CHELSEA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WIM EMMERT. OFFICE OVER

KNAPP'S HARDWARE STORE UP STAIRS. TURN TO LEFT.

M.00 PER YEAR STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. OFFICE OVER KEMPF'S BANK.

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.

E. L. WILLIAMS. DENTIST,

Graduate of the University of Michi-Wright, over Kempf's Bank. Chelsea. Mich.

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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

Restaurant and Bakery __OF__

WM. CASPARY.

TRAINS LEAVE:

EAST -5:80, 7:13, 10:81 A. M. 3:59 P. M. WEST, -10:13 A. M. 6:19, 9:30 р. м.

Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Conrad of Dexter, visited at Merritt Boyd's Friday. Chas. Tichenor left for New Jersey, Monday, where he will spend the win-

Mrs. A. Shafer, of Reading, Mich., visited Mrs. Merritt Boyd Thursday and Friday last.

John Cole spent Sunday with his family in town. He likes his work on the road quite well.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, of Dexter, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. H.

8. Holmes, Sunday last. Mrs. Letts, after spending some time with her brother, Mr. Wines, has again

taken up her home in Detroit. Did you see the event of the season last night—the Pemple of Fame? If

not, don't fail to see it this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Spencer, of Woodland, this state, were entertained by Mrs. Cummings, several days last

Ed. Clark and family are now nicely at home in their new house, next to Mr. Hupter's having moved there the day before Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, of Reading, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sears, Mrs. Ewing remaining here to ee the Temple of Fame.

Wm. Remnand, jr., and several other young men left for St. Ignace last Saturday where they hope to find work this winter at fair wages. Hope they will succeed.

of Sacramento, Cal., were duests of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cummings, a few days this week. They are now with Jackson friends.

was in town Sunday, the guest of Mr. 21c; oats, 20 to 25c; potatoes, 30c; wheat gage in the hardware business.

Tax time! Is your tax money ANOTHER GRAND AFFAIR ready?

at Valparaiso, Ind.

For winter styles in millinery, call on Mrs. Staffan. Prices right! stock

Taxes are high this year, and will be still higher next year. Don't grumble -it wont do any good.

Day before Thanksgiving, Nov. 26, a boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dancer, of Stockbridge.

"The Temple of Fame is just grand" is the universal verdict this morning. Don't fail to see it this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Berzin and son Charlie, of Howell, spent a few days of last week at Mr. Fred Seegers, of Lima.

W. E. Stevenson, of North Lake, made forty rods of road good by gravgar Dental College. Office with Palmer elling. How we wish others would do likewise.

> Mr. and Mrs. Moon, of Trenton, were in town the first of the week with relatives, Mrs. Moon being the sister of Merchant and Frank Brooks.

Orland Clark, of Stockbridge, celebrand his 80th birthday, recently, three sons and two daughters, Mrs. Chas. Canfield being one of them, being present.

Quite a snow storm visited this section, Tuesday night, and we now have quite good sleighing. It is the wish of business men that it may remain with us until after the holidays.

Miss Carrie Tyndall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Tyndall, of Sylvan Centre, and Mr. Orrin A. Burgess, were united in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. D. H. Conrad, last Monday,

Messrs. Cooper & Wood, the millers, have now the means of making buckwheat flour equal to eastern flour, using roller process. Farmers will do well to give the mill a trial and see the difference.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Raftrev are the happy and proud possessors of another girl baby, born to them Nov. 23. John is ready to measure you for a suit or overcoat just the same, however, and guarantees fit and quality.

There will be a meeting of ladies as the G. A. R. post rooms, December 10, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of perfect ing the organization of a Woman's Relief Corps. All those desiring to become charter members are requested to

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Skinner, of Detroit, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch last week, Mrs. Skinner having been to Dundec, Ill., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Rielly. Mr. Skinner took Thanksgiving dinner with his sister, Mrs. Hatch.

A new time card went into effect last some time, has gone to Vermont, her Cut this out and save for future refer-

> to put in a Sunday school library, will give a supper and concert at the Town Hall, Tuesday evening, Dec. 16th. As this is a most worthy object, the STAN-DARD hopes that many will bear the date in mind and make it a point to be

Lima, wrestled with the question, "Resolved, that Abraham Lincoln did eral," at the Lima town hall, last eve-Mr. and Mrs. Alvinsa Hutchinson, ning. The question should be easily the decided in the affirmative.

In looking over our files of a year ago we find that the markets last year were as follows: Butter, 14-17c.; bar-John Stevenson, of Eaton Rapids ley, 60 to 85c per 100 pounds; eggs, farater has reason to complain.

Willie C. Westfall is attending school The "Temple of Fame" at the Town Hall -A List of the Characters

> The Y. P. S. C. E. sociefy certainly deserves credit for undertaking such an entertainment as the "Temple of Fame," the magnitude of which can be better understood when it is learned that nearly sixty persons take part in the same, and that the expense of presenting the same is not far from one hundred dollars, costumes included.

was given at the hall last night and was witnessed by a full house, all of whom seemed to enjoy it very much. It will be presented again this evening when it is hoped all who can, will be present. Before closing, a tableau will be presented "crowning the mother."

з		
	Goddess of Fame	. Myrta Kempf
	Maids of Honor	9 Pearl Davis
	And the second of	Edith Noyes
	Crown Bearers	Enid Holmes
i	10-1	Mabel Bacon
	Chamberlains { Dr. 1	I. W. Schmidt
ğ		(Farl Lowey
ă	Pages	Willie Freer
i	1	Frank Nelson
		Lou Freeman
ì	Guards	Walter Woods
		Burt Turnbull
į	Accompanist	. Maggie Gates
	Vilolinist A. 1	dortimer Freer
	Queen Isabella	. Minnie Davis
	Martha Washington M	Irs. E. L. Negus
į	Sappho	May Judson
	Joan of ArcS	isie Ainsworth
	Parepa RosaRo	se M. Cranston
	Pocahontas	Neine McLaren
	Harriet Beecher Stowe.	Mrs VanTyne
	Queen Elizabeth Mrs.	
	Xantippe	Belle Chandler
	Harriet Hosmer	Nina Wright
	Harriet Hosmer	Minnie Adams

Nellie Lowry, Effic Arinstrong,

Tabitha Primrose. .. Mara L. Wheeler Helen Hunt Jackson ... Mrs. H. Schmidt Josiah Alten's Wife. Mrs. Thos. Sears Grace Darling. Luella Townsend Jenny Lind Alice Sargent

Mary Queen of Scotts Hypatia......Ida Speers Sisters of Charity. Nellie Maroney Francis Willard Dora Harrington Mrs. Partington Mary Smith Florence Nightengale, Kittie Crowell Ruth..... Lucy E. Lowe Harriet Newell Ella Freer A Mother Mrs. Geo. BeGole Mother Goose.....Mrs. E. E. Shaver Barbara Freitchie. . . Mrs. C. H. Wines Bridget O'Flannigan, Mrs. M. Lowry

Our readers will remember reading Sunday, which is as follows for Chelsea: an account of an operation performed Going east at 5:30, 7:13, 10:31 in the on Andrew Grimes, postmaster of forenoon and at 3:59 in the afternoon. Stockbridge, recently, the physicians Mrs. Chipman, who has been visit- Going west at 10:13 in the forenoon, hoping to save the limb. The leg was iting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wines for and at 6:19 and 9:30 in the afternoon, amputated last Wednesday, but the patient died soon after, being unable to rally from the effects. Mr. Grimes was a soldier, and it was there that he The Baptist Sunday school, wishing received the wound, which crippled him for life and fianally caused his

Lesson Six.

Following are some opinions of The young men of the P. of I.'s, of Gurney. Ninety-nine cases out of every hundred are caused by drinking,more for his country as presi- to do. Judge Pattison. If all men dent, than U. S. Grant did as gen- could be persuaded from the use of intoxicating drinks, the office of judge Three-fourths of the cases of crime have their origin in public houses and beer shops. - Judge Wrightman. Inrate of increase, in time destroy the country itself .- Justice Grove. I can keep no terms with a vice that fills our and Mrs. John Cole. Mr. Stevenson 74c; corn, 22c. Compare these prices and the peace of families and debases

Represented!

The first presentation of the Temple

We would invite those present to take particular notice of the costumes, both as to elegance and novelty. Below we give a list of those taking a prominent

Miriam's Maidens: Jennie Woods, Annie Bacon,

Josie Hong, Nina Crowell Rosa BonHeur, .. Mrs. Alice Whitaker

Gertrude Chandler

Died From The Effect.

modern judges on the drinking question: Almost every crime has its origin, more or less, in drinking.-Judge Judge Erskine. If it were not for drink you (jury) and I would have nothing would be a sinecure. Judge Alderson. temperance has destroyed large numbers of people, and may, at its present and Mrs. John Cole. Mr. Stevenson 74c; corn, 22c. Compare these prices and the peace of families, and debases and brutalizes the people of these lands.

The perfect has reason to complain.

H.S. HOLMES & CO.

We wish to call your

To our very complete line of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Wool Boots, Lumberman's Socks, etc.

Buying, as we do, direct from the best manufacturies, enables us to offer the best grades at the lowest price. Please give this department a call when in need of anything.

In this department, we are offering

SUITS, OVERCOATS, SHIRTS, GLOVES, MITTENS, OVERALLS, PANTS, CUFFS, NECKWEAR, ETC.

in great variety and at

LOW PRICES.

If you wish a suit made to order, or a cloak made over or anything in the tailoring line, our department under the management of Mr. Raftrey offers special Inducements. Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS

Corrected Weekly by Cooper & Wood

MARKET REPORT.

	*
Roller Patent, per hundred,	\$3.00
Hous eeeper's Delight, per hundred,	2.75
Superior, per hundred,	1.50
Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred,	1.50
Corn Meal, coarse, per hundred,	1.10
Feed, corn and oats, per ton	22.00
Bran, per ton,	16.00
No short weights.	1 33

Markets by Telegraph

DETROIT, Dec. 5, 1890. BUTTER. - Market quiet at 16@20c or best dairy. 8c for fair grades. EGGS-Market easy at 23c per doz

for fresh receipts.
POTATOES—Market quiet at 75e per bu for store lots. WHEAT-No 2 red spot, 7 cars at 95, 2 car at . 95; Dec. 1,000 at . 95.

No. 1 white 1 car at 95. CORN.—No. 2 spot, 53c. OATS.-No. 2, white, spot 48c.

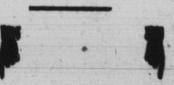
Home Markets.

BARLEY-\$1 25@1 35# 100 EGGS-22c \$ doz. LARD-Country wanted at 6@7 OATS-Remain steady at 40@45 POTATOES-Slow sale at 70c. BUTTER-Weak at 12(@16c. WHEAT-Is in good demand at 91c for red and 90c for No. 1 white. CORN—Quiet at 50c ₩ bu.

cole's Cotton, Root COMPOUND

Sold by Glazier, the Druggist, Chelsea





Low prices on Corn Shellers, Robes, Blankets, Axes, Lanterns, Guns, and special prices on stoves to close out.

Several second hand stoves to close out at prices that will do it. Also oil cloth and rugs at the New Store.

> W. J. KNAPP, Chelsea, Mich.



WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

INGENIOUS engineers suggest that the artesian well may be developed by means of electrical appliances into a powerful and cheap source of almost unlimited power.

EXPERTS say that the buried city of Pompeii has not yet yielded up a third of its artistic treasure; that at the present rate of progress seventy years will elapse before it is thoroughly unearthed.

IT is proposed in Spokane Falls to erect a statue of John Jacob Astor, who made the first settlement in that region in 1812. Spokane hopes that John Jacob's living descendants will properly contribute.

THE Governor and Council of New Hampshire have given William E. Chandler a plot of land in the Statehouse Park, at Concord, for him to use in erecting, next year, a statue in memory of John P. Hale.

A REPORTER in Denver went to sixtythree different men, all intelligent citizens, before he found one to tell him the meaning of the word "ergo." He has now started out with "Ibid," and has already accosted fifty-four men without getting a satisfactory answer.

HENRY GIBBS, a Kentuckian who beof faith.

WHILE John Rupert and James Halloway were excavating for a foundation for a barn in Argentine, Kan., Rupert's pick struck iron, which proved to be a five-gallon iron kettle, containing \$5,000 in gold pieces of various denominations from \$1 to \$20, and bearing dates from before the Mexican war up to 1854.

A NOVEL sort of legal punishment is reported from Moneton, N. B., where a lad of li was convicted of stealing shoes from the store in which he was employed. There was no reformatory and the boy was too young to be sentenced to prison. Therefore, the judge summoned his mother and ordered her to give him a severe spanking in the presence of the court, after which he was released, a sadder but wiser urchin.

It is a curious fact, revealed by the figures of the present census, that, while there are in the United States three cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants each, one of between 800,000 and 900,000, three of between 400,000 and 500,000 each, and nine of between 200,000 and 300,000 each, there is not a single one having between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitans. In 1860 we had but nine cities with a population of over

THE Russian Czar's wardrobe vies in extent and variety with that of Mr. Henry Irving. His Imperial Majesty has forty-four different uniforms, all of which he has worn save one-that of a Russian field marshal. Although the titular head of his army, the Czar has vowed never to wear the dress of a field marshal until this rank shall have been conferred upon him by the other field marshals after victorious war.

ONE of the ceremonies attending the brave but restless citizen, Rube Burrows, of Alabama, was the photographing of the outlaw in his coffin, the latter being upright, with his rifle and reof the mien of the bad men of romance. He was six feet, very thin, slender, and his face spoke of cunning and cruelty. His terrible outfit was a sixteen-shooter Martini rifle, and two old-fashioned sixshooter Colt's with eight-inch barrels.

A LADY of Kent lost her husband, Mr. Jones, two years ago at Portsmouth, and he was buried. Then she moved to Highgate, and, having obtained the necessary authority, had her husband exhumed and brought to Highgate Cemetery. In a year she moved to Canterbury and again dug up her former partner and carried him with her. Each we know better. And yet, if we should time she put the old coffin inside a new one. Now she has moved to Liverpool, and again, withithe permission of the au- blunders-they will creep in, and it thorities, what is left of the late Mr. Jones is being prepared to be sent after

title of a new club which has recently ahead and do the best you can. A lobeen formed in Harlem. Its watchthat they should do unto you." Members of the "Neighbors" bers of the "Neighbors" pledge themselves to surrender one pled word is: "Do unto others as you would

penny to the treasury every time they speak disparingly of any one. The money thus raised is used for the benefit of the poor. A number of people have already received help from this novel source of revenue, which is a species of atonement to counterbalance the common failing of backbitting.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is reported to be he richest Scotchman in the world, with an income bigger than that of any of his aristocratic countrymen, who, while enjoying the domains and palaces that come to them by inheritance, are apt to be hard up at times. Mr. Carnegie talks treely of the days of his poverty in Scotland and in this country, and tells how happy he was when able to earn as high wages as \$3 a week in Pittsburgh. He recounts his struggles from that time till he became wealthy. He is not afraid to scarify those of his fellow-millionaires who are mean with their money, and a short time ago went so far as to say in print "that the man who dies rich dies disgraced,"

It does not seem reasonable to say so, but artificial legs are now so well made that the wearer can detect the slightest inequality in the floor, and knows as well as anybody when he steps on a match or a button. With a well-made artificial leg he can dance, run, ride, jump fall down, do anything, in short, that a man with his natural leg can do, and if he breaks it the cost is only about 10 per cent. of what he would have to pay if he cracked his original member. The springs and rubbers last a long time, and when they wear out lieves in the faith cure, was taken with can be replaced for a few cents, and, pneumonia and refused to call a doc- unless he advertises the fact, nobody tor, saying that then was the time to need know but the wearer of an artifitest his belief. He lived for thirty-six cial limb is fitted out with the usual hours and died with a request to his number of sound legs, for if the artififriends to lean upon medicines instead cial member is well adjusted he need not even limp.

> EXPERIMENTS seem to prove that the bat is not the only possessor of the "sixth sense," manifested in the faculty of dodging obstacles without the aid of vision. Blind birds, lizards, and several species of rodents appear to be endowed with a similar gift, which to some degree is shared by blind, and even by blindfolded men. A person groping his way in a dark cellar may be unable to distinguish a black patch on a white cloth held up at a distance of two feet from his eyes, but somehow or other will manage to avoid collision with pillars and projecting shelves, even without the assistance of his hands. Just before bumping his head against a wall 'a pressure of air," as some of the experimenters described it, somehow betrays the perilous proximity of a solic obstacle.

THE interest in a substitute for railroad ties is well shown by the fact that 491 patents have been issued in this country. One ingenious individual has protected an idea for glass ties. An Englishman has taken out letters in his own country, the United States, France. Belgium, and Spain for a tubular tie made of concrete or some other composition to be cast around a core of wire netting. One proposition is to manufacture, rails, ties, and other articles for trackage from a composition of paper pulp, silicate soda, and barytes. Two inventors, working jointly, have evolved the suggestion of terra cotta or earthenware pyramids to support the rails. The pyramids are to be connected by iron metal ties. An earlier device is a concrete tie with wooden blocks inserted for the rails to be spiked upon. The idea of a metal skeleton or framework tie covered with concrete or artificial stone comes from public exhibition of the body of that France to be patented. Concrete blocks with cork plates for the rails to rest upon are suggested. Concrete chairs and blocks and compositions of fiber socked with asphaltum and shaped volvers beside him. Burrows was not by pressure were among the earlier designs. But of the 491 patented substitutes for wood all but eleven are

Never Wrong.

