimes make one dollar," said the schoolmaster. "Now go on, sir. Ten dollars make one what?" "They make one might glad these times."

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

ONE bushel of Irish potatoes costs as much in Missouri this year as two bushels of sweet potatoes.

PARIS bicyclists are required to obtain licenses which may be withdrawn in case of reckless riding.

THE books of the late Samuel J. Tilden show that he expended in all between \$800,000 and \$900,000 on Greystone, his summer residence on the Hudson.

A FARMER living near Wichita can lift an average-sized mule. A Kansas farmer that can lift a mule may some day accomplish the herculean task of lifting his mortgage.

IN the Alliance procession at Hutchinson, Kan., was a monstrous wagon containing fifty or sixty children. Over the vehicle was a banner bearing the inscription: "Overproduction."

OVER 15,500 applicants have been turned away from the New York public schools since they were opened, for want of room. If this discreditable state of affairs continues there will, ere long, be a lamentable lack of room in New York's houses of correction, too.

KANSAS crops having failed, it becomes necessary to stimulate emigration thither by some new device, and the following has been hit upon: "A Kansas man sunk a shaft on his farm the other day, and in going down 100 feet, it is said, struck two five-foot veins of mineral paint, a ten-foot stratum of clay, a twenty-inch vein of coal and a five-foot stratum of marble."

A MAN in Indiana, who weighed 400 pounds, correctly predicted his death a few days in advance, and the right-sized coffin and everything he had ordered for the interment were in readiness at his decease. If anybody should be endowed with the prophetic power to forecast his death it should be the man who weighs 400 pounds, whose sudden and unexpected demise produces no end of confusion at the undertaker's.

IT is really pitiful to see Mrs. Grant as she is wheeled daily out on Riverside drive to Claremont to visit the tomb of the late General. Not that Mrs. Grant is poor, nor that she lacks family, funds or friends, but she is to be pitied because she is old and seems in distress. Her grief for her husband is deep, lasting and sincere. And then, too, her eyesight is failing and her memoirs are written with difficulty. And so she is entitled to sympathy.

A YOUNG man in Georgia, thinking that he detected a quiver in the eye of his father, who, to all appearances, had just died, asked him if he wanted water, when the "corpse" nodded his head and was afterward restored to consciousness. Fortunately in this case the young man's suspicions were correct, and his question sufficed to evoke a sign of life, but the only perfect safeguard against burying Georgia men alive is in most cases to ask the corpse if he doesn't want whisky.

A FRENCH railroad has hit upon a new source of revenue. In future people who accompany their friends to any of the stations on that line to see them off will only be admitted on the platform on payment of a fee of one penny, in return for which they will receive a special ticket of authorization. For those who are apt to tarry a long while over their leave-taking there is a further tax, as the ticket is only available for one hour, at the end of which time another must, if necessary, be obtained.

THE decision of the United States Court in Massachusetts, affirming the right of Pullman to the device of the vestibule, as used upon railroads, will probably not be accepted by his opponents until the matter has been carried to the court of last resort, but it is, nevertheless, a tremendous slant in his direction and will give new impulse for the fight which involves the control of one of the most useful and important of the minor railway devices of the time. If the patents are held good and confirmed in the ownership of the Pullmans, there will be a lively effort to secure something that shall take the place of the present appliance without infringing upon it.

THE amount of money that is obtained from apparently indifferent and immaterial businesses is sometimes very large. For instance, the value of the paper thrown away in some of the big stores is sufficient to pay a good many salaries. The managers of a large dry goods house in New York awoke to this fact when they learned that the man who had the contract for

cleaning their establishments was rapidly acquiring a fortune by selling the waste materials found on the floors. He had undertaken to provide help and see that the place was cleaned nightly in return for the waste paper and paste-board boxes. It required very little attention, as the man had a foreman to see that the work was done properly. At the expiration of this contract it was not renewed and the house takes the profits.

WHAT is the matter with the railroads? Hardly a day passes that does not record two or three railroad accidents. The discouraging fact about these accidents is that three-fifths of them are preventable accidents, and are due to incompetency, carelessness, lack of discipline, spreading rails, rotten ties and trestles, and other causes that place the smash-ups unmistakably in the list of preventable accidents, and casts the blame entirely upon the different railway managements. The number of collisions during the past few months has been greater than ever known before in a year, and some of them have been disastrous in the destruction of life and property. The perfection of railroad conduct and management and the great improvement in safety appliances are much boasted of; but, judging by facts, they appear to be more in the declaration than reality.

WILL the time ever come when the numerous wretched vulgar expressions which have crept into general use will be recognized as such? Take the too common expression, "lady friend," for instance. What a silly term that is! To use it is an abominable vulgarism and about on a par with "James Jowles and lady" on an hotel register. And what does that mean? Does it mean that a lady is traveling with Mr. Jowles? If so, who is the "lady." Or does it appear necessary to Jowles that he must impress the fact of his wife being a "lady" upon people? We should prefer Mrs. Jowles to be a woman if such is the case. The man who registers as "Mr. Addlepat and W" is, perhaps, unintentionally, also performing an act of extreme vulgarity. "Mr. and Mrs. So and So" is the way a gentleman will register and then if "Mrs." is a "lady" well and good, if not, she is still Mrs. So-and-So and a woman. The man, too, in the latter case has been spared the telling of a lie. But that horrible "lady friend" which is hurled at one from people who should know better is the height of abomination. If you have a friend who wears petticoats, and wish to speak of her, remember she has a name and is a human being and forbear, in the name of decency, to mention her as you would "your mooley cow."

AN unusual accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad. At Melrose, a locomotive, turning a curve, collided with the tender of another engine, throwing out the engineer and fireman. The locomotive kept on toward the Grand Central Station in New York without any one to manage it. The signalman at Melrose, when informed of what had happened, telegraphed ahead of the runaway engine to have the track cleared and proper arrangements made to receive it at the Grand Central Depot. In the meantime the engine flew along at a rapid pace creating surprise and excitement at every station where passengers were waiting. They were not in the habit of seeing unattended engines flying over the road, and did not know how to take the apparition. It had a clear track, however, as all switches had been set for it to pass. At the Grand Central Depot the maze of switches was set to allow it to run on an unused track. Acting Station Master Worcester sent out another engine to meet the odd runaway. When the latter appeared in sight, the waiting engine slowed up sufficiently to allow the other to overtake it. Both engines were moving, and the shock was comparatively light. A switchman jumped into the cab and closed the throttle, putting an end to the runaway's wild flight. The officials say that the accident was not due to the carelessness of green hands, as all the men concerned have been in the employ of the company for years. The accident is without precedent on the railroads in the vicinity of New York.

Poor Thing!
A curious advertisement which appears in one of the English papers states: "Philanthropist—A lady would be pleased to hear from any benevolent persons willing to assist her in procuring the necessary funds for the academic training of an intelligent young man who is compelled against his inclination to earn his living in trade. Please communicate," etc.

"THAT article you had in last week's paper was the funniest thing I ever read," said a lady to an editor. "I am glad to hear you say so." "Oh, not at all. It would make a dog laugh. I thought my husband would split his sides."—Arkansas Traveler.

THE BOOMING CANNON.

RECITALS OF STIRRING INCIDENTS IN CAMP AND IN BATTLE.

Survivors of the Rebellion Relate Amusing and Startling Incidents of Weekly Marches, Camp Life, Foraging Expeditions, and Battle Scenes.

Barbery Frickey.
GERMAN VERSION—BY BYRON W. KING.

D WAS early von morning. Ven daytimes proke out, Dot all dose dings happen. Vot I doid youse at oid. All around der places Der peen a big crop Botatoes und such dings. Was looking dipdop. I dink der rebels like to have some off dose rations. Because they vas almost dead mid starvation. Dhey were hurrying along Shoot as fast as they could; Some valking on horseback. Some riding of foot. Vile ub der street. Came der rebel tread, Mid Stony-vall Jack Marching right straight on along ahead As he looked from under Der old slouch hadt, He bud up his handt, Und looked shoot like dot.

Barbery Frickey, shoot den. Vas looking der window drough; Und says she, "Now, Stony-vall Jack, Und shoot look better a juedle oud vot you do." "Halt!" Der dust-brown ranks Putty quick stood fast. "Fire!" Oh, my! You should have seen How oud-plazed dot rifle bast! It shivered dot window Mid pains und s's'es; It rent dot old ban, er Mid seams und mid gashes. Vell! ven every-pody Saw hoz dot window vas split, Dey all t'ought dot old voman Sh must be right away kill. Bud, no; ven she saw Dot flag fall down from der stick, Old Barbara-sh caught him Up right away quick, Und leaning herself inside Oud dot window sill, She shook dot flag. By jimminy Christmas, fit to kill. "Shoot, if you must, at dis old white head, But spare your country's flag!" Dot's vot she said.

