



CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

\$1.00 PER YEAR STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PALMER & WRIGHT,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
OFFICE OVER KEMPF'S BANK.
OFFICE HOURS:
Dr. Palmer's, 10 to 12, a. m., 4 to 6 p. m.
Dr. Wright, 7:30 to 10, a. m. 1 to 3, p. m.

H. L. WILLIAMS,

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

G. W. TURNBULL.

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

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

—THE—
Restaurant and Bakery
—OF—
WM. CASPARY.

TRAINS LEAVE:

EAST.—5:30, 7:13, 10:31 A. M. 3:59 P. M.
WEST.—10:13 A. M. 6:19, 9:30 P. M.

More news next week—Temple this week.

B. Parker is home from the Sanitarium.

Full account of Temple of Fame on last page.

Carl Lowe of Ypsilanti, came up to see the Temple, Friday.

Rev. O. C. Bailey's subject last Sunday evening was "onions."

Several of our churches will appropriately observe Christmas.

Mrs. Ruben Kempf of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor last week.

Mr. Hooker of Milan, has been the guest of his brother, A. Hooker, this week.

The Conrad brothers of this place and Dexter will exchange pulpits next Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Smith of Marshall, visited Miss Anna Tichenor several days of this week.

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

Jerome Cushman and wife, of Williamston, visited relatives in this vicinity last week.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Godfrey Kempf on Thursday next Dec. 19.

Miss Jessie Everett taught the Intermediate department this week owing to the illness of Miss Depew.

Many of the beautiful costumes used at the Temple of Fame, were secured of Bains Sisters, Detroit. They are ladies to deal with.

Sunday afternoon last, the remains of Chas. Hall, a pioneer, were laid at rest in the Vermont cemetery, Rev. D. H. Conrad officiating.

The Misses Susie Ainsworth and Minnie Adams were entertained at the Knapp residence last week. The ladies took part in the Temple.

Wanted! 100,000 feet of logs, all kinds, by J. N. Merchant, at the Jerusalem mill. Call early if you want to sell. Highest market price paid.

Representative Gregory will take up his residence in Dexter next spring.

O. M. Martin, an undertaker of Ann Arbor, has conducted one hundred and fifty funerals this year.

Recently we sent statements to many of our subscribers, and we trust that all who can, will pay us, as we need the money very much.

W. J. Knapp, at the new store, informs you that he has many articles in his store suitable for holiday presents. Read his advertisement.

Judging from the number of drunks on the streets last Thursday (Thanksgiving day), we had two Sundays here last week.—Dexter Leader.

The German Farmers' Mutual Insurance company's assessment this year is only \$1.20 a thousand. For two years in the past five, no assessment at all was made.

Clerk McPherson of the House of Representatives has just had printed the unofficial list of members elect of the House, showing 88 republicans, 234 democrats and 8 farmers' alliance.

The electric bell at the railroad crossing on Bobean street is a noisy success. It can be heard a quarter of a mile away.—Grass Lake News. The editor of that sheet evidently wants no competition.

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.

The German M. E. church of Francisco took a vote Thanksgiving on the right of women to attend the general conference as delegates. The result was 31 against and five for. That's the German of it.

Miss Kate L. Cooper, one of Sylvans most excellent young ladies, and C. Bedient, of Sanilac county, were united in marriage on Thanksgiving day. They started at once for their future home in Sanilac, carrying away with them the best wishes of all.—News.

Ben. Johnson, formerly of this village, now of Jackson, has been ill for several months, and his chances of recovery are few. His daughter Lulu is also sick with the same disease (typhoid fever), and it is feared her case may be fatal. The family has the sympathy of their Chelsea acquaintances.

The Sunday school of the Baptist church will give a chicken pie supper at the Town Hall, Tuesday evening next. In connection with the supper, a concert will be given by the school. Admission 10 cents; supper 15 cents. The proceeds are to be used for a new Sunday school library. Everybody go.

When we now read that in 1860 there were ministers of the gospel, who were in favor of slavery, we can but think of them as uneducated and tyrannical. Now, occasionally, we find a minister who thinks and says that woman shall not have the ballot. We know where to place him, and in a few years from now the finger of scorn and shame will point to him as it now does to the man who at one time defended slavery. This is an age of advancement, and the average woman of to-day, is far superior to two-thirds of male voters, even those of the north.

A double wedding occurred in Unadilla, Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the home of the brides' mother, Mrs. Laura Kirkland, Rev. C. England, tying the nuptial knot. The happy persons united were Miss Agnes J., and Otto B. Arnold, and Miss Minnie A., and S. E. Arnold, the grooms being brothers. Miss Celestia Taylor of this place, a cousin of the ladies, played the wedding march as the couples walked in and took their positions under two fine horseshoes arranged for the occasion. The long list of presents consists of elegant and costly articles, expressing the esteem in which the parties are held. The STANDARD extends its congratulations.

A Stockbridge man got 4,119 seeds from one sunflower head.

Dr. W. W. Nichols of Ann Arbor, has just sold three hundred barrels of Baldwin apples at \$3.50 a barrel.

Ann Arbor's treasurer took in \$5992 taxes the first week in December. This is less than one-fourteenth of the whole tax.

A Stockbridge miller has figured it all out and finds that wheat, after going into his hopper, travels at least 393 feet before it goes into the flour sack.

We take pleasure in calling attention to H. S. Holmes & Co's advertisement believing that you will not only find a first-class stock to select from, but prices right.

Last Sunday, Frank, the little son of E. H. Bycraft, was kicked by his father's horse. His skull was fractured and fourteen stitches had to be taken to close the wound.—Democrat.

A huge elk's horn adorns the sanctum of H. Gregory. It was dug out of the marsh on his farm last summer. The stretch of the animal's horns must have been about nine feet, and when alive he would have been a formidable foe to have his ire aroused.—Sun.

Four tax-payers in this city pay more than \$1,000 per year, to-wit: Luther James estate \$1,522; R. R. Beal estate, \$1,486; Mack & Schmidt, \$1,228; J. J. Ellis estate \$1,008. There are 175 persons who pay taxes amounting to more than \$100 per year.

Lesson Seven.

Thos. Garity, disorderly, five days. —Felix Curran was arrested Tuesday night for vagrancy.—Ralph Leigh was disorderly and on Friday last Justice Butts sent him to jail.—Joseph McGowan spent the Sabbath in jail, in order that he might sleep off his Saturday drunk.—John Smith and Wm. McDonald were sent to jail by Justice Pond, on Friday last, for being drunk.—Adam Schoener, accused of violation of liquor laws, was arraigned on Monday and plead guilty.—Register. Now who pays the expense of imprisoning and feeding these men, made so vile by the saloon? You do, reader. Then why keep these places going whose influence is to only to make men lower than the hog.

Gone to Meet Her Mother.

Died, in Lyndon, Saturday morning Dec. 6, of membranous croup, Mary Matilda, daughter of Mary and Chas. Buehler, aged one year and two months. Little "Tillie" as she was lovingly called, was a bright and promising child, and had become a great pet in the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Buehler, where she had been kindly cared for since her mother's death, which occurred last January. Mother and child are now united in that "better land." The funeral was held Monday, words of comfort being spoken by Rev. C. Haag, pastor of the Lutheran church.

"Ah me! how we loved our blossom!
And it scarce seems days ago,
That she crowed and laughed in the summer,
And now is faded in winter's snow."

CHRISTMAS

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

1 Doz. Cabinets

FOR ONLY 2.50.

You can make no better present than one of our

LIFE SIZE PORTRAITS

For the small sum of \$3.

E.E. SHAVER. CHELSEA.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

Clothing Department!

The Holiday Season Is At Hand

---:--- and so are ---:---

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

---:--- with a full line of ---:---

Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Neckties, Mufflers,

---:--- etc., all bought especially for the ---:---

HOLIDAY TRADE!

We shall sell all Overcoats, Suits Etc. at reduced prices during balance of December.

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS

MARKET REPORT.

Corrected Weekly by Cooper & Wood

Roller Patent, per hundred,.....	\$3.00
Housekeeper'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.

Markets by Telegraph

DETROIT, Dec. 12, 1890.

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

EGGS.—Market easy at 23c per doz for fresh receipts.

POTATOES.—Market quiet at 75c 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 7/8 100

EGGS.—22c 7/8 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 92c for red and 90c for No. 1 white.

CORN.—Quiet at 50c 7/8 bu.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. Is successfully used Monday—Safe, Effectual. Price \$1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address POND LILLY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold by Glazier, the Druggist, Chelsea

FOR CHRISTMAS Presents, call at the NEW STORE

Our store is not loaded with flimsy toys, but many things may be found in our stock that will make a suitable and useful present. We give you a partial list: Fancy Bread and Cake boxes; Fancy Tea Pots; T Pot Stands; Mrs. Pott's flat Irons; Platter knives, forks and spoons; fruit knives, nut picks; skates, sleighs, and guns, all at prices that will please and accommodate every body.

W. J. KNAPP,
Chelsea, Mich.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

Two thousand two hundred trains leave London ordinarily every twenty-four hours.

The report that China is beginning to abandon the cultivation of tea has stirred Boston society from top to bottom.

FLORENCE, Ala., is to have the largest cotton mill of the New South. It will have the remarkable number of 53,500 spindles.

An American syndicate in Jamaica gets a square mile of good land that will raise coffee for every mile of railroad it lays down; and there is not much digging.

THE fact that "several European courts" regard the intimacy of the Prince of Wales with the *nouveau riche* Baron Hirsch as "a serious scandal" must make the profligate acquaintances of Wales feel ominently respectable.

WHEN a laboring man was drawn on a jury in Chicago his employer threatened to discharge him. The fact was reported to the court, who released the juror, sent for his employer, and compelled him to take his place in the jury box.

A PERSON of the male sex who is popularly known as "Sam Jones" says that the initials "D. D." after a clergyman's name stand for "devil's dude." Mr. Jones seems bent upon establishing the fact that when he took to the platform the world lost a great clown.

IT is now definitely stated that none of the victims in the late Barnegat collision have so far been recovered, and the inference is that these unfortunates have been carried by the tides and scattered to distant shores where they will never be found, and if discovered not recognized.

THE sale of gunpowder is a Government monopoly in Ecuador. Recently the supply ran short, and an order was sent to the United States. By mistake powder in use for the heavy artillery was sent out, and, "as there is no gunpowder in the republic," the Guayaquil *Nacion* reports "squirrels, parrots, and all kinds of birds and small animals are increasing in numbers, and growing fat."

Work has been begun on the most formidable piece of excavation on the Nicaragua Canal. It is a solid rock cut about thirteen miles from the Atlantic end of the canal. A great deal of dredging has already been done in the low land from the shore inward. The climate is agreeable, the health of the surveying and working parties good, and the progress made this far equals expectations. The engineers confidently predict that the work can be completed in four years.

THE King of Italy is a gentleman as well as a monarch. While his country is in a state of financial distress he refuses to accept the grant offered by his Ministers to the son who has just attained his majority. Within ten days 8,000 Italians have emigrated to the United States and South America, most of them with no property except their hands and the rags on their backs. Yet the army and navy are large enough to place the country among the great powers of Europe.

THE population of England is very largely in cities, as may be expected from its enormous manufacturing industries. But it sounds rather strangely to be told that the rural or agricultural England is very sparsely populated. Yet this appears to be the fact. Enormous tracts of fertile land are held for game preserves and in forest, and support comparatively few people. When these acres are made available for cultivation the farm products and farm population of England will largely increase.

OF the woods that are chiefly used in fancy cabinet work, ebony comes mostly from Ceylon and Madagascar, and is sold by importers at eight cents per pound. Satinwood is grown on the island of San Domingo and in Porto Rico. It is one of the beautiful woods, and is described as a "canary yellow." In the log it sells at seventy-five cents per foot. Tulip wood is but little used. It is imported more for turning and inlaying than anything else. It is found in Central America, and when brought to New York is sold for eight cents per pound.

THE comparative scarcity of wheat in the West is best shown by the shipment of a million bushels from California to St. Louis millers within two or three weeks. It shows, too, that the

Pacific railroad have greatly reduced their rates, to allow such property to be profitably carried over the mountains. It has taken a long time to get the advantages of competition in Pacific railroad transportation, the enormous fortunes of half a dozen millionaires representing not the service they have done the public, but the millions they have been able to extort from it.

NO AMERICAN cattle have shown the slightest traces of pleuro-pneumonia in England since early last March. It is quite likely that the restriction heretofore imposed on our live cattle will soon be removed. In Canada, however, this disease has recently broken out, and though Canadian cattle have heretofore been admitted without quarantine, this can no longer safely be done. The disease has always been more prevalent among English cattle than it has on this side of the Atlantic, either in Canada or the States.

THE people of Canada are at last to have a two-cent rate of postage. It has taken a long time to bring this about, for Canada is altogether much more sparsely populated than this country, and its postoffice receipts are less in proportion to population. By the time that Canada gets a two-cent rate, our Government ought to be able to give penny postage without loss. It now does this on the postal card, furnishing the card and carrying it from Maine to Oregon for one cent. The English penny postage is the same for letters as our present rate, for an English penny is two cents of American money, and in the British Isles distances are small and population large.

Few of those who fasten their gloves with the ingenious little snap button in use for a few years past, know the history of the contrivance. It was invented by an American, who tried in vain to enlist in his invention the interest of American capitalists. Nobody could see any promise in the tiny bit of mechanism, and the inventor finally betook himself to France. There he found capital, and the invention speedily became popular. Now the inventor and the capitalists interested are getting rich out of the contrivance, and even the American agency is proving a mint of money. The fastener, at first applied chiefly to gloves, is now affixed to umbrellas and to a dozen other articles of daily use. Made of silver, it is put upon ornamental pocket-books, portfolios and the like.

IN most of the States the announcements of farmers' institutes are now being made. Congress has appropriated \$15,000 for each State to develop its agriculture. This is a wise appropriation, and its use in conducting institutes in various localities is to be commended. But it is almost inevitable that these institutes shall after a time get into ruts and become less valuable than they were at first. We say nothing against the able and intelligent farmers who go from place to place conducting such institutes. They tell the best they know, but they tell it repeatedly at the different meetings they attend, and the report of one meeting soon becomes very like a report for all. What the institutes need in each locality is the infusion of new blood. One man can never know more than all men, and the practical farmers of each neighborhood where an institute is held ought not only to feel free to express their ideas, but should be encouraged to do so. In this way the ideas advanced will pretty certainly meet the needs of each locality where an institute is held.

THE wisdom of Congress in passing the anti-lottery law has been justified already by the results. The lottery still is trying to conduct its business, under the most discouraging circumstances. A vast amount of its fraudulent business has been stopped by its exclusion from the mails. The New Orleans postoffice, which was its principal agency, shows a tremendous falling off in business. District attorneys everywhere have co-operated with the department in the enforcement of the law, and the express companies are doing their part by refusing their facilities to the gamblers. Hemmed in thus on every side, the lottery company has made a desperate effort to secure transmission of its circulars and tickets through the mails by corrupting the postal employes. New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities have been the center of its operations, but the Postoffice Department, by means of its secret-service force, has captured the correspondence and disclosed all the details of the fraudulent scheme. The fact that large sums of money have been expended in corrupting postal employes has been discovered and the remedy will be applied promptly. Where any suspicion exists the employes will be discharged, and where there are positive implications of guilt prosecutions will follow.

THE BOOMING CANNON.

RECALLS OF STIRRING INCIDENTS IN CAMP AND IN BATTLE.

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

Behind the Halo.

BY MRS. NAPOLEON B. MORANGE.



We learned how many hearts had bled, How many were the slain.

In many a home the hearth was cold, Blood-stained the smiling flowers; Thousands were with the dead enrolled, But victory was ours.

We heard a fresh the orphan's wail, The weeping voice of mother, And listened to that mournful tale, The loss of father, brother.

Behind the sudden, blinding light, A specter grim was hidden; And they who pompous history write Will leave that ghost unbidden.

We miss the sad and tearful page Where love would write its story; The chroniclers from age to age See but the dazzling glory.

American Tribune.

Bringing Up the Guns.

BY M. QUAD.



about it that makes old veterans rise in their saddles and cheer.

We have been fighting at the edge of the woods. Every cartridge-box has been emptied once or more, and one-fourth of the brigade has melted away in dead and wounded and missing. Not a cheer is heard in the whole brigade. We know that we are being driven foot by foot, and that when we break once more the line will go to pieces and the enemy will pour through the gap.

Here comes help! Down the crowded highway gallops a battery withdrawn from some other position to save ours. The field fence is scattered while you could count thirty, and the guns rush for the hills beyond us. Over dry ditches where a farmer would not drive a wagon, through clumps of bushes, over logs a foot thick, every horse on the gallop, every rider lashing his team and yelling, the sight behind us making us forget the foe in front. The guns jump two feet high as the heavy wheels strike a rock or log, but not a horse slackens his pace, not a cannoner loses his seat. Six guns, six caissons, sixty horses, eighty men, race for the brow of the hill as if he who should reach it first would be knighted.

A moment ago the battery was a confused mob. We looked again and the six guns are in position, the detached horses hurrying away, the ammunition chests open, and along our line runs the command: "Give them one more volley and fall back to support the guns." We have scarcely obeyed when "boom! boom!" opens the battery, and jets of fire jump down and scorch the green trees under which we fought and despaired. The shattered old brigade has a chance to breathe for the first time in three hours, as we form a line and lie down. What grim, cool fellows those cannoners are. Every man is a perfect machine. Bullets splash dust in their faces, but they do not wince. Bullets sing over and around, they do



"BOOM! BOOM! OPENS THE BATTERY."

not dodge. There goes one to the earth, shot through the head as he yanked his gun. That machinery loses just one belt, misses just one cog in the wheels, and then works away again as before.