When a man boasts that he never makes mistakes, watch him closely, and you will see that he piles them up faster than anybody else. But they are not big mistakes; no indeed! They are little ones, just about the size of a very little man. The large errors are usually made by the large men. There was the great soldier Napoleon. He made a monstrous blunder when he went to Russia. Now, you and I wouldn't have got into any such hole; stand on each . other's shoulders we probably wouldn't make as big a man he was. Mistakes, slips, errors, only makes matters worse to pretend that you are different from other people, and never get your foot into the wrong boot. But don't be ashamed of "Neighborky Neighbors" is the odd it, and don't be afraid of it; go right comotive engine without any fire will never go off the track; but that isn't

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

BRAVE MEN WHO MET UPON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion-Old Soldiers and Sailors Recite Interesting Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field.

Chancellersville, 1863.

MRS. LIBBIE C. BAER.

It was twilight hour on the second of May, The flowers looked up from the sod; And the nesting of b.rds in the hush of the

Sang matins of praises to God. But the sun had spread over valley and hill A mantle of blood at Chancellorsville.

O, why, O, why, on this beautiful May. On this flower-laden, sylvan spot. Should men crouch low, like beasts of prey-And their hearts cry out, "spare not!" As upward they spring, Stonewall at their

To smite the living-to trample the dead! Wild were the cries at the flerce attack,

Our line it wavered and then it broke: And the dead were strewn o'er the fire-burnt track. As trees are felled by the lightning's

E'en the gunners had joined the hopeless Till checked by the voice of Pleasanton.

"Align those guns!" is the stern command; The army is checked in its backward flight: But alas! too late! the destroying band

Like a dread simoon doth rise in sight; My God! will they get the guns in place. With this tempest of death hurled in their

Brave Keenan was there, like a statue of Like statues his cavalrymen stood there, With glance of the eye, and heart-beat as

They watched their leader, nor swerved a hair. "Will you and your men dare this fierce charge to break?" "Aye." said brave Keenan, "for our coun-

try's sake." Swiftly he glanced at the guns on the hill; Keen as an eagle's, his glance at his men;

Curled his stern lips as he answered, "We "God help," cried the General, turningand then

He heard the quick order than rang loud and clear. "Charge, Cavalry!" answered by many a

Never a man of them shrank, tho' they

They made their last charge on that fast fading day: Proud were their faces, tho' deathly in hue. As biceding they sank on the blossoms of

Close by their leader they-fought side by There with their leader they fought and they

The rebels were checked in their march to The army was saved tho' the guns were vet mute:

Were saved by these herces that lie cold an While the gans roll above them a sad

None more do we honor, whose names shall Than those martyred heroes of Chancellors

A Marve ous Dream.

BY REV. HENRY BLANCHARD.



HE gentleman who told this incident to me is an honored law yer of Portland. Me., the city of my residence Capt. F-, the brother of my informant, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. The night before his death he dreamed that he led his com-

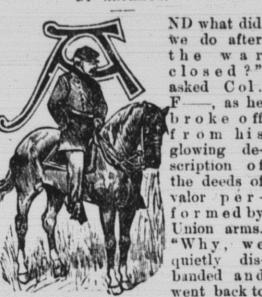
pany into the battle and that, early in the day, he was shot through the pit of the stomach and fell dead. He rose from sleep greatly depressed. The Colonel of his regiment perceived his gloom, and, after much questioning, discovered the gause. "You are unwell," the Colonel said, in kindest tones; "you must not go into the fight; I will have you sent to the rear; you are too valuable an officer for us to lose; I will have the Doctor order you to report yourself on the sick list." "No," was the reply, "it shall never be said that Capt. F—— suffered his men to go into battle, without leading them himself." No persuasion could induce him to keep out of the fight. He led his men calmly; early in the battle he was shot through the stomach, and fell dead.

The news of his death was telegraphed to his brother in Portland. He started at once for Gettysburg, going by way of Baltimore. Arrived at the field, he saw some soldiers of his brother's company siging near a rail fence. Pushing on, he passed a brook, which had risen rapidly a day or two before, and had overflowed its western banks. The ground beyond was, therefore, very oozy, and my friend found it difficult to walk. He saw the board bearing his brother's name, and so marking the temporary grave. But he soon discovered that he could not raise the body without much assistance. Accordingly, he returned to the group of soldiers and asked them to load themselves with the rails of the fence. This they did, and all advanced to the grave. It was necessary to lay down some of the rails in order that they might walk and get close to the grave. Then my friend requested two soldiers to put two rails, one on each side, down into the earth, so as to reach below the knees of the body,

face. Uncovering the face, it was found to be discolored by mud, and Mr. F- instinctively reached for his handkerchief, but found that he had removed his vest as well as coat. Remembering that the handkerchief was in one of the pockets of the vest, he laid the body down, went to a hillock near by, returned, wiped the face, and then, reverently covering it, had the body put in the coffin he had purchased at Baltimore. Leaving the field with his precious burden, he reached Portland, and went to a neighboring town, where his parents were awaiting him. A brother had come from the northern part of the State. After a brief interview in the house, this brother said that he wished to have further conversation in the barn. Arrived there, he said: "John, when you arrived at the field of Gettysburg did you meet some soldiers of A---'s company sitting near a rail "I did," was the surprised reply. "Did you go on, pass a brook, find the ground oozy, and could not reach A-s grave?" "] did." "Did you return to the soldiers, ask them to take rails and go with you?" "I did; but in God's name, why do you ask these questions?" It seemed to him as if his hair was rising up all over his head. "I will tell you by and by. Did you have rails put beneath the knees and waist? Did you raise the head yourself? Did you wish to wipe the face, go to a hillock for your vest, return, wipe away the discoloration caused by mud and place the body in a coffin you had brought with you?" "I did; but how do you know all these things?" In reply the brother stated that a neighbor, a lady, had come to his house a few days before, crying out, "I have had such a terrible dream! A-- is killed. John has gone on to get the body." Then she recited all the details given above. Surely this is a marvelous dream. Who will explain it?

If He Had Had H s Way.

BY ARTEMUS.

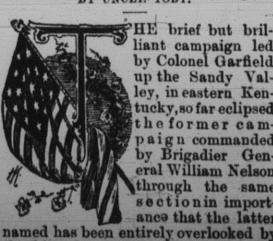


we do after the war closed? asked Col. as he broke off rom his glowing description of the deeds of valor pernion arms. "Why, we quietly disbanded and

went back to our homes, our families, our plows, our trades, and our workshops, and took up our old avocations just where we had left them when the struggle commenced. We levied no damages on the conquered South. We paroled our former enemies, and bade them go home and till their devastated fields. And we pardoned every Confederate officer, from Lieutenant to General-inchief, from the doorkeeper of the Confederate Congress to the arch-traitor

Jefferson Davis; "But, boys," continued the Colonel, after a pause, "I am not sure that we did right in that pardoning business. When I think of the days I spent in Libby Prison, slowly starving to death for the want of sufficient nourishment to keep body and soul together; when I think how I lay on that hard bare floor, with the gangrene in my wound eating its way to my very vitals, just for the lack of a little medical treatment; when I remember that I was not considered a fit subject for exchange until death was staring me in the face, and the death-dew was standing on my forehead; when I remember that I was so weak and emaciated that I could not raise my head from the deck of the steamer to view the scenery, as I was being transported down the river on the exchange boat; when I recollect that I, naturally a man of iron, was reduced by neglect and starvation to a mere skeleton of ninety pounds, covered with vermin and putrefying with disease—and all this right under the eyes and by the direction of the leaders of the Southern Confederacy; when I think of those times, I say I feel as though, if I had had my way in the matter, I would have separated those leaders from their misguided followers and held a little drum-head courtmartial right then and there; and would have secured the longest and strongest log-chain that had ever been forged in christendom; and I would have tied one end of the same around the necks of those rebel leaders, and the other end around the beams of hell; and I would have strung them up so high that their toe-nails would just drag the mud-sills of damnation!'

In Eastern Kentucky.



iant campaign led by Colonel Garfield up the Sandy Valley, in eastern Kentucky, so far eclipsed the former campaign commanded eral William Nelson | Exchange. through the same section in import-

and the body was brought to the sur- ing the entire war I never witness more heroic deeds, privations, suffer and exposure than during that brief campaign, and had the advantages gained been held the campaign under Garfield would not have been called for; but Nelson was withdrawn, and the Johnnies, led by Humphrey Mar-shall, followed us much of the way to the Ohio River, and were fully master of the situation.

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He began his march at the commencement of winter, his troops, consisting of the Second Ohio Volum teer Infantry, Colonel L. H. Harris Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry Colonel Jesse S. Norton; Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel J. W. Sill; Fifty-ninth Ohio Voluntee Infantry, Colonel . Plyffe; Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, Colone Vincent; First Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Metcalfe. Two companies of the First Ohio Cavalry and two pieces of artillery were all raw, never having seen service, and only partially drilled but at that stage of the war mer went from patriotic motives, ar hardships were overlooked. The engagements at Hazelgreen, Jackson, West Liberty, Ivy Mountain, John's Creek, Prestonburgh, and Piketon which in our inexperience we called battles, will never be forgotten by those who participated in them. The forced marches over a rough, wild, and barren country, without roads, a sometimes without rations, through the rainy season, without tents and proper clothing, all made the difficulties greater, and when our faces were turned northward we all felt that we had le a God-forsaken country not worth the saving; but we thought that we h contributed largely to putting down the rebellion, little dreaming that of work was scarely begun. But N son's campaign was overmuch de and nothing accompli-hed. BERNE, Ohio.

> OHN GRIMM, of C lumbus, Ohio, had peculiar experiencei the army. A neigh bor boy, when Grims

Army Comradeship.

enlisted, wished to ge along. He was qui young, and his moth er would not listen to his going. He insist ed, and threatened to run away where they would not find

him, when finally his mother said it would go with Mr. Grimm, who en look after him as a father might she would feel more like giving for med by consent. She was far from satisfield let him go, but it was finally arrang that way, and John Grimm and the boy marched away for a long and des perate struggle. They had reached the enemy's country-had received their baptism of fire, when the lad was stricken with the dread smallpox John Grimm had never had the terr ble disease, but the boy's fond moth had made him promise in the pres of his God that he would watch and stay with him until he was rett ed to her arms or until he went to t mystical bivouac, was in no condition to desert, and he, with a quiet her ism much too uncommon, asked the officer commanding if he might stay and watch the boy. at first refused when he learne that Grimm had never ill from small-pox, but when Grim told him the story of the mother as the pledge she wrung from him, t officer thought it was best for him do as he had promised. Grimm nurs the lad through the illness, but before he was quite well a band of reb came along and the nurse and the tient were prisoners. "I hope ! won't separate the boy and me," s Grimm to the rebels, "he hasn't well yet." "What is the matter w him?" asked the enemy. "Small-por was the quiet reply. The rebels did want those two Yanks and away the went, and in a short time Grimm a the boy were back in the Union line As soon as he was well the boy a his nurse went to the front. The were within reach of the enemy's gu and soon they would be in the ran fighting. Grimm stopped to make cup of coffee before going into the of battle, and his late patient lay the ground molding the preparation the army meal. Grimm heard a in the air, an uglv explosion, and realized that a shell from the ene was all too near them. He lo about for the boy the mother left his charge. He lav headless upon ground. The shell had severed head from the body completely.

PUBLIC opinion is a sort of deity which all mortals bow. What it sanction or respect is what the li and the great of all countries sta It is the final appeal in all public qu tions. Kings and presidents and part govern by it, we might say, right wrong, for this very public opinion is likely to be wrong as right. Publicop decrees much that influence ef our private lives. Manners, custo and fashions are among its expression and they must be observed. Says 0 lyle: "How wonderful is the force public opinion! We must walk act in all points as it prescribes, foll the traffic it bids us, realize the of money, the degree of influe expects of us, or we shall be esteemed. Certain mouthfuls ticulate wind will be blown at us, by Brigadier Gen- this, what mortal could confront

GUEST (in a Kentucky hotel)-

A PEN PHOTOGRAPH. BY EMILIE CLARE.

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well, be it so; for once, indeed, to see as am seen, To laugh and jest, to frown or sigh, and The picture does not flatter much, my tresses

turning gray, circling years have registered just three score years to-day. My faithful glasses ever near assist my faded eye

To trace the lines where dimples shone in happy days gone by. I may not sigh for cheek of rose, for still my and Time has left my teeth of pearl and

cheeks a ruby pair. The silent thief has left me, too, a thankful heart and gay worldly blessing, as I go down life's

I sometimes think my weight goes on, and yet I am contented. and quite ignore the anti-fat some genius

has invented: Nor envy in my inmost soul the skeleton or That Worth or Butteric resurrect with cunning puff and pad.

It does not seem I'm growing old, though little children three very fond of grandmama, and cling about my knee, Just as I used to cling to one some fifty

"vears ago-The sweetest face I ever saw, framed in a cap of snow.

It seems, indeed, but yesterday she called whispered. "Blessings on you, Trot,"

the very night she died. "You look as old as I," she said; "your hair like mine is white; Now, kiss me, darling, once again, and then we'll say good-night." Alast good-night, and I shall hear her gen-

tle voice no more, Till called from earth with all its care to see the other shore; Though well I know her kindly eyes look

on my lowly lot. and all those happy sinless days can never be forgot.

There's something else I'd love to learn-in heaven 'twill be explained-The mystery that draped her life, her tender bosem pained.

The lonely years of widowhood, the tragic tale of woe That robbed her of her joy and pride a hundred years ago.

none grow old and feeble there, but youth and joys return. And all the friends we've loved below for whom our bosoms yearn: As nothing sweet or dear in life can ever be

forgot, Then Grandma Goode will be rejoiced to meet with Grandma Trot. ANITA, Iowa.

A Remarkable Romance.

BY EMILY THORNTON.

CHAPTER V-Continued.

Turning at last in their walk, she said: "I think I must leave you now. Dr. Ellenstein, and again look after the interests of my poor aunt. In doing so, allow me to thank you for a pleasant hour." "Not at all; it is I who have been un-

der obligations for your delightful companionship. Whenever you feel timid outside, I would be pleased to attend

"Thank you, I presume I shall be glad often to avail myself of your kind offer." With a bright parting smile she then passed from his sight.

A few daps after the promenade on deck, Dr. Elfenstein was again sumaunt, who was very ill, owing to the violence of a storm.

Portioning out a sedative, the young physician turned to give it to his companion, and in handing it their fingers met, and at the touch his heart leaped 80 forcibly into a delightful thrill that it caused an instant feeling of questioning as to its cause.

"Why," he asked himself, "should this state of things exist?" Why was he not able to meet this beautiful girl calmly, as he had heretofore met other beautiful

Then he resolved to beware of this folly that was gaining such an influence over him, and to remember the solemn work he had to do, the course of life he had lain down as his, which, if followed, would debar him of all female society, except a professional way, and then once more he determined, if he could not control his feelings, to avoid her presence and by so doing return to duty and the fulfillment of his vow.

Their passage across the Atlantic was in unusually propitious one. It was with relief to both the physician and anxious niece that they saw the termination of the voyage, for, in spite of their united efforts, Mrs. Nevergail's strength was rapidly departing.

Dr. Elfenstein had an unusually tender and sympathizing heart. He could not see so young a girl in such trouble and not, in everything possible, lend a help-

Forgetting resolutions almost as soon as formed, he cared for her as a brother, and the eloquent look of gratitude that flashed upon him as, after seeing them both safely in the Liverpool home of I should like to read it though, would their cousin, Mr. Rogers, Ethel placed not you?" her hand in his, at parting, and faltered out her thanks, as he bade her farewell, never expecting to see her more, was a reward not soon to be forgotten.

hero lost no time in pursuing his own- pocket," replied the unfilial girl.

the landlord of the hotel where he stopped, that the place had just been excited, and almost stunned, by the sudden filmess of Dr. Jennings, the only physician for miles around.

He had been rendered helpless three

days before by a paralytic stroke, and, as all feared, would never again be able to attend to his professional duties.

Instantly, on hearing this news, the young man had visited the house of the old gentleman, and showing his letters of recommendation, and his written credentials, he had offered to attend to the sick in his place, which offer was accepted, and in a few days the stranger had all the calls for medical advice that he could attend, and the result was that he bought the practice of the old and wornout man, and became his accepted suc-

Dr. Jennings lived only two days after Elfenstein's arrival, for a third severe shock laid him at rest from his earthly abors forever.

He died lamented by all, having, in truth, been to the inhabitants of the place for years and years a "beloved physician."

The funeral was a large one, and after the day, with its many excitements, had passed, Dr. Elfenstein again visited the house where the dead had so recently lain, and asking to see the daughter, Mrs. Stewart, he offered to rent the cottage, furnished for a year, provided Mrs. Clum would remain in it, as formerly, in the capacity of housekeeper.

This offer relieved Mrs. Stewart of what had been an anxiety, and as Mrs. Clum was delighted to still retain her home, all due arrangements were immediately made, papers drawn up and signed, and one week from the day of his arrival we find "Earle Elfenstein, M. D.," upon a sign beside the door of the prettiest cottage in the place, and that young disciple of Galen busy night and day attending to the large practice so suddenly thrown upon his hands.