A shade of big sadness, A blushes of shame, Over der face of Stony-vall In vone quick second came. "Who touches der hairs Of dot old bald head, Dies, like a spitz poodle—march, right Straight on along dere now!" Dot's vot he said. All der whole day long by dere drum's gay beat, Dhey marched over do: smooth, cobblestone pavement street. Over der heads der whole day t'rough Waved dot old flag of red, white, black and blue! Stony-vall Jack has fought his last fight, Perhaps he vas wrong—I don't dink he vas right. But, now, dot's no difference vif ever vay, I'll bet two dollars and a half he's all right at der last big day. Barbara Frickey has come to the same place Mid Stony-vall Jack, From which no liven person has ever yet come back. My friends, if we are safe at dot last great day— Of course dot is doubtful, but we hope we all may— If we reach dot land of der good, der brave und der true, We'll find Stony-vall Jack and Barbara Frickey, too.

THE ASSAULT AT DONELSON.

BY COL. ALEX. DUKE BAILIE.

THESE facts are gathered from an officer's diary: The sun of Sunday rose bright and clear, above us who lay in front of Donelson Fort. About noon came word that far down on our right the rebels had tried to cut their way through; they were repulsed, but it cost us 500 men, so the report said. We were in front of a large glen or ravine; on our right were numerous regiments, making a chain which stretched to the river; on our left was the Second Iowa.

Soon an orderly rode by, who told us that a large body of rebels was moving up opposite us. Our men were called together, and stood near their stacked arms. General Smith and his staff came up and passed us. The sharpshooters along the glen became unusually active. We thought they saw the rebels mustering behind the breastworks. The men took their guns, I hooked up my cavalry saber, and took my place beside the Lieutenant Colonel, with whom I was to act. A painful pause—then a message from the General: we were to move to the left and support the Second Iowa. We passed through the thick trees, but the Second was not where they had been in the morning; we passed their campfires, and soon emerged on an open plain. At a glance, the real object of the movement was apparent. The Fourteenth were hurrying down through the field, the Second, in a long line, were struggling up the opposite hill, where two glens met and formed a ridge. It was high and steep, slippery with mud and melted snow. At the top the breastworks of the rebels flashed and smoked, while to the right and left, up either glen, cannon were thundering. The attempt seemed desperate. Down through the field we went and began to climb the hill. At the very

foot I found that we were in the line of fire. Rifle balls hissed over us, and bleeding men lay upon the ground or were trying to drag themselves out of range from the breastworks. The Second Iowa left a long line of dead and wounded to testify to its gallantry. The sight of these was the most appalling part of the scene. A third of the way up we came under fire of the



CHARGE OF THE SECOND IOWA.

batteries; the shot, and especially the shell, came with the rushing clash of a locomotive on the rail. The most dispiriting thing was that we could see no enemy; the batteries were out of sight, and at the breastworks nothing could be seen but fire and smoke. It seemed as though we were attacking an invisible power. Suddenly the fire at the summit ceased; the Second Iowa had charged the works and driven the enemy from them. Then came the fire of the Second upon the flying foe, and then loud shouts along the line, "Hurrah, hurrah! The Second ate in—hurry up, boys, and support them. Close up. Forward! forward!"

We reached the top and scrambled over the work. I saw a second hill rising gradually before us, and on its top a second breastwork—between us and it about four hundred yards of broken ground. A second fire opened upon us from these inner works. We were ordered back, and, recrossing those we had taken, lay down upon the outside of the embankment.

Having no specific duty to do I turned, as soon as our troops reached the breastworks, and gave my attention to the wounded. A singular fact I noticed was that those near the foot of the hill were struck in the legs; those higher up were shot through the body, and near the breastwork the wounds were in the head. A little house in the field had been taken for a hospital; within it were three surgeons. One of them asked me to take his horse and ride for the instruments, ambulances and assistants, for none were there. When I returned all had arrived and were busy at their work. Our men lay in a trench all night, a large force of the enemy within a few yards. When the morning came we were told that a white flag had been displayed and an officer gone into the fort, but that the time was nearly up and the attack would be renewed. We hurried on, expecting to be in a second assault. We had nearly reached the trenches when the men sprang from the ditch to the top of the breastwork, waving the colors and giving wild hurrahs. The fort had surrendered.

I stopped to look around. My glance fell on the blue-coats scattered through the fallen trees and the stumps. The march of our troops up the hill had been somewhat like a broom. Until near the top they had been in column, leaving a long, narrow line like the handle, and, as they rushed at the breastwork, they had spread out like the broom. The ground was plainly marked by the dead, many strewn upon the narrow strip. In a little triangle I counted eighteen bodies, and I knew many had been carried off from there during the night.

Our troops formed along the hill to take possession of the fort. All voices declared that the Second Iowa should lead. It was beautiful to see regiment after regiment mount the second work, halt, cheer and wave their colors as they crossed. I pushed ahead and found myself among some five hundred of the prisoners. They sat, most of them, looking stolidly on. I spoke to one. He said he had done nothing to bring on the war, he was for the Union but had enlisted rather than be



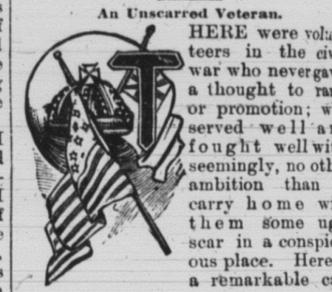
"HURRAH! THE FORT HAS SURRENDERED!"

impressed. His family lived, or had lived (he did not know where they were now), within a mile, and he would give

all he had to see them only a moment. "Will your officers let me write to tell them I am alive?" "To be sure they will." "And will we be given some grub?" "Yes, the same as our own soldiers." "Most of our men expected, that if we surrendered unconditionally, you would kill us." "You know better now?" "Yes, we have been lied to."

We were assigned the quarters of the Fiftieth Tennessee, and I slept in what had been the Colonel's house, a nice little house of oak blocks; they had all sorts of comforts which we never hoped for at Camp Benton and never expected to have. We invited the Colonel and some of his officers to spend the night with us. They behaved with quiet dignity and submitted with calm resignation to their changed circumstances, but they were Tennesseans, and though they made no professions in words, convinced us that they had been Union men at heart and wished the Union restored again. One of them remarked that if those who had been released heretofore had not abused it and violated their pledges and oaths, the prisoners at Fort Donelson would probably be released the same way. The Lieutenant Colonel said he wished it could be so; he was confident that none of his men would be thus guilty. "But," he added, "I don't blame the Government for sending us North. I acknowledge that I am a rebel, taken in arms, and it is justified in treating me accordingly."

It was a novelty, indeed, this spending the evening with our late opponents. We, of course, made no allusions that could hurt their feelings, but they wished to discuss matters, and we talked over the events of the siege until a late hour. They told us that the news of the surrender was like a thunder-clap to them all. The men, and most of the officers, had not seen how completely they were surrounded, and had been made to believe that they were successful. The evening before they had been told that they had gained a glorious victory, and in the morning it was announced with truth that their Generals had run away and they were prisoners of war.



An Unscarred Veteran.

HERE were volunteers in the civil war who never gave a thought to rank or promotion; who served well and fought well with, seemingly, no other ambition than to carry home with them some ugly scar in a conspicuous place. Here is a remarkable case of this kind: Johnnie was a young and rosy recruit in a Kentucky regiment, brave in action and a favorite in camp. He often expressed a wish that the war might not end until he had received his scar. One day in 1863, while the army of Gen. Rosecrans was resting at Murfreesboro, Tenn., recruiting from the effects of Stone River, the company to which Johnnie belonged was ordered out as guard to a wagon train that was pulling out on a foraging expedition. Our line of march was along the Shelbyville turnpike, where we found some well-filled corn cribs. While the wagons were being loaded, Johnnie's company took up a position across the turnpike, about a mile in advance, while other companies guarded the other approaches.

The enemy were not long in discovering our object and attacking our position, which we had strengthened by a rail and log barricade. During these attacks Johnnie persisted in needlessly exposing himself, in the hope that he might be wounded. At the moment of one of the fiercest efforts to dislodge us, Johnnie mounted the barricade and yelled derisively at the enemy, but in shorter time than it requires to write it he leaped to the ground, with one hand clapping the side of his neck, and danced with glee.

Wounded! When the enemy withdrew, and the wound was examined, it was found to be so slight that no hopes of a scar could be entertained. Tears and profanity followed, and Johnnie finished the war unscarred.

Don't Know Which.

While the Odd Fellows were in Chicago a man stepped up to a policeman and said: "Well, sir, this town has changed greatly."

"Yes, changing all the time," the policeman answered.

"Indeed it is, and to tell you the truth I shouldn't have known it, so great has been the change."

"How long has it been since you were here?" the officer asked.

"I never was here before."

When the man had walked away the policeman looked after him for a moment and then said: "I am either losing my mind or that fellow is a fool I don't know which."—Arkansas Traveler.

Whittier and Mrs. Logan.

While Mrs. John A. Logan was the guest of John G. Whittier, at Amesbury, Mass., recently, the aged poet wrote a verse for her on the fly-leaf of a volume of his poems. It reads: What shall I say of her who by the side Of loyal Logan walked in love and pride— Whose faith and courage gave a double power To his strong arm in freedom's darkest hour, Save that her name with his shall always stand, Honored alike throughout a grateful land?

A Sad Sight.

If there is anything under the sky at sight of which the Gods weep, it is to see a woman trying to do up a package.—The Ram's Horn.

LASTING PERFUMES.

BY MARY SHAW.

Washed with myrror's magical breeze,
the perfume that spiced Life's spring...

BERENICE ST. CYR.