Every gun is using short-fuse shell. The ground shakes and trembles, the roar shuts out all sound from a line three miles long, and the shells go

shrieking into the swamp to cut trees off, to mow great gaps in the bushes, hunt out and shatter and mangle men until their corpses cannot be recognized as human. You would think a tornado was howling through the forest followed by billows of fire, and yet men live through it, aye, press forward to capture the battery. We can hear their shouts as they form to rush.

Now the shells are changed for grape and canister, and guns are fired so fast all reports blend into one mighty roar. The shriek of a shell is the wickedest sound in war, but nothing makes the flesh crawl like the demoniacal singing, purring, whistling grape shot and the serpent-like hiss of canister.

Men's legs and heads are torn from bodies and bodies cut in two. A round shot or shell takes two men out of the rank as it crashes through. Grape and canister mow a swath and pile the dead on top of each other.

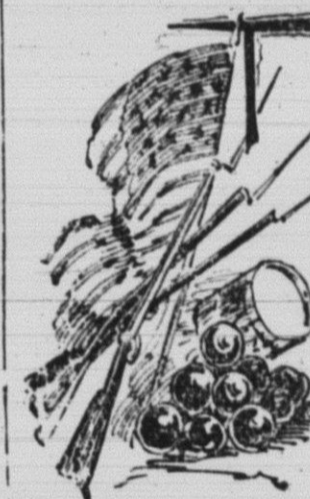
Through the smoke we see a swarm of men. It is not a battle line, but a mob of men desperate enough to bathe their bayonets in the flame of the guns. The guns leap from the ground almost as they are depressed on the foe, and shrieks and screams and shouts blend into one awful and steady cry. Twenty men out of the battery are down, and the firing is interrupted. The foe accepts it as a sign of wavering and come rushing on. They are not ten feet away when the guns give them the last shot. The discharge picks living men off their feet and throws them into the swamp, a blackened, bloody mass.

Up, now, as the enemy are among the guns. There is a silence of ten seconds, and then the flash and the roar of more than 3,000 muskets and a rush forward with bayonets. For what? Neither on the right nor left nor in front of us is a living foe! There are corpses around us which have been struck by three, four, and even six bullets, and nowhere on this acre of ground is a wounded man. The wheels of the guns cannot move until the blockade of dead is removed. Men cannot pass from caisson to gun without climbing over windrows of dead. Every gun and wheel is smeared with blood; every foot of grass has its horrible stain.

Historians write of the glory of war. Burial parties saw murder where historians saw glory.

Jayhawkers.

BY ARTEMUS.



THE now famous word "jayhawking" is said to have originated in Kansas Territory during the "Free State" troubles of 1856. On an autumn morning in that year, so the story goes, a Free State Irishman by the name of Pat Devlin, rode into Osawatimie, the old camping-ground of John Brown, with his horse loaded down with plunder. He was thus accosted by a brother ranger:

"Have you been foraging, Pat?"

"Yes," he answered, "I've been out jayhawking. You see we have a bird



JAYHAWKERS RETURNING TO CAMP.

in Ireland that we call the jayhawk; it worries its prey before devouring it, and jayhawking is a good name for the business I've been in."

This is the accredited origin of the term, but it soon became applied to the raids made by Captain Jennison and Captain James Montgomery against the "Border Ruffians" from Missouri. When the war broke out Captain Jennison tendered the services of his six hundred "jayhawkers" to the United States Government for duty in the field against the Confederates.

Shortly afterwards the Seventh Kansas Cavalry was organized, with Colonel Jennison in command, and as Jennison's Jayhawkers they were known throughout the entire war. The name, however, was not confined to Jennison's men alone, for it got to be a general appellation for all Kansas troops; but the distinctive right to the title was unquestionably vested in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

It is a mistaken idea, nevertheless, that the Seventh Kansas were greater adepts in the art of foraging or jayhawking than other Kansas regiments, or than many regiments from other States. Our regiment was brigaded with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry for a time, and, while I must acknowledge that they were about as slick as ice in foraging on the enemy, I must also give them credit for being a brave, well-behaved, whole-souled lot of fellows, and not the wholesale purloiners

of everything movable that they have been generally considered.

Later on our regiment had the misfortune to be encamped near another Kansas regiment—the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, I believe it was. This regiment was composed very largely of half-breed Indians, and they did not scruple to jayhawk from friend or foe—Union or Confederate.

Several of our horses were stolen from the picket line the first night after we were introduced to the Sixteenth Kansas, and, strongly suspecting them of the theft, we took a look over their outfit. It was apparent that they had more horses than they needed in their business, and equally apparent that they had some of our horses; but it was utterly impossible to prove property, for manes and tails had been clipped and distinguishing marks obliterated by the stain of elderberry juice, both on their horses and on our own.

When these half-breeds were mustered out of the service, they were not satisfied with the amount of pay they



THE COLONEL AND THE FARMER.

received, and so they laid in ambush for the Paymaster's wagon, robbing it of the balance of crisp greenbacks, which were intended for another regiment.

I have not mentioned these incidents to show the rascality of the Sixteenth Kansas, but to bear me out in the statement that there were other regiments from Kansas that could discount the Seventh Kansas in the jayhawking line.

There is a good story told on the Seventh Cavalry which will bear repeating here. Another Kansas regiment was passing through the enemy's country and stopped at a farm house for food and forage for themselves and horses. The farmer remonstrated with the Colonel in command, claiming that he had already been foraged upon until he had scarcely enough left for his own use, but in spite of his protestations the troops helped themselves to everything in sight.

"Well," sighed the farmer, "I possess one thing that you cannot steal from me."

"What might that be?" inquired the Colonel.

"My hope of salvation," was the answer.

"Do you consider it very valuable?" asked the Colonel. "If you do, I would advise you to hide it at once—bury it ten feet under ground, if possible—for the Seventh Kansas Jayhawkers are coming along this road pretty soon, and they'll steal it from you sure."

BELOIT, Kan.

A Lincoln Story.



THE great public receptions, with their vast rushing multitudes pouring past him to shake hands, he rather enjoyed; they were not a disagreeable task to him, and he seemed surprised when people commiserated him upon them. He would shake hands with thousands of people, seemingly unconscious of what he was doing, murmuring some monotonous salutation as they went by, his eye dim, his thoughts far withdrawn; then suddenly he would see some familiar face—his memory of faces was very good—and his eye would brighten and his whole form would grow attentive: he would greet the visitor with a hearty grasp and a ringing word and dismiss him with a cheery laugh that would fill the Blue Room with infectious good nature. Many people armed themselves with an appropriate speech to be delivered on these occasions, but unless it was compressed into the smallest possible space it never got utterance; the crowd would jostle, the perforation out of shape. If it were brief enough and hit the President's fancy, it generally received a swift answer. One night an elderly gentleman from Buffalo said: "Up our way we believe in God and Abraham Lincoln," to which the President replied, shoving along the line, "My friend, you are more than half right."—Century.

The Drafts.

The four drafts during the rebellion were: Total number drawn, 776,829; total who personally served, 46,697; total who failed to report (ran away), 161,244; total exempted, 315,569; total furnishing substitutes, 73,607; total discharged for cause, 93,398; total who paid commutation, 86,724; total amount commutation paid, \$26,366,316.

There never was a goose so gray But some old gander came that way And took her for his mate.

THE PARTING.

BY W. W. LONG.

she looked upon him coldly, with a calm and quiet face. And no shade of sadness ruffled her beauty or her grace; Her mien was proud and stately, no tremor shook her hand.

Dr. Elfenstein's Mission

A Remarkable Romance.

BY EMILY THORNTON.

CHAPTER VII. THE HAUNTED TOWER.

Leaving Sir Reginald to his wild ride on that lovely May morning, we will go back a day or two in our story, and again seek Dr. Elfenstein.

In many of his visits, which were all professional, he had, by dropping some leading word, striven to discover the public mind in regard to the murder committed in their midst twenty-five years before.

To his surprise, he met everywhere a decided reluctance to talk upon the subject, as the law had acquitted the only one suspected, but the gloomy looks and wise shakes of the head he so often met told him well that the younger brother Fitzroy was still held guilty in the opinions of the general mass of the inhabitants.

Sorry to see that his friend was still so hardly thought of, Earle Elfenstein dropped the subject. Jumping into his gig, he drove away to the village, resolved to go through the extensive grounds of the "Hall," as strangers were in the daily habit of doing.

Glendenning Hall lay next to his own cottage home, and stopping at the gate lodge, he asked permission of the keeper to drive around the premises.

This permission was easily gained, and the son of the gatekeeper, an intelligent boy of fourteen, volunteered to ride with him, to explain the places on the route.

So climbing to his side, Sandy began at once to chatter of all that came into his young head.

"You are the new doctor, I know that well," he remarked; "so it is all right for you to know how to get to the Hall, in case you are sent for in a hurry. It is quite a ride, you see, before the mansion comes even in sight. This front part of the house is where the family live, and is of stone, very handsome; but all that wing, or part, that runs back, very old, deserted, and almost falling to pieces."

"There was a murder committed here once, I have been told, my boy. Which part was that done in?"

"It is not on the front, but on the right-hand side, where the blind is half-open. That was Sir Arthur's room, and is now occupied by Sir Reginald. It is in the second story; but the balcony railing that surrounds it, you see, is not so very far from the ground, as the house sets so low at that end.

"The body was evidently swung from that balcony to the ground by means of a rope tied under the arms. The rope was dangling there, the next day, in the wind."

"See! This path leads to a beautiful lake; you can see the water plainly through those parting tree boughs. There the body was supposed to have been flung, to hide it for a time; but it must have been carried away the same night, for it never has been found."

"That is very strange," quoth the Doctor. "Where could the murderers have hidden it?"

"No one can tell. People think his brother did the deed, as they had quarreled the night before it happened; but

when he was tried it seemed to be proved that he did not."

"Yonder is a curious-looking building," remarked Earle, pointing to a square brick tower that stood beyond, yet attached to, the deserted wing. "What may that be?"

"It is called 'The Haunted Tower.' Please drive fast past that, Doctor, for I shiver whenever I think of it, even, much less pass near it!" returned Sandy.

"Why?"

"Because it is a fearful place. It is haunted!" was the whispered reply. "Who says so?"

"Everybody. No one likes to take this path, even in daylight, such terrible things appear at those windows at the top of the tower on dark, stormy nights."

"Who, for one, has seen these things?"

"I have. And so has every person who lives in a house with windows facing this way, or who is out much nights. You see, that tower is very tall, and soars way above the trees. I saw it myself the last time we had a terrible storm. I was staying with Jim Colgrove all night. Jim lives just below you, in the village. It was about ten o'clock, and we were in his room, undressing."

"When we were ready for bed, Jim put out the light and I ran to the window to see if it still stormed, when suddenly a bright light caught my eyes, in the top of the tower, and, looking up, I saw the most frightful object eyes ever beheld, dancing inside, plainly seen through the windows."

The boy stopped here, while his eyes seemed dilating with horror at the remembrance, and his lips grew pale.

"What was it like?"

"Oh, I don't want to describe it! I can't, really! Jim looked out when I screamed, and was as frightened as I, so we both jumped into bed, quick, and covered up our heads to shut out the sight. It was terrible, Doctor, terrible!"

"Are you sure others have seen it?"

"Oh, yes; and you can see it yourself if you look that way about ten o'clock the next hard storm that comes. It seldom fails to appear then."

Dr. Elfenstein said no more, but inwardly resolved to remember, and be on the lookout for the specter of the Haunted Tower. Yet, while he resolved, he laughed at himself for putting the least faith in this boy's unlikely story.

"It is a wild tale these villagers have invented, in order to excite strangers and draw attention to this quiet, rural place. I do not believe one word about the ghost, yet, for the joke of the thing, I will look this way about ten some real stormy night and see what is to be seen."

As if to keep the thing in remembrance, Earle saw that the sun was sinking, even then, into a bank of clouds, and he concluded that a thunder storm would burst over them that very night.

One thing, however, Earle Elfenstein noted, the present baronet's apartments were on the same side of the building that connected with the ruined portion, while the tall old tower, which seemed of more modern build, stood just back of the whole, while its large windows on each of the four sides could be distinctly seen by the whole village inhabitants, as it rose so far above the houses, and even above many of the numerous trees that filled the grounds.

With a breast full of curiosity and eager to be at work unraveling the mystery that hung so deeply over this well-known place, Earle turned the head of his horse toward the entrance, determined if a storm did rage at ten that night to be stationed at some window or place where the Haunted Tower could be distinctly seen.

Could Dr. Elfenstein have known what the appalling storm had in store for him he surely would have dreaded more its coming.

CHAPTER VIII. WHAT DR. ELFENSTEIN SAW.

The life of a physician is certainly a very unsettled and unsatisfactory one. No sooner, therefore, had Earle Elfenstein retired to his library after his lonely supper and become deeply interested in a book, while waiting for the hour to come, than a severe thunder shower was ushered in by muttered thunder and zig-zag lightning, and a rat-tat! rat-tat! rat-tat! came at the door, and a call for services about two miles off.

"Well," he thought, as he vaulted upon the back of his faithful horse Sultan, "I can, perhaps, have a view of his ghostship on our way back if we hasten."

"My! what a sharp flash that was!"

So saying he touched his horse and sped off in the darkness.

Before reaching the home of his patient, the storm was indeed upon him.

He lingered fully an hour, hoping it would abate, but instead, its fury seemed to increase with every breath. His patient had fallen into a quiet sleep, and he was anxious to be off. Donning his rubber coat, with its protecting hood well drawn over his hat, he started homeward.

Pitchy darkness he encountered all the way, relieved only by vivid flashes of lightning that darted hither and thither over the inky sky, while the wind, eerielike, sighed through the tall trees of the grounds surrounding Glendenning Hall; then, seeming to gather force with each lull, broke loose again into fury, lashing and thrashing the branches in a fearful manner.

The rain also fell in torrents.

Suddenly, a brilliant flash of lightning caused his horse to shy to one side, while a crash of thunder almost appalled him.

Raising his eyes instinctively toward the sky, they fell by accident (for its very existence had been forgotten in the excitement of the moment) upon the windows of the Haunted Tower.

The words of the boy were fully confirmed; the most horrid creature fancy could picture was surely dancing just within the tower in full, plain view.

A hideous figure, with large, flaming eyes, and strange, fully defined horns each side the head, was jumping up and down, amid a glare of what seemed sulphurous light, while every now and then it sank down only to reappear, going through the same wild motions and through each one appalling enough to capers, each one appalling enough to strike terror to the hearts of the superstitious beholder.

But Dr. Elfenstein was not a superstitious man. Ghosts, goblins, specters, all

were to him mere vagaries of a crazed brain. Therefore, while startled and horrified for one moment by this singular apparition, the next he coolly reined in his horse, and thus stood still, calmly contemplating the scene.

He certainly had not fancied the thing he saw! He felt himself, the horse; then again comprehended fully the situation; the pouring rain, the wild thunder and still wilder lightning, and there ahead of him, distinctly visible, the windows of the Haunted Tower, with this hideous dancer.

No! He, Earle Elfenstein, M. D., was not dreaming, but, in truth, was a living witness of something so inexplicable and singular that he then and there instantly determined that it should be his aim, his study, nay, his duty, to unravel the meaning of this perplexing enigma, this covert mystery that had for years, it seemed, almost paralyzed the villagers with fear, and now had intruded upon the notice of himself, a stranger, engaged in following out the duties of his profession in a dark and stormy night.

While still sitting there upon the back of his horse, lost in amazement and conjecture, the demoniacal hobgoblin, apparition, or whatever the evil genius of the Haunted Tower might be called, dropped from sight; the strange, lurid light disappeared; darkness reigned over the place, except as revealed by the lightning flashes, and the puzzled and undaunted physician was free to urge his horse onward once more towards the peaceful cottage that he called his home.

Once within the cheerful shelter of the library he seated himself beside the table, drew nearer the wax candles, and again took up his book to read another chapter before retiring for the night.

But he soon found that reading was impossible, for ever before the page flitted the impish figure he had seen, with its horns, its flaming eyes, and hideous contortions.

Closing the book then he leaned his head against the tall back of his chair, and thought long and deeply.

At the close of his cogitations, as he laid himself down upon his bed for the night, one result alone was reached, namely:

"There had been a murder committed years before within Glendenning Hall, and the murderer was still unknown and at large."

"For some unaccountable reason the tower was made to appear in the possession of evil spirits by some parties, also unknown."

In his soul Dr. Elfenstein believed the dreadful apparition he had himself witnessed that night was the work of some wicked person, wrought out, probably, to keep up the superstitious notoriety such a mystery would bring upon a place.

Whichever or whatever the motive, and what the meaning of the whole thing might be, he was resolved to find out.

But how? Such questions are often asked by human hearts on private meditation, and as no answer comes, they press on blindly, seeking the fulfillment of their queries in their own way, and that way often leads, as it did in this case, to strange and wholly unlooked for results.

Finding sleep impossible, the Doctor again arose, and drawing aside the curtain from the window once more gazed forth into the darkness of the night.

But while the storm still raged furiously, and the sky was shrouded by an inky pall, no light appeared from the direction of the Hall to whisper forebodingly of the specter of the tower.

Leaning his head against the sash, the young physician soon found himself pursuing another and an entirely different train of thought.

This time the storm passing before his eyes was transferred to the wildly lashed and foaming billows of the sea. His peaceful home had changed to the cabin of an ocean steamer, and the goblin of night into the graceful form of Ethel Nevergail, his lovely fellow passenger of a few weeks before.