CHAPTER VI.

SIR REGINALD GLENDENNING. Sir Reginald Glendenning was out of humor one sunny morning in May.

The daily mail had been handed him, as usual, just as he had commenced his breakfast, and one letter that he had then received had discomposed and made him surly and cross, which a fearful oath made evident to all.

"Jimmy, you young rascal, don't stand gazing there, but attend to your duties. Lady Constance, just stop gazing in that reproachful way at me, and eat your breakfast! I know what I am saying, though your looks seem to doubt it."

This was by no means an unusual mood for her husband to be in, and Lady Constance Glendenning, whenever she saw the peculiar expression float over his face that it now wore (for it was an ugly look that, for years she had been accustomed to meet), knew well that it was best to make no remark, but quietly leave him to himself by vacating the room as quickly as possible.

had been left in their charge, finished | the indulgence of every whim or catheir breakfast in silence, and, with as much dispatch as decency would permit, then strolled to their own amusements. leaving the lord and master of the establishment to glower at the unwelcome sheet he still held in his hand, undisturbed by their presence.

"Perdition!" he muttered. "What deuced luck is this? After my not going to the funeral of my sister and thus, by my absence, showing that I had not overlooked her plebeian marriage, to think that these people have forwarded such a letter as this to me is absurd! I do not care if it was written by her before her death. They might have known I did not wish it. Take charge of her husband's niece, forsooth! The girl be hanged! She may go to the alms house for all me! I will not have a thing to do

"Suppose my brother-in-law did die, and his wife also, and suppose the girl is left alone, that is no sign that I should be trammeled with her presence and guardianship. No! I will never notice the stuff written there by word or deed!"

So saying, Sir Reginald turned to his library, tossed the offensive letter into a moned by Miss Nevergail to attend her drawer of his bookcase, locked it, and, putting the key in his pocket, rang the bell furiously for a waiter, ordering him to have the groom bring to the door a young horse named Tempest at once, as

he intended to ride. The baronet stalked to the piazza, where he stood impatiently slashing a lovely trained clematis with his whip, until Michael appeared, leading a fiery young horse by the bridle.

"'Adn't your lordship better take Jerry this morning? This beast is very wild and skittish like, and I fear ye may 'ave trouble to 'old 'im."

"Bring him hither. If he feels wild so do I, and our moods will suit," was the

sullen reply. Springing upon the back of the handsome creature, Sir Reginald Glendenning dashed away, just as his nephew, Robert, a young man about twenty years of age, appeared upon the deserted piazza.

He was in personal appearance very tall, with a magnificent figure, dark complexion, handsome features, and large, speaking black eyes, while his whole air portrayed the pride that he had so richly inherited from his own immediate family.

"Belle!" he exclaimed, as his sister, a beautiful brunette, followed him. "See our worthy relative dashing down the carriage way at that break-neck speed. Zounds! if I were to ride in that savage way, he would rate me soundly for it for the next three days. I wonder what news that letter could have contained to infuriate him as it did. Do you know, he is always terribly provoked when he rides like that."

"I do not, neither does Aunt Constance.

"Yes; I wonder where he put it?" "In the drawer of his book-case, where he keeps letters not answered. I wish I could unlock it, but the key has gone After leaving his fellow voyagers, our down the carriage way in the old gent's

"Well, since you express a wish to see Before a week had rolled by his way it, perhaps I can aid you. See! this key was made perfectly plain, and a pleasant looks as though it might fit any lock," He found by inquiring of Levi Perkins, falling into the suggestive mood of his

The key fitted; a fact Robert well knew, as it was not the first time it had

been tried by the unprincipled nephew, and the following letter, written in a hand evidently feeble from sickness, was eagerly read, then as quickly returned to its hiding place, and the drawer relocked, as they had found it.

On the envelope was written, "To be sent to Sir Reginald Glendenning, Bart., after my death."

Sir Reginald Glendenning:

MY DEAR BROTHER-You will doubtless be surprised to receive this letter from one who has been so many years separated from her family, in consequence of having married, secretly, the man of her choice. Allow me merely to say that when you read this, the sister that you once loved will have passed away, and, therefore, she trusts that all hard feelings that her marriage may have occasioned (a marriage that was a happy one until the bond was severed by the death of the devoted husband) will be buried forever. Brother, I write to you now in order to crave a favor at your hands. My only child died in infancy, and just twenty and a half years ago, I, with the consent of my husband, took charge of a little girl of gentle blood and some pleasant future prospects, and gave her the love of a true mother. On her twenty-first birthday she will be at liberty to open certain documents laid aside for her, and then will come into possession of her own property, for some little awaits her majority. Until then, after my death, she will be friendless and alone. Now, I ask if you will care for her until that date (October 5) is reached? Can she not in some way be of service to you. and thus compensate for her board and trouble? Do this for me, my dear brother; be kind to and care for my dear Ethel, and my dying Catitude will be yours. Your affectionate sister.

"Of all impudent proposals, that is the climax!" ejaculated Belle, indignantly. "Take her into his own family, indeed! I will bet the minx don't come here, if I can help it. She is no earthly relation to him."

"Your opinion will not be asked, sister mine," returned her companion in evil deeds; "and you must remember that you are supposed to know nothing of the contents of that letter. But do not be alarmed. Our relative looked too much like a thundercloud to be cajoled into receiving her here."

"Yes; that is true, so we need not be anxious," was the girl's reply, as she hastened from the library.

Need we stop now, after relating such a scene, to describe the wholly heartless characters of these relations of Lady Constance Glendenning?

Indulged from infancy by their own parents as much as by the Lady Constance, whose whole affections had centered upon them, in consequence of the cold manner of her moody, passionate husband toward herself, it is not to be wondered at that they developed with each year selfish and unamiable disposi-Therefore she, as well as her only brother's orphan son and daughter, who until at last they demanded as a right price, even at the expense of honor or the welfare of those around them.

As for Lady Constance, her naturally amiable disposition had grown hardened. Life with her violent-tempered husband had proved anything but pleasant, and as she 'finally saw his ugly features of character being imitated by these children under her charge, she becamemorbidly indifferent and cold to such a degree that her nearest relatives could scarcely recognize in the proud Lady Constance Glendenning the once lighthearted and gay young cousin, whose society was so much sought in former years by the three brothers before their father's death, when life had been so different for each.

Ah! little had these brothers dreamed in those gay, glad, youthful days, of the hard and cruel future that lay before two, at least, of their number!

This morning Lady Constance felt un-

usually dispirited. Her apathetic heart had been moved the night before by a singularly vivid dream, in which she had met once more her never forgotten early lover, and the face of Sir Arthur had appeared in that midnight hour with all the realness of life, while she seemed to hear him wail in despair:

"Oh, Constance, Constance!"

Starting from this dreary sleep, she tossed restlessly until morning, and then, after rising, found that the impression made upon her mind had not in the least vanished.

Upon being so roughly addressed at the breakfast hour she had with difficulty restrained her tears, and when once more alone, in the retirement of her own apartment, she sank upon her knees, and weeping bitterly, moaned:

"Oh, Arthur, why was I so unfaithful to thy precious memory? Why did I forget thee so soon, my own, my own? Wretched, guilty woman that I have been, to wed for a title and inheritance so unfeeling and heartless a man as I, alas! have done! Oh, God! forgive this, my sin, and grant me peace with thyself after my weary life is ended!"

Long and bitterly she thus wrestled with her own heart, never stirring from her lowly posture, until she was suddenly aroused by a horrified scream from lips she knew to be Belle's, while a strange call in tones of anguish for "Aunt Constance" caused her to rise and open the door, where she, too, was startled to see the whole household assembled in the halls, and then the first knowledge of some awful calamity fell upon her heart.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Were Not Full.

A negro woman borrowed a dozen eggs from a neighbor, and instead of returning a dozen, brought back only

"How's dis?" the lender asked. ""How's whut, lady?"

"W'y you borrid er dozen aigs frum me, but dar ain't but erleben yere. How does you 'count fur dat?"

"I 'counts fur it might easy. Dem aigs I got frum you wa'n't right full."
"Wa'n't right full! Whut you means

by dat?"
"I means dat da wan't full—dat de hens whut laid 'em wa'n't right honest. Deze aigs dat I have fotched you is full up ter de brim; an' yo' kaint 'spect me looked long at the cards.

ter fetch you er dozen full aigs fur er dozen dat wa'n't right full. Oh, I's we ought to have a coffin or tomb or squar', I is."—Askensaw Traveler.

PRINTED THE FUNERAL CARDS.

A Western Editor Who Thinks That Tact Will Untie Gordian Knots.

"You men who get out newspapers in the East," he said, "don't know what trials are. "Out West, where I am running 'The Dogtown Liar,' with the best job printing establishment in the country, we have problems to meet that are problems. Of course I don't know much about the real genuine style now'newspaper business. I went out there on a 'bluff,' started the concern on a 'bluff,' and have run it ever since on coffins now under any consideration. the small 'bluff.' But I have tact and editor. Between you and me the peo-style. ple out there think that the paper is a "Now, that's what I call tact. Those wonder, and if ever they get the chance they will send me to Congress.

"We were speaking of problems and tact, though. Let me give you an example. I am editor, busingss manager, superintendent of the job office and everything else. As I said before, I don't know much about any of these callings, but I make my little 'bluff,' and generally pull out with flying col-

"A little woman came in one day, and asked me if I were the editor. I put my pen behind my ear with a pretty big flourish that she might see for herself and answered that I was.

" 'Well,' she said, 'my husband is

'Madam,' I answered politely, for it is my policy always to be gracious to every one, 'you have my sincere sympathy. You have come to ask where the undertaker's shop is, I suppose?' "'No,' she replied, 'I've been to see

"'Ah,' said l, 'I see. You wish an obit-er-a nice sketch written of your husband. 'The Liar' will be delighted -a man of sterling integrity, honorable to a fault, generous in the extreme-

something like that, eh?' "'Y-e-e-s,' she said doubtfully, 'bat what I came for was to see about getting some funeral cards. You see, we were just about at the head of Dogtown society, and I want to impress the people of this place with our knowledge of

' 'Hem,' I said, thoughtfully. " 'I suppose you know about what I

want?"

" 'Oh, certainly, Madam,' I answered. You want some cards like-er-just as ahem-like we have in the East.

" 'Yes,' she said eagerly, 'that's it. I suppose you can get them up for me. 'Certainly, madame; 'The Liar' job printing establishment is complete in every detail.'.

" 'Of course,' I said, 'in work of this kind, delicate and high class, and all that, you know, we require more time; but if you wait until I step into another department I will consult with my foreman and ask him to attend to this personally.' I bowed very low and she tried to drop me a courte y to show her savoir faire.

"The foreman and I are the whole of the establishment. He is a first-class printer and a general all-round handyman, and between the two of us we run the concern.

'Jim,' I said, 'could we get up some funeral cards this afternoon?"

'Funeral cards? What are they?' 'Oh, Charles Smith died. His wife presents her complements, etc. Hanged if I know myself just how to get them out, but I guess we can fix 'em some way, can't we? Get some slugs and rules and we'll make mourning lines. I'll get up the design if you can set it.' "'All right,' he said, 'go ahead. We've got forty-three cards left over from that lot we made for the plumber.'

"I went back to the widow. " 'Madame,' I said, 'I am happy to say that with an extra effort we shall be able to accommodate you; but this class of work, as I said before, requires such skill and care that we shall be able to furnish you only forty-seven cards to-

" 'You will have them first-class?' she queried anxiously.

" 'Of the very best, I assure you,' I

answered, graciously.

"'Then I will call for them at 6."

" 'Very well, madame.' "I had a long tussel with my brain tissue over those cards. We managed with slugs and rules to get a black

border around the cards and a black line down the center. The card read something like this: 'Thomas Fisk, aet, 56; ob. January 14, 188-. Mrs. Fisk, relict, at home Thursday, at 3 "The foreman wanted to have, in small type, down in one corner, 'The

Liar Job Printing Establishment,' but 1 coaxed him away from the idea. He got so much interested in those cards that he fairly heaved when he picked the first one up in his inky fingers and read it off, spelling out slowly the 'o-b, ob' and 'a-e-t, aet.' He pronounced it 'eat.'

"When the 'bereaved and loving wife' (extract from my half-column obituary) came for the cards I handed them to her with a grave smile.

"No other office in the country can do this kind of work, madame,' I said. 'You will no doubt see at once the superiority of the work. She examined them with pride. I took one from her. " 'You will notice,' I said, 'the "obdied," the "aet-age" and the appropri-

ate mourning border.' "She scanned the 'at home, Thursday

3 p. m.' with wrinkled brow. "'And I hastened to put it 'you will also notice the 'at home'—the hour for the funeral, of course. Her face cleared and then was wreathed in smiles. She looked long at the cards 'And I bastened to put it 'you will

"I knew that we could not get up any such thing and if we or "id we had no more cards.

" 'You see," I stammered, 'the -that is-oh yes-you see, coffins were in style on funeral cards a short while ago, but they are not being used in the best society at present. Fashions change so rapidly you know.'

"'I would like coffins on them' she said, with a sigh, 'but if they are not in

'Of course if you prefer them,' I said, for I saw that she would not have " 'No,' she answered a little stiffly, as that is what is needed by a Dogtown if I were urging them, they are not in

cards were the envy of the town and they got me the county printing. Come out to Dogtown and see me run a newspaper."- New York Tribune.

Royal Ladies Who Smoke.

The Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, smokes from thirty to forty I'urkish and Russian cigarettes a day, and for many years it has been her inveterate custom to puff away after dinner at a strong: Italian cigar, one of those with a straw running through it, and which is brought to her with her cup of Turkish

coffee every evening on a gold salver. On her writing table are always a large silver box of repousse work filled with cigarettes, a match box of carved chinese jade, and a capacious ash receiver. Almost mechanically her majesty lights cigarette after cigarette as she sits in her great writing room at Godollo, which is fitted up with carved oak panels and Gobelin tapestries; the somber hue of the walls being relieved here and there by trophies of the chase.

The Czarina of Russia, who is likewise one of the vassals of King Nicotine, smokes in a somewhat more indolent and almost Oriental fashion. Stretched on the silken cushions of a broad low divan, at Gatschina, she follows dreamily with her beautiful dark eyes the rings of blue smoke that her crimson lips part to send upward into the perfumed air of her boudoir-a boudoir which she calls her "den," and which is copied from one of the loveliest rooms of the Alhambra, with palms raising their bannuers against the gorgeous

colors and diapered gold of the walls. Queen Marguerite, of Italy, is another of the royal ladies who see no harm in the use of tobacco. Her flashing black eyes look laughingly through fragrant clouds of smoke, and she is wont to declare that her cigarette is more essential to her comfort than anything else in life.

Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, is a great advocate of tobacco. She consumes a large quantity of Egyptian cigarettes, and there is nothing that her little "Bubi," his majesty, King Alphonso XIII, enjoys more than when his mother permits him to strike a match and apply the flame to the end of

her cigarette. The smoking paraphernalia of the beautiful ex-Queen Natalie, of Servia, is of the most elaborate and magnificent description, while the poet-Queen, of Roumania, so well known in the literary world under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva," is content with the gold cigarette case suspended to her chatelaine. The Comtesse de Paris, the Queen de jure, of France, is addicted to mild Havanas of delicious flavor, and her daughter, Queen Amelia, of Portugal, is a source of considerable fortune to the manufacturers of cigarettes at

Dresdes. - Tru Bits. Poor Guess Work.

Down town on a side street there is a small barber show. In it is a young barber. He is an assistant, and his name is Guess. He has been employed there only a few days, but he came very near losing his job on account of his

name, too. The proprietor of the shop was in when the young man applied for work... He liked his appearance, was satisfied! with the amount of pay he expected toreceive, and engaged him.

"What is your name?" inquired the-

"Guess," was the reply. "I'm a poor hand at guessing names," replied the boss, but still he began

"Well." he said, "perhaps it may be

Schmidt. "No," said the young man, quietly, but none the less deliberately, "Guess."

"Lutz," ventured the boss. "No," responded the young man, with

a smile, "Guess." "Huber," returned the boss, des-The young man shook his head, and

again replied with emphasis,— "Guess." Then the boss showed signs of fatigue and vexation.

"See here, young fellow, if you can't answer a civil question, I think you'dbetter look elsewhere for a job. Now, sir, I am in no humor for trifling; what is your name?" "George Guess."

Now it happened that the boss's first name was George, and naturally he thought the young man was still amusing himself in a most unusual fashion, and at his expense.

"Say," he roared, in deep bass tones, this has gone far enough. If you will not tell me your name you'll have to get out, that's all there is to it, sir. "I have told you several times that

my name is Guess, and also declared to you that my first name was George If that doesn't satisfy you, I'm afraid

A MAN who has never been ashamed of himself has never been well introduced to himself.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

DOINGS OF THE DAY. SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS BY

WIRE

Eventful Happenings in Every Known Hemisphere-Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Politics, Religion, Commerce and Crops, Sandwiched with Minor Affairs.

THE DAILY GRIND.