Story of Love, Intrigue,
and Crime.

BY DWIGHT BALDWIN.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHEN our hero
received again he
found that the
dwarf was bath-

CHAPTER XIX.

VALUABLE AID.
This isn't visitors' day.
I'm very anxious to see—

then in the hands of the police, and made
another link in the already strong chain
of evidence that was expected to hang
our hero.

Thus the visitor greeted the detective
as he entered the small office to which
the demented man had been previously
conducted.

CARPETS MADE BY WOMEN.
How the Smyrna Article Is Made Ready
for the Trade.

THE RAVEN.
A Bird Once Plenty, but Gradually Be-
ing Extirpated.

FACTS FOR THE FARMER.

MATTER OF INTEREST TO THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Practical Information for the Stockman, the Poultryman, the Nurseryman, the Farmer and the Farm in General.

THE FARM.

Moisture in Food.

The advantage of ensilage consists largely in the fact that it is a palatable way of preserving food in moist state. This adds greatly to its digestibility. In the silo the moisture to which the entire mass of corn fodder is subjected makes even the butts of the stalks palatable, while by ordinary methods they are thrown into the manure pile.

Potash in Corn Cobs.

A considerable portion of the mineral manure required in growing corn is potash, and most of this is found in the cob. It makes a stronger ash than does the grain, most of the latter being starch or carbon and passing off in smoke. Housewives long ago learned that ashes from corn cobs made a strong lye, and this indicates the value of corn cobs for manure wherever potash is required.

The Cattle in Winter.

Cold, inclement weather will soon drive the stock indoors as it were, and the matter of arranging the barn and yard for them will become an important one. Too often this work is neglected and improperly attended to. Excessive warmth or else imperfect protection from the cold are the rule rather than the exception in stock yards. Neither is conducive to robustness, health or profit. If excessive warmth is obtained the animals will become diseased, impure air will poison the blood, and the warmth will so dry the skin and open the pores that the slightest draft will produce dangerous colds. Throat diseases, pleuro-pneumonia and like diseases are sure to find their way into such cattle houses.

On the other hand, imperfectly sheltered cattle will succumb to disease through exposure. Drafts blowing on them during cold, wintry nights will be sure messengers of insidious diseases. If snow and rain are allowed to drift through large cracks and holes, the health of the animals is greatly deteriorated. The excessive amount of heat which they have to throw off to warm their bodies is a great drain on their systems, and it invariably reduces their vitality, so that they easily succumb to the attacks of disease. All of this effects the milk supply too, and is a most important fact for the dairyman. Many recommend to keep the cows in barns or sheds artificially heated by stoves, and to give them nothing but warm water. All of this is founded upon wrong hygienic laws. The animals need cold, bracing air when the weather is clear, and during storms or excessively cold weather they need to be kept in barns comparatively temperate. They need good food, moderately cold water, but not icy water. Drafts should be avoided, but the air should be changed every day, so that they will not be breathing over the same air hour after hour. The sheds should also be kept clean, and it is well to keep near at hand such absorbents as dry swamp muck or fresh leaves or sawdust. Any fine material such as these will absorb the liquid, and prevent disease and make good manure for the following season's crops.

In the winter time the importance of a regular and constant supply of salt is not fully appreciated by all stock growers, and especially by those who keep only a few animals. The average farmer gives the salt to the animals when he happens to think of it, and this sometimes is not very often. The best results can be obtained from rock or lump salt placed in the feed boxes. The danger from taking too much salt comes not from having it on hand all of the time, but from denying the animals of it for a long period. Then in their eagerness to satisfy their natural cravings they will sometimes eat more than their systems really require. It is seldom that an animal will take in more food or water than they really require. They know when to stop, even if their masters do not. Salt is an essential constituent of the blood, and salt hunger may lead to excess when the animal is suddenly permitted an opportunity of supplying its lack. Wild animals will travel long distances to obtain it, and their resorts to the "salt-licks" frequently leads them into a trap for the hunters.

Many of the common foods given to the animals are lacking in salt constituents, and hence this essential must be supplied artificially. Animals on one farm will need more of it than on another, for on some soils it is lacking in the soil itself, and the grains grown on it must necessarily be deficient. Salt is also a common constituent of milk, and if not given to the cow it must be drawn from that stored in her blood tissues. This cannot be done without seriously impairing the health of the animal. One cannot tell how much the animals need. The quantity must be left to them, and this can only be done by keeping rock salt near them all of the time.—*E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.*

THE DAIRY.

WHEN studying cheap feed, remember that it is not feed that is cheap because poor; that feed is dear at any price. Cheap feed is the best feed, so combined as to produce the best results for the money outlay.

CLEAN milking, from a standpoint of getting all the milk at one sitting is of the highest importance, and to accomplish this ought to be the earnest aim of all milkers, and no cow should be left until the last drop is drawn.

If you have a variety of feed for your cows, don't feed all of one kind this month, another in December, and another in February. Mix them—except feed the pumpkins before they freeze, and save some of the best hay till spring.

A NEW separator is about to be introduced to America from England. It is made in several sizes. The most im-

portant is the hand-size, skimming 400 pounds per hour with a little power. It is claimed, as is required by an ordinary barrel churn.

J. H. MONRAD says: In Germany the milk delivered by peddlers is kept in cans which are loaded in a locked refrigerator wagon, with only the faucets protruding, thus preventing the driver from being too liberal to the pretty servant girls and making up the quantity by adding water on the route.

UNAERATED Milk, says F. D. Curtis, is the mother of most floating curds and cheese spoiled in this way. In shut-up cans it is worse. It is the potent father of tyrotoxic poison. It is the great enemy of infants, and the direct cause of a great deal of cholera infantum, which sweeps away so many helpless children.

JUDGE CLEVELAND, of Franklin, Vermont, has been retaining and breeding from his best butter cows only, the past few years, and the gain in the average butter yield of his herd per cow shows the wisdom of such a course. The average number of pounds of butter per cow in 1884 was 170, in 1886 200, in 1887 228, in 1888 235, and in 1889 250. The cows have good pasturage in summer and good hay in winter, with a moderate allowance of grain in the spring before being turned to grass. The judge is taking a great interest in the matter and expects to increase the yield of his dairy to 300 pounds per cow.

THE HORTICULTURIST.

Notes on Gardening.

Use fresh mold for potting plants. Don't forget that petunias make good winter bloomers.

It may not be a new idea to you, but cut flowers keep better in a cool place.

APPLES should not be stored in a warm cellar till freezing weather; then a cool cellar is better.

WINDOW gardening is carried to almost universal adoption in England, palace and humble dwelling alike having boxes of sweet flowers upon the window ledges.

DR. B. D. HALSTEAD read at Indianapolis a paper on rot of the sweet potato, urging that it demanded instant attention. He had sent questions to over 300 growers in New Jersey. Replies showed that a large proportion suffer from this cause, it has been known many years, is worse some seasons than others; that variety, soil, climate, etc., are all modifying agents, and that the disease is not understood. The "soft-rot" is due to the growth of a mold (*Rhizopus nigricans*), which spreads through the potato and then to others. The "dry-rot" is probably due to the growth of a blue mold (*Penicillium*). Experiments with drying with heat show that when affected potatoes are well dried, the "soft-rot" is exceedingly contagious.

Hot water is a clean, safe and effective means of destroying green fly on pot plants. To the amateur, whose stock of plants might be small, or who might not have accommodations for fumigating, says *Farm and Garden*, it would be found a convenient remedy. There is a margin of many degrees between the lowest temperature that will destroy this insect and the highest that a plant can stand with impunity. One hundred and thirty degrees is a proper temperature, or as hot as the hand can be held in two seconds. The plant should be plunged into and withdrawn from the water instantaneously. The smaller body and more delicate skin of the insect is acted upon more quickly than that of the plant. Should anyone be afraid to employ the remedy let her, if she has several plants affected, try it on one first, and the next day when she sees it has suffered no injury, she will have no misgivings about treating the rest in the same way.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

THE STOCK RANCH.

The Feed and Management of Horses.

The horse-car companies have an association known as the American Street Railroad Association. From time to time they get together to discuss matters of general interest to them all. At a recent meeting the care and feed of horses was the subject for consideration. The *Country Gentleman* prints a report of the meeting given by Henry Stewart, from which we take the following:

"The feeding, as might easily be thought, is most carefully managed. The food consists of cut hay, slightly moistened, with mixed ground feed (corn and oats) added, given in small quantities at short intervals. A small quantity of loose hay is thrown to the horses when they are brought in from work, then, when the regular feeding hour arrives (which is never soon after or just before a trip) six to eight quarts of ground feed, with five pounds of cut hay, are given. The horses are always fed by the same feeder, when possible, and the feeder gives close attention to each particular horse to know how much food is eaten and how much is left so that the quantity given can be gauged exactly. After every feed the mangers are thoroughly cleaned out, and for this purpose cast-iron shallow bowls, or enameled kettles of sufficient size, are used, in which no food left over can gather in the corners and get sour. These round troughs must be rust-proof, and are cleaned out with a wet sponge by the stableman twice a day. The result is that food is eaten clean, and none is wasted by reason of offensive troughs. Moreover, since these feed troughs were introduced into the Chicago stable colic and other forms of indigestion have practically disappeared.