Again he seemed to be supporting her in his arms, while guiding her feet across the saloon of the rocking, swaying, plunging steamer.

Once more their fingers seemed to have met, and he was gazing, with a thrilling pressure upon his heart, into her frightened eyes and upon her blushing cheeks.

Ah, beautiful, lost Ethel! How he longed to see her, to speak to her, to be near her; but he knew that for him such a pleasure would never again be, so with a weary sigh he dropped the curtain and turned to his pillow, but not to sleep even, but to toss around and strive in vain to banish from his mind thoughts of the girl who had unconsciously succeeded in leaving so indelible an impression upon his heart.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Women's Ways.

Woman believes she is all self-sacrifice. In truth woman sacrifices everything but self.

Any woman over 20 will tell you that there is no special sweetness in the age of 16.

A girl whose face is her fortune stands just as poor a chance as the rest of the world at a bank counter.

It very often happens that a woman commits extravagance to win the admiration of the man who will abuse her the most for it.

It is of this season of the year that a woman buys a few green apples in the market, and covers them over in her basket with potatoes, that her small boy may not know she has them.

If a married woman has anything that she keeps from her husband, she is sure to confide it to some other woman; the average woman finds no fun in keeping a secret to herself.—*Atchison Globe.*

Doctors Differ.

Lady—You say, Professor, that tobacco is an aid to thought and a stimulant to the reasoning faculties; but Prof. Greathhead says tobacco is in every way injurious. How do you account for that difference?

The Professor—Easily enough, madam. Prof. Greathhead does not smoke, and consequently he can neither think straight nor reason correctly.

OPPOSED BY FARMERS.

THE ALLIANCE IS AGAINST THE LODGE BILL.

At the National Convention at Ocala, Fla., a Resolution is Adopted Denouncing the Measure—Proceedings of the Convention—Meeting of Colored Farmers.

[Ocala (Fla.) dispatch.]

The Farmers' Alliance sat down on the force bill to-day. There was no sectionalism in regard to the matter, for the resolutions in regard to the measure were introduced by the Mississippi delegation, seconded by that from Minnesota, discussed by men from nearly all the States North and South, and was finally adopted without a dissenting vote. A delegate from Pennsylvania and one from Illinois thought the resolution was a trifle premature at this time, but otherwise there was no opposition.

A resolution was also adopted, with little or no difference of opinion, denouncing the Louisiana Lottery and providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment which will make impossible in any of the States this and similar institutions.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes of the morning session this morning Col. L. F. Livingstone, President of the Georgia State Alliance, took the floor on a question of personal privilege. He said that many rumors had been circulated, growing out of the publication in certain papers before the meeting, intimating that corrupt methods and improper means had been used in the Senatorial election in Georgia. These stories and insinuations he denounced as infamously false, and he demanded a full and searching investigation of the whole matter by a committee about which there would be no suspicion of whitewash.

Dr. C. W. McCune and Col. L. L. Polk, whose names had also been brought into matter, joined in the demand, the former asking that the charge that the *National Economist* and other official organs were run by Wall street money be included in the investigation.

The demand was complied with, the committee consisting of one from each State, selected by the delegate from his State. It will take up any charges made against any officers or members of the organization.

The balance of the morning session was taken up by routine business and the introduction of resolutions, which were referred to proper committees. Among those introduced was one denouncing the railroads of Florida for raising the freight rates on oranges, a constitutional amendment in accordance with President Polk's suggestion for the establishment of a legislative council, and other matters appertaining to the internal affairs of the order.

At the afternoon session Delegate W. S. McAllister of Mississippi introduced a resolution, which was adopted, denouncing the election bill. The preamble relates that the bill involves a radical revolution in the election machinery of the Union, both State and national, and its passage would be fatal to the autonomy of the States and cherished liberties of the citizens; that in the holy war which they have declared against sectionalism the firebrands of the farmers of the North, East, South, and West were the citadels around which the heaviest battles were being fought; and to the end that victory may crown their crusade and fraternity and unity reign, they, therefore, protest against the passage of the bill, and earnestly petition the Senators to employ all fair and legal means to defeat the measure, "which can result in nothing but evil to our common and beloved country."

Mr. McAllister took the floor in support of the resolutions, and at the end of a strong speech moved their adoption. As he sat down there was a stillness and hush in the convention which foreboded a storm, and everybody expected it to burst from the Western or Northwestern delegations. But no storm came. After a few moments of suspense Delegate Deming, of Pennsylvania, arose and said that he regarded the introduction of the resolutions as untimely; that there was largely prevalent at the North a feeling that the Farmers' Alliance was a Southern organization, its members being saturated with Southern sentiments; and that the passage of these resolutions would strengthen that opinion and check the growth of the Alliance in the North and East. His language was very temperate and conciliatory, and a ripple of applause greeted the close of his speech.

President McGrath, of the Kansas State Alliance, moved the adoption of the resolutions without reference to any committees and without debate, which was lost.

A delegate from Illinois expressed practically the same sentiments as Mr. Deming of Pennsylvania. He feared that the adoption of the resolutions at this time would confirm the charge sometimes heard that the Farmers' Alliance is a part-San body. The Alliance, he said, is fast getting a grip in the West and in localities where Republican sentiment is strong. This action of the national body would tend to throw it into political disrepute and stop its expansion over the States of the West and Northwest.

President Hall, of the Missouri State Alliance, moved that the resolutions be tabled; but after a short interval, in which there were several short but temperate speeches in favor of their passage, he moved to table his original motion, which was carried.

The question then recurred on Mr. McAllister's motion to adopt the resolutions, and when the motion was finally put it was carried unanimously amid the wildest enthusiasm.

While the white alliance was in session the National Colored Alliance formally opened its third annual convention, with National President J. S. Jackson of Alabama in the chair. The principal business transacted was reading of the annual address of National Superintendent R. M. Humphrey, who is really the executive head of the organization. There are about fifty delegates present, and they appear to be intelligent men

who know what they want and are ready for business.

Mr. Humphrey's address is a significant document, inasmuch as it is outspoken for third party politics and declares unequivocally for the Henry George single-tax idea.

After reviewing the growth of the order, Superintendent Humphrey spoke of the deplorable condition in which the colored people had found themselves. Unable to clothe and feed themselves, a return to abject slavery seemed inevitable. Among the causes which retarded the progress of the Alliance, he mentions the opposition of many people to negro education, and the opposition of newspapers which are usually under the control of monopoly. He denounced the national banking system and the speculators who sought to contract the currency. He continued as follows:

It is doubtful if there is in circulation this year money enough to pay for the cotton crop at four cents a bushel, and but wheat crop at thirty cents a bushel, and but for the influence of the Alliance and its exchanges there is no probability that cotton would now sell above four cents a pound.

At the request of thousands of the best and most influential colored people of this country, both within and outside the Alliance, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity that exists for independence in political action. During this year no less than five representative bodies of colored men assembled in Chicago, Washington, Raleigh, Richmond and Philadelphia, and declared their disaffection and unaffiliation with the existing political parties. None of these great conventions have appeared willing to formulate a platform that they consider would be satisfactory to their race. It remains, therefore, that you should give your earnest attention to this all-absorbing question, and if by a spirit of mutual compromise you may be able to secure such pledges from the great labor organizations now represented in this city as will warrant reciprocal and hearty confederation and co-operation, doubtless great good will result to both the white and the colored races. Those who hope to equalize the burdens of taxation, to relieve the depression of agriculture, and to restore the Government to the service of the people, must join together and stick together, and they must have a name as well as a platform of principles distinctly their own. To this name and platform they must invite their fellow-citizens of the United States as to a refuge and a fortress.

In the recent elections the influence of the Alliance was felt, and every man realized what tremendous power it is destined in the near future to exert, but it must be remembered that in this case the Alliance was fettered by party names which it could not bear and in many States refused to vote at all. We hear that in Mississippi 40 per cent. of the white and 70 per cent. of the colored people absolutely refused to vote or even to attend the polls. In Texas and many other States the elections went rather by default than otherwise. The people were not satisfied with the standard-bearers, and, rather than be considered Democrats or Republicans, they remained at their homes and refused to take part in the election of men in whom they could feel no interest.

Col. Humphrey commits himself without reservation to a platform of socialism and Henry George's single-tax idea. He says:

God has given this earth to all the living. Men have as much right to monopolize the air we breathe and the sunshine that warms us as the land that by God's ordination feeds our families. We take this occasion distinctly to affirm that land is not property, never can be property, holds no allegiance but to the man who lives on it. His improvements are his, but the land belongs to the sovereign people. In view of these indisputable truths we recommend to our people the principles of the Single-Tax party, and that we should remove the burdens of taxation from all property, because the value of property is increased by taxation; but, on the contrary, land, if carrying all the taxes necessary to support the Government, would not be held by speculators, as it is now, and would soon become abundant and cheap. There are already millions of our people, both colored and white, who favor this single-tax plan, and we recommend it to you, as its enactment into law would place homes within the reach of all the people.

The convention was thoroughly in harmony with the views expressed by the National Superintendent. The Secretary's report showed that there were now enrolled in the organization about 1,200,000 as members, of whom over 700,000 are male adults. All of the Southern States are thoroughly organized, and the following are partially organized: Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska. In round numbers there are in Alabama, 100,000 members, South Carolina 90,000, Mississippi 90,000, Texas 90,000, Georgia 84,000, Arkansas 20,000, Louisiana and Virginia 50,000, Tennessee 60,000, North Carolina 55,000, and Kentucky 25,000. The balance are scattered among the other States.

At the afternoon session a committee from the white alliance, consisting of a delegate from Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana, called in to extend fraternal greetings. It would have been a staggler to the friends in the color line to have seen the good feeling shown on both sides. The white delegates were introduced to the negroes, shook hands cordially, and spoke to them as brothers. They were cordially received, and an invitation for the colored men to send a delegation to the meeting of the whites was accepted. The visit will be made Friday.

One prominent man in the Alliance said: "Had the Lodge bill been passed twenty years ago it would have been a blessing. It's too late now." He explained this by saying that the time had come when white men and black men would vote together. Mr. Humphrey was formerly a Democrat, but says the Democratic party had come to be so bad that it had no politics at all.

BEN BUTLER has given Mr. Parnell a bit of characteristic advice. "If I were in his place," says Butler, "I should go into Parliament, and, after stating the accusations made against me in proper language, I should address the members in the language of our Saviour to the accusers of the woman charged with a like offense: 'He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone.'"

ARTHUR ORTON, the British Claimant, alias Tichborne, is now employed as a waiter in a big drinking saloon in Birmingham. He is paid a large salary, not so much on account of his ability to draw beer as on account of his facility in drawing customers.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Rumblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

WANTS FREE COINAGE.

Senator Plumb Introduces a Bill to That Effect.

In the Senate on the 9th Senator Plumb (Rep.) of Kansas introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Plumb also offered an amendment (in the same terms) to a bill now on the calendar, so that the matter can be brought before the Senate independently of any report from the Finance Committee. In doing so he gave notice that if the election bill were not disposed of at an early day he should move to lay it aside for the time being in order that the bill just introduced by him and all other measures relating to the financial condition of the country should be considered. Something, he said, ought to be done. Congress had on it a responsibility which, in his judgment, it could not avoid for any great period of time without letting go by a great opportunity for helping the country, and one which, in his judgment, would not occur again in a very great many years. If something was not done within the next two or three weeks it might as well be postponed indefinitely. In the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the Plumb resolution looking to the removal of the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant to Arlington. Mr. Quinn, of New York, regretted the presentation of this resolution, which could have no other object than the tearing asunder of the heartstrings of the devoted family of the illustrious dead. The resolution was finally beaten—yeas, 92; nays, 153.

THEY KILLED THE CHRISTIANS.

Fearful Slaughter by Members of a Chinese Brotherhood.

ADVICE from Chung King, China, by steamer China, just arrived in San Francisco, state that the trouble at Ta Chu Hsien arose from the massacre of the Chinese Christians at Loong Tui Tsin by members of the Hoo Hui Society during a celebration in honor of the society's patron deity. After the celebration had lasted several days the brotherhood consulted their gods as to whether it would be safe to plunder the Christians. The reply being in the affirmative, the brotherhood made a raid on a number of well-to-do Christian families and carried off a lot of booty. A few days later they made a fresh attack and massacred over twenty persons, nineteen bodies being counted in the streets, and several more are known to have been cut in pieces and thrown into the river. The mission buildings and many others were burned and the corpses thrown into the flames. On the following day the brotherhood proceeded to another market town and made an assault on the Christians there. The latter fled, but one of them was killed.

DROVE THE NEGRO CRAZY.

Cruel Joke of Medical Students at Baltimore.

RADFORD CHAPMAN, a colored man, who was being treated at the Baltimore University Hospital for a lacerated hand, has become insane from fright. Ever since his arrival at the institution the students had poked fun at him, and confidentially informed him that Dr. Hunter, the physician in charge, would cut him up as soon as he was fat enough. To keep up the joke they usually felt him to see whether he was getting ripe. Finally the darky became alarmed for his safety, and one night dashed out of the hospital to the residence of a lady on the opposite side and insisted that she should spare him. Word was sent to Dr. Hunter, who succeeded in luring the man to return. But the mischief had been done, for the man was already crazy. Early the next morning the doctor visited his patient, who lay wide awake. As it was unusual for the physician to call at this unseemly hour Chapman took it for granted that he was to be cut up, and with a yell made for the window. After a desperate struggle the doctor prevented him from leaping out.

Michigan Save Grange.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange 350 delegates were present, the largest attendance in the history of the organization. In his annual address the Worthy Master informed the delegates that they were paying too much attention to the raising of crops and not enough to studying the laws of supply and demand, which regulated the price of the crops. When Gov. Luce was elected the State's Chief Executive he was Worthy Master of the Grange, and there is now a strong sentiment in favor of installing him in his old position.

Women Eleo Their Candidates.

The first woman's temperance crusade which has ever occurred in Tennessee has resulted in a victory for the crusaders. At Germantown, nine miles from Memphis, there was but one saloon, and the women resolved that it should go. Tuesday last they met in convention and nominated a Prohibition ticket for town officers and then went on a still-hunt for votes. The election was held and the women's ticket, with "No License" at the head, was elected by a big majority.

Democrats Win in Boston.

The Democratic tidal wave has extended to municipal affairs in Boston, and Mr. Nathan Mathews, Jr., their nominee, is elected Mayor of Boston. His lead over Moody Merrill, the Republican candidate, is 12,000. Mayor Hart, the present incumbent, last year received a Republican majority of 5,460. The Democrats, too, have control of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

At a meeting in Boston of the stockholders of the Kansas Packing Company, the Chase Refrigerator Company, and the Cold Blast Transportation Company, of Kansas City, it was decided to resume business. These three companies assigned about two weeks ago to George E. Parker, of Boston. The stockholders decided to advance 33 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock and pay off all of the liabilities, which are over \$1,000,000.

The case against Superintendent Lang, of the ill-fated Hill Farm mine, at Dunbar, Pa., charging him with criminal responsibility for the deaths of the miners, came before the Grand Jury, and the bill was ignored. The failure of the prosecution will have a disheartening effect on the suits for damage against the company.

While preaching to a large congregation at the East Millstone Reformed Church, near New Brunswick, N. J., the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Strong, said: "A man might fall as easy as a star from heaven." The next instant his face turned ashy pale, he clutched wildly at the pulpit for support, and then dropped on the floor in a fit of apoplexy. The horrified congregation was spell-bound for a moment. Then the cooler ones rushed to the prostrate pastor and raised him from the floor. He was taken home and died the next morning. He was 60 years of age.

The belief is general in the lumber district and financial circles of Albany, N. Y., that the sum embezzled by Joseph B. Abbott, bookkeeper for Henry W. Sage & Co., lumber dealers, who committed suicide rather than stand trial, will amount up to about \$200,000. By means of false bills of lading he managed to have whole boat-loads of lumber turned over to his account. The firm is rated as worth \$20,000,000. The five motherless children of Abbott are left destitute, and a subscription list was circulated in the lumber district for them. About \$2,000 was realized.

FRANK SHIRLEY and John Trapper, miners, were fatally injured by a premature explosion in the Crab Tree Mines at Greensburg, Pa.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE San Francisco Produce Exchange reports the amount of flour and grain remaining in California Dec. 1 as 118,000 barrels of flour, 12,169,000 cents wheat, 1,616,000 cents of barley, 61,000 cents of oats, 174 sacks of beans, 303,000 cents of corn, and 37,000 cents of rye.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the United States Express messenger at Zanesville left a sachel containing several thousand dollars in packages hanging up in the office at the Baltimore and Ohio depot while he stepped out on business. He locked the door, but when he returned five minutes afterward the door was unlocked and the contents of the sachel gone. The express officials are reticent, refusing to say how much the loss is.

THE steamer Coos Bay has arrived in San Francisco with the crew of the steamer South Coast, belonging to the West Coast Steamship Company, which went ashore at Fort Bragg during the storm of Dec. 3. The steamer was lying at the wharf, but the line parted and it drifted upon the rocks, where it still remains, with the hull badly damaged.

A CERTIFICATE of death for L. N. Murphy, No. 112 Troost avenue, Kansas City, has been filed at the Board of Health office and the cause assigned was glanders. The disease was contracted from a horse which died a few days ago. Dr. J. M. Sharpe attended Mr. Murphy but did not report the case to the Board of Health for quarantining. City Physician Lewis will order an investigation. The disease is much more fatal and contagious than small-pox.