Congress Hammering Away in the Usual

Fashion. Ar the expiration of the hour devoted to the calendar in the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Hoar moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws." Mr. Gorman demanded the yeas and nays on that motion. The yeas and nays were taken and the vote (a strictly party one) resulted: Yeas, 41; nays, 30. So the election bill was taken up, and the reading went on monotonously and to empty chairs up to 2 o'clock, when, under the rules of the Senate, the "unfinished business" from the last session came up, being the House bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law. Mr. Hoar moved to proceed with the con-sideration of the election law, and Mr. Gorman rose to argue against that motion. The motion finally carried, and the consideration of the election bill was continued. In the House, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of an amendment to the McKinley bill allowing a rebate on unbroken packages of smoking tobacco and snuff. Referred. In the morning hour Mr. Simonds, from the Committee on Patents, called up for consideration the copyright bill. Mr. Payson (Ill.) raised the question of consideration. The House decided-yeas, 132; nays, 74-to consider the bill. No vote on the measure was reached.

REAPPORTIONMENT PLANS.

How the Next Congress Is to Be Made Up. THE Census Committee of the House of Representatives is now in possession of the data furnished by the Census Bureau and will go to work upon a plan of reapportionment of representation and report a bill as soon as practicable. The Republican end of the committee is a good deal stronger than the other, though the Democrats have three good men to represent their interests. It is believed that the committee will recommend a considerable increase in the number of members of the House, so that it will probably be about 349 or 351. The biil introduced by Mr. Frank of Missouri ould give Illinois twenty-one members, and might satisfy New York and some other States that are grumbling about the census, as they would lose none of their present representation by the adoption of the Frank bill. Mr. Frank provides for a total membership of 356, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 6; California, 7; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 4; Delaware,1; Florida, 2: Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Hlinois, 22; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 7; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 15; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 8; New York, 34; North Carolina, 9; North Dakota, 4; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 2: South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 13; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 1.

TWO AUDACIOUS ROBBERS.

They Rob a Cashier of \$3,200 in Broat Daylight.

In broad daylight, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with many men and several police officers searcely twenty feet away, Joseph N. Osier, cashier of the Allerton Packing Company at the Chicago Stock Yards, was robbed in his own office in the packing-house by two unknown-men and relieved of \$3,200 in cash. At 3 p. m. a horse attached to a buggy drew up in front of the office stairs and from it descended a man. He cramped the buggy, and as he did so another man, well dressed, wearing a broad-brimmed slouch hat and having a black beard covering his face, jumped out of the buggy. The two men inspected the horse and buggy earefully. One of them with the utmost deliberation lifted up one after another of the horse's feet and carefelly rooted out the dirt from the frog with a stick. It was pay-day at Allerton's, where perhaps 1,800 men are at work. The money to pay the men is obtained at the Stock Yards Bank, and from that place, about 3 o'clock, came John Robinson, an old employe, with \$3,000. Mr. Robinson had just left the office when the two granger-like individuals rounded the head of the staifs and a second later entered 'Mr. Osier's office. Mr. Osier was alone. Suddenly one of the intruders exclaimed: "Give up that stuff," at the same time pointing a revolver at the cashier. The second man threw down a bag, and motioned to Osier to throw-the money into the bag, and the cashier obeyed. He was also made to throw in an additional \$200 which was on his desk. The men then left the office, locking- the door after them. They jumped into their buggy and drove rapidly away.

Needs of the Miss'ssipp'.

As the result of the recent tour of inspection, the Mississippi River Commission has announced the following increased allotments: White River basin, \$180,000: Upper Yazoo district, \$90,000; Lower Yazoo district, \$198,000; Tensas basin, \$495,000; Pontchartrain (left bank below Red River), \$94,500; Atchatalay (right bank below Red River), \$130,500. | the time he committed the murder and

National Board of Trade. THE National Board of Trade will hold its next meeting in New Orleans, commencing Dec. 8.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

THE oldest person in New York City, if not in the East, is Aunt Lucy Ridley, who claims to have been born in South Carolina in 1773, which makes her one hundred and seventeen years of age. The old woman, who lives with a relative in Greenwich street, went to New York only twenty years ago, having resided in her native place ninety-eight years. She was a slave of James Dow-ney's, near Oxford, N. C. She was married four times, and has been the mother of over twenty children, three or four of whom are still living, although she does not know where they are at pres-

DAVID O'CONNELL, a well-known resident of Ansonia, Conn., committed suicide by cutting his throat. The cause of the deed was religious mania. He leaves a large family.

DR. MARY E. WALKER, well known throughout the country for her eccentricities and as the only woman commissioned a surgeon of the United States army during the rebellion, lies dying at her farm five miles west of Oswego, N.

Y. Dr. Mary arrived from Washington last August. She had been sick in the Capital, and her physicians directed that she be sent to her home. She is troubled with heart failure, and the end is looked for any moment. Dr. Walker is a graduate of a Geneva, N. Y., medical college, and was admitted to practice in 1858. In 1861 she went to Washington and offered her services for the purpose of taking care of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. Her first duties were in the Indian hospital under Dr. Green. During the last year of the war she was in the Southwest with Col. Dan McCook, and while there she was made a prisoner by Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla, and sent to Castle Thunder in Richmond, where she remained four months. In 1866 Dr. Walker visited Europe, hoping that her reformatory ideas would meet with more encouragement. She appeared upon the platform in St. James' Hall dressed in a black silk tunic reaching a little below the knees and fitting the figure closely like a man's frock coat, black cloth trousers, her hair in curls, and a bunch of flowers at her throat.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

The latest on the Indian scare in Dakota is the following dispatch from Dickinson, N. D.:

The Indian troubles are causing much alarm to settlers in remote places west of here. Citizens of Belfield, twenty miles west, were surprised to see settlers with having heard that the Indians were camped on Grand River fifty miles south. A leading citizen has arrived here from Belfield to consult with the authorities and learn the truth of the situation. Your correspondent has good authority for saying that bands of Indians are congregating in the Grand River country, and they act suspiclously. A mass meeting will be held there and a delegation will be sent to confer with the Governor. This place is contiguous to an extensive stock country. The ranchmen are several miles apart. Should Indians begin depredations they could cause great havoc. A mass meeting is called at the Court House here to take action toward securing protection, which is totally lacking at present.

THE sub-Congressional Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, of which Senator Squire, of Washington, is Chairman, held a meeting at Tacoma, Wash., at which the Mayor and officials of the Chamber of Commerce, labor organizations, and business citizens were examined in relation to Chinese immigration. All were unanimous for the exclusion of Chinese. It was also the general impression that there was no sides. lack of employment there for all who would labor.

MRS HARRISON, wife of the President. is in Indianapolis. She left Washington for Indianapolis Saturday morning, but stopped off at Altoona to avoid traveling on the Sabbath day. Mrs. Harrison will remain in the city for a week, stopping at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Robert McKee. During this time she will visit a number of her friends, and there will be a reception at the McKee

THERE was considerable excitement in Greenwood, Ind., over the fact that several persons had been poisoned by eating head cheese. Those who suffered were W. J. Spruce, editor of the Graphic; Robert Smith, Robert Rush, Miss Ida Rush, James Carroll and wife, D. B. Stanton and wife, and two little daughters of W. H. Bass. All were rendered violently ill for a time, but prompt measures served to bring relief. It is presumed the cheese was made in a brass kettle, the poison from which impregnated the cheese in its preparation.

Two members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church at Fayette, Mo., have been arrested for doing their farm work Sunday. The arrested men hold that Saturday, or the seventh day, is the Sabbath, instead of Sunday, the first day of the week. Under the law of Missouri these men could follow their common occupation Sunday at will, since that law provides that all persons who are members of a religious society which observes another day than the first day of the week as the Sabbath shall be exempt from the penalties provided for Sundaybreaking, provided such persons actually observe the Sabbath of their choice.

ELLIS MILLER, the Union County, Ohio, murderer, was executed at the penitentiary annex at Columbus at midnight. The crime was committed near Marysville, January 16 last, when he shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Emma Johnson. Application for a stay of execution was made by Miller's attorney, but was refused by Gov. Campbell. Miller wrote a long letter to the Governor, begging for an extension of time or commutation on the ground he was drunk a did not know what he was doing. All appeals were ignored.

land, Oregon, and registered at the Sherman House as Andrew Euler. Three days later when the chambermaid entered his room she found him lying on the floor covered with blood and in a dying condition. There was a bullethole in his breast and another in the head. He was taken to the hospital, where he said that his only motive was weariness of life. He said he had relatives in Belleville, Ill., and in Osage County, Missouri.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

THE site of the old Andersonville Prison is now the property of F. S. Jones Post, G. A. R., of Macon, Ga. The purchase negotiations, which were begun a year ago, included eighty acres of land, on which were located the stockade, fortifications, rifle-pits, etc., of the historic prison. The land was bought from George Kennedy, a negro, and the purchase price was \$1,500. In thirty days the work of converting the site into a National G. A. R. Park will be begun. The money for this purpose has already been contributed by G. A. R. men in Georgia and elsewhere. The purchase will be surrounded by a hundred-foot driveway, and a wide avenue will lead to the railway station; walks, drives, fountains, and beds of flowers and rare shrabs and berries will be plentiful, and in the center on an elevation will be erected an elegant club house for the use of members of the G. A. R. and their guests. Each point of special interest will be marked by a suitable monument or building, and at Providence Spring a large amphitheater will be erected for the holding of Decoration-Day exercises.

THE Supreme Court, of Mississippi, has affirmed the case of ex-State Treasurer W. L. Hemingway, convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER has made his annual report. The most important paragraphs touching the Postoffice Department and its various ramifications are those which deal with the subjects of postal telegraph, postal savings banks and 1 cent postage. Mr. Wanamaker's position regarding a postal telegraph is well known. It is a deeprooted conviction with him that such a system would be of much greater benefit to the American people than to leave the control of the telegraph service in The Regular Winter Grist Will Now Be the hands of a practical monopoly. Many sided as this question is the Postmaster General has, he says, studied it from every point of view. His report shows that he has fully considered the arguments that have been made against it, and that he believes he has successfully overthrown them all. Upon the subject of postal families coming frem all directions, they savings banks the Postmaster General also treats at length. His report shows the adoption of such auxiliaries to be useful in several ways. Their establishment in small outlying communities Senate. Of Senator Warren it was rewhere savings banks do not exist will be, in the first place, an encouragement to thrift and economy. Many millions of dollars will thus be saved annually that are now, in the absence of a proper protection, needlessly wasted The suggestion of 1-cent postage finds great favor in Mr. Wanamaker's eyes. The receipts from this source are now about \$38,000,000 annually. To divide the rate by one-half would make, in his opinion, a deficit of \$19,000,000, a larger burden than the country is now prepared to stand. While upon this subject the Postmaster General explains that the business of the other executive departments, which is handled free, would, if it paid the usual postage, increase the revenue of the postal service about \$8,-000,000 a year, a sum sufficient to offset the present deficit of \$6,000,000 and leave a handsome balance of \$2,000,000 be-

FOREIGN GOSSIP. *

THE Prime Minister of Belgium has introduced in Parliament a bill providing for an extension of the franchise. This action on 'the part of the Government was a complete surprise. The Radicais are greatly elated, and the workmen who had intended to inaugurate a general strike as a part of the universal suffrage movement have decided to remain at work. The streets are thronged with people and the rejoicing is general.

LYMAN MOWREY, a San Francisco attorney, whose principal clientage is among Chinese, has just arrived from China, where he went in the interests of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company. At Canton he contracted for 8,000 men to work on the railroad. They will be shipped direct to the field of labor. Already 500 men have reached Salinas Del Santa Cruz, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and are engaged on 290 miles of road running from that point to Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico.

THE manifesto which Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader, promised to issue, dealing with all the questions involved in the present political crisis, has been made public. It definitely settles that Mr. Parnell will not voluntarily retire from the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party. The manifesto is of great length and sets forth why, in Mr. Parnell's opinion, it would be disastrous to the best interests of the party for him to withdraw at the present time. Mr. Parnell defies his political opponents, and appeals to the people of Ireland to sustain him in the stand he has taken. Mr. Parnell's supporters complain that after the Nationalist meeting on Wednesday, cable dispatches giving a misleading summary of the proceedings were sent privately to the Irish delegates in America. They assert that intrigues are on foot in the lobby of the House of Commons to draw away Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and the other delegates from the support of Parnell. The anti-Parnell members of the National party are more hopeful and assert that private telegrams from Ireland show that the priests and the mass of people support them.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

A MAN about 35 years of age arrived in Quincy, Ill., last Thursday from Port- which figure G. H. King, a divinity stu-

dent at Acadia College, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, rector of the Episcopal Church at Middleton. They were with a party of clergymen bound for Annapolis. Mr. Brown's silk hat was on the seat of the car. King didn't notice it and sat down on it. This so enraged Mr. Brown that he jumped up from his seat and punched young King's face in the most approved pugilistic fashion, breaking his nose and blacking both eyes. The divinity stu-dent's wounds bled profusely, and there was a large pool of blood on the floor. The passengers were highly indignant, and the Rev. Henry How, who was traveling with the fighting parson, denounced his brutality in unmeasured terms and will report the case to the Bishop.

THE 150 stands of arms deposited at Vermillion, S. D., have been ordered shipped to Rapid City by Gov. Mellette. Companies A and B of the local militia have also been ordered to be in readiness

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

The last broken week has not improved the business outlock. The difficulty of obtaining commercial loans increases, not in New York only, but at most other points. Banks and other lenders from the largest to the smallest appear to have been induced by recent events to strengthen themselves. Merchants have grown more cautious about extending obligations, or mak ing purchases which can be deferred, apprehending that retail buying may be cut down somewhat by reduced ability of some consumers, and by the disposition of others to economize in view of the extensively reported advance in prices. Meanwhile speculation has been reviving to an unhealthy extent in some directions on the theory that troubles are over and things will improve. The money markets are thus loaded with increased demands for carrying securities and products at a time when trade especially needs more liberal supplies. At most of the interior markets money grows more stringent, and the scarcity begins to affect trade at important centers, though the volume of business is still large. The speculative markets have been advancing. Wheat has risen 61/4 cents, corn 21/2, and oats 41/4 cents, lard 15 cents per 100 pounds, and coffee one-quarter of a cent, pork being unchanged, and oil one cent lower. Cotton has also yielded a sixteenth in view of crop prospects. The rise in breadstuffs has no increased foreign demand to justify it, but operators seem to have concluded that monetary difficulties are all over, and that they can carry all the grain until Europe is forced to buy.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Ground.

THE last session of the Fifty-first Congress began on the 1st inst. At noon when Vice President Morton's gavel fell he beamed on the Senate. Chaplain Butler's prayer was a trifle longer than usual, but it made up in Tervor what it lacked in brevity. After prayer the only business in order was the swearing in of new Senators. The credentials of Senators-elect Carey and Warren of Wyoming were presented, and head was known to every one in the marked that he added another to the long list of youngest-looking Senators who wear glasses. The customary resolution that the draw lots to determine their length of service came from Senator Hoar, who is Chairman of the Committee on Elections. Secretary Anson McCook brought out the queer-looking box with its handle like a corn-popper from which the slips were to be taken, and in less than a minute after the adoption of the resolution it was known that Senator Warren's term will expire March 4, 1893, while Senator Carey will serve until 1895. Members of the House of Representatives were in no hurry to resume their places before noon, that in the crowd of people on the floor before 11 o'clock not a dozen were Congressmen. Pages and doorkeepers kept running in and out bearing flowers in bunches and tied with gay ribbons, baskets gotten up by skilled hands, and elaborate floral pieces donated by enthusiastle friends. The Democrats were specially favored with mementos, though the desks of about twenty Republicans were also tastefully decorated. Some 200 members were present when the chaplain invoked the divine blessing, and during the tedious roll-call enough more came in to swell the number to 227. The galleries were jammed, except those reserved for the President's family and the diplomats, where few persons, lonely looking, were seated. The Speaker had much difficulty in moderating the noisy convention of members so that the clerk might hear the responses to the roll-call.

MARKET REPORTS.