"The water is even more particular than the feeding. In some of the New York stables it has been found necessary to filter the water given to the horses. The filter used consists of a barrel filled with coarsely ground charcoal with small brush and gravel to keep it in place, and with some sulphur added. The sulphur came into use from the fact which became known to one of the large stock owners that in the neighborhood of Richfield Springs the farmers had found the sulphur water exceedingly beneficial to their horses; and experience has proved that the filtered and sulphured water has been drunk by the city road horses with much advantage, and is preferred by the animals to any other. Under the microscope it is found perfectly

free from all impurity. A gentleman from Chicago stated that while using the city water the horses were often sick, and \$20 a month was usually spent for medicine, and much time was lost besides. The water from a clear spring was brought to the barn at a cost of \$1,000, and after its use the trouble stopped, no medicines were needed, and no time was lost through sickness."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Care of Lamps.

There are a great many people who have used lamps all their lives who know absolutely nothing about their proper care. They wash chimneys with soap and water, and cut the wicks down beyond the charred part, and lean back with satisfaction, believing that their work has been well and properly done. In point of fact, the chimney of a lamp should never be touched with water. A few drops of alcohol, or even kerosene oil, will remove the dimmed, smoky effect, and make the chimney bright as possible when it is polished with a soft flannel or chamois skin. There will then be no danger of any moisture being left in the chimney, so it will crack when the lamp is lighted.

All parts of the burner of a lamp should be thoroughly clean. A little kerosene or alcohol on a cloth is as good for this purpose as anything else to clean the burner, providing it is polished clean and dry afterward. Neglected old burners may be boiled up in soda and water, and renew their usefulness though not their appearance, as this process removes the lacquer put on most brass. It is not necessary to allow a burner to get in such a condition that it must be boiled in this way to clean it, but if it does, there is no better remedy.

Every part of the outside of a lamp should be rubbed dry and free from oil when it is filled, daily. Do not cut the wick of a lamp after it is first put in and has been evenly trimmed once, but each day brush off the charred portion. The wick will last longer and the light be even and clearer if this last rule is strictly adhered to. Metal or porcelain lamps, in which the oil is put in a font of metal resting within the porcelain, are, the most desirable and least dangerous lamps to use.

Always avoid filling a lamp to the brim or burning it when the oil is nearly exhausted. There is no special economy in turning down a lamp; nearly the same amount of oil is consumed, what is not burned in the blaze passing off in gas, which is often strongly noticeable on going into a room where the lamp has burned low for some hours. In case only a little light is desired, a night-lamp, adapted to a small wick, should always be used.—*New York Tribune.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

TENDERLOINS broil better if first brushed over with olive oil.

SCALDING water should never be poured into dishes which have held milk until it has been removed by cool water.

THE KITCHEN.

Meringue Pudding.

Line a deep pudding dish with slices of sponge cake, cover with rich fruit jam, pour over custard and bake, ice like cake, set in the stove to dry, take out and cover with meringue. Serve without sauce.

Custard Pudding.

Take a pint of milk, one cup of sugar and six eggs. Beat the sugar and eggs together, flavor with vanilla. Pour the milk in a pudding dish, mix in the eggs and sugar. Bake half an hour. Eat with sauce.

How to Boil an Egg.

To boil an egg properly put it in a vessel, cover with cold water, place over the fire, and the second the water begins to boil your egg is done. The white is as delicate as a jelly and as easily digested, and nutritious, as it should be.

How to Cook Cranberries.

Recipes adopted by the American Cranberry Growers' Association.

1. Wash them clean, and remove all stems and leaves.

2. Always cook in a porcelain-lined kettle or stewpan. Never cook in tin or brass.

3. The sooner they are eaten after cooking, the sooner you will know how good they are.

Sauce No. 1—One quart berries, one pint water, one pound granulated sugar. Boil ten minutes; shake the vessel, do not stir. This means a full, heaped, dry measure quart, which should weigh fully seventeen ounces.

Sauce No. 2—One quart berries, one pint water, one pound granulated sugar. Bring sugar and water to a boil; add the fruit; and boil till clear, fifteen or twenty minutes.

Sauce No. 3—One pound berries, one pint (scant) cold water, one-half pound granulated sugar. Boil together berries and water ten minutes; add sugar, and boil five minutes longer.

Strained Sauce—One and one-half pounds berries, one pint water; three-fourths pound sugar. Boil together berries and water ten to twelve minutes; strain through a colander, and add sugar.

Cranberry Jelly—One and one-half pounds berries, one pint of water. Boil fifteen minutes; strain through jelly bag or coarse cloth; cook the juice fifteen minutes; add as much sugar as you have fruit, and boil again fifteen minutes, and turn into forms or jelly cups; dip forms into cold water to prevent sticking.

Cranberry Tarts—Either of the sauces above will make delicious tarts. Strained sauce generally preferred.

Cranberry Pies—For pies with upper crusts the berries should be used whole and cooked in the pastry in the following proportion: four parts berries, three parts sugar, one part water.

Steamed Batter Pudding—Stir the cranberries with a light batter; steam two hours; serve with liquid sauce.

Steamed Cranberry Dumplings—Use cranberries the same as apples; steam about one hour and serve with sauce.

Frozen Cranberries—Some prefer the flavor of frozen cranberries. Freeze them solid and throw into hot water; use one-fourth less sugar than in former recipe.

"WE ARE THE PEOPLE."

THAT IS TO SAY, WE ARE 62,480,540 OF THEM.

Supt. Porter, of the Census Bureau, Says That Is the Total Population of the United States—Not Quite as Large as Was Expected—Porter's Explanation of the Falling Off—Growth of the Western States.

[Washington dispatch.] Bulletin No. 12 on the population of the United States has been issued by the Census Office. It says:

The population of the United States June 1, 1890, as shown by the first count of persons and families, exclusive of white persons in Indian Territory, Indians on reservations, and Alaska, was 62,480,540. These figures may be slightly changed by later and more exact compilations, but such changes will not be material.

In 1880 the population was 50,155,783. The absolute increase of the population in the ten years intervening was 12,324,757 and the percentage of increase was 24.57. In 1870 the population was stated as 38,558,371. According to these figures the absolute increase in the decade between 1870 and 1880 was 11,597,412 and the percentage of increase was 30.08.

Upon their face these figures show that the population has increased between 1880 and 1890 only 727,345 more than between 1870 and 1880, while the rate of increase has apparently diminished from 30.08 to 24.57 per cent. If these figures were derived from correct data, they would be indeed disappointing. Such a reduction in the rate of increase in the face of the enormous immigration during the last ten years would argue a great diminution in the fecundity of the population or a corresponding increase in its death rate. These figures are, however, easily explained when the character of the data used is understood. It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive and thorough investigation, that the census of 1870 was grossly deficient in the Southern States, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these States but to affect very materially the rate of increase in the country at large. These omissions were not the fault nor were they within the control of the Census Office. The census of 1870 was taken under a law which the Superintendent, Gen. Francis A. Walker, characterized as "clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous." The Census Office had no power over its enumerators save a barren protest, and its right was even questioned in some quarters.

Some of Superintendent Porter's comments on the conditions governing the spread of population are interesting, particularly as regards the Western States. In Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, and in Illinois, if the city of Chicago be dropped from consideration, the rate of increase has declined decidedly. In Ohio it has fallen from 20 to 15 per cent.; in Indiana, from 18 to 11; in Iowa, from 36 to 17; in Missouri, from 26 to 23 per cent., in spite of the rapid growth of St. Louis and Kansas City; and in Illinois, dropping Chicago from consideration, from 14.9 to 5.6 per cent. In these States the agricultural industry, which is still the prominent one, has begun to decline, owing to the sharp competition of Western farms. The farming population has migrated westward, and the growth of manufactures is not yet sufficiently rapid to repair these losses. The southern portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are under similar conditions, but the northern parts of these States, lying upon the frontier of settlement, have filled up with sufficient rapidity to repair either wholly or in part the losses of the southern parts. Michigan increased at the rate of 38 per cent. between 1870 and 1880, while between 1880 and 1890 the rate was but 28 per cent. The increase between 1880 and 1890 was cut into unequal parts by the State census taken in 1884. In the first four years of the decade the increase was 13.2 per cent., while in the last six it was 12.7 per cent. In Wisconsin the last decade shows an increase of 28 per cent., as against an increase of 25 per cent. in the decade between 1870 and 1880. The State census of Wisconsin, taken in 1885, cuts the decade into two equal parts, and shows an increase in the first half of 18.8 per cent., and during the second half of but 7.7 per cent.

Minnesota increased 78 per cent. between 1870 and 1880 and 67 per cent. between 1880 and 1890, the numerical increase being over half a million in the last decade. The State census, taken in 1885, shows that the bulk of this increase occurred between 1880 and 1885. The numerical increase during the first years was 337,025, and the rate of increase 43 per cent., while during the last half of the decade the numerical increase was 182,219 and the rate of increase 16.3 per cent.