COURIERS have arrived in Guthrie, O. T., bringing the intelligence of a threatened uprising among the "blanket" or uncivilized tribes of Indians just west of the Oklahoma border. These tribes are the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches. Gov. Steel at once transmitted a message to the Legislature asking that immediate action be taken by which the citizens of Oklahoma can organize themselves into militia companies for their protection. The couriers say that the state of uneasiness among the Indians was occasioned by a Sioux runner from the Dakotas, who organized various ghost dances. These dances are now being carried on to an alarming extent, and the attitude of the Indians toward the whites is of a most threatening nature. News has been received from the several tribes east of Guthrie to the effect that the Messiah craze among the Indians there has about subsided.

THREE masked men bound and gagged William Johnson, janitor and night watchman of the Wigwam Theater at San Francisco, and then proceeded to open the safe with tools. According to Johnson they worked an hour and a half before they succeeded in opening it, whence they took \$1,900 cash, several watches, and some stage jewelry valued at \$1,000. After the robbers left the place Johnson managed to release himself and notified the police.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

NAPOLEON McDANIEL, sentenced at Texarkana, Texas, recently to imprisonment for life for wrecking and robbing the Cotton Belt train, has made his escape. He was in jail pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court. The night guard unlocked the jail door, when McDaniel and three other prisoners who had succeeded in wrenching a bar from the cell door leaped upon him and felled him to the earth, seriously wounding him. They possessed themselves of his weapons and two of them, McDaniel and a man named Buckingham, made their escape. Bloodhounds are on their track.

THE extensive cotton house of V. & A. Meyer at New Orleans has suspended with liabilities aggregating

\$2,500,000, assets \$3,000,000. This is the third largest cotton house in the country and supposed to be one of the wealthiest. They ask for an extension and say they will pay dollar for dollar. The recent financial panic, the slowness of collections, and the decline in the price of cotton each had its share in the result. The house is composed of Victor Meyer, Vice President of the Union National Bank, Adolph Meyer, recently elected to Congress from the First Louisiana District, and Cassius Meyer, capitalist. The firm was interested in twenty-five or thirty cotton plantations, and owned half a dozen of the best sugar plantations in Louisiana.

In the South Carolina Legislature a bill has been introduced to provide for separate coaches for the races. It is almost certain to pass. Leading colored citizens from all parts of the State have issued a call for an indignation convention to be held in Columbia. It states that such a measure would be an iniquitous infringement of the personal and legal rights of the negro, and would lead to serious trouble between the whites and blacks.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

E. L. MERRITT, member of the Illinois General Assembly, has written to the Secretary of State of Indiana for copies of Indiana's new election law. He states that it is his intention to introduce a similar measure in the Illinois Legislature.

THE Marion County (Kan.) contest for member of the Legislature, wherein E. W. Maxwell (Alliance) and George M. Rood (Republican) had each received the same number of votes, was decided by lot in favor of Mr. Rood.

THE first State Legislature of Idaho is now in session. One of the first matters presented for the action of the Legislature will be a memorial addressed to Congress asking that body to grant to the State all the arid lands within its limits to provide means to pay the expenses of irrigating the same. It is expected that a bill will be pushed through Congress before its adjournment in accordance with the terms of the memorial. It will be urged upon that body that the arid lands can be of no possible value to the Government; that they cannot be made homes without enormous expense; that no man of ordinary means would be able to go far enough above his pre-emption and dig a canal for its irrigation. There are about 9,000,000 acres in South Idaho of the character alluded to susceptible of tillage and still owned by the General Government, 7,000,000 of which lie in the valley of Snake River, a large stream, navigable in places for steamboats, and which, following its meanderings, courses its way 900 miles within the limits of the State. This stream it is proposed to turn, so that the valleys on both sides may be made available for agricultural purposes.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE report of the Inspector of the Army to the Secretary of War, which will be issued in a few days, contains some novel and startling information. Among other things is the height of the tallest soldier in the army in comparison with that of the shortest soldier. The tallest defender of his country is six feet four and a half inches in height and is in an Arizona regiment. The smallest soldier was enlisted in Dakota and is only four feet nine inches in height, making a difference of nineteen inches between the tallest and shortest. The average height of the enlisted men of the army has been found to be sixty-seven inches. The average weight of the soldier is 153.44 pounds. According to the report there are nine officers to every fifteen soldiers.

RAILWAY NOTES.

OFFICERS of the proposed Chicago, Quincy and Keokuk Railway, to be built from Quincy through Warsaw and Hamilton to Nauvoo, and connect with the Chicago, California and Santa Fe Railroad at Neota, opposite Fort Madison, say they have secured the funds and the right of way, and that building operations will soon begin.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

BERNE, Switzerland, has been startled by a crime similar in many respects to those which were committed by Jack the Ripper in the Whitechapel district of London. As some men were passing through a forest in the vicinity of Berne they discovered the body of a young peasant girl who had been murdered and mutilated in a most shocking manner. There is no clue to the murder.

ADVICE from Orenburg, Eastern Russia, state that the mercury suddenly fell from three degrees of warmth to thirty degrees of cold. Four caravans of horses, sheep and camels, and thirty Kirgese riding across the steppes were frozen to death.

AFTER a long and bitter struggle Parnell has been deposed by a majority of the Irish members of Parliament. The result is the outcome of the O'Shea divorce case, in which Mr. Parnell figured as the co-respondent. At the final meeting of the party forty-four members withdrew with Justin McCarthy, and chose the latter for a leader. Twenty-seven remained with Parnell. A letter from the Archbishops and Bishops was read in all the Catholic churches in Ireland, after the celebration of the masses Sunday. This letter bitterly denounced Parnell, and said that, because of what was proved against him in the divorce case, he was unfit to lead the Irish people. At St. Colman's Cathedral, Queens-town, after the letter had been read the Rev. Father Fisk addressed the congregation. He declared that it was no longer possible for Parnell to remain at the head of the Irish party. He had disgraced, dishonored, and degraded himself by his own acts and could not lead the smallest section of the Irish people. In refusing to recognize the authority of the Bishops, Parnell was doing incalculable mischief to the Irish cause, was performing the work of the enemy, and was rendering the people

disunited and distracted. The Mayor of Cork, after hearing of the secession of the McCarthy party, sent the following dispatch to John O'Connor: "Ireland won't allow England to select her leader. This right belongs to Ireland. The Irish won't stand Gladstone's dictation." At the Catholic church in Mitchelstown the officiating priest, after reading the declarations of the hierarchy, warned the supporters of Parnell throughout his district not to defy their spiritual superior.

THE Nihilist trials now in progress in St. Petersburg before a section of the Senate will last until the end of the year. The prisoners are many and are tried in batches. The principal figure in the group now on trial is the sister of a high official in the ecclesiastical administration who resided in a house belonging to the synod in which the police found both dynamite and revolutionary documents.

In the French Chamber M. Lockrey will present an amendment to the customs bill providing for the free admission into France of all articles of food.

A BOMB was thrown at the residence of the Archbishop of the diocese, Valencia, Spain, and exploded under one of the windows. Much damage was done to the building.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE American Stove and Furnace Trust which was put on the market some months since has not proved a success, and now a suit in equity has been brought in Boston against its promoters, underwriters, and subscribers to recover for its advertising bills. The concern was formed to consolidate the business of the Magee Furnace Company and the Smith & Anthony Stove Company. The capital invested was \$1,874,000, and subscriptions were solicited in London, New York and Boston. The English syndicate excitement, however, had begun to subside, and the result was that only about \$300,000 was got. The underwriters who guaranteed the subscriptions were reluctant to put up the cash, and the result is that the syndicate has come to at least a temporary halt. H. B. Humphrey, of Boston, placed \$12,000 worth of advertising for them, however, and he does not propose to lose his money. A committee of four has been appointed to try and effect a settlement. Mr. Richard Heckscher, of London, the English promoter, is here assisting in the adjustment.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has cabled John Carling at Ottawa, Ont., that the English Minister of Agriculture had announced in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government had decided not to permit any more Canadian cattle carried on the steamer Linda to be landed in Great Britain. This vessel reached Liverpool about the middle of November, having lost 354 head en route, and the stock landed were in such poor condition that they were sold at a dead loss to the shippers.

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

Stagnancy in commercial loans, noticed last week as the chief cause of present disturbance, is now almost the only remaining cause. In domestic affairs there has been a distinct improvement in the disposition of banks and money-lenders to give necessary support to legitimate business, curtailing speculative advances as far as possible. But the volume of trade is still surprisingly heavy, as clearing-house exchanges prove, and railroad earnings and the returns from many centers of trade are larger than ever before at this season. With time and a spirit of mutual helpfulness the legitimate business of the country should soon recover its normal state of health. Numerous and full reports this week show that the cheapness of cotton at the South and the delay of winter weather at the North have somewhat reduced the transactions and caused more tardiness in collections than heretofore, but colder weather and the approach of the holiday season already begin to have a favorable effect at many points. In the Northwest, while a conservative feeling appears and money is generally in sharp demand, there is noted greater ease at Cincinnati and one or two other points, and at Chicago necessary advances for legitimate business are made to the exclusion of long-drawn-out or speculative demand. The country trade is healthy, and no fears for the future are expressed.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.25 @ 5.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.25 @ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90 @ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .52
OATS—No. 2.....	.42 @ .43 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.67 @ .69
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.24 @ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	.09 @ .10
EGGS—Fresh.....	.24 @ .25
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	.85 @ .95
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50 @ 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.00 @ 3.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94 @ .95 1/2
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.50 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48 @ .49 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 3.25
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.93 @ .94
CORN—No. 2.....	.50 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.44 @ .45 1/2
BARLEY—Minnesota.....	.70 @ .73
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.71
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90 @ .97 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.52 @ .53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.47 @ .48 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.96 @ .98
CORN—No. 3.....	.50 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.45 @ .46
RYE—No. 1.....	.69 @ .70
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.69 @ .70
DETROIT.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94 @ .95 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.53 @ .54
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.47 @ .48 1/2
TOLDO.	
WHEAT.....	.95 @ .96
CORN—Cash.....	.53 @ .54
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48 @ .49
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.09 @ 1.09 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.58 @ .59 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Light.....	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00 @ 5.25
LAMBS.....	4.00 @ 6.00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 5.25
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.....	.63 @ .65
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.48 @ .50

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—Gist of the Business.

THE election bill was taken up in the Senate on the 4th and Mr. Pugh spoke in opposition to it. He said the country could not fail to understand the true character and nature of the proposed legislation. It was never intended to be put in operation in Republican districts. Under its operation there would not be a single district in the United States from which Democrats were elected to Congress that would not be subject to supervision by partisan Republicans. The whole conception of the bill was a transparent and audacious scheme, having no other end or purpose than the capture of Democratic districts. In the House the bill for the punishment of every guardian, conservator, curator, committee, tutor, or other judicial agent for the embezzlement of the pensions of a ward was passed. On motion of Mr. Morrow, of California, the House went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Morrow said that the bill appropriated for the payment of pensions the sum of \$133,173,000. It was estimated that this sum of money would be distributed among 654,715 pensioners. This was the largest number of beneficiaries ever provided for in any single item in the statutes of the United States. It was estimated that the gross cost to the United States of these pensions for the year 1892 would average \$203 each. He believed there would be no deficiency next year—that there would prove to be a slight excess of appropriation.

The election bill was taken up in the Senate on the 5th, and Mr. Gray spoke against it. The bill, he said, was menacing to the peace, happiness, and freedom of the several States. Notwithstanding the sneer uttered by the President of the United States as to the objections of those who opposed the bill, there were many who believed the measure one that threatened the integrity of American institutions, State and national. Senator Stanford introduced a bill to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium, and asked that it lie on the table, stating that he would hereafter submit some remarks on it. The bill is the same as that introduced by him last May. It authorizes the issue of \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes to be loaned at 2 per cent. upon application by citizens owning unincumbered agricultural lands, the loans not to exceed one-half the assessed value of the land nor to extend for more than twenty years. In the House the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue one thousand stand of arms to each of the States of North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska was passed. The politicians had a lively fight over the annual pension appropriation bill. The Democrats charged that the total appropriation proposed was many millions short of the amount that will be required during the next fiscal year to pay claims that will be granted under the pension legislation of this Congress, and that the object was to throw on the next Congress the necessity of providing for a heavy deficiency. The bill, which appropriates something over \$135,000,000, was finally passed.

In the Senate, on the 6th, Mr. Paddock presented the protest of the Farmers' Alliance in convention at Ocala, Fla., against the passage of the Conger land bill. Mr. Sherman introduced three bills and one amendment to a bill, all of which were referred to the Finance Committee. The new bills are as follows: To amend the law relating to the refining and parting of bullion, to amend the act authorizing the receipt of gold coin in exchange for gold bars, and a bill authorizing the recoinage of subsidiary coins of the United States. The amendment is one to the Senate bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds required of national banks. The provisions of the amendment are as follows: Section 1 limits the compulsory requirements of deposits of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States by national banks to the amount of \$5,000 of bonds for each and every national bank, provided that the voluntary withdrawal of bonds for the retirement of national bank notes shall not exceed \$3,000,000 in any month. Section 2 provides that upon United States bonds deposited or which may be deposited, bearing interest, any national banking association making the deposit shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, not exceeding in the whole amount the par value of the bonds deposited. Section 3 authorizes the Secretary to issue United States notes equal to retirement of national bank notes below a circulation of \$180,000,000. Section 4 authorizes the issue of United States bonds to an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000, to be redeemed at the pleasure of the Government and to bear 2 per cent. interest. They are to be sold for lawful money or coin certificates, and the proceeds are to be applied to the redemption or purchase of United States bonds.

In the Senate, the election bill was again taken up on the 8th, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts moved to terminate the debate on Friday. Mr. Gorman of Maryland opposed the motion, and said: "We stand to-day, Mr. President, on a volcano. We have heard the discussion as to the starving Indians, but we take no note, it appears, of the fact that the farmers of the land are meeting and resolving that there is danger and trouble, if not starvation, among them. The labor of the country appeals to the administration and to Congress to stay this awful wreck. The faces of the bankers and merchants are blanched with fear. No man can tell whether to-morrow or next day every bank in the great centers of commerce will not be closed by the suspension of payment. And now in the midst of such a state of affairs, we who came here flushed with victory had in our hope that the majority party in the Senate would give us an opportunity to join with it in preventing the wreck which is now impending. But the Senator from Massachusetts, since the second day of the session, has continued to keep this bill before the body day by day and hour by hour, refusing even the usual time of adjournment from Friday until Monday. He asked that the Republicans lay aside this partisan measure and join with the Democrats in some measure of financial relief. In the House, Mr. McKinley reported from the Ways and Means Committee and the House passed the bill providing for a rebate on tobacco in stock equal to the reduction made in internal revenue tax by the last tariff bill (Sec. 30), which had been omitted in the enrolling of that measure, and on the declaration by Mr. Mills, of Texas, that it was "all right" no opposition was made to its passage.

WARDENS and keepers say that, as a rule, twenty-year prisoners don't survive their terms, and that as a rule, also, they are the best behaved men in their charge.

WHAT WE'LL SEE IN '93.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS OF RECENT YEARS.

The Various World's Fairs Have Compared with Each Other—Great Britain Generally Ahead of All Others—The Philadelphia Centennial—Some Comparisons.

(Chicago dispatch.)

Great Britain seems to be the quickest to take advantage of the chances offered by a World's Fair. A study of the World's Fair records as are available shows that she has been near the top of the list in the number and character of her exhibits.

Leaving out, of course, the countries which the fairs were held, Great Britain headed the list at Paris in 1855, was second at Philadelphia in 1876, second at London in 1883, and first at Paris in 1889. No other nation can show as good a record, so England must be considered the head of exhibiting nations, France leading all others in the line of the exhibitions.

The United States only recently awoke to their value. Its exhibits have not been numerous, although the prizes it has captured show that what it did exhibit was the best. It has captured prizes in proportion to the number of exhibits than any other country.

Going over the records one is rather surprised to find that the smallest nations have frequently made some of the best and best exhibits. They are interesting also as indicating where some of the best exhibits for the World's Columbian Exposition are coming from.

London in 1851 more than half of the exhibitors were from Great Britain colonies, but it is impossible to discover what foreign nation led. It was only 490 out of a total of 6,446 foreign exhibitors. It is probable that Paris in 1855 England was clearly a leader, making a better exhibit than she had ever made in 1851. The United States was somewhere near the bottom of the list, not even making as good a record as it did at London. Its exhibit numbered only 144 out of 11,968 from foreign countries.

There are more complete records of the Fair at London in 1851, and the records show that France returned England's visit. In space occupied and number of exhibitors she led all other countries, Germany coming next. The United States was near the tail of the list again, at the United States was in trouble again at that time, so it can hardly be named for allowing Austria, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt and Denmark to lead in the number of exhibits and the space occupied. Even Holland and Portugal gave it a tough rub, and in some ways beat it. China and Japan began to take an interest in exhibitions, and were well represented. As exhibiting nations they have been coming forward ever since, and may be looked for to make an excellent display in 1893.

At Paris in 1867 England again called France and took one-ninth of the entire space allotted to exhibitors, thus holding her position as the greatest exhibiting nation. The other eight-ninths are divided between some thirty nations. The United States got its display about one-fourth the space that Great Britain needed.

At Vienna in 1873 Germany led both in the number of exhibitors and the space occupied, doing better than Austria itself. France and England both finished more exhibitors than the United States, and Italy nearly as many. In amount of space occupied Germany, England, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland all led the United States. At nearly all these fairs the United States exhibits were due to individual enterprise rather than to any interest on the part of the Government, that may account in a measure for its country, with all its resources, figures so far down the list.