	MARKET RELONS				
	CHICAGO.	1.			
		3,25	@ 5	.50	
	CATTLE—Common to Prime S HOGS—Shipping Grades SHEEP WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 BUTTER—Choice Creamery CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	3,50	(a) 4	.25	
	SHEEP	3.00	(a) 5	60	
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.9214	(1)	.93	
	CORN-No. 2	.52	4	.524	
	OATS-No. 2	.43	(4)	.43%	
1	RYE-No. 2	.69	(C)	.70	
1	BUTTER- Choice Creamery	.25	(0)	.28	6
ø	CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.08%	(the	.10	
	Bon were West	.23	(C)	00	
	INDIANABOTTE	.01	69	.04	
	CATTLE-Shipping	3.50	(0)	1.50	N
	Hogs-Choice Light	3,00	(CE	1.00	9
	SHEEP-Common to Prime	3.00	(n	4.75	
1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.93%	(1)	.94 14	
1	CORN-No. 1 White	.53%	14	.54	
1	OATS-No. 2 White	.48	(4)	.49	ø
ø	CHEESE—Full Cream, flats. EGGS—Fresh. POTATOES—Western, per bu. INDIANAPOLIS, CATTLE—Shipping. Hogs—Choice Light SHEEP—Common to Prime. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 1 White. OATS—No. 2 White. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE HOGS. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2 BABLEY—IOWR.			B 00	
	CATTLE	4,00	(6)	4.00	
ø	West No.	5.50	(4	4.00	
I	CORN. No. 2 Red	.91	(14)	54	
ľ	OATS-NO. 2	.00	(0)	.45	
	BARLEY_LOWE	.69	(4)	.71	
1	BARLEY-IOWACINCINNATI.	100	9		
1	CATTLECATTLE	2.00	(0)	4.50	
1	Hogs	3.00	ter.	4.00	
1	SHEEP	3.00	æ	5.00	
f	SHEEP WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	100	021	ú
1	CORN-No. 2	,53	(3)	.53	.,
1	WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 MIXed MILWAUKEE,	,47	20	.48	2
1	MILWAUKEE,				
1		,90	C	.55	2
1	CORN-No. 3. OATS-No. 2-White	.04	(10)	42	
1	RyE-No. 1	.40	(00	. 71	
1	BARLEY-No. 9	60	(0)	70	
1	BARLEY-No. 2DETROIT.	.00	9	.10	
1	CATTLE	3.00	(4)	4.25	
1	Hogs	3.00	0	3.25	
ø	SHEEP	3.00	(a)	4.00	
ø	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	91	(0)	.92	
	SHEEP. WHEAT-No. 2 Red. COEN-No. 2 Yellow. OATS-No. 2 White.	.53	(4)		
1	OATS-No. 2 White	.48	140	.49	1
	WHENT	95	140	.96	
	CORN—Cash	54	160	.55	
	CORN—Cash	49	200	.48	
	BUFFATO				1
,	CATTLE-Good to Prime	. 4.00) (g	OTTO A SALE	
			, u	4.00	8
1	WHEAT-No. 1 Hard	1.07	(4)	1.08	3
	WHEAT—No. 1 HardCORN—No. 2EAST LIBERTY CATTLE—Common to Prime	; .53	5 (3		
I	CART LIBERTY				
9	Hoge Light	3.50			
3	Sures Madium to Cond	. 3.75		4.25	
9	LAMES.	. 4.50			
	SHEEP-Medium to GoodLAMBS. NEW YORK.	4,0		U. A.	
	CATTLE.	3.5) and	4.75	
		100			



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 sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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convention of the Order at Ocala, Talk of Putting a Presidential sket in the Field in 1892—Possibility an Alliance with the Workingmen's

(Washington dispatch.) The annual meeting of the National Alliance will be held at Ocala. beginning Tuesday, Dec. 2. In respects it will be the most imtant industrial meeting held in this entry in many years, and the action ten there will either clear the political mosphere wonderfully or complicate atters so that the wisest political guesswill be put to their wits' ends to e the course of affairs in the next residential election. There is a strong resibility that the Farmers' Alliance bloom out as a full-fledged third with a full ticket in the field in This matter will be settled pracally at the Ocala convention.

Just what the action of the convention be in this regard it is impossible to east. It is safe to say, however, at the sub-treasury bill, with such difications as have been suggested by criticism that the publication of the sure evoked, will be pushed for all it worth. What other principles of the anization will be pushed to the Tront stoo early to surmise. The convenwill be thoroughly representative. tits recent meeting at Denver, Col., General Assembly of the Knights of

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bor appointed General Master Work-Powderly, A. W. Wright of Canand Ralph Beaumont of New York attend the Alliance Convention as fraal delegates. These three are clear, rible speakers and carnest men, and s altogether likely that the partial ination effected between these two i industrial organizations will be closer in the matter of political at all events. The Knights Labor bear a proposition to the ince to join with that order in ing, at as early a date as possible, a vention of all labor and reform enizations to decide the question independent political action. They strongly of the opinion that the ance will take this action. Such a vention would take in the Patrons of sbandry, the Grange, the Farmers' stual Benefit Association, and the w England Farmers' Organization. of which are thoroughly in sympathy th the Alliance, but have not as yet ined it. Then the Knights of Labor, e Federation of Railroad Employes, e Americau Federation of Labor, and e big trades unions would be invited attend the convention. The actual ting strength of these organizations Freach well up toward three millions, dit can readily be seen if such a conntion is called and should decide to ke independent action, it would cause me queer overturnings in 1892, and it among the probabilities.

speaking of the Ocala convention Maceine, Chairman of the Execu-Committee and editor of the Naal Economist, the organ of the Allie, said: "The meeting is a most imtant one from the Farmers' Alliance adpoint, a political standpoint, and conomic standpoint. Being the nahal meeting of the order, it will bably take the next step in the develment of this great new force, and ethere is every indication that sectalism, so far as it depends upon midice between the farmers of the ath and Northwest, will be forever fied, the political significance cannot overestimated. It is impossible for to obtain exact data as to the victories be recent elections; many men have relected as partisans on whom we depend on almost all questions to resent the farmers. It is probably now servative estimate to say we will have men in the Fifty-second Congress can be depended on to represent the bers' interest on all occasions.

With a thorough understanding from sections, enlightened and educating, sectionalism replaced by co-operaand unity, the economic possibilities the good of this great order are al-" immeasurable."

e Farmers' Alliance was started in as in 1876, but it was not until a years later that the order became onal and began to develop strength. bsorbed the old Agricultural Wheel, 89, at St. Louis. At that conventhe Knights of Labor were repreted and after a long discussion and conferences the "St. Louis platwas adopted. Among other things icludes practically the Knights of or planks on land, currency, and

spotortion, which read as follows: land, including the natural sources alth, is the heritage of all the people, should not be subject to speculative Occupancy should be the only title ossession of land. The taxes upon should be levied upon its full value e, exclusive of improvements, and be sufficient to take for the com-

ty all unearned increments. establishment of a national monesyste,, in which a circulating medium essary quantity shall issue direct to cople without the intervention of that all the national issues shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, and private, and that the Governshall not guarantee or recognize any te banks, or create any banking corthat interest-bearing bonds. of credit, or notes shall never be issued Government; but that when need the emergency shall be met by issue tender, non-interest bearing

the Government shall obtain posby purchase, under the right of it domain, of all telegraph, teleand railroads; and that hereafter rter or license be issued to any corn for construction or operation of as of transporting intelligence, pas-

meeting at Ocala will consist of 50 delegates, representing thirtyites. The session will last from a to ten days. After the adjournarrangements have been made for de excursion all over the State of da, stopping at all the principal sand giving the delegates a general lime for a week or so.

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N. L.

NOVEL INSTITUTION AT DE-CATUR, ILL.

The Wives, Mothers, and Daughters of That City Can Now "Go to Club," Just Like Their Male Friends-What the New Institution Is.

[Decatur (Ill.) dispatch.] Three hundred people, members of the representative families of Decatur, with a number of invited guests from a distance, were present to-night at the formal opening of the Woman's Club-house. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Anna B. Milliken, the first President, who extended the cordial greeting of the club to the admiring company. Mrs. James W. Hayworth gave an interesting history of the lot on which the club-house stands. For many years the lot was the site of Decatur's first factory, and subsequently the old frame structure was used as a school-house. Musical selections during the evening were rendered by Miss Lizzie Kineper, Miss Jessie lieves it was sand or dirt, and before he Steele, Mrs. K. Harwood, George Tyner, D. L. Bunn. Raiph Templeton, William had grabbed the sachel with the money Page and Leo Heilbrun. The reception began at 7 o'clock, and did not close until after 11 o'clock.

Few woman societies can boast clubhouses. They are almost unknown, in fact, this side of the Atlantic. The club-house of the Woman's Club of Decatur is distinctly emblematic of the organization which owns and occupies it.

The club-house is naturally intended to administer to those functions of the society which may be termed social, but it represents enterprise, the enterprise and advancement which have won for the society an enviable reputation more than local in the field of systematic and successful philanthropy and benevolence.

The present officers of the society are: President—Mrs. M. M. T. Randall. Vice President-Mrs. G. R. Bacon. Secretary-Miss Anna Henkle. Treasurer-Mrs. J. H. Bevans.

Among the honorary members of the club are Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Melrose, Mass., and Miss Kate Field of Washington, The social work of the club is divided into

four sections or classes-one for the study of current topics, one for the Chautauqua course and history, one for the study of Shakspeare, and one for the home and phi-lanthropy, so styled. The sewing school for poor girls comes under the last named de-

side of Central Park, in the heart of the city, and is known as the Decatur Woman's Club House. It is not really the property | late to-night when Mr. Clarke's attorney, of the Woman's Club, but has been built and furnished by a stock company of Decatur women, eighty-three in number, all members of the Woman's Club. The officers of the Woman's Club House stock company are:

President-Mrs. Anna B. Millikin. Vice President-Miss Laura Wikoff.

Treasurer-Mr. M. M. T. Randall. Directors-The officers and Mrs. Vail, Mrs. Ida W. Baker, Mrs. J. W. Haworth, Mrs. Dr. A. J. Stones, and Mrs. C. P. Thatcher.

cluding the outlay for furniture.

INCREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The December Statement Shows an Increase of \$6,130,819 Since Oct. 1. The following is the public debt state-

Bonds at 4 per cent	61,189,000 568,204,100 99,490
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt exclusive of U. S. bonds	8/890 400 500

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..... DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. Legal-tender notes..... \$346,681,016 Old demand notes..... 56,032 National bank notes-Redemption account (deposited in Treasury under act of July 14, 52,994,622 1890)... Fractional currency, less 88,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed 6,910,626

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, Certificates issued on deposits of gold and silver coin and legal-tender notes Gold certificates..... 175,072,069

6.590,000 Treasury notes of 1890..... 19,258,800 Aggregate of certificates offset by cash in the Treasury..... \$511,473,893 Aggregate of debt, including certifi-

Decrease of bonded debt during the month. month.... CASH IN TREASURY. Reserved for redemption of United States notes, acts of Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882..... For redemption of gold certificates 175,072,069

For redemption of silver certificates 310,553,024 For redemption of currency certifi-6,590,000 cates issued ... For redemption of Treasury notes, 19,258,800 and interest due and unpaid

Total cash reserved for above 8616,815,561 PUPPOSES..... \$616 AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES. Fractional silver, fractional currency, and minor coin not full le-Net cash balance, including \$54,207,-975, national bank fund

posited in the Treasury under act 39,827,875 of July 14, 1800..... 8575,960,185 873,435,939 Nov. 30, 1890... Debt, less cash in the Treasury, Oct. 867,305,126

31, 1890..... Net increase of debt during the month...... 86,130,819 The Secretary of the Treasury sent to Congress estimates of the expenses of the

30, 1892. The following is a recapitulation: Estimates *Appropriator 1892. for 1891. tions for '91. Objects. Legislat i ve \$3,816,069 estab'm't. 83,539,632 18,832,944 19,881,778 454,750 Exec'tive do 21,499,553 461,682 Indicial do. Foreign in-1,941,363 1,805,785 1,942,605 tercourse.

Military es-tablishm't 26,160,991 24,934,421 25,903,148 24,015,586 24,290,498 32,508,204 Naval do ... Indian affairs 6,846,908 Pensions ... 135,263,085 5.804,399 98,587,253 37,983,961 19,007,442 Public w'ks. 19,801,704 Postal ser-7,020,361 Miscella-44,450,455 32,974,681 35,045,955 neous.... annual ap-propri'ns. 122,486,808 101,628,453 126,703,149 Totals..\$407,677,133 \$341,428,973 \$414,425,633 •Including deficiencies and miscellaneous.

BOLD ROBBERY COMMITTED BY MILWAUKEE THUGS.

A Sheboygan Man Assaulted on the Street by Robbers Who Throw Sand in His Eyes, Take from Him a Sachel Containing \$20,000, and Get Away with It.

[Milwaukee dispatch.] William Clarke, President of the Sheboygan Electric Light and Power Company, was robbed of \$19,500 in cash on Wisconsin street at 7:15 o'clock in the

After supper he started to walk from the hotel to the depot, passing up Wisthe city, and was passing an alley in the block between Cass and Marshall streets, and within half a block of the depot, when he was stopped by two men. Without a word one of them threw a handful of something in his face. Mr. Clarke becould recover from his surprise the other, and the two disappeared down the alley. No one happened to be in the vicinity at the time and Mr. Clarke ran down to the depot and gave the alarm to the lone policeman he found there. Together they returned to the scene of the robbery, but there was no trace of the robbers. They then hurried to the Central Police Station, where Mr. Clarke gave as good a description of the robbers as possible, but that was very meager. One of them he described as tall and wearing a silk hat, while the other was short, wearing a cap and otherwise shabbily

Mr. Clarke, although much affected by his loss, immediately started out with two detectives, while half a dozen other detectives were started out on different might possibly lead to an arrest. At first some of the police authorities were rather inclined to doubt Clarke's story. They could not believe a sane man would be traveling with so much cash about the streets, and they thought, too, that it would be but natural for a man to make an outery when robbed, which Mr. Clarke admitted he had not done, but in-The club building is situated on the north stead had rushed down to the depot to find a policeman. But all doubt of Mr. Clarke having the money was dispelled a leading lawyer of the city, was seen at his home and admitted having identified this afternoon that he might cash the \$22,000 check. He had spoken to Mr. Clarke, he said, about taking the entire amount in cash, but Mr. Clarke said he had some bills to pay here and also a \$17,000 loan to pay at a Sheboygan bank. Mr. Killelea further said that he had The building is a four-story pressed brick known Mr. Clarke for many years and and designed by a Chicago architect. The did not doubt for a moment that he told total cost of the structure is \$14,000, not in- the truth about the robbery. The only theory he could advance was that some one must have seen him draw the money at the bank or had noticed the contents of the sachel in some of the places where he had paid out money this after-

> Mr. Clarke is the sole proprietor of the Sheboygan electric-light plant, which represents an investment of \$60,000. Until about two years ago Mr. Clarke was a wealthy farmer of the Town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee County, but removed to Sheboygan after securing a franchise to light the city through the influence of his son-in-law, Alfred 1,687,345 | Liebermann. His investment was much more costly than he had anticipated, and he had sunk his entire fortune in the plant.

Personal Brevities.

Ex-Gov. Foraker is said to have his eye on the next Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. It is said that he can at least name the candidate.

EDWARD WARDEN owns a thirty-acre farm in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, which is worth about \$2,000. He has sold his peach crop this year for \$15,000.

Edward Everett Hale suggests the appointment in some leading university of a "Professor of America," who shall stand as an expounder of Americanism.

ANN DEVINE, who claims to be 107 years old, and whose age is actually, it is said, about 100, is in jail at Newark, N. J., under a ninety days' sentence as a disorderly person.

JAMES LILLIE, a ball-player, died a few days ago in Kansas City, and his \$100,000,000 last words were: "I'm afraid that it's three strikes and out." This recalls the dving words of the California stagedriver to his chum. "Bill," said he, in an almost inaudible voice, "I'm on the down grade, and I can't reach the brake."

HARRY BINGHAM, of Littleton, is not ashamed to confess that he has been elected to the New Hampshire Legislature for twenty consecutive terms. And now he wants to go to the United States

ME. GLADSTONE is the owner of the largest lead pencil in the world. It is the gift of a pencilmaker of Keswick, and is thirty-nine inches in length. In place of the customary rubber cap it has a gold cap. Its distinguished owner uses it for a walking stick.

GEN. BUTLER'S autobiography is rapidly app eaching completion, and may be expected in book form within eight or ten months. Arrangements are being made for its publication in England and its translation into several European lan-Government for the fiscal year ending June guages. It will be published in one

RICHARD P. MARVIN, who lives at Jamestown, N. Y., is said to be the only surviving member of the Twenty-fifth Congress, from 1837 to 1841. Among his colleagues in the House were John Quincy Adams, James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore and Jonathan Cilly, and among his contemporaries in the Senate Clay,

Webster and Calhoun. SENATOR HEARST'S gold mine is the largest in a group of mines near Deadwood, S. D., and is said to be the richest mine in the world. Three thousand in sight, according to recent estimates, to run the present stamp-mills at the mine for the next twenty years.

as we peruse the sacred story.

Next week—"Jesus Made Known." Luke \$10,000 stallion as a gift from a California millionaire, they say. mine for the next twenty years.

A WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE FLUNG SAND IN HIS EYES THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY CONSIDERED.

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

The lesson for Sunday, Dec. 7, may be found in Luke 24: 13-27.

INTRODUCTORY. No one can read the lesson before us without being impressed with the simple ingenuousness of the Gospel narrative here. Those who call the doctrine of the resurrection a fabrication must certainly read such accounts in the gospels but superficonsin street, the main thoroughfare of cially. These do not seem to be men swayed by an hallucination. They were father hopeless and despairing men. Their whole language and spirit indicates an unreadiness to expect or even to believe in the miraculous, such being also the disposition of those to whom they subsequently bring the wonderful tidings of Christ's divulgence of himself. They were undoubtedly men convinced against themselves and in spite of themselves. And if these men, situated as they were, and disposed as were they, were finally and overwhelmingly convinced. who are we at this late date to doubt and dispute? We are the irrational ones. WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Two of them. One was Cleopas (v. 18), a comparatively obscure disciple. The other some have conjectured to have been Luke himself, since he alone tells the story. God speaks with the lowliest as well as with those well known. --- Emmaus. Three points, at least, have been picked out, a place near Solomon's pool at the south being now given the preference.-Sixty furlongs. Sixty eighths of a mile, i. e., eight miles, about. Such a distance as might be easily walked and retraced in a

Talked. Or were talking; imperfect tense. From this word comes our homily, a discourse .- Together. Literally, with each other. - All these things. They had routes, but up to midnight not one of evidently made a somewhat late start, perthem had reported a single clew that haps being detained by the remarkable events of the early morning.

