



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

H. L. WILLIAMS,
DENTIST,
Graduate of the University of Michigan Dental College. Office with Palmer & Wright, over 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.

Dexter now has a nightwatchman.
Pinckney will soon have a resident photographer.

Donation season is at hand and will soon call forth the dollars.

Every pew in the Congregational church was filled last Sunday evening.

The Pinckney Dispatch has enlarged being as large as the STANDARD, now.

Four overcoats were stolen from the Baptist church at Ann Arbor recently.

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

Geo. Cronan of Waterloo, was kicked by a cow recently, sustaining a fracture of a leg.

There is some talk of getting evangelist Sayles to hold another series of revival meetings here this winter.

The editor of the Stockbridge Sun, has received another son. We may expect the Sun to be quite sunny now.

Rev. Kirkpatrick of Grass Lake, has accepted a call from the Congregationalists of Carson City, and has moved.

Hon. Reuben Kempf has been re-elected a director and president of the Farmer's and Mechanic's bank of Ann Arbor.

Fred. Artz, of Waterloo, recently shot a coon near A. T. Gorton's carp pond, and when it fell, it dropped a four-pound carp. Quite a fisher.

Geo. Weideman of Dexter, committed suicide last Saturday, aged thirty years. Cause not known at present.

Joe T. Jacobs has been re-appointed Indian commissioner. He resigned last fall, hoping to be elected as representative.

A large quantity of ashes is being shipped to Florida by Mr. DePuy, of Stockbridge. Something over 1800 loads have been shipped the past year.

Miss Kittie Frieske, who has been visiting Miss Carrie Strable and other acquaintances for the past week, has continued her journey, and in the near future will return to her home in Wososo.

E. A. Wallace of Ypsilanti, will go to Grand Rapids to take charge of a business there for Allan Durfee.

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.

The first annual meeting of Chelsea Union P. of L., will be held at the Town hall, Saturday, Dec. 27th, at 2 o'clock sharp. Election of officers.

The News in speaking of a social recently held in Grass Lake, says: There was no dearth of young ladies in attendance, but of young men there was a scarcity. Why this thushness?

W. A. Clute will be at the Savage school house this evening for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Farmers' Alliance. Monday evening he will speak in the McIntee district.

Mrs. J. G. Laubenguyer of the University city has applied for a divorce as her husband is intemperate. Should she be granted a divorce if she knew he frequented the saloons when she married him?

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.

A number of Michigan sportsmen have been arrested and fined for shooting quail.—Exchange. —Yes, but your boys may be made drunkards and ruined, without anyone's being fined. Is it because boys are more plenty than quail?

The annual rennion of the sixth Michigan Cavalry will be held at Jackson, Tuesday, Dec. 30. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. R. A. Alger. There will be a banquet at the Hibbard House in the evening.

We believe that the best paper published, is the Youth's Companion. Every article it contains is not only interesting, but is instructive and elevating. Every parent should subscribe for it, and thereby place pure reading matter before their children.

The Washtenaw county battalion G. A. R. will hold its annual meeting to elect officers and make arrangements for attending the National encampment on the 29th of December, in the G. A. R. hall, Ann Arbor. Each post will send three delegates, but all comrades who can attend will be welcomed.

Would it not be well for all persons who have occasion to cross the railroad to wait a few seconds before crossing, as trains are liable to come from either way now. Several deaths have occurred where persons have passed on after allowing one train to pass only to be struck by one coming from the opposite direction.

The preachers of this village all drive stylish nags. The press, alas, hasn't even a saw-hoss, much less a speeder that would scorn to take any body's dust. Fate, the jade, distributes her favors very unequally.—Grass Lake News Never mind; with your pencil you can exert more influence than all the ministers in your town.

Recently we stated that Job fully described the modern steam engine. Now another writer says that the prophet Nahum described it and a train in second chapter, fourth verse, which reads as follows: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against the other in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like lightnings."

Rev. A. R. Laing of Ypsilanti, says: "There is at present no liquor law in Michigan which any body is bound to respect." That's where the reverend gentleman lowers himself to the saloon keeper, for that's what he says. When Jesus was on earth he not only respected, but complied with the Roman and Mosaic laws, and taught his disciples to do likewise. But then, Jesus probably wasn't much of a man when compared with the "Rev." Mr. Laing.

JUSTICE TO THE LIVING.

Noble Sentiments Expressed by Hon. L. P. Allen in Congress.

Monday last a resolution was offered in Congress appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument to the victims of the prison ships at Ft. Green, Brooklyn.