At Philadelphia, in 1876, Great Britain received a shock. Spain took a notion that it had some things worth showing, and when noses were counted it was found that it had furnished more exhibits than any other foreign nation. England was a good second and Portugal third. It was a surprise to all other nations.

At Paris, in 1878, Great Britain took the most space in the main building as any other nation, but did not lead in the number of exhibitors. Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Belgium occupied more space than the United States, and Switzerland was pretty close to it. Austria-Hungary supplied the most exhibitors outside of France, with Spain second and Great Britain third. Germany, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland were all ahead of the United States in this respect.

At Melbourne in 1880 England again led without counting her provinces, and Austria, France, Germany, Italy, British Columbia, and a number of minor states did better than the United States.

At Paris in 1889 Great Britain led, Belgium second and the United States third, but the United States did not make the best use of its space, and did not present as attractive a display as any other nations with less space. Mexico, with about one-fourth the space, appropriated nearly five times as much money, and a number of other Governments spent more money than the United States on much less space.

From the record it would look as though Great Britain would make the greatest exhibit at Chicago, although Spain may duplicate her record at Philadelphia, and some of the smaller nations may come up with a rush. They have been taking a great deal of interest in such exhibitions recently, and are apt to be more lavish in proportion to their means.

Another interesting matter in this connection is the record of the assistance given exhibitors at Philadelphia and Paris by the various governments. Some governments gave great assistance, and some none outside of the expenses of the commission and of making the government exhibit.

At Philadelphia the Argentine Republic appropriated \$120,000, and went so far as to employ agents to interest its citizens and gather together exhibits. It also advanced money to exhibitors to enable them to make the best possible showing.

Austria and Belgium appropriated \$75,000 and \$50,000 respectively for the use of their commission, and to pay for the Government exhibits. Private exhibitors had to look after themselves. Brazil, however, assumed the entire expense for the transportation and care of exhibits from that country. So also did Egypt, Venezuela, Orange Free State, Peru, and Portugal. These countries even went so far as to pay the living expenses of exhibitors in many instances. Denmark appropriated about \$12,000, and Germany paid the expenses of its commission only, leaving its exhibitors to paddle their own canoes.

The record at Philadelphia would seem to indicate that Great Britain's success as an exhibitor lay largely with its colonies. The home Government appropriated \$25,000 for the purposes of the art exhibit, and gave some help to exhibitors, but it was far behind some of its colonial Governments. The Dominion of Canada appropriated \$100,000, and its provinces \$33,000 more. Cape Good Hope defrayed the entire expense of exhibitors, as did also New South Wales. The latter appropriated \$40,000 for that purpose. South Australia appropriated \$17,500 and Tasmania assumed the entire cost of exhibiting. Victoria spent \$15,000 purchasing exhibits, appropriated \$44,000 for expenses, and assumed the cost of exhibiting. Apparently the colonial Governments spent over ten times as much as the home Government.

ALL WANT THE FARMERS

THE ALLIANCE FINDS ITSELF VERY POPULAR.

Both the Old Parties Scheming to Secure the Support of the New Association—Something of What the Farmers' Alliance is Working For.

(Ocala Fla. dispatch.)

There have been some mighty lively political manipulations during the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, and the determined attack on Dr. Macune, which was settled by a withdrawal of all the charges against that gentleman and the presentation to him and Col. Polk by the convention of gold-headed canes, has been the means of bringing to light the work of the manipulators. If the farmers thought the Democratic or Republican managers were asleep they were mistaken, and are gradually awakening to that fact. Shrewd men, both inside and outside the organizations, have been here and have put in strong leeks for their parties.

Colonel Humphrey, the head of the negro Alliance, is a remarkable man. He is a white man, and the only one in the organization. He was formerly a Baptist preacher in Texas, where his home still is, and he devoted many years to missionary work among the colored people. When the negro Alliance movement was begun, two or three years ago, the members insisted on his taking charge of it and remaining at its head. He has the unbounded confidence of every man in it. They look upon him as a father, and his control over them is absolute. Probably no man in America stands in such close relations with the negro race and is so well posted about their condition and sentiments. He said:

From the inception of the Alliance movement among the negroes they have been in favor of a new political party. In the last election in South Carolina, where they regarded the Tillman campaign as a third-party movement, the Alliance could not have won that fight without the negro vote. Seven-eighths of the colored people of the South make their living by agriculture, and their interests are in every way identical with those of the Farmers' Alliance. Just now we are merely waiting for the crystallization of the third party movement. As soon as the Alliance gets we shall be ready to join them in independent political action.

Our Alliance now has organizations in thirty-six States, and twenty-two will be represented at this convention. Our membership in the principal Southern States is about (or will be hereafter) as follows: Alabama, 100,000; Georgia, 84,000; South Carolina, 90,000; Mississippi, 90,000; Texas, 90,000; Arkansas, 29,000; Louisiana, 50,000; Virginia, 50,000; Kentucky, 25,000; Tennessee, 40,000; North Carolina, 55,000.

President Humphrey's annual address, delivered at the opening of the convention, is really of more significance than that of President Polk's of yesterday to the whites. He described the growth of the colored Alliance during the year, saying that it had been increased by the addition of many smaller and weaker organizations of colored people, and that further progress in the same direction is anticipated in the immediate future, and justifying the independent political action of the colored Alliance, he said:

You saw yourselves and your families being reduced to poverty. You saw debt and mortgage accumulating and piling up against you. Unable to clothe and feed your families, a return to abject slavery seemed to you inevitable. But the day has dawned. You can now realize that the billions of broad acres your Government has given to a few men were taken from you, and that the billions of dollars wrung from you by unjust and cruel taxation for the enrichment of your fellow citizens have impoverished you and your families.

At the request of thousands of the best and most influential colored people of the country, both within and outside the Alliance, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity that exists for independence in political action. During this year no less than five representative bodies of colored men, assembled in Chicago, Washington, Raleigh, Richmond, and Philadelphia, have declared their dissatisfaction and unaffiliation with the existing political parties. None of these great conventions have appeared willing to formulate a platform that they considered would be satisfactory to their race. It remains, therefore, that you should give your earnest attention to the all-absorbing question, and if by a spirit of mutual compromise and conciliation, you may be able to secure such a pledge from the great labor organizations now represented in this city as will warrant reciprocal and hearty consideration and co-operation, doubtless great good will result to both the white and colored races.

Those who hope to equalize the burdens of taxation, to relieve the depression of agriculture, and to restore the Government to the service of the people must join together and stick together, and they must have a name as well as a platform of principles distinctly their own. To this name and platform they must invite their fellow-citizens of the United States as a refuge and a fortress. In the recent election the influence of the Alliance was felt, and every man realized what tremendous power it is destined in the near future to exert. But it must be remembered that in this case the Alliance was fettered by party names which it could not bear, and in many of the States the members refused to vote. In Texas, Mississippi, and other States the elections went rather by default than otherwise. The people were not satisfied with the standard-bearers, and rather than be considered Democrats or Republicans they remained at home, and refused to take any part in electing men in whom they could feel no interest.

God has given this earth in usufruct to all the living. Men have as much right to monopolize the air we breathe and the sunshine that warms us as the land that by God's ordination feeds our families. I take this occasion distinctly to affirm that land is not property, never can be property. A man may live on it and his improvements are his. The land belongs to the sovereign people. In view of these indisputable truths we recommend to our people the principle of the Single Tax party. If the land carried all the taxes necessary to support the Government it would not be held by speculation as it is now, and would soon become abundant and cheap. There are already millions of our people, both colored and white, who favor this single-tax plank, and we recommend it to you, as its enactment into law would place homes within reach of all the people.

The most ancient mode of writing was on bricks, tiles and oyster shells and on tables of stone; afterward on plates of various materials, on ivory, on barks of trees, on leaves of trees.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided upon the names of five new ships of the navy now building. They will be called Cincinnati, Raleigh, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

The lesson for Sunday, Dec. 14, may be found in Luke 24: 28-43.

INTRODUCTORY.

This lesson is more than a page of history; it is a chapter out of our common Christian experience, and it will be well for the teacher to impress it as such. Our Lord came to us in various guises to-day. He is with us often when our eyes are hidden. But if the heart is made right with him, he gives the sure consciousness that we have been with him and have learned of him. We know it oftenest by the glow of the heart as we peruse his Word. If the teaching of this lesson will but lead some hearts to an apprehension of this risen Christ, it will accomplish the purpose for which it was, we may say, intended.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

And, following immediately upon the last lesson.—Village. A country town. In Luke 24: "City and village" are spoken of together, as apparently comprehensive of the inhabited parts of the country.—Whither. The end of their journey. Emmaus.—They went. Better, they are going; imperfect tense.—Made as though or seemed about to. See Christ on the sea, Mark 6: 48.

They constrained. To press or urge effectually. So Lydia, Acts 16: 15.—Abide with us, or remain. From this Lytts' well-known hymn.—Far spent. Rather closed. The day was already closed.—Tarry. Rather, abide. The same word used above.

Yet believed not. Or, rather, disbelieved (apisteo).—For joy. Luke, be it remembered, was a physician accustomed to notice and diagnose symptoms.—Wondered. The apparent manifestation of their disbelief. Probably they were holding aloof, as if content with the joy of seeing his face.

Broiled fish. An article of human diet.—Eat. Proof indisputable of his living entity. They brought spices for the dead; he asked meat for the living.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

But they constrained him. It is the way we speak. Christ rather constrained them. He drew their hearts out toward him, and when at last they were wholly yielded to him, then he himself was "constrained;" he goes in "to tarry with them." Blessed Master, thou wilt be constrained of us when we are constrained of thee. Thou wilt sweetly "abide with us" when we abide in thee in full surrender of soul. Rev. H. C. G. Moule, in his recent suggestive work on the Holy Spirit ("Veni Creator"), defines the secret, using Bishop O'Brien's term, as "personal instrument." We find Christ revealed in the Word. "Our part is," he says, "to take in the promise as it stands, to take and to act upon its holy presence and reality. Well has it been said that weak faith may indeed do but weak work, but that it can open a door."

"O Son of God, who lovest me, I will be thine alone; And all I have, and all I am, Shall henceforth be thine own."

Did not our heart burn within us. How much of that heart-burning is there in the church of Christ to-day? An old Puritan, writing in the Epistle to the Ephesians, said that "Christ might be present in the Temple, in the church of the believer's being, and yet he might not be sitting enthroned in its choir." O for heartier and more frequent Te Deums. O for more of God's people. Do you glow on the reading of the word? Do your soul exult as you review the providences of the day? When was the last time that you warmed at the preaching of the gospel, as in the course of the public prayer? It is the sensitive soul that sees the Savior, it is the receptive heart that receives him.

"Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove, With all thy quickening powers, Kindle a flame of sacred love, In these cold hearts of ours."

They rose up the same hour. It was too good to keep to themselves. They must go at once and tell the good news. Alas that we should be so reticent of the blessings that are ours. It must be a very weak hope that will be silent about it. The visitation must have been a very indistinct one, if it bring no tribute to the top. The first inclination of the new-born soul is to bring another into the same gracious light. Andrew "first findeth his own brother." "Philip findeth Nathaniel." What of finding is there in the church and Sunday-school to-day? Here is a text for us all, the word spoken by the enriched outcasts of the gate in 2 Kings 7: 9. "And they said one to another, we do not well; this day is a day of good tidings, and we hold our peace; if we tarry till morning light, some mischief will come upon us; now, therefore, come, that we may go and tell the king's household."

And as they thus spake, Jesus.—Yes, we understand. They were speaking about him, lovingly, trustfully, and there he was in their midst. Their tender remembrance brought him to them, their faith and yearning effectually drew him. Aye, their communications, born of the spirit, were his avante couriers in word and, as a little while before on the Emmaus road, the glow of heart experienced was but the heat of that very flame of love that was so near. So then let us often speak of him. Talk of his love, pray for his large presence and power. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so." Of old, when they had not the personal presence of the Lord, Malachi tells us that they "thought upon his name;" and it was while "they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another," that "the Lord hearkened and heard." Surely, he was not far away. Nor is he absent far from the two or three gathered in his name to-day. "Lo, here am I in the midst."

He showed them his hands and his feet. John says yet more significantly: "He showed them his hands and his sides." Blessed intimation: may we put it in verse.

Their trust and their joy had declined. And they knew not what ill did betide, But sweet peace in dark trouble they find When he showed them his hands and his side.

Doubt, dread and discomfort arose, Unfaith hid with sorrow abide, All these were but timorous foes When he showed them his hands and his side.

They knew not the mystery deep, Dark vapors their faith did o'erride, But from dungeons and pits they leap When he showed them his hands and his side.

Poor weaklings, their strength wholly gone, Swound their hope with the Christ crucified; But new power from God they put on When he showed them his hands and his side.

Faith, peace and bright hope and swift joy, Gleams of ecstasies not yet desecred, Throng, like angels from heaven's employ, When he shows us his hands and his side.

Next week—"Jesus' Parting Words" Luke 24: 44-53.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

NEAR MONROE, the other day, occurred a thrilling rescue and a sad tragedy. Farmer Krieger had been attending to business in town, and with his three small children started for home, taking the track of the Lake Shore Railway. On the road is a creek, bordered with low bottom lands, which terminate abruptly in high banks. Over these the railway passes on a lofty trestle. Without any suspicion of danger, Mr. Krieger started to cross this bridge. When he had reached the portion directly over the creek, he discovered to his horror that a passenger train was rapidly approaching. He quickly placed the children on the extreme end of the ties, but saw at once that they would not be out of the reach of the train. There was no time to lose, and, seizing the two youngest of the children, he jumped into the creek, calling upon the third, a girl of 11, to follow him. She started to obey, but the great height frightened her, and in her moment's hesitation she was caught and dashed to pieces. After a hard struggle with the water and ice of the creek, Mr. Krieger with his two little ones reached the shore in safety.

THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Alpena Electric Light Company has been increased to \$84,000.

THE WEST-BAY-CITIZENS will ask the Legislature to rename the streets of the city, give them a police commission, make a special assessment for improvement purposes, and otherwise change the city charter.

ROBERT A. SMITH and J. A. SMITH have had trouble over a piece of land for some time past at Lindwood, Bay County. The quarrel was renewed one day last week, when Robert shot his brother with a gun, six bullets entering his body, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested and jailed, after narrowly escaping death by lynching.

IN SEPTEMBER last Albert Palmer was shot dead by his brother William in a Saginaw saloon. The two brothers had been playing cards and drinking together a good portion of the day and quarreled with each other, after which William, who is a big, burly fellow, left the saloon, returning a short time after with a loaded shotgun. On returning he called out, "Where is the man who wants to shoot me? Come up! Come up!" and his brother, seeing the gun in his hands, pointed at him, fired a shot from a revolver, at the same time receiving a charge of buckshot through the heart. The trial of William Palmer came off last week, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, standing nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The result was a surprise and created profound indignation among the best people of Saginaw.

THE REPORT of State Secretary Reynolds, of the State Sunday-school Association, shows that Michigan has 3,600 Sunday-schools and 38,500 officers, with a total enrollment of 310,000, which is a gain of 10,600 since the last census was taken. The association has a working missionary force of eight men, who organized ninety minor associations during the year, with a total enrollment of 3,296. They also visited 6,200 families, and had sold and given away 1,538 Bibles, 95,000 tracts, and had made a total travel of 45,000 miles.

THE EXECUTIVE Board of the Patrons of Industry of Michigan have organized a company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to be called the Patrons' Commercial Union of Michigan. C. N. Deland of Jackson is President; George D. Moore of Medina, Vice President; D. A. Reynolds of Lyons, Secretary and Business Manager; and Charles H. Morse of Carson, Treasurer. The shares at first are \$5 each, but they will afterwards be reduced to \$1 per share. The office will be at Lansing, with branch offices at different points if necessary.

FLAMES damaged the Taylor House in Saginaw to the extent of \$17,000. Some of the guests narrowly escaped cremation.

VERY serious results sometimes spring from the most trivial causes, and the indirect cause of the untimely death of Mrs. Ida Fall of Oakland County, was the party price of a couple of turkeys. She entrusted the birds to her husband to sell for her. He went to Birmingham with a lot of other poultry and produce. The market was dull and the husband remained in town two or three days. His board and that of his team consumed all the proceeds of his "truck," including the price of his wife's two gobblers. When he returned to the farm and reported to Mrs. Fall the result of his commercial transactions, the latter became despondent, swallowed a dose of "rough on rats," and in a few hours was a corpse.

DETROIT dispatch: In the Congressional battle between Youmans, Democrat, and Bliss, Republican, in the Eighth District, there was no more strong partisan of Bliss than D. L. Shaw, a retired business man. From the time the votes were cast until the recount was over Shaw spent his time in wandering about from place to place. When it was decided that Bliss was beaten, Shaw's mind gave way and he has since gone from bad to worse until this week, when he grew dangerous. He was arrested and, after the doctors' examination, ordered confined in the Pontiac asylum. The physicians think he may recover.

CHLOROFORM was administered to John Prince, a newspaper advertising man of Detroit, with a view of performing a painful surgical operation, and within a minute the patient's respiration stopped. Despite the fact that the physicians worked over him four hours they could not bring back life, and finally gave up the task. The doctors claim that Prince told them he was not subject to heart troubles, and that the case is remarkable and the only one of its kind that ever happened, as far as records show.