Communed together. Same word as "talked" above.—Reasoned. The word means to inquire of one another.—Drew near. The Greek participle, used here, had better be adhered to in the translation. Having drawn near .- Went with them. Or journeyed along with them, becoming one of their traveling party.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. That same day. Routine again; the day's busy round of cares and duties taken up. That is an added polgnancy to our grief. After the day's sorrow of the night, Delusions of suspicion, apprehension, persehere comes the burden of the morn, just the same as ever. The grave has hardly closed upon our dead ere some Emmaus Mr. Clarke at the Second Ward Bank Journey on life's crude concernments must be taken. It wakens a sigh from the heart, and yet there is a blessing in it. Life's common tasks after sharp pain are angels in disgnise. Thank God for Emmaus errands thrust upon us. Not frequently the lifting of earth's burdens rolls the heavier burden of grief of the soul. Yea, full often, the Lord Christ himself is met along that irksome road, and it becomes a pathway of life. The home-coming face is a joyous

While they communed together. It was then that Jesus drew near. There was something about that converse that called loudly for Christ, that drew him to them. They did not know it, but they could not better have implored his attendance than by the longing of their hearts finding expression in tender fribute on the lips. (Homile is the word used here.) Value the prayer service. It is a kind of Emmaus journey on life's pilgrimmage-till he come. There may be little of an informing nature said, the testimonies may be very broken, the prayers very faint. But Christ hears. It is for just such sympathetic converse he is ever waiting. His blessed feet are with us in the path while we speak of him, and his hand is feeling for our own in the stillness. Speak lovingly of him, and lo, there lie is, with comfort's store.

But their eyes were holden. Earth's eyes are very dim. In sorrow, in loss, in death itself, holden eyes make holden hearts, and we see not God's love in the things which are upon us. O. that the Holy Spirit might put away the scales from these dull organs of vision! That was a seasonable word that Paul brought back to the Christians of Lystra shortly after his cruel stoning. (Acts 14: 22.) Doubtless they were wondering why such afflictions should fall upon God's saints. Then came Paul, the bruises still upon him. "confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them (that is, by exhorting them) to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God.". So here Christ: "Ought not Christ to have suffered, and to enter into his glory?" Afflictions were not to be a hindrance or a stumblingblock. They were an entrance-way into the Kingdom, angel hands to help on the journey Zionward. God give us eyes to see

What things? He wants us to tell what we are thinking about. He knows, but he wants to hear the expression of our want or of our desire. And yet you have been holding your peace all these days. There in the prayer meeting the other night the paster asked all to testify, even though it be only to express a want. And you hesitated, You said: "There is so little I can say; it would hinder rather than help." And so | the long pause came, and some one that was wondering whether you really loved the Lord went away unapprised. Yes, and the Lord withdrew with that kindly question of his unanswered. Remember, pray, when next you sit in devotional services, or it may be the Sunday school class, that other ears than those of earth are listening for what the heart prompts.

We trusted. No, not exactly. They were only hoping. Had they been trusting there would not have been this sad converse, this despair written on the face. They gave up trusting, if ever it was really thereon, long ago; and hope seems to be spoken of now as a sweet bird flown. Be careful lest that grow to be the mood of the soul. Let not the world think of us as the people of a dead hope. Let it rather be what it was with these disciples as their winged feet flew back toward Jerusalem; a living trust.

"Simply trusting, every day, Trusting through the stormy way; Even though my faith is small, Trusting Jesus-that is all."

In all the Scriptures. Very well, then, let us be satisfied. We have Jesus' cwn Harmony of the Bible, Christ's own exposition of the Old Testament. That is better than the interpretation of the wisest of human exegetists. And he tells us that it is of him that all the prophets, beginning with Moses, testify. Certainly, we go on further back than Moses. Let us take Genesis then and, right on it place the blessed name, Jesus, This name unlocks all the apartments of this palace beautiful. It goes before to make the crooked straight and the rough ways smooth. When the chastened intelligence learns to read the Scriptures with the miners are employed upon it, and they take out from \$150,000 to \$200,000 every month. What is more, there is ore enough

OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Im. portant Doings of Our Neighbors-Weddings and Deaths-Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

THE following are the figures for the thirty largest cities of Michigan, as obtained from the census office. These figures show some important changes in the rank of Michigan cities since 1880. Detroit and Grand Rapids, of course, keep their commanding places in the procession, but the consolidation sent Saginaw past Bay City, and Muskegon steps past Jackson and takes fifth place. Saginaw City, formerly eighth in rank, has given up its position to swell the population of United Saginaw, and Lansing, which has shown great gains, takes its place. Port Huron holds ninth place, while Manistee has been crowded out of tenth place by Battle Creek. The population follows:

MANORE ADMINISTRA			
	1890.	1884	1880.
	205,669	132,956	116,340
Grand Rapids	64,147	41,898	16,507
East Saginaw	****	29,085	11,350
Saginaw City		13,760	10,525
Saginaw	46,169		
Bay City	27,826	29,412	20,693
Muskegon	22,068	17,825	11,262
Jackson	20,779	. 19,100	16,105
Kalamazoo	17,857	13,909	
Lansing	15,630	9,774 .	8,319
Port Huron	13,519	10 388	8,687
Battle Creek	13 090	10,051	7.063
West Bay City	12,910	9,490	6,397
Manistee	12,779	10,367	6,930
Alpena	11,138	9,196	6,153
Ishpeming	11,184	6,840	6,039
Menominee	10,906	5,597	
Flint	9,845	9,017	8,409
Ann Arbor	9,509	7,912	8,061
Adrian	9,239	9,319	7,849
Marquette	9,096	5,690	4,690
Ludington	7,449	5,431	4,190
Owosso	6,544	3,868	2,501
Cheboygan	6,244	3,716	2,269
Pontiac	6,243	5,347	4,500
Ypsilanti	6,128	5,301	4,984
Negaunee	6,061	4,111	4,197
Coldwater	5,462	5,099	4,681
Big Rapids	5,265	5,902	3,552
Monroe	5,246	5,281	4,930
Grand Haven	4,988	5,903	4,862
Mt. Clemens	4,742	3,825	3,057
THE report of	the	trustees	of the

Eastern Asylum for the Insane for the biennial period ending last June is out. An interesting portion of the report refers to cases of alcoholic insanity. The delusions are classified symptomatically

as follows: cution, conspiracy, poison......200 Delusions, sexual.

Delusions of unseen agency, electricity, mes-Visceral illusions.
Imperative conceptions. Suicidal: (a), attempts.
(b), threats.
Homicidal: (a), attempts. (b), threats..... (b). sight.....(c). smell.

The Medical Director-Dr. Burr-says: "Many of the above cases came under observation when suffering from confirmed dementia, and after the early symptoms of alcoholic insanity had been obscured through long-standing impairment of mind. Contrary to the experience of German writers, it would appear from this tabulation that hallucinations of hearing are far in excess of those of the other special senses, more than double the number suffering from these hallucinations than from those of sight. It is probable that in many of these cases hallucinations were originally the basis of the subsequent delusions." It appears from the report that the public manifest their interest in the asylum by donations of books, pictures, and Christmas presents of many kinds. The asylum is filled to its capacity, and as all the asylums in the State are likewise full the Legislature is sufe to be asked to appropriate money for enlargement or for a new institution.

THE Census Office at Washington has issued a bulletin giving the complete and final statistics of counties as gathered by the enumerators. The following figures are gleaned of the complete statistics of counties in Michigan:

FIRST DISTRICT. County, 1890, 1880, County, 1890, 1880, Branch... 26,754 27,941 Monroe... 32,247 33,624 Calhoun... 43,482 39,452 Washt'aw 42,255 41,808 Hillsdale.. 30,600 32,723 Wayne....256,838 166,444 Jackson .. 44,934 42,031 Lenawee . 48,401 48,343 Total.525,432 431,406 SECOND DISTRICT. Genesee... 33,351 39,220 St. Clair.. 52,039 46,197 Huron... 28,510 29,098 Sanilac... (2,511 26,341 Lapeer... 29,131 30,138 Tuscola... 32,448 25,738 Total, 369, 189 319, 982 Oakland .. 41,177 41,537 Saginaw. . 82,250 59.059 THIRD DISTRICT. Gratiot... 23,632 21,936 Mecosta.. 19,572 13,973 Ingham... 37,134 33,675 Midland... 10,657 6,893 Ionia..... 32,726 33,872 Montcalm 32,576 33,148 Clinton... 26,458 28,100 Shiawas 'e 30,890 27,059 Eaton 32,025 31,225 Isabella... 18,777 Total. 290,281 264,292 Liv'gston. 20,834 22,251 FGURTH DISTRICT,
Allegan... 38,943 37,815 Newaygo.. 20,465 14,688
Farry.... 23,708 25,317 Oceana... 15,584 11,699 86,785 Ottawa... 85,334 33,126 22,009 St. Joseph 25,401 26,626 34,342 VanBuren 30,492 20,807 Berrien... 41,237 Cass..... 20, 48 Kal'm'zoo 39,147 Total. 441,071 373,053 FIFTH DISTRICT. 3,107 Lake..... 8,789 Manistee. 24,207 Alpena 15,525 Antrim ... 10,391 10,665 Arenac .. 1,558 38,681 Montm'ey 1,487 3,433 Ogemaw. 5,593 1.914 3,433 Ogemaw. 5,593 5,115 Osceola. 14,629 Benzie. 5,233 Charlevix 9,627 6,524 Oscoda ... 1,902 Cheboyg'n 11,983 4.187 Otsego. 4,187 Otsego.... 4,306 1,159 Pres'e Isle 4,684 1.974 Clare Crawford. 3,113 6,639 Roscom'n. 2,041 Gladwin ... 1,127 Wexford.. 11,262 G'd Tr'v'e. 13,350 6,873 Total .. 283,162 161,785 Kalkaska. 5,159 2.293 · SIXTH DISTRICT. 1,804 Mackina c 7,808

Chippewa 11,916 5,248 Manitou. 860 1,334 Delta ... 15,110 6,812 Marquet'e 39,549 25,394 Gogebic. 13,181 ... Menom'ne 33,622 11,987 Houghton 34,857 22,473 Ont'nag'n 3,753 2,565 Iron ... 4,432 ... Schoole'f 5,798 1,175 IsleRoy'le 135 55 Kewe'naw 2,892 4,270 Total ... 180,627 86,419 A NEW sport was introduced at Bay City Road House. A number of rabbits were let loose in the road, the hunter killing the most in a given time to get a

THERE have been 220,000 bushels of potatoes shipped from Traverse City this

season. THE Rev. J. W. Arney, the Saranac preacher who achieved fame as the ownfornia millionaire, they say.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison Discusses National Affairs.

In His Annual Communication to Congress

He Urges the Passage of the Lodge Election Bill

And Says the McKinley Tariff Law Must Be Given a Fair Trial.

Our Foreign Relations in a Satisfactory Condition.

The State of the Nation's Finances Discussed-Reciprocity Indorsed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

They Are Friendly.

To the Senate and House of Representatives ; The reports of the several executive departments, which will be laid before Congress in the usual course, will exhibit in detail the operations of the Government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual mes-

The vast and increasing business of the Government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues, amounting to above four hundred and fifty million dollars. have been collected and disbursed without re-vealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with free-dom, because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of Congress is invited to all methods of administration and to every item of expenditure.

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and the East have been undisturbed, while the ties of good-will and com-mon interest that bind us to the States of the western hemisphere have been notably strength ened by the conference held in this capita' to consider measures for the general welfare. Tursuant to the invitation authorized by (ongress, the representative of every independant state of the American Continent and of Hayti met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. portant convocation marks a teresting and influential epoch in the history of the western hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a Republic in the de-liberations and results of the conference. The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to Congress at the last session.

The Seal Question.

The difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring. Sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her Majesty's Government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another scaling season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing

In the tariff act a wrong was done to the Kingdom of Hawaii which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating necessary exception in favor of that Kingdom. I hope Congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on

the part of this Government. An award in favor of the United States in the matter of the claim of Mr. Van Bokkelen against Hayti was rendered on the 4th of December. 1888, but owing to disorders then and afterward prevailing in Hayti, the terms of payment were not observed. A new agreement as to the time of payment has been approved and is now in force. Other just claims of chizens of the United States for redress of wrongs suffered during the late political conflict in Hayti will it is hoped, speedily yield to friendly treatment.

Propositions for the amendment of the treaty

Italy are now under consideration. You will be asked to provide the means of accepting the invitation of the Italian Government to take part in an approaching conference to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform sought to be initiated by the meridian conference at Washington, held on the invitation of this Government, the United States should manifest a friendly interest in the Ital-

of extradition between the United States and

In this connection I may refer with approval to the suggestion of my predecessors that standing provision be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign governments to share in conferences locking to the advancement of international reforms in regard to science, sanitation, commercial law, and procedure, and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern

Our Consular Service.

On the second of September last the commission appointed to revise the processings of the commission under the claims conven-tion between the United States and Venezuelaof 1886, brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident which was for many years the subject of discussion between the two Governments has been disposed of in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. For the settlement of the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company, which was the subject of a joint resolution adopted at the last session of Congress, negotiations are still in progress, and their early conclusion is an-

The legislation of the past few years has evinced on the part of Congress a growing re-mization of the importance of the consular service in fostering our commercial relations abroad and in protecting the domestic revenues. As the scope of operations expands, increased provision must be made to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate measure of supervision and inspection has been so often presented that I need only commend the subject to your attention.

The Country's Finances-Receipts and Ex-

creased \$5.835,842.88, and the receipts from internal revenue \$11,723,191.80, while, on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was \$19,312,-075.96 in excess of the preceding year.

The Treasury schargent for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$403,000,000; total expenditures, \$354,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,033,000—not taking the postal receipts into account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,0.0,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about \$16,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year 1892, the local estimated receipts are \$573,000,000, and the estimated expenditures \$357,852,203.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,760.58, which, with a cash balance of \$52,0.0,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Post Office Department being equal, are not included in this statement on either side.

The Silver Question.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullon and is ue of Treasury notes thereon, approved July, 14, 1890, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dat, s the full monthly amount of notes possible dat, s the full monthly amount of notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent resome degree by speculation, and the recent re-action is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturb-

Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation se-cured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon busi-

ness and upon general values.
While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform natio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinious upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, it not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a ermanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

About Circulation.

The efforts of the Secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the "reasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high decree successful. The tables presented by him, showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the mineteen months has been in the aggregate \$33.866.813, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfac-There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1890, 4 and 4'2 per cent bonds to the amount of \$211,832,450, at a cost of \$ 46,620,-741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$4,967,600, and a total saving of

The Anti-Lottery Act.

The passage of the act to amend tions of the hevised Statutes relating to lot-teries, approved september 19, 18%, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Post fice Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcemeat of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery com-

THE NAVY.

Splendid New Vessels.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new ves sels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the Government and private yards, with energy and watched with most scrupulous care.

Valuable Experiments.

The experiments conducted during the year o test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to at great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipated influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers, and seamen has been fully realized. Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery. Your favorable consideration is invited to the

recommendations of the secretary. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Satisfactory Results Attained.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits, with great fullness and clearness, the vast work of that great department and the satisfactory results attained. The suggestions made by him are earnestly commended to the consideration of Congress, though they cannot all be given particular mention here.

Reduction of Indian Reservations.

The several Acts of Congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments, and the restoration to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the Executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,726,000 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law, been submitted to Congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Those with the Sisseton and Wahp ton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees and Cœur d'Alens tribes have not yet received the sanction of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appropriations should be made.

Lands for Settlers.

The policy out ined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been car-ried out in the administration of the Land Office. No general suspicion or imputation of ira: # has been allowed to delay the hearing and imputation of individual cases upon their The purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expenses and extortions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agricultural patents has been increased about six thousand.

The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and

to be rightful shall not have the power to make it lawful.

The Pension Office.

The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the Government in delay, whils there is much hardship and injustice to the soldiers. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny The Pension Office. eral law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount

Useless Public Building Bills.

At the last session I had occasion to return with my objections several bills making provisions for the erection of public buildings, for the reason that the expenditures contemplated were, in my opinion, greatly in excess of any public need. No class of legislation is more liable to abuse, or to degenerate into an unseemly scramble about the public treasury, than this. There should be exercised in this matter a wise economy based upon some responsible and impartial examination and report as to each case, under a general law. as to each case, under a general law,

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Farmers Prospering.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the Department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests intrusted to its care,

A very substantial improvement in the mar-ket prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1889, to \$1.0034 in October, 1890; corn from 31 cents to 504 cents; oats from 194 cents to 43 cents, and barley from 63 cents to 78 cents. Meats showed a substantial but not so large an increase. The export trade in live animals and fowls shows a very large increase; the total value in such exports; for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$33,000,000, and the increase over the preceding year was over \$15,000,-000. Nearly 200,000 more cattle and Nearly over 45.(0) more hogs were exported than in the preceding year. The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the articles of butter alone being from 15,534,978 pounds to 29, 748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being \$34,000,000. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed will be yet further and very largely in-creased when the system of inspection and sanitary supversion now provided by law is brought fully into operation.

Protecting American Meats.

The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substan-tial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the Department are now allowed to participate in the inspection of the live cattle from this country landed at the English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been reported. This inspection abroal and the domestic inspection of live animals and pork products, provided for by the act of August 30, 1890, will afford as per-fect a guaranty for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to food product, and its no acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any continued restriction for their use; and that having been made clear, the duty of the Executive will be very plain.