During the last ten years the population of Dakota, considering the two States of North Dakota and South Dakota together, has increased from 135,177 to 510,273, or 277 per cent.; Nebraska from 452,402 to 1,056,793, or 134 per cent.; and Kansas from 996,096 to 1,423,485, or 43 per cent. This increase has not, however, continued uniformly throughout the decade. In 1885 Dakota contained 415,610 inhabitants, or more than four-fifths of its present population. Nebraska contained 740,645 inhabitants in the same year, thus dividing the numerical increase quite equally between the two halves of the decade, but leaving the greater percentage in the first half. In the same year Kansas by its State census had 1,268,530 inhabitants, showing that nearly two-thirds of the numerical gain was acquired during the first half of the decade. The industries of these States are almost purely agricultural, and are dependent upon the supply of moisture, either in the form of rain or by irrigation. Through these States passes what is known as the subhumid belt, a strip of country several degrees in width, in which during rainy years there is an abundance of moisture for the needs of crops, while in the years when the rainfall is below the average the supply is deficient. In this region little provision has been made for artificial irrigation, the settlers having thus far been content to depend upon rainfall. Into this region the settlers flocked in large numbers in the early years of the decade, drawn thither by the fertility of the land and by the fact that for a few years the rainfall had been sufficient for the needs of agricul-

ture. During the last two or three years, however, the conditions of rainfall have materially changed. It has fallen decidedly below the normal, and settlers have thereby been forced to emigrate. Thousands of families have abandoned this region and gone to Oklahoma and the Rocky Mountain region. This migration is well shown in the progress of Kansas, as indicated by its annual censuses. These censuses show a rapid increase in population from 1880 up to 1887; 1888 shows but a slight increase over 1887, while 1889 shows a reduction in the population, leading up to the further reduction shown by the Federal census in 1890.

Throughout the South Atlantic and Southern Central States the rate of increase has diminished, and in most of these States it has diminished materially. A certain reduction in the percentage of increase, especially in the eastern part of this region, was to be expected, due not only to the operation of general laws but also to the fact that there has been considerable emigration from the States east of the Mississippi River to the westward and but little immigration. Taken together, however, these two causes by no means account for the reduction in the rate of increase in these States. The real cause is to be found, it is stated, in the imperfections of the census of 1870. These imperfections resulted in giving a comparatively low rate of increase between 1860 and 1870 and an exaggerated increase between 1870 and 1880. Arkansas has continued to grow at a rapid rate, having increased 40 per cent. in the last ten years. Texas also has increased with great rapidity, the numerical increase of its population being 640,471, or over 40 per cent.

In the far Western section the conditions of growth have been varied. In the earlier years of the decade the discovery of valuable silver and copper mines in the mountains of Montana in the neighborhood of Butte drew to that State a large immigration, which is engaged not only in mining but in developing the rich agricultural resources Wyoming has continued to grow with accelerated rapidity.

The census of Colorado in 1880 was taken on the top wave of a mining excitement, which had filled its mountains with miners, prospectors, and speculators, increasing its population enormously, especially in the mountainous country. The census of the State taken in 1885 was, on a superficial view, surprising. It showed that most of the mining counties had lost population during the five years preceding. This loss was, however, more than made up by the growth of its cities and its agricultural counties. The census of 1890 shows still further reduction of population in the mining regions of the State and an extraordinary development of its urban population and its floating element. New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah show rates of increase which are small when the sparsely settled condition of these territories is considered; while Nevada shows an absolute diminution of population of 17,939, or nearly 29 per cent., leaving it the smallest of all the States.

TERRIBLE CRASH AT SEA.

Nearly One Hundred Lives Lost in a Collision.

An unknown schooner, apparently bound east, with a load of coal, ran down the Spanish steamship Vizeaya outward bound from New York, and cut it half in two amidships. Within ten minutes both vessels had sunk in twelve fathoms of water, their masts showing above it. Of the ninety-seven persons on board the steamer nearly all went down with the hull. Some thirty clung to the railing, and a few of the schooner's crew, with three of the crew of the steamer, found clinging space in the upper rigging of the latter. As the night advanced, the cold and consequent exhaustion claimed the weaker ones, and they dropped into the water one by one, and were drowned. Only twelve—four officers and eight seamen—were still in the rigging at daylight, when the tramp steamer Humbolt rescued the survivors by means of its boats.

This terrible disaster occurred within eight miles of the New Jersey coast at Barnegat. Sixteen passengers, a steamship crew of sixty-five, and a schooner crew of probably sixteen, the usual number—ninety-seven in all—certainly perished.

Among the passengers who were lost was Signor Juan Pedro, a millionaire of Havana, who was the chief owner of the Compania Transatlantica Espanola, who was on his way home after a summer spent in Paris. He took this steamer because it was esteemed one of the finest and safest in the line. The surviving officers claim that the schooner had no lights out. She was fairly on top of the steamer before she was seen, though the night was clear. Capt. Cunill was at his post of duty on the bridge, and was instantly killed by the bowsprit of the schooner.

Thought to Be Sharp.

WHENEVER a woman loves a man she hates a woman.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE ballet-girl doesn't kick at what she is paid, but for what she is paid.—*Boston Courier.*

"BE flirtuous and you will be happy," as the young lady remarked to her friend.—*Lawrence American.*

THERE'S a time for everything. Talking off your boots after you get in bed indicates a high old time.—*Binghamton Leader.*

MRS. STAGGERS—We are to have dear mother for dinner, James! Mr. Staggers—All right; just that she is thoroughly cooked.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

MRS. FANGLE—Here's an account of an African race of which the adults grow no taller than four feet. Fangle—You might almost call that a pony race.—*Drake's Magazine.*

GILES—How is it you didn't send that borrowed money you promised, when you knew that I was sick? De Jinks—You see, I heard you were likely to die.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

NO EXCUSE can be offered for the Baltimore man who has been arrested for hugging a minister's wife. Even the plea that he was merely embracing religion won't go.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WELCOME TO IRISHMEN.

MR. O'BRIEN AND HIS FRIENDS HEARTILY GREETED.

The Irish Delegation to Solicit Funds in Aid of Their Distressed Country Reaches New York—Mr. O'Brien Talks of the Purpose of Their Trip to America—Their Flight from Tipperary.

[New York dispatch.] William O'Brien, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington, and T. D. Sullivan have arrived in New York by the steamer La Champagne. They were met down the bay by a large delegation of Irishmen on board the tugboat John E. Moore, which was chartered by the Irish societies of the city of New York.

Mr. O'Brien in response to congratulations upon his escape from the British authorities in Ireland said Mr. Dillon and himself had been six days on a yacht before they reached France. They were joined at Havre by Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and Mr. Harrington, who sailed with them. Mr. Sullivan was very enthusiastic at the prospects of home rule for Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien said that out of the forty by-elections held in Great Britain since the assembling of the present Parliament fourteen had been won by the Gladstonian or Home Rule party. "This was a fair indication, he said, of the feeling of the British people on the home rule question. He believed the Tories would be forced to dissolve Parliament sooner than they anticipated. The Government, he said, was not taking proper measures for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in Ireland. They first denied that a famine existed, and now they admitted that there was deep distress in the country by proposing measures for their relief.

Mr. O'Brien stated that there was absolute unity in the ranks of the Parliamentary party and among the people. The old taunt of instability of purpose would no longer be thrown at Ireland. It was unnecessary to say much about his and Mr. Dillon's reasons for leaving Ireland in the peculiar manner they did. They were well watched by police and spies, and their footsteps were being continually dogged while in the country. When they took a special train at Limerick the police took another special train in order to keep them continually in sight. The conduct of the police was ludicrous as well as outrageous. Yet they were caught napping. Neither bribes nor threats induced any one to tell the police of their departure, and Balfour's system of espionage was wasted.

"The Government cannot trust its own servants," continued Mr. O'Brien. "Why, on the day before we were arrested Mr. Dillon wrote to me informing me what was going to take place, although it was supposed to be a Castle secret. Balfour may attempt to brand us as criminals, but would he try to have us extradited as such either from France or the United States?"

"Balfour has stated his intentions very plainly in a speech in the House of Commons. His object is to strain the tenants' defense fund until he breaks it. Seven thousand persons have been evicted and £60,000 have been spent."

Mr. O'Brien then said that in view of all the circumstances, the condition of the peasantry and the hostility of the Government to any plan that would better their condition, he and his colleagues decided to appeal to the American people and state their appeal in person. They had believed that while the appeal on their trial was pending they would have time to come to this country and return.

"The essence of Tory policy in Ireland," he continued, "is land purchase on the landlords' own terms. To effect this the tenants' combination had to be stamped out. The tenants once smashed and disorganized, under terror of coercion, a cabinet of landlords and landlord tribunals could arrange the rest at will. It was with a view to crushing the tenants' combinations that all the prosecutions, batonings and police outrages took place, and it was to prevent that that the Irish representatives came here.

"The whole strength of coercion for the last four years had been directed to inflicting vengeance upon them and utterly exterminating them by way of warning to the rest of the Irish tenantry. The Irish people, on the other hand, have made these men's cause their own. They have determined at all hazards not to let them fall a prey to the vengeance of the landlords and coercionists. The latest and most signal proof of this determination is the case of New Tipperary, where the population of a whole town and of two neighboring estates had given up their homes and farms en masse rather than let their rents be used by their landlords.