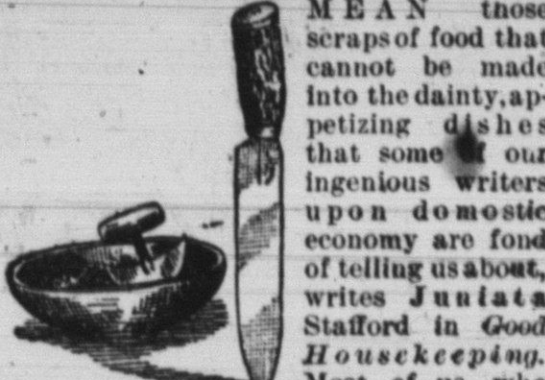
AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Some Information of Value to the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Bee-Keeper, Housewife and Kitchen-Maid.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

"These Scraps" Found in "Our House."



MEAN those scraps of food that cannot be made into the dainty, appetizing dishes that some of our ingenious writers upon domestic economy are fond of telling us about, writes Julietta Stafford in Good Housekeeping. Most of us, who are thrifty and conscientious, know what to do with bits of cold meat or potato; but there are some things we do not know what to do with. For instance, meat pie. If there is a good deal left, enough for a meal, the problem is easy enough; but if there is only a "scrap" left, what then? "Such a good meat pie! Such nice crust and gravy! It is a pity to throw it away! I will not do it!" Thus we say, and the next day we put this nice "scrap" into a little dish, with its gravy, cover it so it will not get too dry, and put it into the oven just long enough to heat through—just while we are broiling the bit of ham that is to be the meat (in the main) for lunch. Result: every one wishes the nicely broiled ham, and the meat pie "scrap" remains the same size as before. At least, that is what happens in my house, and when I write upon these housekeeping topics, I am very apt to write about what happens in "my" house.

Then there is cold mackerel! Who ever knows what to do with cold mackerel? One can sauté cold trout, or scallop cold white fish, or do wonderful things with cold pickled-up cod-fish; but cold mackerel is too much of a problem. I have tried broiling it, if it was broiled at first; and have tried re-broiling if it was first broiled; have tried the oven and the frying-pan; but everything is a failure, yet who is willing to deliberately throw away a good "scrap" of cold mackerel? Once I had a whole cold mackerel on my hands. It happened in this way: The provider in our house delights in buying things by the kit (like mackerel), or by the bushel (like navy beans), or by the 60-pound box (like cod-fish), and everything becomes a problem in elimination before we get through. Well, we had a kit of "beautiful" mackerel, to which the family took kindly for "quite a spell." Then we had to take a long rest. One morning, as we were to have three extra guests for breakfast, I had one of those "beautiful" mackerel cooked. I knew I could expect nothing from the family, so centered all my hopes on the guests. Not one of them ever ate mackerel! There lay the majestic, solitary creature untouched upon the platter! What did I do? I put on my hat, took the platter just as it was, and ran around the corner to Mrs. Brown, who sometimes does washing for me, and who has a household of growing children. The "kit" followed later, for I was desperate.

Perhaps the reader may think Mrs. Brown might solve my problem about scraps; but she does not. I can carry her whole mackerel, but I cannot carry her "scraps." There are plenty of people just like her, are there not? Again, what can a body do with a cold fried egg? "It is such a nice fresh egg and the others tasted so good!" It is conscientiously slipped into a saucer, put in the ice-box and "referred to the committee on ways and means." And a hard time the "committee" has with it, usually putting it on the table just as it is, and urging every one to "please finish up that egg." No one wishes to, any more than the "committee" does.

Perhaps we are all too dainty! I am very much inclined to think we are; but every time I conclude that I am, surely, and that it is high time that I disciplined myself, I also find that, when confronted by that piece of meat pie offset by broiled ham, or that cold mackerel or that cold fried egg, I weaken. I claim no singularity in this weakness. I am strengthened in it (if I may use a seemingly contradictory phrase) by most of my equally dainty friends.

Well, what shall we do? Shall we shut our eyes, as it were, and throw all these good "scraps" into the garbage-box? That is too bad, with so many hungry people in the world. For myself, I have found a poor woman living alone with one little girl, who can always use such. It is not easy to find just such a person, and it is a good deal of trouble to carry the little "scraps" to her when she is found; but it is quite worth while. If they are bestowed in the right spirit, they will be accepted, and will be of decided benefit, not only to the poor, half-fed woman and child, but to the donor whose conscience is made easy. "Taking trouble" is not bad for any of us, if taken rightly, and "gather up the fragments that nothing is lost," may be our part in solving some of the great social questions of the day concerning the "distribution of property." This simple service is not romantic, surely; but it will be found "sort o' satisfyin'" if faithfully tried.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Hartshorn will usually restore colors that have been taken out by acid. MANY persons prefer almond meal or oatmeal to soap for washing face and hands. TO TAKE out ink or iron mould stains from white goods wet with milk and cover with salt. FOR roughness, caused by exposure to wind, sponge the face with equal parts of brandy and rose water. THE rooms of a house need ventilation in the daytime as well as in the night; in the winter as well as in the summer. CASTORS made of leather are a new invention, sure to prove useful. A sound

leather castor will save many a rug or carpet.

TO RENDER a roughened skin soft and smooth, wet in warm soft water, then rub thoroughly with oatmeal flour, and wash off with water containing a teaspoonful of pure glycerine.

THE easiest way to dry lace curtains after washing them is to take a dry, sunny day, fasten them to the line by one edge with clotheslines only a few inches apart, then gently pull and stretch until dry.

THE FARM.

Selecting Trees.

There is nothing gained in selecting large trees for transplanting. Young, thrifty trees are easier to transplant, will make a better start to grow, and in the end will make a better tree. Many purchasing trees for an orchard make the mistake of selecting three-year old trees, under the impression that they will come into bearing that much sooner. With the same idea in mind, they fail to cut back the tops in proportion to the roots, and the consequence is that the tree is slow in making a start to grow and loses in this way fully as much, if not more time, than a younger tree. It is very important, in selecting trees, to get those that are vigorous and healthy. With the majority of varieties of fruits, two-year-old trees will give more satisfactory results than older ones.

Cut back the top in proportion to the roots; in many cases it will pay to cut off the whole top, leaving the straight stem; then as the branches start out select those that are the most desirable and rub or cut off all others. A better-shaped and a more vigorous tree can be procured in this way. Such trees cost less in the end, are more certain to grow, and are more desirable in many ways than larger, older trees.

A good plan in many localities is to purchase what trees are wanted in the fall, and heel them in carefully, then set them out where they are to grow as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will admit. This avoids to a considerable extent the risk of fall setting, and if put out early lessens very materially the risk of spring planting.

Missouri. N. J. SHEPHERD.

A Straw Roof for Farm Buildings.

A Poughkeepsie, N. Y., correspondent of the Farm Journal, gives the following directions for a straw or thatched roof:

1. Good, straight, rye straw is required. Make the butts even by holding it loosely and tapping on the floor, then grasp firmly near the heads, and shake out short, crumpled straws and tie in convenient bundles.
2. Have rafters the same as for shingles.
3. Use poles about two inches in diameter, or sawed lath one and one-half inches square to tie straw to. Nail lower one to rafters about a foot from plate, and the others fifteen or eighteen inches apart, depending on the length of the straw. Let them project about six inches over the rafters to nail the eave-board to. Nail on eave-boards.
4. Two men are required to put on straw, one to prepare the handfuls for the other who binds it on. A line is first drawn from eave-board to eave-board, to guide the butts of first course. One man takes straw and makes a band, fastens it to the pole and shoves it against the eave-board. The other man grasps a little more straw than he can close his fingers over and passes it to No. 1, who lays it against the band, the butts touching the line, and brings the band over the straw and around the pole, holding all firm and taut. No. 1 now takes a little straw from the head of the bunch and twists it in with the starting band, and is ready for another handful to bind on as before. This process is repeated until the opposite side is reached. The next course should be tied to the second pole, the butts being laid even with the first pole. In the third and succeeding courses all the straw should be reversed, and the heads pointed down. The peak should be capped with boards.

THE DAIRY.

Feeding Calves Skim-Milk.

A very successful feeder in Canada uses the following method in raising calves on skim-milk:

The calves are fed by hand all the new milk they will take three times a day, until about a week old. Then skim-milk is added; only a little at first, but the quantity of skim-milk is so increased and that of the new milk so reduced, that in two weeks from the commencement of this change, skim-milk only will be fed. The skim-milk is fed only when it is sweet, as when sour it produces scours and injures digestion in other ways. The skim-milk is fed at the temperature of milk just from the cow. In heating, a portion of the milk is put on the stove in a pan or pail, and heated gradually till quite warm. It is then poured into the portions respectively set apart for each calf. The calves get the milk three times a day for, say a month from the beginning of the change to skim-milk, but a less quantity is given at noon, and if fed regularly they may get all the skim-milk they will take without injury to them.

When the change is being made from new milk to skim-milk, flax seed is added to the milk. It is prepared as follows: For two calves, take half a teacupful of flax at night, and pour on two quarts of boiling water, allowing it to steep till morning; it is then warmed and added to the milk; the quantity of flax may be gradually but slowly increased until three-fourths of a teacupful of flax seed, steeped in a proportionate increase of hot water, is given to each animal. The flax for the night meal is put to steep in the same way in the morning. Milk is fed until the calves are seven or eight months old. They should have access to all the clean water they will drink at all times.

They get all the meal they will eat up clean twice a day. The mixture consists of one-fourth ground peas, one-fourth ground oats, and one-half wheat bran; this is mixed with good hay run through a cutting box. The proportion of the hay to the meal is increased as the calves get older. Where meal of this kind is not to be had, give your calves oats.

which you may feed whole, and you need not mix them with cut hay. Oat sheaves are sometimes cut in the chaffer and the meal mixture added, but not so much of it in quantity as when the cut oat sheaves are not fed.

Butter Flavors.

The way to secure good flavored butter is to feed the cows with good flavored food. The delicious aroma and palatable flavors of the butter come from the oils of the food. These oils are unchanged by digestion. Hence the butter is characterized by the food consumed by the cow. The whilom popularity of June and September butter had something substantial behind it. It was made from the sweet grasses of June and the fresh aftermath of the second growth, and under the favoring temperature peculiar to the early and late summer alike. Edward Burnett, the noted dairyman of Deerfoot Farm, tells of deciding a sharp competition for the honors at a fair, where he afterward learned the young dairyman who won the prize picked bright clover heads each day for his pet Jersey that was giving him the milk. These delicious flavoring oils do not come from bog hay, where they never exist, nor from improper foods whose flavors are not of a standard order. Dairyman seeking a product of high quality will do well to think of these things when providing fodders for cows in milk.—Maine Farmer.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Winter Breeding.

Winter breeding is as profitable as it is risky, and the risk can be reduced to a minimum by careful forethought. The chick must be kept warm until it is six weeks old, or it will reach a point where growth seems to cease. Like a young pig it becomes stunted very easily in winter, and it is much easier to stop its growth than to increase it. The young chick will always thrive in winter if given plenty of warmth. It was not originally intended for the chick to come into the world in winter, says the Mirror and Farmer, but as it is now a subject of domestication, the domestic methods must be resorted to in order to enable it to thrive and accomplish the purposes sought by its introduction to existence in the winter season. The greatest loss occurs from disease of the bowels. When this appears the cause is attributed to the food, and the attempt is made to save the chicks by all manner of feeding, but the real cause of the bowel disease is cold on the bowels, due to lack of sufficient heat. This cold does not come from prolonged exposure, or from a lack of warmth during the day, but from the failure to supply warmth at night, at which time the chicks are quiet, and do not have the aid of exercise. A single night's exposure (or even an hour), to a temperature that will cause the chicks to crowd, will bring on the bowel disease. When the whole brood is attacked by it, the chances of saving the chicks are very slim, as they seldom fully recover, or, if they pass the critical stage of the difficulty, they seldom amount to anything afterward. In raising early chicks for broilers, therefore, the main condition is warmth, continual warmth, and plenty of it, as 100 degrees is not too much for very young chicks.

Poultry Notes.

The India Game and Dorking make an excellent cross for table qualities. They produce a combination of flavors and the development of breast formation making it both large and perfect in form and color.

It requires no small amount of tact and study to breed chicks up in the nineties, yet when a breeder "gets there" he has no difficulty to dispose of his surplus stock at prices that are not often realized on other kinds. Whatever breed you keep aim at the highest degree of perfection; you can't strike far off the mark you aim for. The ready sale of fine stock pays to get them up high in quality.

Though many improved crosses have been brought before the people for favor, the Light Brahma has stood its own ground, and to-day they are as much praised and as highly commended to the farmer as was the case thirty years ago. Any breed that can stand the test of rivalry so long and still continue to satisfy and please the thousands breeding them, must have qualities of a very high order. The Light Brahma has all these.

OLD hens invariably make the best sitters. They are not so fickle as pullets, and attend to maternal duties better. Nine eggs are sufficient under ordinary-sized hens in cold weather, and twelve for Asiatic breeds. It is best to have the proper number under the sitter than to have more than she can possibly give proper warmth to. Those under her wings do not receive much heat, and, consequently, fail to hatch well, or hatch at all. The same is true while brooding them.

THE KITCHEN.

Flax-Cake.

One egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, 1½ cupfuls of sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 2½ cupfuls of flour. Beat well, have your gem pan hot and buttered. Pour in and bake quick.

Rice Waffles.

Boil half a pint of rice and let it get cold, mix with it one-fourth pound of butter and a little salt; stir in 1½ pints of flour, beat five eggs separately, add yolks together with one quart of milk, lastly the well-beaten whites. Beat well and bake at once in waffle irons.

Potato Omelet.

Take six good-sized potatoes, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of butter and a little pepper. Peel the potatoes and put them into boiling water. When they have been boiling for fifteen minutes add one teaspoonful of salt. As soon as cooked drain and mash well. Add one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and butter; then add four well-beaten yolks, mixing well. Rub through a colander. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying-pan. Put in the potatoes, smoothing it all over. Fry it a light-brown color, double and serve like an omelet.

How the Months Were Named.

In looking up the peculiar names given each of the twelve months of the year it becomes necessary for us to go back to the old Romans, who have imposed upon us a set of names equally as absurd as those which the Norsemen, the Scandinavians and Saxons applied to the days of the week. January is named for Janus, the god of doors and gates, because the month opens the year; some say that he is a two-faced god, and could look back on the last year and forward to the coming. February is from februo, to purify. March was originally the first month, and was named for Mars, the god of war. April is from aperire, to open, because the buds open in that month. May is from Maia, a Goddess. June is from Juno, the patron of marriage, and is, therefore, the favorite month for weddings. July was named for Julius Caesar, and August for Augustus Caesar. Originally August had but thirty days and February twenty-nine in the common year and thirty in leap years. Augustus was jealous that Julius' month should have more days than his own, therefore he took one from February and added it to August. September, October, November and December are so called because they were originally the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth months of the year. The names are inappropriate and rank misnomers as now applied.

Doctors' Fees.

The generality of people labor under the delusion that doctors' fees, especially in New York City, are very extravagant. This is a mistake. The general physician averages from \$2 to \$5 a visit, according to the means of the patient. The office consultation of a specialist or consultant is from \$10 to \$25 for the first visit, and less for succeeding ones. The fee for a consultation visit is regulated by the reputation of the physician and the pecuniary condition of the patient.

Visits out of town range from \$10 to \$25 an hour, besides traveling expenses and a regular consulting fee. Surgical operations are rated by character, time and skill, and often run into the thousands.

Of course, night calls are double the amount of day calls, whether consultation or otherwise, says the New York Ledger.

There are many experts and famous physicians who can ask any price they please, and get it, but these are the exceptions. The average doctor is content with the regular fee, and many struggling young men are glad to get \$1 from all for whom they prescribe, whether in their office or at their homes.

Toward the Setting Sun.

Myriads of emigrants take their way. Thousands upon thousands of acres covered with the virgin forest still await the ax of the pioneer. "Holding down a claim" on the frontier, it should be remarked, has other drawbacks besides that of disputed possession. Many an enterprising settler who, with indomitable hardihood, has cleared the waste, just as a scanty area is ready for tillage, is stricken by that foe of the frontiersman, malaria. What a boon to that man and his family is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, what wise forethought has he shown if he has obtained an adequate supply. The fairest fields for agricultural and mining enterprises on this continent and abroad are subject to this affliction. Protected by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters it may be defied. It will not do to confide in a robust constitution alone. Malaria prostrates the strong and weak alike. Take the Bitters, too, for rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, kidney trouble.

THE Roman tunnels served as aqueducts, the one to tap Lake Albano, begun 389 B. C., being 6,000 feet long. On the aqueduct to connect Lake Fucinus with the River Liris 30,000 men were employed for ten years, the work being finished A. D. 52.

A LASTING-MACHINE that enables one operator to last 3,000 pair of shoes a week is one of the latest things in labor-saving machinery. It tackles anything from light feminine foot gear to the heaviest brogans, and the product is superior to hand work.

THE best gift for young people. The Christmas Wide Awake, 100 illus. pages. Mailed to any address with holiday number, Babylon, on receipt of 20c. and this adv. D. LOTHROP & Co., Boston.

A FRENCH doctor has recently been collecting statistics with regard to those of his patients who complain of nervous affections, with the result that he has come to the conclusion that the prime cause of all the evil is the practice of reading on the train.

WASHING POWDERS are strong alkalis, and ruin clothes. The purest soap obtainable is the best and cheapest. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been acknowledged for 24 years to be the purest of all. Try it right away.

THE only engine on the Maryland Southern Railroad ran off the track into a ditch last year and there wasn't sufficient money in the treasury to restore it to its former position. The motive power is now supplied by two horses.

PARENTS don't mean to be unkind to their children, but they are when they fail to occasionally give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles.—"Pre-eminently the best."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A WOMAN never so fully realizes her dependence upon man as when she undertakes to sharpen a lead-pencil.—Ram's Horn.