Beet Sugar Interests.

The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar in-dustry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmers.

The Secretary of the Treasury concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of Agricultnre that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the Department of Agri-

culture. The law relating to the civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those hav-ing the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very limited appropriations.

THE TARIFF AND ITS EFFECTS.

Congress Congratulated. I congratulate the Congress of the country

upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of safe currency for the transaction of busi-ness, I do not doubt. Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of Congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

Some Statistics.

The general trade and industrial conditions. throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over \$68,000,000. The bank clearings which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted, for the first ten months of the year 1830 show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 84 per cent., while the increase outside the city of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October. the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 11½ per cent. These figures show that the increase in the volume of business was very general throughout the country. That this larger business was being conducted upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the fact that there were 30) less failures reported in October, 1890, than in the same month of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about \$5,000,000.

Increase in Exports.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over \$115; 000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent. greater in 1831 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent. greater. Mining in coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient transporta-The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884. The depression in the prices of agricultural products had been greatly relieved, and a bouyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

is not believed, however, that these evil incidents, which have for the time unfavorably affected values in this country, can long withstand the strong, safe, and wholesome influences which are operating to give to our people profitable returns in all branches of legitimate trade and industry. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character.

The Late Tariff Act.

The general Tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effect upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the Tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward, from influences wholly apart from the recent general tendency of the markets was upward, from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the Silver Bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the Tariff act.

Must Have a Fair Trial.

There is neither wisdow nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party cancus, since legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve American trade and the wages of workingmen. The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, internal trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889, and 29 per cent. greater than in same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure experience, and the evil auguries as to its reconfidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

Foreign Criticisms of the Bill.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free-trade policy, or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and the recomposition by spaceth and other forms of promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country inures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outery against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands, already inadequate to their necessities. There is no disposition among any of our peo-

ple to promote prohibitory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a dent of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that leave no margin for comfort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to other great

Wages of Working People.

From the time of my induction into office, the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the Executive Department for the d velopment of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been, or will be, spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market except that we pay our workingmen and workingwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working-

The Reciprocity Feature. In many of the products of wood and iron and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored nation clause" so generally found in commercial treaties: What is given the one for an adequate agreed consideration ca mot be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any import duties npon tea, hides, and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return in a way of cusioms concessions upon articles exported by us to them, was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardon

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to Congress: To place all of these articles upon the dutiable list, subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give to us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of Congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products, which must otherwise have been delayed and unascertained until each treaty was ratified by the Senate and the necessary legislation enacted by Congress. Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the House and Senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as was necessary to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concurrence of both Houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The Executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what Congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete: delivery has been made, and when the countries from which we receive our sugar, coffee, tea and hides have placed on their free lists such of our produ ts as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction, and in the meantime our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and

Looking Forward.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and en-larged, the next year will show a most gratify ing increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines numetured goods.

COMING LEGISLATION.

Work that Remains to Be Done.
In addition to the important bills that became laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the highest importance were well advanced toward a final vote, and now stand upon the calendars of the

two houses in favore all the work that has been done upon them by this Congress is lost. The proper consideration of these, of an apportionment bill, and of the annual appropriation bills, will require not only that no working day of the session shall be lost, but that measures of minor and local interest shall not be allowed to interrupt or retard the progress of those that are of universal interest. In view of those conditions I refrain from bringing before you at this time some suggestions that would otherwise be made, and most carnestly invoke your attention to the duty of perfecting the important legislation now well advanced. To some of those measures which seem to me most important I now briefly call your attention.

· Water for Arid Regions.

The subject of the conservation and equal distribution of the water supply of the arid regions has had much attention from Congress, gions has had much attention from Congress, but has not as yet been put upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. The urgency of the subject does not grow out of any large present demand for the use of these lands for agriculture, but out of the danger that the water supply and the sites for the necessary catch-basins may fall into the hands of individuals or private corporations and be used to render subservient the large areas dependent upon such supply. The owner of the water is the owner of the lands, however the titles may run. All unappropriated natural water sources and unappropriated natural water sources and ail necessary reservoir sites should be held by the Government for the equal use, at fair rates, of the homestead settlers who will eventually take up these lands. The United States should not, in my opinion, undertake the construction of dams or canals, but should limit its work to such surveys and observations as will determine the water supply, both surface and subterranean, the areas capable of irrigation, and the use, location of, and storage capacity of reservoirs. This done, the use of the water and of the reservoir sites might be granted to the respective States or Territorics, or to individuals or associations or Territorics, or to individuals or associations, upon the condition that the necessary works should be constructed and the water furnished at fair rates, without discrimination, the rates to be subject to supervision by the Legislatures or by boards of water commissioners duly constituted. The essential thing to be accurred in the common authorized. thing to be secured is the common and equa use at fair rates of the accumulated water sup ply. It were almost better that these land should remain arid than that those who occup them should become the slaves of unrestrained monopolies, controlling the essential element of land values and crop results.

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Pass the Election Law.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a Federal supervision of Congressional elec-tions offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country. and its wholesome restraints and penal-ties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power and an invasion of the rights of the States. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has declared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballots; it has provided for the appointment by the Cir. cuit Courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and made it their duty to supervis registration of voters conducted by State officers; to challenge persons offers to register; to personally inspect and seninize the registry lists, and to affix the names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of frauds; to attend a elections and remain with votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry list and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry list and election; and to take and transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of the fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals to attend at the polls. support the supervisors in the discharge of their dates and to arrest persons violating the election law. The provisions of this familiar title in the Revised Statutes have been put to exercise by both the political parties, and in the North as well as in the South, by the fling with is court of the petitions required by law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one, and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the House of Representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the parity of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is valuable ifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices, or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot-box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and o, en that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall hap pen that the penalties of laws intended to esforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but be cause, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections of to any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the nation, has force behind it. The courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always be-

hind the law.

One can not justly be charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violation of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. floods of lawlessness cannot be leveed and made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States Marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a City Marshal for a crime against life and property. But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplemented by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a hair's weight, more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed without shame and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor. No choice is left to me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights, and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws. recommend that the inadequacies of such laws

be promptly remedied.

If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its markerial interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence and peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes is not accepted as sufficient. and its homes, is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any State or section, I can not add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results but rob the electors of other States and sections of their most priceless political rights. most priceless political rights.

Appropriation Bills.

Appropriation Bills.

The preparation of the general appropriation bills thould be conducted with the greatest care and closest scrutiny of expenditures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the priations should be adequate to the needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely free from prodigality.

I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your if tention offers no margin for waste, the present duty is discharged with diligence the present duty is discharged with diligence considerate judgment of the people.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, BENJAMIN HARRISON, BENJAMIN HARRISON,

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec, 1, 1890.

Among Mrs. Custer's recollections of her life on the frontier, as detailed in her "Following the Guidon," are some elating to the subject of dress. Harper's sar, she says, was read there as thorighly as anywhere. Some of the offipers' wives found dress-making a diffi-mit task, and things often looked "pretty otchy and home-made."

We sent into the States by every available opportunity for anything so serious as a stuff gown or outer garment, and we all carried lists into the States to fill for others. It was amusing to see a achelor officer go into a shop in the East with his lists, where the superfliousness of the smart young woman who waited on him almost made him beat a hasty retreat.

The girl does not help him in his embarrassments, you may be sure, and he is likely to have a red and uncomfortshle experience even in selecting stockwas sent out on his wedding journey to buy a neck ruche.

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Before starting he was well drilled. and said his lesson fluently; but he was no sooner on the crowded street than the "ruche of illusion footing" became so inmbled in his mind that he could not straighten out the words. He described himself on his return as having passed shop after shop trying to get courage to enter and utter the strange jumble of sounds into which the commission had got itself tangled.

It was war time, and officers wore their uniforms in the cities, so that a youthful and violently red brigadier general presented himself before the surprised shop-girl, and excitedly blurted out his request for a "foot of Russian illusion."

The smile of the shop-girl seemed sardonic to him; but he bravely stood his ground, and after many labored explanations succeeded in returning to the hotel, triumphantly bearing a brownpaper parcel.

A Telegraph to the Brain

From the stomach is the great sympathetic nerve in the epigastrium. Let digestion become seriously disordered, and that disorder is sure to find a reflection in symptoms which react disadvantageously upon the organ of thought. Insomnia, nervousness, causeless depression and anxiety are all manifestations of dyspepsia. The best means of remedying and restoring tranquillity to brain and stomach, and of regulating, it may be added. bilious secretion, is to take a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before meals during the day and before retiring. This course begun, reform in the direction of complete bodily well-being has begun with it. Constipation, sick headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and malarial complaints are among the trouples in which the Bitters is speedily and thoroughly beneficial. Don't delay, but take the surs course at once.

Two Sunsets in One Day.

A curious natural phenomenon was served at New Brighton, Pa., one night about 10 o'clock, and is reported to have been visible for miles around. In the western heavens hung a great ball of fire resembling the setting sun, the rays of which extended nearly to the meridian, flushing the sky with a darkred light. This second sun sank slowly below the horizon in about half an honr, but its glow remained for nearly forty minutes after it disappeared. A good deal of alarm was felt over the appearance, which was probably only the result of some unusual atmospheric condition, by the ignorant portion of the community, who regarded it as the augury of some disaster.

During the time it remained visible two negro women ran amuck through the street, shouting that the end of the world had come, and resisted frantically any attempt made to quiet them. The negroes, who regarded them as inspired, were excited almost beyond control, and could be seen kneeling and praying, even in the streets, till dispersed by the police. So bright was the light from this night sun that it blotted out the stars in the western heavens and paled the moon also, enabling one to read print at a distance of a foot and a half.

A \$35,000 Notched Stick.

"Here is quite a curiosity," said a Washingtonian to a Post reporter, producing a stick two feet in length and curiously notched and split. "There are seven notches," said he, "This is a certificate of deposit issued by the Bank of England over 100 years ago. A stick was taken, notched and split. One piece was given to the depositor, who had to produce it and match the other piece to get his money. It defies forgery and fraud. The stick represented a deposit of £7,000.—Washington Post.

WHEN the heart overbalances the head fou have a fool; when the head overbalances the heart you have a villain.

Not a Local Disease

Because catarrh affects your head, it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood it could not manifest itself in your nose. The blood now in your brain is, before you finish reading this article, back in your heart again, and soon distributed to your liver, stomach, kidneys, and so on. Whatever impurities the blood does not carry away, cause what we call diseases. Therefore when you have catarrh of the head a snuff or other inhalent can at most give only temporary relief. The only way to effect a cure is to attack the disease in the blood by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all impurities and thus permanently cures catarrh. The success of Hood's Barsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by many people it has cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar PEDINE, the great foot remedy for makrelief for cold or perspiring feet. On sale
everywhere, or sent free on receipt of so cts.
Sample package free at stores, or mailed fer a
dime. Illustrated Pamphlet Free.
THE PEDINE CO., WORLD B'LD'G, N. X. Throw Physic to the Dogs.

There is a Washington physician who some years ago made an important discovery-nothing less than a cure for consumption, says the Washington Star. remedy would be equally efficacious if tried on other people have deterred him from making the facts generally known. had one foot in the grave, as he supposed, he was not too far gone to fall in love with one of the prettiest girls in the corn bread took the place of cod liver Since then he has dissected the bodies of them. many victims of consumption, and from present appearances is likely to outlive many persons who didn't have consumption, and are happier than he in their

Deafness Can't Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an in-Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh. which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces,
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any

case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send

for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Obio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Air for the Brakes.

On the Central Pacific Railroad the cylinders of the locomotive have been utilized to increase the supply of air to the brake. This is accomplished by reversing the locomotive when it is going ahead, thus causing the cylinders to act as air compressors, driving large volumes of air into the train pipes and reservoirs. To accomplish this a pipe is taken from the top of the steam chest to | a safety valve, and thence to the air drum on the locomotive. The reverse lever is hooked about one notch back of the center for ordinary occasions. When a larger amount of air is required it is hooked still further back. This arrangement has been in use about one year, and since that time there has been no diffiwith trains of considerable length.

A \$2.50 Paper for \$1.75.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION gives so much for the small amount that it costs, it is no wonder it is taken already in nearly half a million families. With its fine paper and beautiful illustrations, its Weekly Illustrated Supplements, and its Double Holiday Numbers, it seem as if the publishers could not do enough to please. By sending \$1.75 now you may obtain it free to January, and for a full year from that date to January. 1892. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

The Intelligent Compositor.

Intelligent Compositor-That new reporter spells "victuals" "v-i-t-a-l-s." Foreman-Yes, he's fresh; mak'er right and dump'er in here-want to go to press in just three minutes.

And this is what the public read when the paper was issued;

* * * The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the victuals.

PROFESSOR ORTON, while urging the imperative necessity of taking action to restrict the wasteful use of natural gas, admits that even the strictest regulations cannot prevent the exhaustion of the supply in a few years.

Concerning Good Cookery,

There is an idea prevalent among unskillful cooks that good cookery requires elaborate and costly apparatus. This is a mistake, according to the Boston The cure was effected in his own case, Traveller, Appetizing and even delicate but his doubts as to whether the same dishes can be prepared with no more perplexing or expensive apparatus than an ordinary kitchen fire and the usual kitchen appliances. The most skillful The doctor, as we suppose at the time, | chef and the most unskilled cottage was a victim of consumption, and was housewife have one and the same agent coughing up sections of his lungs until to assist them in the preparation for dinhe thought that both lungs were nearly ner-heat. Good cookery depends more gone, and that the grave-digger would upon the observance of certain rules soon be given employment preparing his than on the range on which it is done. last resting place. Although the doctor Little dishes may be more trouble to prepare than a plain roast or chops, but they are generally more appetizing, and are always a desirable addition to the city. Unfortunately, or fortunately, as | dinner table. The small details of kitchen it turned out, he was jilted by his sweet- and table sometimes appear trivial, but heart. All along the dying man had been | if we consider how much of the health taking cod liver oil by the wholesale, but and comfort of a household depends upon ings. I remember a bridegroom who when disappointed in his love affair he a kitchen, surely no one can say that the no longer desired to live, and stopped details are unimportant. If the mistress spending his money for drugs, hoping of a household is armed with a thoroughthe end would soon come. Fat meat and ly practical, not merely superficial, knowledge, much expense can be saved oil and whisky, with the result that the by not purchasing useless utensils, doctor soon got strong and healthy. which have only novelty to recommend

Ask Your Friends About It:

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it, because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been won entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure, none so effective. Large bottles 50c and \$1 at all druggists'. Sample bottle free.

It is not generally known that ink stains can readily be removed from the fingers with the head of a parlor match. Moisten the ink-stained spot and rub it gently with the head of the match, keeping the skin wet so that it will not be

THE HARDEST .- About the hardest thing in the universe to find is a man who will not cheat his neighbor in a horse trade. The easiest way to get rid of a bad cold or cough is to use Dr. White's Pulmonaria. It cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, and consumption. Get it from your druggist.

THE last unquestionable Tasmanian, a woman, Truganina, died in 1876. At the close of their existence the Tasmanians had reached a degree of development hardly equal to that of the flintworkers of the stone age.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.-There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Ashmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds should try them.

SEVERAL Japanese editors have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment culty from lack of air on grades, even | with hard labor for speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor Jimmu, who, if he ever existed, lived 600 years ago.

> "Don't hang to my skirts and cry so." said mamma to her prevish and pate-looking little girl. Ah! mother, if you would give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers it would soon feel well, and contentedly play with it blocks and tovs.

WHEN a man dies in the Society Islands they paint his body, but in this country his character is the thing that is frescoed .- Ram's Horn.

Is it economy to save a few cents buying a cheap soap or strong washing powder, and lose dollars in rained, rotted clothes? If not, use Dobbins' Electric Soap, white as snow and as pure. Ask your grocer for it.

THE beauty of being a millionaire is that you get things presented to you that poorer peop e have to buy.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

THE gas meter complains that while it always registers it can't vote.

"ALL is fine that is clean." Simple homes made bright with SAPOLIO are better than tawdry palaces. Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it.

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

Elys Cream Balm For

THE POSITIVE CURE.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

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.

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PINAND

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and retiable Pill for sale.

Ladlea, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.

All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfelts. At Druggists, or send us 4e. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Kellef for Ladlea," in letter, by return Mall 10,000 Testimonials, Name Paper.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Bruggists.

(Exerciser Complete \$5)

IS BEST OF ALL. CIRCULAR FREE. Books: For "An Ideal Complexion & Complete Physical Development,"
30 Ills 50 cts. "Health & Strength in Physical Culture," 40 Ills 50 cts. Chart of
30 Ills for Dumb Bells & Pulleys, 25 cts.
Ad. INO. E. DOWO'S Vocal & Physical Culture school, 116 Monroe St. Chicago

THE GREAT WRITERS OF THE DAY

To convince everybody, before subscribing, of the high nal in its new form, we will send to any address

Sor 10 cents

SEND TEN CENTS for a trial subscription, and we will send you three numbers, including our CHRISTMAS NUMBER, with an artistic cover; also, our Calendar Announcement for 1891, with a painting—"The Minuet"—by J. G. L. Ferris.