"One of our chief objects in America will be to explain the character of the struggles in Ireland and the system of coercion in force there. I believe Americans will be electrified when they hear the story of Tipperary. For the present the question of a national fighting fund and the question of a charitable fund are wholly separate. Nobody with less than Mr. Balfour's capacity for heartless jokes could affect to deny or make light of it.

"The Irish party are watching the situation with the utmost solicitude. They have called for a bill suspending evictions for non-payment of rent on small holdings in the distressed districts. A measure of this kind combined with a large system of public works and a more liberal administration of the poor laws would go far to avert any danger of general famine. The opinion of the Irish party is that any general American fund poured into Ireland at this time would probably have the effect of confirming Mr. Balfour in his policy of leaving the relief of distress to private initiative and afterwards boasting that the distress was imaginary, while the large sums disbursed with an imperfect knowledge of the circumstances of the country would inevitably find their way into the pockets of the landlords, whom the prospect of American alms would encourage to extort rent from their famished and coercion-wronged tenantry."

Making Money Anywhere.

Having read Mr. Moorehead's experience plating with gold, silver and nickel, I sent for a plater and have more work than I can do. It is surprising the spoons, casters and jewelry that people want plated. The first week I cleared \$37.10, and in three weeks \$119.85, and my wife has made about as I have. By addressing W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. A plater only costs \$3. You can learn to use it in an hour. On plate large or small articles, and can make money anywhere. A. J. JOHNSON.

It Was a Good Investment.

Red Top, President Cleveland's country home out in the suburbs, is undergoing a rapid transformation. Streets are being laid out and graded through the extensive lawn and the place cut up for building lots. A street runs close by the mansion, which will remain an ornament to the neighborhood even if the place is well built up. The construction of an electric railway past the property has stimulated building in that direction. Mr. Cleveland cleared over \$100,000 on his investment, but the chances are that Mr. Newlands, who purchased it from him, will clear as much more. He is a far-sighted man and knew what he was doing when he gave so large a sum of money for the place.—Washington Letter.

The Home Truth of a Foreign Proverb.

The Spanish have a proverb—*demasiado es peligroso*—"too much is dangerous." If "bravity is the soul of wit," this means a great deal. Excesses and other imprudences in eating and drinking are productive of one tremendous evil—the progenitor of many others—and these are among the follies to which this pithy saying has direct application. The evil to which we allude is indigestion, to the relief and cure of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has contributed more than any medicine which science has given to the American people. This invigorating stomachic and corrective is the means not only of reforming a disordered or enfeebled condition of the digestive organs, but of renewing healthy action of the bowels and the liver. Besides this, it counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and kidney complaint, expels and prevents malarious diseases, is a potent restorative of strength which is falling, hastens convalescence and mitigates the infirmities of age.

Germany's Youthful Suicides.

Since January 1, 62 children, 46 boys and 16 girls, have committed suicide in Berlin. Of this number 24 had attained the age of 15, 14 their 14th year, 9 their 13th, while 7 were only 12 years of age, and one had not attained the age of 7. In most of the cases the immediate cause for the act remains a secret, but it is supposed to have been due to exceptional severity on the part of servants or teachers.

A MAN who has practiced medicine for forty years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887. Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions. Yours truly,

L. L. GORSUCH, M. D., Office, 215 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"WOOTTON," George W. Childs' country home at Bryn Mawr, is regarded as one of the most expensively maintained country places in the United States. The wages of the servants alone amount to \$1,000 a month.

Never Neglect a Cold.

Dr. Austin Flint says in the Forum: "It is probable that a person with an inherited tendency to consumption would never develop the disease if he could be protected against infection with the tubercle bacillus. In the light of modern discoveries consumption can no longer be regarded as an incurable disease." It is no exaggeration to say that Kemp's Balsam, when taken in time, has saved many from consumption. At all druggists; 50c and \$1. Sample bottle free.

ALEXANDER HARRISON'S picture, "Lilia," purchased by the French Government at the last Salon, is to be placed in the Luxembourg.

Let every enfeebled woman know it! There's a medicine that'll cure her, and the proof's positive!

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it! The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness.

It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build-up tired, enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.

Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is to get the news to her. The medicine will do the rest.

Wanted—Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the little regulators.

Noxious Humors.

Combined with wind and water, are carried to and from every part of the body every six minutes. In many cases there are flying pains in the body—sometimes in the back, sometimes in the side, and at other times in the arms and legs, and these are often called rheumatic pains, but in reality are nothing more than wind and water mingled with the blood, and carried to every part of the body in its circulation. Let anyone troubled with any of the symptoms here described take the wonderful English remedy, Beecham's Pills, four, five, or even six, and afterward two pills morning and night for a few days, and they will carry off all noxious humors, expel the wind, cause a free circulation of the water, and lay the foundation of health and strength.

Beecham's Pills are prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal street, New York, Sole Agents, for the United States, will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price, 25 cents a box, if your druggist does not keep them.

MISS ELINOR BUCKINGHAM, a senior of the Harvard annex, has been appointed an instructor in the Royal Normal College for the Blind at London.

NEARLY every article sold is cheapened, in cost of production, at expense of quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap is exactly to-day what it was in 1865, absolutely pure harmless and uniform. Ask your grocer for it.

JOHN HOWELLS, son of the novelist, has chosen architecture as his profession. Young Howells is a Harvard student.

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

The fact that Washington never told a lie has been satisfactorily accounted for. He never went fishing. The fact that Dr. White's Dandelion Liver and Kidney Remedy is also easily accounted for. It is an honest medicine, made of the best and purest materials that money will buy, and performs all that is claimed for it. Try it.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, who was a few years ago regarded as one of the greatest men in France, is now a broken old man, socially, financially and physically.

You make no mistake if you occasionally give your children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. It is a nice candy and while it never does harm it sometimes does a world of good.

PROMETHEUS was great on the "court." People speak to this day about the Promethean "spark."—Texas Siftings.

"EVERY work requires a proper method." Half the trouble of house-cleaning results from lack of common-sense means. Use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it.

"MISFORTUNES never come single," chuckles the old bachelor, when he hears a tale of married infelicity.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

THE Great American Dessert—pie.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 50c.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Discharge flows from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues, and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Catarrh Cured, ONE CENT!

If you suffer from Catarrh, in any of its forms, it is your duty to yourself and family to obtain the means of a certain cure before it is too late. This you can easily do at an expense of one cent for a postal card by sending your name and address to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, New York, who will send you FREE, by return mail, a copy of the original recipe for preparing the best and surest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Catarrh in all its various stages. Over one million cases of this dreadful, disgusting, and often times fatal disease have been cured permanently during the past five years by the use of this medicine. Write to-day for this FREE recipe. Its timely use may save you from the death throes of Consumption. DO NOT DELAY. Prof. J. A. LAWRENCE, 188 Warren Street, New York.

Elys Cream Balm For CATARRH THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 60 cts.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. Cold in the Head it has no equal. CATARRH It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON Not to Split! Not to Discolor! BEARS THIS MARK.

TRADE MARK. ELLULOID MARK. NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT. THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

REPAIR YOUR OLD STOVES AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

The Northwestern Stove Repair Co. of Chicago, Manufacturers and Furnishers of the Hardware Trade. Repairs for all Stoves and Ranges Manufactured.

Ask your Hardware Dealer to order for you. CUT THIS OUT, ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1. Name of Stove.....
2. Number of Stove.....
3. Name of Maker.....
4. Latest Date of Patent.....
5. Wood or Coal.....
6. Is Coal put in on top by removing lids?.....
7. Is the lining Brick or Iron?.....
8. Has the bottom Grate one or more parts?.....
9. Give your hardware dealer the names of parts wanted.

BE SURE to order from your hardware dealer only. He will order what you want from us. Don't destroy your old stove, but repair it. A little money will make it as good as new.

TUTT'S PILLS. The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, GOOD DIGESTION, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25c.

CATARRH CURED. Write for sample. FREE. L. A. LEBACKER, 108 Essex St., Newark, New Jersey.

ASTHMA CURED. FREE. by mail to sufferers. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS! Instructions FREE to inventors. Write at once for hand-book of information. J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

FAT FOLKS. Reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no laxatives. Address: Dr. O. W. F. SHEPHERD, 218 State St., Chicago, Ill. Name this paper when you write.

PENSION JOHN W. MOERIS. Satisfactorily Proven. Write for circulars and testimonials. Address: Dr. O. W. F. SHEPHERD, 218 State St., Chicago, Ill. Name this paper when you write.

W. W. DUDLEY. LATE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS. Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C. (Mention this Paper.)

THE Oldest Medicine in the World is probably DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

A ROBBER OR THIEF? Is better than the lying scale agent who tells you as gospel truth that the Jones' \$60.50 Ton Wagon Scale is not a standard scale, and equal to any made. For free book and price list, address: Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

PENSIONS! The Disability Bill is a law. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of arm service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address: JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ASTHMA. Popham's Asthma Specific Gives immediate relief. It is believed to be the Best Asthma Remedy known to humanity. As evidence we give a Trial Package FREE. Sold by Druggists, sent by mail, postpaid, for \$1 per Box, Address: THOS. POPHAM, 9001 Ridge Avenue, Philada.