His Silence Purchased. Young Man—Sir, I have come to demand the hand of your daughter. Banker—Sir? What do you mean, you young— Young Man—Her hand, sir, is the price of my silence. Banker—My! My! This insolence is unbearable. George, call a policeman! Young Man—One moment, sir. You mistake. I know nothing of your affairs, and do not for a moment imagine that you have been guilty of any wrong doing. The silence I alluded to is of another sort. I am the young man who practices on the cornet in the boarding-house next door. Banker—Oh! Take her, my son, and be happy.—New York Weekly.

THE richest gold mine in the world is the Mount Morgan, in New South Wales. Gold occurs there in formations in which it has never hitherto been recognized.

IT is planned to connect Washington and Paris by a railroad running through Alaska, across Behring Strait by bridge and thence through Asia and Europe.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES PERMANENTLY
SCIATICA. LUMBAGO

410 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.
April 23, 1890.

My wife and I both have been afflicted with lame-back and sore throat, and have found permanent cure by use of St. Jacobs Oil.

J. M. L. PORTER. E. J. IMAHAU.

IT IS THE BEST.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and risk is sure. If you dread that insidious disease, Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

For a Disordered Liver Try BEECHAM'S PILLS. 25cts. a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

DECEPTION.

This may look like poetry, but it only demonstrates how easily the eye may be deceived. The ear is sometimes deceived by the cry of "just as good"

By some druggists who, when Dr. White's Pulmonaria is called for, use their persuasive powers to induce you to take something else

On which they make a larger profit, and should you allow their sophistry to overcome your better judgment, you will discover the

Deception only after you have used the stuff and found it worthless. You will then mourn in vain the loss of your good

Honey, for there is no other Cough remedy as good as the Pulmonaria or that will cure a Cough as speedily and permanently.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrophulous General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES

Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. Get the genuine.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, not Druggists for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold wrapper. Boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no others kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, or cheap paper counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Mother's Own Pills" in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Home Power. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH

TEARFUL ACCIDENT AT JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

Men Crushed by the Collapsing of a Monster Retort in the Joliet Steel Company's Works—Several Others Seriously Injured—How the Accident Occurred.

[Joliet (Ill.) dispatch.]

One of the most distressing calamities that have ever befallen Joliet occurred at the works of the Joliet Steel Company, in this city, at noon to-day, resulting in the death of nine men and the wounding of nine others. The cause was the giving way of the columns which support the huge blast furnace known as No. 2, and the consequent collapsing of the great 200-ton retort. The blast had been blown out, and the men were at work on the inside taking out the brick lining preparatory to relining it when the accident occurred. The killed are: Gus Loosen, cager; Nels Larson, bottom filler; John Peterson, rigger; Hans Fasmack, top filler; Thomas Swanson, rigger; Frank Miller, bottom filler; John Umstadis, rigger; two men unidentified.

The news of the accident spread rapidly, and thousands of men, women, and children rushed to the scene of the disaster. They had to be kept away by the police, while all the available force that could be put to work was engaged in removing the ponderous masses of iron and debris to rescue the unfortunate men underneath the wreck. When the furnace collapsed there were eleven men engaged on the inside at the bottom and five or six on top. When the furnace fell with the iron coating, it carried with it the blow-pipes and roof of the casting shed, and buried itself in the earth in so mysterious a shape that no engineer could, even on short notice, under calm reflection, unravel the problem of how to raise the dead and living. Never, however, was quicker or more prompt action witnessed.

The crowd of women and children around the gates in doubtful despair as to the fate of relatives or friends presented a sight which was painful to witness. On reaching the furnaces there were hundreds of men whose faces depicted the intensity of their feeling and what they were prepared to sacrifice if their help could aid in any way to rescue the victims from under the tons of masonry and iron which buried them. Superintendent Pettigrew was leading the rescuing party by all the skillful means in his power, and there were plenty of willing hands ready to aid in the work.

Drs. Nash, Kelly, and Dougall were on the ground, but, on learning from Mr. Pettigrew that there was little likelihood of any under the wreck being alive, all left for the hospital.

On reaching that institution there were crowds outside and inside, as the Sisters made no effort to check the friends and relatives from accompanying their injured. The dangerously injured are: Patrick Killeulen, leg taken off above the knee, is not expected to live; Oscar Wenberg of No. 1000 Irving street, dangerous injuries to the head; Olav Johnson of the same address, leg broken and other injuries; U. Lind, badly crushed; August Diermer, seriously injured; B. Sinner, North Hickory street, leg badly injured. A number severely but not fatally injured were taken to their homes.

Cashier Wilson said to-night: "This is the most unaccountable as well as the most terrible accident that we have ever had in the mills. I cannot conceive how it occurred. The furnace has stood where it does for years and carried a load of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons without a particle of trouble. It surely ought to be strong enough to stand by itself, and as far as any living man could tell it was so. The accident cannot be accounted for, so far as we know now, and it will probably remain a mystery."

Killeulen was the most seriously injured. His left leg was shockingly mangled, and the surgeons were obliged to amputate it above the knee. His right was broken below the knee, and he was badly bruised. As to the cause there are different opinions. The superintendents cannot account for it. Some of the men claim that the iron was rotten. It is also stated that the insurance companies sometime ago canceled all their policies and refused to carry any risks on lives of men working about this furnace on account of the great hazard.

Personal Paragraphs.

JERRY SIMPSON, the sockless Congressman from Kansas, owns a farm of 600 acres, and has 80 in wheat.

MR. GLADSTONE'S nephew, Sir John Gladstone, owns a distillery at Fasque which produces 80,000 gallons of whisky annually.

SENATOR SAWYER of Wisconsin will retire from public life at the expiration of his present term in 1893. He will then be 77 years old.

P. P. SHILLABER ("Mrs. Partington") sent his old friend Col. Clapp of the Boston Journal his own obituary over a year ago, leaving only the date of his death to be inserted.

SIDNEY ANN WILHITE, of Sedalia, Mo., is 106 years old, weight 250 pounds, and has not seen a well day for forty years. In her youth she was a slave to George Boone, a brother to Daniel Boone.

Dr. Koch will celebrate his 47th birthday Dec. 11, and it is expected the occasion will be improved to give the learned professor both an official and popular recognition of his great services to humanity.

Mrs. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who lives now in Spencer House, London, is said to receive as many offers of marriage as any widow in the British metropolis. She has the entire income of the \$8,000,000 estate, now very much increased, left by her husband.

SENATOR-ELECT GORDON, at the battle of Seven Pines, received three bullet wounds, and at Antietam he got two bullets in the leg, one in the arm, one in the shoulder, and one in the right cheek. He also had a horse killed under him, the butt of his pistol smashed, his canteen pierced, and his coat torn with bullets.

Gladstone's Long Sentences.

Lord Hartington's humorous allusion to the length of the sentence he quoted from Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Wesleyan Home Rulers was not without reason. Mr. Gladstone's verbosity is incurable. It is constantly breaking forth in long-winded sentences, not only in speeches but in writing. For example, he handed in a question which contained 120 words. Also in one of his speeches in the House he delivered a sentence which lasted five minutes by the reporter's watch and would have filled over a quarter of a column of space had it been written out in full. Seeing that this sentence contained about 600 words, the sentence of 183 words which Lord Hartington quoted was comparatively moderate.—London Court Journal.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when constive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Looking Forward.

Tommy is very hard on shoes and trousers. His mother understands this, and governs herself accordingly when she goes shopping. One day, while out with another lady, she was buying cloth for a pair of pantaloons for Tommy, and ordered a good deal more than seemed necessary. "Why do you get so much?" asked her friend. "Oh," was the reply, "this is for reserved seats!"

How a Girl Made Money.

MR. EDITOR:—I am tempted to give my experience for the benefit of others. I sent \$5 to H. F. Deino & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and received a fine machine for plating with gold, silver and nickel. The plating is done so nice every person wants work done. I get all the knives, forks and jewelry I can plate. I made \$4.50 the first day, \$27.90 the first week, in one month I had \$163 clear profit. My brother makes \$10 to \$20 per day selling platers. Any one can do as much by writing to the above firm for circulars. Yours truly, LUCY V. BABBITT.

A Good Reason.

"I knew it—I knew it for a month ahead," explained a ward politician yesterday when talking of the great change about. "Then why didn't you make some bets?" queried a bystander. "Because I couldn't borrow any money to bet with."—Detroit Free Press.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

THE following method of making paper transparent for copying drawings has been found very serviceable: Place a blank sheet of paper over the drawing and rub it lightly with pure benzine. The tracing can be readily made, and the benzine, upon evaporating, leaves the paper as opaque as before.

Hold It to the Light.

The man who tells you confidentially just what will cure your cold is prescribing Kemp's Balsam this year. In the preparation of this remarkable medicine for coughs and colds no expense is spared to combine only the best and purest ingredients. Hold a bottle of Kemp's Balsam to the light and look through it; notice the bright, clear look; then compare with other remedies. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Sample bottles free at all druggists.

THE earnings of the Pennsylvania Railway system are one-half greater than those of Prussian railways, while the number of passengers is only one-half as great.

A HOOSIER inventive genius has recently patented a voting-booth that can be folded up into the smallest possible space for transportation.

THERE is more real heartache in a square yard of suspense than in an acre of realization.

BECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

ALL pavements are more or less faulty, but some are not asphalt's others.

FIGHT dirt with SAPOLIO and you will win. Without it you can say, "What can't be cured must be endured."

No Optum in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Two Giants

On the one hand—Scrofula, the ancient disease, known the world over, gnawing at the vitals of every nation, existing in the blood of nearly every family—descended to us from our fathers or acquired by our wrong habits and indulgences—powerful, obstinate, almost impregnable.

On the other hand—Hood's Sarsaparilla, the modern medicine, the great enemy of impure blood, accomplishing the most wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, etc.—the conqueror of disease, economical, reliable, sure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Dr. Snyder's Kidney and Bladder Cure. (WETTING.) Price \$1 per package by mail. For sale by all druggists or at office. For circulars and testimonials address, with stamps, Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, 248 State St., Chicago.

Ask your Druggist to order it for you. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVICE TO THE AGED.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tuitt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural discharges, and imparting vigor to the whole system.

We'll write it down till everybody sees it

Till everybody is sick of seeing it

Till everybody knows it without seeing it—

that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head, catarrhal headache, and "cold in the head."

In perfect faith, its makers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., offers to pay \$500 to any one suffering from chronic catarrh in the head whom they cannot cure.

Now if the conditions were reversed—if they asked you to pay \$500 for a positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honorable dealing; thousands of dollars and a great name back of them and they say—"We can cure you because we've cured thousands like you—if we can't we'll pay you \$500 for the knowledge that there's one whom we can't cure."

They believe in themselves. Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

The Christmas Number OF THE NEW YORK LEDGER

will have a cover beautifully printed in colors containing on its front title-page the original of the engraving here illustrated. It will also contain twenty pages of illustrations and reading matter contributed by the great writers of the day, and unexcelled in quality by that of any publication in the United States. This number will be one of the three numbers sent in response to our offer of



Three Weeks for 10 cents

These three numbers will contain a larger number of illustrations and 50 per cent. more reading matter than that contained in any of the magazines, therefore our offer embraces both quantity and quality. The numbers, for 10 cts. contain:

- (1) Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's new serial, "The Bells of Tasher." 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 "The 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 brilliant society novel, "Mrs. Harold Stagg."
 - (7) Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Marquise Lanza, Maurice Thompson, and George Frederic Parsons 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 NORRIS's chatty column, and a variety of delightful reading of interest to all members of the household.
- The foregoing is a sample of the matter which goes to make up the most perfect National Family Journal ever offered to the American people.
- Send 10 cents for these three numbers and judge for yourself, or send only 5c for a year's subscription to

THE NEW YORK LEDGER, Robert Bonner's Sons, Publishers, No. 40 William Street, N. Y. City.

THE NEW AMERICAN Stem Wind & Stem Set, ONLY \$1.00.

The New American in Handsome Shell Pattern Hunting Case, a correct illustration of which we show in this advertisement, is now ready and in great demand. We have secured the exclusive sale for the United States and Canada. It is a fine watch, representing one of the largest lines to be found in any Catalogue will be sent with each order. We take the agency for the sale of our reliable watches, which we illustrate in our Catalogue at prices from \$2.00 upward. We send them to all parts of the United States by mail and express. \$1.00 AT THE NEW AMERICAN. Your order will be filled the day we receive it. We will refund the money of any dissatisfied customer. Money order, express money order or bank draft, payable to our order.

PATENTS!

AGENTS of every kind, Men and Women, seeking a business change, \$75 to \$100 monthly. Send for our "Copyrighted Methods" and double your profits or salary. Big pay for spare hours. Particulars free. Address: TREASURY PUBLISHING AGENCY, 3 COOPER UNION, NEW YORK.

STEREOPTICONS BATTERY & OPTICAL CO. CHICAGO, MAGIC LANTERNS, ILL.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County to set in the Secret Service under instructions from Capt. Grassano, ex-Chief of Detectives of Cincinnati. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Address: Grassano Detective Bureau Co., 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

YOUR BOY WANTS

Our Illustrated CATALOGUE of Scroll Saws, Designs, Magic Lanterns, Skates, Boxing, Gloves, etc. Send stamp for our No. 200 Catalogue.

THE JOHN WILKINSON CO., 269 & 271 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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

This article is a carefully prepared preparation, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists.—JOHN I. THOMPSON, SON & CO., Troy, N. Y. Established 1817.

DROPSY TREATED FREE

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days ten to thirty of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Before I had taken your medicine one week I could breathe easier, the bloating, stuffy and loggy feeling had left me; the action of the heart became normal; the pain and palpitation of the chest disappeared; I have lost 35 lbs. I feel splendid in every way. There is no bad or disagreeable effect from your treatment, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from obesity. Carrie J. Benkenberg, 624 North 8th St., Okaloosa, Iowa.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL

No starting, no inconvenience, harmless and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. For circulars and testimonials address with 5c. in stamps. DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, 248 State St., CHICAGO. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

- VASELINE -

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL send us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

- One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline..... 10 cts.
- One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade..... 10 "
- One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream..... 15 "
- One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice..... 10 "
- One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented..... 10 "
- One cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented..... 25 "
- One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline..... 25 "

Or, for postage stamps, any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation thereof unless labeled with our name, because you will not receive an imitation which has little or no value.

1,000 DOZEN FREE

1,000 Dozen pairs Ladies fine Fall and Winter Hosiery given absolutely free to introduce HOME GUEST. They are heavy, warm, well made, fashionable, solid colors, stripes, checks, all the popular shades, cardinal, navy blue, sea, seal brown, black, slate, tan, in fact style and color to suit all tastes. Don't pay \$2.50 for a pair of Fall and Winter hose when you can get a dozen for nothing. The reliable HOME GUEST, a complete family paper, richly illustrated, containing serials and short stories, romances, sketches, wit, hunting, fashion, household hints, stories for children, etc. Positively the entire lot (1,000 dozen) to give away during the next 10 days. We also send the HOME GUEST six months free to 1,000 persons who will answer the advertisement enclosed. The address of 50 newspaper readers from different families. To the club reader of the list of 50 subscribers we send 1 dozen each pair of these beautiful and useful articles. We are determined to lead the race in premiums, hence the liberal indulgence. It is a colossal offer and will not appear again. If you want down fashionable, fine hosiery send 10c. in stamps, to get your good value, postage, packing, etc., and names of 50 newspaper readers, and you will receive paper & hosiery. Address: HOME GUEST, 79 Nassau Street, New York.

ONLY 50 CENTS

Sent with your order as a guarantee of our faith in the watch, the balance (\$5.00) you can pay at the express office after you have examined the watch, and are convinced of its worth. The picture that we show here gives you a good view of the watch that we send. We have them in hundreds of different styles of engraving. The cases are made of two heavy plates of 18k solid gold over a case of steel. The movement is warranted in every respect. It is a hunting case, stem wind and set, it has solid bow caps, and is made of the finest pieces, all accurately made, fitted and warranted. The movement is the fine Elgin style, richly jeweled with diamonds. It runs 2,000 beats per hour. Expansion balance, and a fine view of the watch, and a complete set of tools, all guaranteed to give you correct time. A regular price of this watch is \$25.00, but we do not charge an agent in every town throughout the United States, and therefore we make the special price of \$5.00. If you send money with your order (\$5.00) we will include in addition to the watch a gold plated chain, and you can send us 50 cts. to guarantee express charges, and we will send it by express C. O. D. with privilege of examining it before you pay. Any bank, newspaper or commercial agency will tell you of our reliability. New Catalogue of watches and jewelry, call for it. If you have a friend in the city, send the watch to him for you. KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 62 Fulton Street N. Y.

RETAIL Price \$25

with your order (\$5.00) we will include in addition to the watch a gold plated chain, and you can send us 50 cts. to guarantee express charges, and we will send it by express C. O. D. with privilege of examining it before you pay. Any bank, newspaper or commercial agency will tell you of our reliability. New Catalogue of watches and jewelry, call for it. If you have a friend in the city, send the watch to him for you. KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 62 Fulton Street N. Y.

C. N. U. No. 50-90

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

THE TEMPLE OF FAME!

In Every Way a Success—Characters Represented—Costumes, Etc.

The Temple of Fame was rendered at the Town Hall Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, the spacious room being comfortably filled each evening, the total receipts being \$219.88, leaving the Y. P. S. C. E. the handsome sum of \$149.98.

The stage was elaborately trimmed and decorated, the materials being furnished by C. H. Kempf & Son, H. S. Holmes & Co., and Hoag & Holmes, the work being superintended by Mrs. Geo. H. Kempf, to whom, more than to any other person, the society is indebted for the grand success.