These three numbers contain the following reading-matter:

- (1) Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's new serial, "The Beads of Tasmer." Mrs. Barr is the author of that most successful serial, "Friend Olivia," just completed in The Century; but hereafter Mrs. Barr will write exclusively for The New York Ledger.
- (2) Hon. George Bancroft's description of "They Battle of Lake Erie," beautifully illustrated.
- (3) Margaret Deland's latest story. "To What End?" (4) James Russell Lowell's poem, "My Brook,"

written expressly for The Ledger, beautifully illustrated by Wilson de Meza, and issued as a FOUR-PAGE SOUVENIR SUPPLEMENT.

- (5) Mrs. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith starts a series. of articles giving very valuable information to young mothers.
 - (6) Robert Grant's entertaining society novel, "Mrs.
 - (7) Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Marquise Lanza, Maurice Thompson, and George Frederic Par-SONS contribute short stories.
- (8) James Parton, M. W. Hazeltine and Oliver Dyer (author of "Great Senators") contribute articles of interest.

In addition to the above, SPARKLING EDITORIALS, Illustrated Poems, HELEN MARSHALL NORTH'S chatty column, and a variety of delightful reading of int rest to all members of the household.

The foregoing is a sample of the matter which goes to make? gup the most perfect National Family Journal ever offered to the American people.

Send Ten Cents for these three numbers and judge for yourself, or send only Two Dollars for a year's subscription to

THE NEW YORK LEDGER,

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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.

CE CUT THIS OUT, ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Name of Stove.....

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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.

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FOR AGENTS WHO MEAN BUSINESS!
A Lamp Burner which cannot explode, is self-filling and self-extinguishing! Fits any lamp!
Big Profits! Big Demands! Fall and Winter is Agents' Harvest. Honest workers supplied with Samples FREE! Write PHENIX BURNER CO., 22 MECHANIC ST., NEWARK, N. J. MOTHERS Dr. Snyder's Kidney Balsam cures Enuresis BED - WETTING.)
mail. For sale by all druggists or at office. For circulars and testimonials address, with stamps, Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, 243 State St., Chicago.

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WM. EMMERT. OFFICIAL VILLAGE PAPER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1890.

AVENCED AT LAST;

Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH." ICOPYRIGHT, 1890.]

In his early days he had known Mr. Wileox intimately, and the acquaintance had secently been renewed with pleasure on both sides. Consequently Mrs. Delaro and her daughter felt it incumbent upon them to entertain the gentleman when he called.

Since converting his soap-boiling business into a stock company and then selling out his interest at an enormous profit, Mr. Blodger had found a great deal of time on his hands. His wife had long since passed to the "better land." and as he had no relatives to hamper him be devoted his time pretty much to his own company and that of his fifteen year old boy, who was, at least physically, following in his father's footstepsbidding fair to outrival the celebrity of the Fat Boy in Pickwick.

The eiter Blodger had like many of his il't, in these his later days of wealth and leisn on turne his attention to books and Willy in the fond hope that ne ment pass for an educated man in that socie w toward like his inclinations and abilition now led him. The result was that smattering of superficial knowledge which is so exceedingly dangerous: for in his unguided search in the higher realms of knowledge Stephen Blodger had not deemed it necessary to improve his grammar, and as a consequence his conversation oft-times embodied a strange conglomeration of the classic sciences and fine arts, dished up in miserably bad English.

Receatly this genius had developed into a poet and he was never seen out without his scrap book under his arm, in which he had pasted his own efforts, written on foolscap in a large, round hand, together with numerous choice pieces, which he had clipped at odd times from the columns of the Sunday papers. As this worthy individual entered the parlor he bowed low and said with a broad smile, precisely as Armida had mimicked him a moment before:

"Good morning ladies; Mr. Stephen Blodger at your service."

The two ladies returned the greeting and the usual every day questions regarding health and the weather having followed, Mr. Blodger drew from the side pocket of a loud-patterned tourist



"MR. STEPHEN BLODGER, AT YOUR SERV ICE, LADIES."

jacket which he were, a tablet, and said: "Ladies, I have been sitting in quiet seclusion upon the sands shadowed by a large sun umbrella and my thoughts. As my eyes wandered across the broad expanse of ocean, the muse took possession of my soul and I was at once inspired to write an ede to the Atlantic. Here is the first stanza in its unfinished state:

Atlantic, broad and vast expanse Of seething, boiling foam-

Here Armida interrupted the reader, saving: "You will pardon me, I know, Mr. Blodger, because you have come here to court criticism, but do you not think that 'Seething, boiling foam' reminds one rather unpleasantly of a soap boiling process?"

"That may be, but we can modify word painting, Miss Armida. This is only in the rough." Then he continued: Upon whose bosom white-winged ships,

By day and night do roam:' "There," said Mr. Blodger, as he completed the first stanza, "Isthink that not to say beautiful."

"Very," said Armida and her mother in unison; but whether they were in arnest or not would have been difficult to determine from the manner in which they gave their assent.

"You did not know that I am also a poet, did you?" said Armida to Mr.

"Indeed I did not. But I am really not surprised that we can add poetry to your many accomplishments," he gallantly, if awkwardly, responded.

Well, I can not exactly be called a

timentally poetical, and again at other times I am airaid my crude efforts are the result of indigestion or something equally unpleasant. However, I write my verses and leave my friends to judgeof the propelling power."

Armida passed into the adjoining room and soon returned with a scrap of paper on which were penciled a few lines.

"Here," said she, "is something I jotted down last night after you left. Shall I read it to you?" And somehow there was a merry twinkle in the girl's eye, which passed unnoticed, however, by the sedate Blodger.

"I shall be delighted to hear you do so," was Mr. Blodger's response. So in a clear, sweet voice, in which the slightly mocking tones could only have been discerned by far sharper cars than Blodger possessed, Armida read, as fol-

I have lovers and beaux half a dozen, Who pester me day by day-

Not to mention a gay, handsome cousin, Who is always, alack! in my way. But they bore me so much with their chatter And worry me half to death, Till it's really a wonderful matter I possess e'en one spasm of breath.

For, you know, your young, highly-dressed

Is not my ideal of a man (Although I confess he comes handy When we wish some amusement to plan); I fancy a man who is portly, Whose hair has a tinge of gray, Who m 'ces his bow slowly and courtly,

Gives his arm with "Allow me. I pray."

I man who can never be twitted With being too fresh or too green; A man who need hardly be pitied For fewness of years he has seen; A man who can love like a father As well as a heart-broken swain, With experience that tells him 'tis rather

Unwise to "stay out in the rain." When the soft light of evening is fading And hushed is the noisy earth, When darkness old ocean is shading And fled are the voices of mirth:

When the stilled hurs of nature is soothing my cars, And naught through the silence sounds, I long for my lover of tifty years, With his solid two hundred pounds.

During the reading Mr. Blodger sat enraptured, and as sho finished he mur-

"Bee-autiful." Then, continuing in bells. It is the law nevertheless. a louder key: "Why don't you send that to Harpers', Miss Delaro; they would ly expressed."

"Oh, I'm not at all anxious to rush into print," was the reply.

"On the contrary, you ought to be deto the world," responded the old widower, who secretly felt that Armida had here, were married Nov. 25th. Katie's taken a graceful way of paying him a many friends here wish her a happy it at the time they subscribe. compliment, never dreaming that he future. was the butt of a joke in rhyme.

"The world would be all the better off if not oppressed with such effusions," she quietly replied.

During this time Mrs. Delaro had remained in passive sizence, but she now spoke up quietly and asked: "Do you ever please take notice.

have your poems published, Mr. Blod-"Well, I have sent many in for consideration, but I fear that they do not ladies should be admitted to conferece, get the attention which they merit and

are cast aside," he answered. "That appears strange. Surely your name in itself should command a fair and impartial examination of your lit-

erary work?"

"Yes, that may be; but you see, mum business again), I'm only known as a soap boiler, and editors have no use for such as we. We may, and do, have matter to send in which possesses merit, but no money can make those ink-slingers print it with a name like Blodger at

"That is a pity. I fear the reading public in that way is the loser of some rare gems," said Mrs. Delaro.

"True enough, but there is no help for it," sadly replied the poet. Then he continued: "Some day I will publish my collection at my own expense, and so give it to the world."

With these words he picked up his hat and bade the ladies a courteous

As soon as he had departed Armida burst into a fit of immoderate laughter. of crossing the track. His earnestness is too much for me; 1

can not help laughing. Pardon me, mamma," she said. Mr. Blodger had not been gone very

long when the bell-boy again came to the door and handed in a telegram for Mrs. Delaro. She opened it eagerly and, as she read the contents, she sighed almost noiselessly.

"What is it, mamma?" anxiously asked

"It is from Mr. Wilcox, my dear. He and Percy will be here in two days, and we go to New York."

But she made no allusion to the fact tered her gathering hopes.

A Fine New England Tree.

The grandest sycamore tree in New England, perhaps, is at Newton, in Con- H. Wing spent some time in looking necticut. It is 85 feet high, 21 feet in will work up into something very neat, circumference, and the crown casts a shade 100 feet in diameter. The foliage is so dense it is impossible to discern a his work was, we were unable to say, ray of light falling through it, and twi- but have heard nothing indicating that light reigns all the summer beneath it. The leaves are five inches long, about four inches wide, and are of a beautiful, Chelsea? glossy hue. When the wind rustles the leaves the sound they make is like that of falling rain. The blossoms are large and like silk floss, and, falling, cover ceived by Cornell & Co. last week from the ground inches deep with an elastic that city was the following inscription; robe that is like a wonderful snow- "We are here doing time in states white silken carpet. The giant tree is a landmark in all the region, and is prison because we are democrates. poet," was the reply, 'but I occasion- visible to a person on the hilltops miles Latimer." Then why not change polally indulge in clothing my thoughts in away, a vast dark pillar, overtopping ities and way of living, and keep out thyme. Semetimes I really do feel sen- all other trees. -Cor. N. Y. Sun.

MORE LOCAL ITEMS.

See the Temple of Fame at the Town Hall this evening.

Jacob Mast now has his shoe repair shop under Mr. Schenk's store.

Seventy-eight cases are on the Washtenaw caledar for this term, but a number will be put over.

Wm. H. Mabee, of Blissfield, will complete the school year, as principal len's fine run there. of the Grass Lake school.

The winter term of school in district No. 2 commenced December 1, with Maud Buchanan as teacher.

Frank Staffan vesterday sold a house and lot on main street to Mr. Eder, a brother to George, the barber, for \$650.

The Pinckney Dispatch man is not selfish. He says give thanks to the Creator for all things, and us a-tur-

The Argus man fared so well during the recent election that he now affords a new dress-a newspaper dress. Glad

Have you noticed the window in Holmes & Co's clothing store? It is in this village.

The North Lake correspondent to the Leader must be on a raid for he says: Lock your granaries and chicken coops. You hear?

One of the attractions of Hamilton Park, Ann Arbor, will be a beautiful white tailed Rocky Mountain deer. It was captured in New Mexico.

There may be some who do not know that they are liable to a fine if Days,"and each page illustrating a line drive a sleigh or cutter without sleigh

Daniel Friermuth, of Waterloo, jump at the chance to publish it. The planted 171 acres of corn and gathered sentiment is admirable and magnificent- 1,750 bushels of sound corn. From 62 acres of the piece he gathered 720

Mr. Stanley of Ypsilanti, and Miss lighted to give such diterary treasures Kate Hartigan, of Jackson, well known

> Col. Deland, of Jackson, will deliver an address at the Grange Hall, at

At the recent vote in the M. E church field in this village whether last Thursday, the vote stood twelve to seven in favor of the proposition.

The STANDARD of next week will contain a very complete account of the Temple of Fame. If you wish extra (Mr. Blodger was lapsing into the soap copies, please leave your order early. Forty cents per dozen or six copies for tend some public or private school in twenty-five cents.

Of the 13,916 votes cast in the Methodist churches of Michigan on the admission of women as lay delegates to the general conference, 11.880 were in favor of such admission, while only 2,036 were against it.

Monday's papers chronicled the death of John Seid, aged 16, of Francisco, by being drawn under the wheels of the North Shore limited. It seems the young man was near the track waiting for a freight, or was in the act

Vol. IV of Chamber's encyclopedia. belonging to the High School library, is missing. It has probably been borrowed or taken home by some pupil, who probably neglected to return it. Please look among your books and if found, return to Supt. Hall.

Detroit had a \$125,000 fire Wednesday morning, by which two firemen were killed and two seriously wounded. The fire destroyed the mammoth that they had been lead off on a false tobacco works of the Scotten Tobacco clew, and for the fiftieth time had scat- Co., notwithstanding that nearly the whole fire department was out.

During his visit here last week, F. up the matter of lighting the town with electricity. What the result of he was successful .- Leader. How about

The following is from the Kalamazoo Telegraph: On a Jackson wagon reof that institution?

North Lake petrous are buying goods in Chicago.

Ann Arbor has a flowing well at a depth of sixty-five feet.

The German M. E. church at Franusco will have a Christmas tree.

There will be no reserved seats for Stanley's lecture in University hall. January 6th.

Augusta township will soon have nine churches. That accounts for Al-M.J. Todd bought about 200 head

of sheep in this locality last week for shipment to Wakeman, Ohio. Price paid \$3.00 per head .- News.

J. L. Drewe offers his house and five acres of land near Iosco for sale, or he will exchange it for village property here or elsewhere. Address him at

John Kalmbach, chairman of the county farmers' club, committee on constitution, went to Ann Arbor yesterday to attend a meeting of the committee to formulate the constitution for the club.

A CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our appreciation and thanks to the kind friends and neighbors for their words of sympathy and many acts of kindness, during the one of the finest decorations ever seen illness and death of our dear childand also for the flowers. To the choir we extend our hearty thanks for the music they rendered.

MR. AND MRS. F. W. COOPER.

A Novel Announcement.

The publishers of the Youth's Companion have sent us a handsome souvenir with the announcements of authors and articles for the next year's volume. It has seven illuminated pages, one for each day in the week, very quaint in style, the whole forming a "Book of of the old rhyme:

> "Monday for Heatlh," Tuesday for Wealth, Wednesday the best day of all; Thursday for losses, Friday for Crosses, Saturday no luck at all; Sunday the Day that is Blest With Heavenly Peace and Rest."

This novel and unique calendar is ent free to all new subscribers to the Youth's Companion who send \$1.75 for a year's subscription and request

The Companion will also be sent to January 1891, free, and for a full We had a horse afflicted with the thrush vear from that date, including the five for eighteen months, and tried various double holiday numbers and all the remedies to cure it, but could get noth-North Lakes Tuesday evening next, illustrated weekly supplements. The Dec. 9th, Those who are interested companion is already a favorite in half Thrush Remedy, which made a permaa million homes, and old as well as young enjoy its weekly visits.

The Bennett Law.

There has been considerable inquiry as to the Bennett Law, that caused such | the horse shoer, who told me that the a commotion in Wisconsin. Here is the substance of it:

The substance of the Bennett law is, that every child between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall be compelled to atthe district wherein he resides, for not less than 12 or over 24 weeks in each year, under a penalty of \$3 to \$20 for every week or part of a week's adsence, as-essed against the parents or gaurdians of such children. But children may be excused from attendance for valid reasons.

Reading, writing, arithmetic and United States History must be taught in the English language as a part of the elementary education in these schools Truant children found on the streets during school hours, to be arrested by local officers and taken to the school nearest their home, or that the parents may designate.

No child under 13 years of age shall be employed at regular labor of any kind, in any factory, without a permit from the county judge.

This is the law that the editor of the Hausefreund went to Wisconsin to fight, spending three weeks at it, and yet he claims to be a loyal citizen!

will soon be here! Don't wait until the last mo ment for us to make you

FOR ONLY 2.50.

You can make no better presthan one of our

For the small sum of \$3. E.E.SHAVER. CHELSEA

Dr. Keily's Germin e, Infantile other Blood and Germ disease ily Medicine, scientifically perfectly safe and leaves no money refunded. Price \$1.60 per bottle For sale by R. S. Armstrong.



Thrush, Pinworm and Heave Remedy.

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Curlett's Thrush Remedy is a sm cure for Thrush and rotting away dis eases of the feet of stock.

Curlett's Pinworm Remedy (for mai or beast) a compound that effectually removes those troublesome parasites, which are such a great source of annovances 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 Thrus of three years' standing, by using (p. lett's Thrush Remedy, when everytherelse that was tried failed to produce

Carpenter Bros. of Dexter, Mich., s ing to help it until we used Curlett's nent cure in a short time.

Fred Strelle, of Delhi Mills says: One year ago I had a young horse that was lame three or four months, and could not find out what caused the lamenes until the horse was taken to H. M. R 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 & few times, removed the smell and lame ness, 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 that I gave a horse brought away a ball of pinworms as big as my fist. Always worked horses while giving Curlett's Pinworm Remedy, which toned the colstitution and made them have a good soft glossy coat and my horses always increased in good sound flesh afteritsuse

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

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF MINIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of ann Arbor on Wednesday, the 26th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninty. Present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Mary L. Fletcher, decased, John Gutherle the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now that he is not seen to the said estate.

that he is now prepared to render his final at account as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 30th day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said december. allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper brinted and circulating in the said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

day of hearing.
J. WILLARD BARBETT Judge of Pro-WM. DOTY, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH tenaw. The undersigned having been up pointed by the probate court for said county company and adjust court for creditors to present against the estate of said decea they will meet at the office of Wilkinson in village of Chelsea on Tuesday, the tenth day of Monday.