LEWIS' 98° LYE! POWDERED AND PERFUMED. The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the BEST Perfumed HARD SOAP in twenty minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc. PENNA. SALT MANUF'G. CO., Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

SPENCER'S FULL CIRCLE HAY & STRAW PRESS. We will ship this PRESS on trial, to be worked by your men and one team. If it cannot press THREE TONS MORE of hay in one day (ten hours) than any other portable horse press, NO SALE. For conditions, circulars, etc. address: J. A. SPENCER, Dwight, Illinois.

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR STYLES. COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE. INVALID SUPPLIES. WHEEL CHAIRS. We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Name goods desired. LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

VASELINE. FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL, sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, etc.: One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline..... 10c. One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream..... 15c. One cake of Vaseline Soap..... 10c. One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented..... 10c. One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented..... 10c. One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline..... 25c.

OR, for postage stamps, any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from you a cheap imitation of Vaseline or any other article unless labeled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value. Chesbrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

WEAK MEN and WOMEN can cure themselves equally at home, of Exhausted Nerves, and General Debility, on Private and Nervous Diseases sent FREE (sealed). CURE GUARANTEED. 20 YEARS' experience. THE LOWE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Winsted, Conn. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., 61 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. 21-26. Sold by Druggists.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1890.

AVENGED AT LAST; Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."
[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER III.

The morning after the murder Velasquez arose early, as was the custom with every one in the Sonoma valley, and started out for a ride. He did not appear to have had a very bad night of it and, for a man who must have had the recollection of a recent murder ever present before him, he was remarkably self-possessed.

After leaving the party of men who were escorting the dead body of Mario Delaro into the little town of San Paola, he hastened to the railroad depot and sent a message to friends of his victim's young wife telling them of the horrible occurrence and warning them to be careful in breaking the news to her.

He then started back and reached the little, low building, dignified by the name of City Hall, a few moments after the officers had arrived with their charge.

The body was placed in a room connected with the hall, after which the coroner was promptly notified, and it was not long before the news spread through the town.

The body had hardly been carried in before a servant from Delaro's house came rushing along in eager haste on his way to the cellars. The man had gone up to the bedroom to call Delaro and found that the door was opened, the lamp still burning with a low, flickering light, but the bed had not been slept on.

Knowing his master's intention to visit the cellars on the previous evening, he was now bound thither.

The man was soon told of the sad news and hastened back to the house to inform the other servants about it.

During the long hours of that hazy, warm summer afternoon there was a great deal of bustle and extraordinary excitement in San Paola. It reached fever heat, however, at Delaro's late home and among the workmen at the cellars.

Velasquez undertook the charge of affairs in the place of Delaro and acted as though he intended to run matters with a high hand.

In the afternoon the coroner called a jury together and commenced his official investigation into the cause of the death.

The first witness called was Anton Reyman, who testified to having parted with Delaro on the previous night about ten o'clock, near the entrance to the cellars, also to finding him dead among the vines on the following morning.

From the surroundings of the murdered man he could imagine nothing which would indicate by whom the deed had been committed, but noticed that he had been stabbed in the back.

The other workmen were then called, but only corroborated Anton's statement. Then the men who were present at the cellars when Delaro called in on that fatal night were questioned as to what had transpired on that occasion.

They each told the same story, saying that Mr. Delaro was in a very bad temper over the fact that a large quantity of wine had been spoiled owing to carelessness on the part of the man who had charge of it, and that he spoke rather sharply to all of them.

"Did he pass angry words with any one in particular?" asked the coroner of the last witness, a burly German.

The man hesitated before replying, then said: "Yes, he spoke quite angrily to Anton Reyman, about keeping a sharper eye on the men."

"Were these the first cross words spoken that day between Mr. Delaro and Anton?" was the next question.

"No," replied the workman; "they had several noisy talks that day and Anton, who is himself rather hot-tempered at times, talked back and said something about understanding his business, but that he could not be responsible for the mistakes and carelessness of idle worthless fellows like those Mr. Delaro sometimes employed at a busy time."

Then the coroner inquired if Anton often showed signs of hot temper. "He gets in a rage sometimes, when things don't go quite right, but it soon passes off," was the response.

After this other witnesses were called who testified to several recent quarrels between Delaro and Anton, though all insisted that none of these hot-word passages were at all serious affairs.

Just about this time one of the officers approached Anton and bent down as though to examine his clothing.

"Where did you get this blood on your overalls?" he inquired of Anton. Realizing the horrible purport of the question, Anton replied: "I got that as I knelt over the body of my dead employer this morning," was the reply.

"Some on your shirt, too," said the officer. "Is that the same shirt you wore last night?"

Anton's quick temper made the hot

blood fly to his cheeks, and the veins in his neck distended as he angrily replied:

"Yes, it is; but why do you ask such insinuating questions? I must have got the blood on my shirt when I examined the body in my curiosity to see whether the wound was self-inflicted or not."

"A pretty thin story, ain't it, coroner?" asked the officer.

The coroner looked wise and said that that was for the jury to decide. There being no further witnesses to be examined the jury were called upon for a verdict.

It did not take them long to reach a decision, and in a very few moments they declared that the dead man came to his death at the hands of an unknown murderer.

Practically, however, the "unknown man" of their verdict was a farce, for they added: "We strongly advise that Anton Reyman be held in custody for further examination before a justice."

The same day Anton was taken before a justice—people in these parts lose no time in such matters—for examination.

It is not necessary to go over the ground covered by the witnesses again. The same witnesses who had been brought before the coroner once more appeared and repeated what they had already said. Many minor points were



"WHERE DID YOU GET THIS BLOOD ON YOUR OVERALLS?"

magnified, however, and the consequence was that almost before the full tenor of the situation had made itself felt in Anton's mind he stood charged with the murder of Mario Delaro.

The accused man's distracted wife had arrived on the scene by this time, and as soon as it was told to her that her husband would be tried for willful murder she swooned away.

But before the order for Anton's commitment to prison could be made out a man arrived on the scene for whom every body made way as if by instinct. This was none other than Mr. Joel Wilcox, the richest man in Sonoma County, an uncultured, good-natured, large-hearted, "grasp-my-hand-tight" down-Easter. Wilcox had made an immense fortune in the valley at a large and luxuriously appointed house which he had built in the midst of a beautiful estate.

He knew everybody for miles around and hob-nobbed with rich and poor, great and small. All met him on equal terms and he had a good word or a hearty laugh for everybody.

His dress was untidy and ill-fitting, owing to the fact that he paid very little attention to outward appearances.

"He liked a man of his own ilk, but he hated, as he said, 'them as put on airs bekas they'd med a bit o' money.'"

Accompanying him was Velasquez, the man whom Wilcox despised above all the many despicable people he had met in the course of a long life-time.

"Hello," said Wilcox, in his free and easy manner, to the justice, "what's up?"

He had like every one else heard all about the tragedy, but felt bound to give vent to the stereotyped inquiry.

The old gentleman walked across to the justice and sat down beside him while the administrator of law and order related to him the more recent developments of the case.

When Wilcox heard that Anton Reyman was charged with the murder he excitedly jumped from his seat and shouted:

"Why you thunderin' blockheads, you are not going to commit an honest man like Reyman for the murder of Mario Delaro, just because he had a few angry words with him and happened to be the first man to follow him out of the cellars last night?"

"There seems to be no alternative," said the justice, "but you may rest assured he will have a fair trial."

"Ah, by God, that he shall," said the bluff Yankee, "if it takes every cent of money I've got to secure it. Dammit, he's no more guilty of that crime than his poor little baby is."

As he spoke these words—whether intentionally or not—his glance wandered towards Velasquez, who was in the room, and it struck him that Velasquez winced.

Then he crossed over to Anton and said: "Cheer up old boy and keep a good heart. If there's any justice in these parts at all you shall get it."

Then turning to Velasquez, he said: "And as for you, I suppose now that Delaro is out of the way you are pleased at the bottom of your hard heart. You'll be trying next to turn the widow out of her house and home in order to get money to throw across the tables up to Frisco. I know more than you think I do about your goings on, and you can make your mind up right here that you're not going to have it all your own way. If Mrs. Delaro ever waits protec-

tion from such infamous blood-suckers as you she knows where to find 'em."

Velasquez listened apparently quietly, but inwardly full of interest, and said as politely as he could: "I fail to comprehend what I have ever done to merit this abuse, Mr. Wilcox."

"Then you can know now that I've got a mighty good reason for my words and you'd better be careful."

With this they both walked away. That night Anton spent behind the bars, charged with the dreadful crime of murder.

THE FORTH BRIDGE.

The Grandest and Most Wonderful Construction of This Century.

Of all the monuments of this century, the stupendous bridge across the Forth, in Scotland, is the grandest and most surprising construction. The Frith of Forth is a wide estuary, so deeply indenting the eastern coast of Scotland as to necessitate an expensive and tedious transhipment of commerce across the gulf, or a long detour around it. For twenty-five years efforts have been made to obtain a permanent way over the estuary, but the difficulties to be encountered were so great that it is only within the last half of the past decade that engineering genius and mechanical skill have been sufficiently developed to render this greatest of metal structures a possibility.

A few miles west of Edinburgh the frith, or gulf, suddenly contracts, leading in ancient times to the establishment of a ferry between Fife on the north and the town of Queensferry on the south. The estuary here is a little less than a mile and a half wide, and very opportunely a small rocky islet exists almost in the center, which, formerly the home of a horde of pirates, now becomes the central pier of the great bridge.