In the following lines, we will endeavor to give a sketch of each character and costume, but trust that we may be pardoned for oversights or mis-statements.

Promptly at 8 o'clock each evening, music was furnished by Mr. Mortimer Freer and Miss Maggie Gates, and ten minutes later the curtain rose, when

MISS MYRTA KEMPF appeared on the platform, as the Goddess of Fame, clothed in rich white, a scepter in her hand, and accompanied by her maids of honor, the Misses Edith Noyes and Pearl Davis who were appropriately dressed for the occasion, the one in blue, the other in pink, presenting a beautiful appearance; also by her two pages, Master Earl Lowry and Willie Freer, who were costumed to represent ancient times. Moving to the centre of the stage, the Goddess, after introductory remarks, said:

Come to these halls without delay:
Let all who hear my call, obey:
All who by magic power of art
Have cheered or purified the heart,
All who by pencil, pen or voice
Have taught earth's sadness to rejoice,
Brought beauty, music to the sky
And poured them on the ear and eye,
You, who have lived, and loved, and wrought,
With earnest hand, and heart and thought,
I now invite—I now command
Before my face tonight to stand:
Come boldly now—assert your claim
And I will give the "Crown of Fame"
To her who bears the fairest name.

She then moved to the throne, erected just outside the stage, where attended by her maids and pages, she remained the rest of the evening.

MRS. SCHMIDT AND WILLIAMS officiated as chamberlains, and attired in their handsome uniforms, with bows and kneeling, announced those who claimed the crown, the first being

MISS MINNIE DAVIS as Queen Isabella. Her costume was a handsome dark dress, richly decorated, and wearing a crown. Representing as she did, the Queen of Spain, she said it did not become her to ask for the crown; she mentioned her many good traits of character, her noble acts, but said she, "when an adventurous sailor asked help for a voyage, the King and the councillors of Europe refused. I listened to his story, studied his charts, and told Columbus to go, though it cost me the jewels. You know the story. Isabella of Spain gave "America" to the world." At the close of each plea, the Goddess motioned with her sceptre, and one of the pages escorted the claimant to a seat, prepared on the stage, the queens having the highest and most conspicuous stations. The next claimant was

MRS. E. L. NEGUS representing Martha Washington. She wore an outfit, representative of her time, and made an ideal Martha. "Womanly dignity," she said, forbade her to ask for the crown, but a name, mated with that of the "Father of his country" deserved consideration. It was her assistance, her council, her prayers which nerved him for the conflict and when the war was over, it was with her that he rejoiced in that which crowned him "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Then came

MISS MAY JUDSON as Sappho, wearing a Greek costume of pale blue ornamented with gold. Her bows were three in number, and very graceful. In history, she was known for her plaintive songs and poetry, and by many mentioned as the tenth muse, Lesbian Sappho, and maid divine, her name being famous throughout the whole world.

MISS SUSIE AINSWORTH as Joan of Arc, came on the stage accompanied by two guards, Messrs. Lou Freeman and Frank Nelson, in armour. Her costume was a suit of armour, short skirt, the waist being covered with sequins, a helmet on her head and a sword at her side. She recited the deeds which were done by her to save France, and the terrible death she died, closing with, "Upon France whom I served; upon the church which I loved, must rest forever the shame and disgrace of having committed my poor body to the flames. Such is patriotism and such its reward."

MISS ROSE M. CRANSTON representing the noted singer, Parepa Ross, rendered a beautiful and difficult selection, accompanied by the piano and violin. Her effort was appreciated as the applause indicated. Her costume consisted of a blue silk waist, puffed sleeves, white over dress, en train.

MISS NELLIE MC LAREN as Pocahontas, was a most charming character. Her costume was a short skirt, tight fitting tunic, leggings, moccasins etc., all highly ornamented with beads and colors. At her side she carried a bow and arrow, and a dirk knife. Her salute was a simple wave of the hand, after which, while addressing the Goddess, she stood with head bowed and hands crossed. The plea she made was that while yet a heathen girl, she befriended the white people and saved them many times. "Only as Pocahontas, the friend of the Jamestown colonists, do I hope to gain the crown," she said, and with that the lasting remembrance of the American people.

MISS EVA CONK was the daughter that died to save her father's vow—a maiden pure, who by courage, self-denial and perseverance finally fulfills that vow, and the one thought which comforts her now, is that she submitted to her father's will. Her costume was a white flowing garment, decorated with gold, flowing hair and sleeves. Her bows were characteristic of her times and very pleasing.

MISS A. A. VANTYNE representing Harriet Beecher Stowe, was an ideal one. With book in hand she pleaded that she had done much for humanity by writing Uncle Tom's Cabin, and in crowning her, the Goddess would only add the power of her voice to the cause of liberty and humanity.

MRS. H. M. WOODS as Queen Elizabeth said she did not disdain to ask for the crown, although daughter of Henry VIII, and Queen of England. "But to have worn the crown of England worthily, when Spenser was her poet, Shakespeare her dramatist, and Bacon her philosopher, constituted her claim to the crown of Fame." Her costume was decidedly rich, and Mrs. Woods so modulated her voice that it represented the queen's to perfection. Her seat was to the right of Queen Isabella's.

MISS BELLE CHANDLER as Xantippe, took down the house every night. She did not propose to wait to be announced by the chamberlain, and so rushed in just as he was making his prettiest bow. She was glad that a man was not awarding the crown, for then she would not have a chance to get it. She said she had made one man submissive and long-suffering—not by weeping—but with a heated shovel and hot water. She said that if there more Xantippe's there would be a Socrates in every town, but as there are so few, the crown belonged to her.

MISS NINA WRIGHT presented a neat and pleasing appearance, with hammer and chisel in hand, and a jaunty suit, as Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor. She knew she had not swayed nations, but some of her work, from their pedestals, plead for the crown for her.

MISS MINNIE ADAMS as Miriam, and her maidens, the Misses Effie Armstrong, Jennie Woods, Annie Bacon, Nellie Lowry, Josie Hoag and Nina Crowell, came upon the stage to the tune of piano, violin and tambourines. Their garments consisted of loose white robes with angel sleeves, richly decorated with gold jewelry and bands, the hair loose and falling gracefully over the shoulders. They kept step to the music, stepping first to one side, then to the other, and perhaps no part of the program was better enjoyed than this. Her plea was not for the deeds she had done, but wished that greater things might be said of her than "she hath done what she could." It was her hand that tenderly started the tiny cradle of the infant Moses, on his way to kingly honors, and it was her voice that went before the host of Israel "sound the loud Timbrels" etc. During the singing of the chorus, the maidens would swing their tambourines, keeping excellent time, and also at the beginning and at the close, all bowed in harmony. We would like to say more, but space forbids.

MRS. ALICE WHITAKER as Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated painter of cattle and horses, was attired in a cap, black velvet coat, dark riding skirt, and wearing short hair and the cross of Honor. She came on the stage accompanied by Mr. Leander Tichenor's mammoth St. Bernard dog, "Caspar" probably the largest dog in Michigan. Her plea was that through her works, she had been enabled to give her father comfort and even wealth in his old age, and secured a good education for her brothers.

MISS MARA L. WHEELER as Tabitha Primrose was one of the striking characters. Her outfit was at once handsome and jaunty, and her salute—the raising of her soft hat, pleasing. She classed herself with such women as Elizabeth Lady Stanton, Ann Dickinson, Believe Lockwood and the rest. She thought woman was superior to man. "To be sure he was

constructed first, but the experience they got in the makin' of him, was used in the construction of a finer and better bein', of which she was a sample." She thought that if she got the crown a woman might yet be president of this country.

MRS. H. W. SCHMIDT as Helen Hunt Jackson, was a grand character. Her dress, a plain black, a voice, clear and distinct, and a look as if heart and soul were in the work, all went to give one the impression of hearing the original. Her plea was simple—she came in the name of American womanhood. It was her pen that first called attention to the poor Indian, and while she had not done half she wished to do, still she said she was willing to work in any place and at the lowliest task.

MRS. THOS. SEARS was, without a doubt, the most attractive claimant, representing as she did Josiah Alley's Wife. With her huge bonnet, green veil, green parasol, alpaca dress, red gloves, blue silk shawl, and other articles too numerous to mention, she started to tell the Goddess why she ought to wear the crown. She told how, while sittin' in calm peace and a rockin' chair, she had conceived the idea of goin' to Saratoga,—how she and Josiah finally went there—how they found white men, black men, wimmin and anon and oftener—babies. There were old young wimmin, and young old wimmin, southerners from the south, easterners from the east, and cubbers from Cuba. She also described her tower to Washington, and from there to Mt. Vernon to weep on Washington's tomb. How, on the way down the river she had been overcome by the singing and wet the three handkerchiefs she had intended to use for mourning purposes on Washington's tomb. She told of the emotions experienced when she saw the tomb, having eighty-five to the minute. She said she wasn't calculatin' on gettin' the crown, but she thought that if she did, Josiah would be the tickled man in the whole universal world.

MISS LUELLA TOWNSEND as Grace Darling, hardly dared ask for the crown as she was only a poor English girl. True, she had saved nine lives during a heavy storm, endangering not only her own, but that of her father, in the rescue. "But still, dear Goddess," she said, "though I was instrumental in saving nine lives, I only did my duty." Her costume was a white straw sailor hat, white flannel blouse waist and blue skirt, carrying an oar in her hand.

MISS ALICE SARGENT as Jennie Lind, rendered a very beautiful selection, being accompanied by the piano and violin. Saturday evening the selection was of a more common variety and was most heartily cheered. Her costume was one made especially for the occasion, having a long train, and being very becoming.

MISS GERTRUDE CHANDLER as Mary, Queen of Scots, wore a black velvet dress, trained, waist pointed, white tulle veil pendant from crown, cross suspended from waist, all going to make a beautiful and pleasing appearance. "If Mary, Queen of Scots receives the crown from your hands," she said, "it must be from sympathy with suffering." Almost twenty years a prisoner, and finally executed to satisfy Elizabeth, was a portion of her plea. Her seat was to the left of Isabella.

MISS IDA SPEERS representing Hypatia, dressed in cerise, trimmed in pure white, loosely worn, carrying a roll of parchment in her hand, came on the stage with three graceful bows, and left in the same way. Her plea was that she was faithful to her creed while all the others were forsaking them. "Strange" said she, "that men should be content to grovel and be men, when they might rise to the ranks of Gods."

MISS NELLIE MARONEY AND ANNA MURRAY appeared in the costume worn by sisters of charity—black dress, veil and hood, white strip over the forehead. "Their lives" they said, "were given up to helpless orphans, the friendless aged, forsaken poor and pestilence-stricken cities. Not here and now, but hereafter and there (pointing up) we will receive our reward."

MISS DORA HARRINGTON as Francis Willard, appeared with wavy hair in front, knot behind, glasses and a neat plain dress. She classed her work with that of Harriet Beecher Stowe—for humanity. "Our arrogant enemy (the saloon)" she said, "is defiantly saying, 'stand back helpless woman, you can do nothing to save your boys. The government has so willed it, for I pay a few hundred dollars license for the privilege.' Consecrated woman with prayer, will yet do much to rescue the boys, and 'victory shall be ours.'"

MISS MARY SMITH attired in a green dress, white lace cap, spectacles, etc., represented the famous Mrs. Partington. She thought the Goddess would be surprised to see her, but she would tell her why she "re"-peeled for that laural sprout, if she would wait until she'd "redigest her specs and ridicule." Her boy "Ike" (Master Geo. Woods) was not at all like that "probable" son who spent

his sustenance in righteous living and fun. She was sorry that so many must hear "nay" when they asked for the crown, but sweet are the use of "advertisements" they say, but she ought to have the crown for the sake of Ike, poor Ike.

MASTER GEO. WOODS was a fine character as Ike. He was dressed in his best Sunday clothes (blue velvet pants trimmed with lace, nice coat, etc.) but he was full of mischief, always doing something which pleased the audience, the last night painting a mustache on his face with a burnt cork. He added much to the entertainment.

MISS KITTIE CROWELL as Florence Nightingale, appeared in red dress and waist, long white apron, white cap, and carrying a book and bottle in her hands. She was accompanied by two soldiers in the British uniform. She came in the name of all protestant women, and asked to have the error corrected, too long cherished. "I ask not the crown, fair Goddess, but wish you to recognize the fact that protestant women are not behind any others in active sympathy for the sick, the wounded and the dying." The guards were Walter Woods and Bert Turnbull, wearing the British uniform of thirty years ago.

MISS LUCY E. LOWE wearing a round skirt of white, full blouse waist, short sleeves, turban, veil falling to waist but not concealing her long, dark hair, and carrying a sheaf of wheat, appeared, and saluted the Goddess by raising her right hand to the forehead as if to protect her eyes from the rays of the sun, bowing three times. Her plea was simple, not being able to boast of wonderful beauty, wit or intellect. What recommended her to the world was that woman's affection is constant, unchanging, and eternal. She then sang, in a melodious and powerful voice the words of Ruth to Naomi, "entreat me not to leave thee" etc.

MISS ELIA FREER represented Harriet Newell, who, while yet a young woman, left her home and parents, and went as a missionary to the heathen in India. Her life was not a failure, for thousands of American women followed her example, and are now doing work for Christ in this and foreign lands. Her costume was the silk wedding dress of Mrs. Jas. P. Wood, very large skirt and sleeves, and wearing a huge black comb, belonging to Mrs. Skidmore, all going to make a stylish outfit of thirty or more years ago.

MRS. GEO. A. BEGOLIE accompanied by her children, Zoe and Lamont, appeared as mother. Her dress was of rich, dark material, handsomely and tastefully trimmed with white, the children presenting a lovely appearance. "Fair Goddess," she said, "my plea for your crown, is not for any great deed accomplished; I simply live for those who love me; for those who know me true; for kindred ties that bind me; for the work by God assigned me. I come like Cornelia, with my jewels, for has it not been said, 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world?'"

MISS LILLIE HAWLEY wearing the typical garment of the times of Helen of Troy, a clinging robe of white, silver bands, and jewelry, and sandals. Her salute was the raising of arms in circle over her head and almost kneeling. Her plea was that she was the fairest of women—beauty's crown of beauty. For her the great Hector died and the ten year's war went on.

MRS. E. E. SHAVER as Mother Goose, came before the Goddess in a rather unceremonious way—in a large basket—wearing a red dress, trimmed with geese at the bottom, red cloak, peaked hat gorgeously decorated, glasses, and carrying a goose in one arm and a large forked stick in the other. She thought some of the claimants had copied after the Mother Hubbard gown, while others were wearing green stuff, while that French girl ought to have known better than to lead soldiers to death. She wondered if she had never read that "The king of France and ten thousand men drew their swords—and put them up again." She was surprised to learn that her book of poems had never been published in Greek. She encouraged royalty by sending pussy to see the queen, and thought that woman had pretty much her own way. "Now see here Goddess" she said, "that crown will go right over peak of my hat—you can try it any way, and giving it to me will prevent these girls from quarreling."

MRS. C. H. WINES as Barbara Fretchie, was dressed in black dress, black apron, an old lady's cap, carrying the American flag in her hand. Her plea was simple—a plea of patriotism. She then recited Whittier's poem, where on a certain morning, forty flags were flying in Fredrick town, but when Stonewall Jackson and his horde came, all were hauled down. Then up rose old Barbara Fretchie and threw the stars and stripes to the breeze, and when it was shot down, she grabbed it, and in the voice of a woman of ninety years, she said: "Shoot if you must this gray old head, But spare your country's flag, she said." Throughout, it was listened to with great attention and heartily cheered at the close.

MRS. MARK LOWRY took the "whole bakery" as Bridget O'Flanagan. With green parasol, feather duster, traveling bag, etc., she presented a funny and striking Irish character. She thought she would like the situation as queen of fame very much. Where she last lived she was treated like a "nager." She was driven away from another place for lighting the kitchen fire with kerosene, and thereby burning up the kitchen floor. But before she left, she poured the balance of the oil into the sugar barrel. "Look! your highness!" she said, "remember that all the ladies are dependent upon us for ye're bread and butter and buckwheat cakes, and the more of us you have around the house, the more you're looked up to. Ain't we swell! We give the stoil." Being such useful and knocked about beings, she thought she ought to have the crown.

This completed the list of claimants. The Goddess then stepped from her throne, saying, "I've found her! I've found her! The woman most worthy to be crowned. Surely the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. The queen that sits upon the throne of home, crowned and accepted as none other can be, is the mother." Two little girls,

ENID HOLMES AND MABEL BACON then came tripping in, carrying the crown on a satin pillow, and the mother was then crowned by the Goddess. A circle was then formed and all joined in singing, "Long live our beautiful queen" etc., marching around the mother several times.

While the curtain was down to allow preparations for the tableau, the orchestra rendered a grand selection, and when the curtain rose, the sight was beautiful to behold. The mother was being crowned, surrounded by all the claimants. To Mr. Glazier, who prepared the colored lights, credit is due for the fine effect.

CURLETT'S
Thrush, Pinworm and
Heave Remedy.

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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.

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

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 constitution and made them have a good soft glossy coat and my horses always increased in good sound flesh after its use."

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

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, S. S. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washington, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 20th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary L. Fletcher, deceased, John Guttherie, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final 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 deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed, and 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 CHESAPEAKE STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A TRUE COPY.] Wm. Doty, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, S. S. The undersigned having been appointed by the probate court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Elmer Spencer late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will further order of the said court, and on Tuesday, the tenth day of February next at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated November 11, 1890. WILLIAM J. KNAPP, Commissioner.