Curiously, also, that part of the gulf lying between Queensferry and Fife contains the only rock to be found for miles above the mouth, thus marking the one appropriate place where adequate foundations for so mammoth a structure can be obtained. Between the little island and either shore extends a space of nearly half a mile, where no foundation was feasible, and which, therefore, must be crossed without a single pier, thus outspanning by several hundred feet all existing bridges.

Serious gales sweeping through the estuary exert on the surface of so exposed a structure an enormous force, and to avoid a parallel catastrophe to that engulfing the unfortunate Tay bridge the most skillful engineering has been exercised. As the bridge runs nearly north and south, in the morning the east side, and in the afternoon the west side, is exposed directly to the rays of the sun, while the corresponding opposite sides are in the cool shadow. As a result, temperature stresses are introduced, causing the whole mass to wriggle and twist to a considerable degree. In so large a metal mass effects of temperature must be carefully provided for, lest its insidious operation shall lead to destruction.

Commencing at Queensferry on the south, the approaches of the bridge, consisting of ten short girders of 168 feet span, extend over the low shores to the first great cantilever. From the main abutment the entire frith is crossed by three immense trusses forming two central spans, each 1,710 feet in the clear, with two side spans of 690 feet.

The trusses are balanced upon their foundations, and the weight of a passing train transmitted through them is resisted as an upward pull by the anchorages on either side of the gulf. The cantilever bridge poses a very marked advantage in the ease with which it may be erected; for this very balancing on its foundations enables the engineer to build out over the water simultaneously in both directions, using the truss work of the bridge as the scaffold on which to erect additional pieces as fast as it is completed. By this means the expenses of enormous underneath supports, which would have been enormous in the case now under consideration, where the depth of water in the gulf is over 200 feet, is entirely avoided.

The railway track crosses the bridge at the height of 150 feet above the water, giving ample head-room for vessels of all descriptions, beneath the rails; while above the track the huge trusses tower upward more than 200 additional feet. To withstand the violent gales of the Forth, the bridge has been proportioned to resist a wind pressure of about 8,000 tons, and in the structure itself nearly 60,000 tons of steel have been employed. At one time the weight of trains on the bridge would not exceed 2,000 tons, so that, curiously enough, the weight of the structure itself is thirty times that of the load which it is intended to carry, while the wind pressures are at least four times as great.—Leslie's Popular Monthly.

A Woman's Aim.

Bride—If you ever flirt with any other woman, Harry, I will shoot you!

Harry—What! Could you aim a gun at your own husband?

Bride—Yes, I could and would!

Harry (relieved)—Well, then I should be perfectly safe.—The Jury.

An Over-Supply.

Foreman of the locked-in jury (impatiently)—The rest of us are agreed, and you would see the case as we do if you had an ounce of brains.

Obstinate Juror (reflectively)—But that's just the trouble. I've got more than an ounce.—Judge.

COUNTY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Carefully Culled. Clipped. Cured.—Softly Served Subscribers.

Ezra Sanford of Saline dug up a celery stalk recently which weighed over 6 pounds.

Alfred Davenport, supervisor of York township, has been drawn as a United States juror.

It is expected that several important business changes will take place in Dexter within a month.

The term of Senator Stockbridge expires March 3, 1893, and that of senator McMillan March 3, 1895.

Owing to a delay on the road, of a load of coal, quite a number of our people had to go without a coal fire during the cold snap.

Dan Cheeny of Stockbridge, sowed sixteen quarts of Japanese buckwheat, and from this harvested forty-four bushels of the itch producer.

The terms of twenty-five United States senators expire March 3, 1891. Four of these are republicans whose seats will probably be filled by democrats.

W. J. Knapp invites your attention to his advertisement. Judging by the number of stoves he is selling, they must be of the best quality and sold at right prices.

Two women were found drunk at Ann Arbor last week (so says the Argus), yet eleven prohibitionists (so-called) voted for free whisky in this place last Tuesday.

The house belonging to Mrs. Britten recently destroyed by fire at Dexter, contained \$1600 worth of material. An insurance policy of \$1900 was carried on the barn, house and contents.

On our inside pages will be found an account of Tuesday's election, printed Wednesday, and at that time it was supposed to be correct. Returns since then have greatly changed the result.

The thirtieth annual convention of the Michigan State Sunday School Association will be held in Lansing December 2, 3 and 4, at which meeting several of the best workers will be present.

A seine was recently drawn in Hiscock's lake for German carp, with poor success. The lake was planted about two years ago by Messrs. Sill & Reeve, and the seine was drawn to ascertain the growth of the fish.

Our readers will please notice that the local news is now found on the first and last page. We now give on our inside pages the National and state news, making the STANDARD even more desirable than heretofore.

Probably the best paying orchard for its size which has been reported is that belonging to Wm. Onderdonk of Hamlin. He has two acres of apple trees, from which he sold \$272 worth of fruit or an income of \$136 per acre. He says this result is no doubt due to a thorough spraying of the trees at the proper time, as the fruit was very fine.—Eaton Rapids Journal.

James Hoagge, who has dealt out ruin and death to his fellow citizens for several years as bar tender in J. Terns' saloon, is having an experimental acquaintance with the same subject. He has a very bad attack of delirium tremens, and though the delirium has finally been quieted, his physical condition from excessive alcoholism is such as to give no strong expectation of his recovery.—Ypsilantian.

Tonight at the Town Hall

To-night at the Town Hall, will be presented "47, or the Miner's Daughter." The company, consisting of eleven persons, four ladies and seven men, arrived on the 11 o'clock. All but four are western born people, and are ladies and gentlemen. The men wear long hair. Their play is founded on facts. Broncho John has a pioneer medal presented to him by ex-president Arthur. They want all to turn out and see the play.

APPLES WANTED!

Gilbert & Croyell want 5,000 bushels of chop and paring apples, for which they will pay from 15 to 35 cents per bushel. See them before you sell!

Boole's Cotton Root Compound

Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. It successfully cures all the most prevalent diseases of the system. Ladies, ask your druggist for Boole's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute or imitate stamps for sealed particulars. Address FORD LILLY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 121 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold by Glazier, the Druggist, Chelsea

Dr. Kelly's Hippocure.

A new discovery, prepared on the true theory now accepted by all advanced physicians, that Bacilli or Germs in the system are the active cause of many prevalent diseases, Hippocure removes this cause, and cures nearly all diseases incident to Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; such as Epizootic, Colic, Stagnation, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Texas Fever, Liver Rot, and Hog Cholera. Applied externally it is the greatest liniment ever produced for the cure of Fistula, Poll Evil, Galls, Sprains, Swellings, Inflamed Glands, Scratches, Buffalo Fly, Murrain, Mange, Scab, and Kidney Worm. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by R. S. Armstrong.



CURLETT'S

Thrush, Pinworm and Heave Remedy.

Curlett's Thrush Remedy is a sure cure for Thrush and rotting away diseases of the feet of stock.

Curlett's Pinworm Remedy (for man or beast) a compound that effectually removes those troublesome parasites which are such a great source of annoyances to stock.

Curlett's Heave Remedy is a sure cure for Heaves in the earlier stages, and warranted to relieve in advanced stages, if not producing a cure.

TESTIMONIALS.

Henry Schultz, of North Lake, Mich., says: I cured a very bad case of Thrush of three years' standing, by using Curlett's Thrush Remedy, when everything else that was tried failed to produce a cure.

Carpenter Bros., of Dexter, Mich., say: We had a horse afflicted with the thrush for eighteen months, and tried various remedies to cure it, but could get nothing to help it until we used Curlett's Thrush Remedy, which made a permanent cure in a short time.

Fred Strelle, of Delhi Mills says: One year ago I had a young horse that would lame three or four months, and could not find out what caused the lameness until the horse was taken to H. M. Ide, the horse shoer, who told me that the limping gait and stinking smell of his foot was caused by thrush, and advised me to get a bottle of Curlett's Thrush Remedy, which after using a few times, removed the smell and lameness, and now the horse is pronounced cured by the best horseman.

Fred Jaeger, of Dexter, Mich., says: I had a horse which had the thrush, and tried to sell him, but could not realize half his value, used one bottle of Curlett's Thrush Remedy, which produced a permanent cure, and then had no trouble in disposing of him for what he was worth.

Jno. Helber, highway commissioner of Scio, Mich., says: "I have used Curlett's Pinworm Remedy several years with the best success: the first dose I gave a horse brought away a full crop of pinworms as big as my fist. After worked horses while giving Curlett's Pinworm Remedy, which toned the constitution and made them have a soft glossy coat and my horses all increased in good sound flesh after treatment."

For sale by F. P. Glazier and R. S. Armstrong.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, S. S. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held in the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, Monday, the third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

In the matter of the estate of Lucy Ann Hobbitt, deceased, Charles E. Clark, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and reports that he is now prepared to render the final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the second day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining the account, and that the heirs and next of kin of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to be present at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed, and it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in the estate of the pendency of said account, and hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHICAGO STANDARD newspaper printed and circulating in the county, three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

J. W. LADD, CLERK. Wm. Dorr, State Register.