Mr. Allen, from this district, while adding his praise to the patriotism of the men whom it now designed to honor by the erection of the monument, opposed the bill. The soldiers had died for their country and had suffered untold horrors. But it was likewise true that there were all over this country living men who had suffered horrors equally as atrocious. At Libby prison, at Andersonville, and at every prison pen south of the Potomac River, during the war had been men who had lost their health, who to-day were physical and mental wrecks because of their confinement in the prisons of the south. These men had come time and again asking that Congress should give them a pittance. So far, their prayers had been refused and the leading democratic papers of the metropolis had been engaged in bringing their powerful batteries to bear upon public sentiment in order to turn it against the granting of pensions of any kind whatever. At the same time the representatives of the metropolis come here and ask the government to build a monument to commemorate the deeds of men who needed no monument to tell the story of their patriotism. Congress can not afford to turn its back upon the living who are suffering to-day, in order to commemorate the memory of men who perished under like conditions. Let Congress be just to the living, the dead needed no monument.

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

Epworth League.

The following are the recently elected officers of the Epworth League:

- President—Mrs. F. P. Giazler.
 - 1st Vice Pres.—Cora Bowen.
 - 2d Vice Pres.—Mrs. And. Congdon.
 - 3d Vice Pres.—Edith Congdon.
 - 4th Vice Pres.—Mrs. T. E. Wood.
 - Secretary—Kate Hooker.
 - Asst. Secretary—Ella Morton.
 - Cor. Secretary—Mamie Gilbert.
 - Treasurer—Saxe C. Stimson.
 - Chorister—A. R. Welch.
 - Organist—Mae L. Wood.
 - Asst. Organist—Nellie Congdon.
 - Librarians—M. Burkhardt, F. Fuller.
- Congregational Sunday School.
- Superintendent—W. J. Knapp.
 - Asst. Supt.—Frank Sweetland.
 - Secretary—Edward Vogel.
 - Asst. Secretary—Gertrude Chandler.
 - Organist—Cora Irwin.
 - Asst. Organist—May Judson.
 - Chorister—Will Davison.
 - Asst. Chorister—Mrs. H. M. Woods.
 - Musician—August Mensing.

R. P. Carpenter Post.

- Commander—John Waltrous.
- Sen. Vice Com.—George Crowell.
- Jun. Vice Com.—J. D. Schnaitman.
- Sergeant—Elijah Hammond.
- Chaplain—Richard Whalen.
- Quartermaster—A. Neuburger.
- Officer of Day—Luke Reilley.
- Rep. State Enc.—J. D. Schwaiteman, alternate, R. S. Whalen.

Carpenter Post, W. R. C.

- President—Mrs. G. J. Crowell.
- Sen. Vice Pres.—Mrs. R. S. Armstrong.
- Jun. Vice Pres.—Mrs. Dr. Wright.
- Treasurer—Mrs. T. E. Wood.
- Secretary—Mrs. U. D. Streeter.
- Chaplain—Mrs. H. F. Gilbert.
- Conductor—Mrs. John Waltrous.
- Asst. Conductor—Mrs. John Palmer.
- Guard—Clara Hammond.
- Asst. Guard—Mrs. Rush Green.

The official figures of the recent election as found by the state board of canvassers, show the following pluralities, all being democrats: Winans, 11,520; Strong, 1842; Soper, 2706; Braustad, 887; Stone, 3777; Shaffer, 3152; Ellis, 17,486; Fitch, 3361; Hammond, 3536; McGrath, 4644. Senator Gorman has 1903 plurality. The prohibition vote is 25,410 on Lient. Governor, and lower on all other candidates except Governor. In 1886 on the same candidate, the vote was 25,969.

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. 19, 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 .98, 2 car at .99; May 1,000 at 1.03. No. 1 white 1 car at 95.
CORN.—No. 2 spot, 53c.
OATS.—No. 2, white, spot 46c.
Home Markets.
BARLEY.—\$1 25@1 40 100
EGGS.—22c 1/2 doz.
LARD.—Country wanted at 6@7
OATS.—Remain steady at 40@42
POTATOES.—Slow sale at 70c.
BUTTER.—Weak at 12@16c.
WHEAT.—Is in good demand at 93c for red and 92c for No. 1 white.
CORN.—Quiet at 50c 1/2 bu.

Wood's Phosphodine.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Used for 35 years by thousands successfully. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emission, Spermatocoe, Rheum, Impotency, and all the effects of youthful folly and the excesses of later years. Causes immediate strength and vigor. Ask Druggists for Wood's Phosphodine; take no substitutes. One package, \$1; six, \$5, by mail, write for pamphlet. Address The Wood Chemical Co., 131 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sold by Glaxier, 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

AN ordinary man during an average life will drink about one hundred and seventy-five hogheads of liquids.

A CHICAGO company has been incorporated for the purpose of building elevated roads on a new plan. It may be hoped that it is a simpler plan than the one adopted by a large number of the elevated-road projects that we have been hearing of the last year.

THE number of hairs on the human scalp varies from 90,000 to 120,000; a single hair will support a weight of two ounces, and is so elastic that it may be stretched to one-third of its entire length and then regain its former size and condition.

THE present rate for telegraphic messages from London to Australia is about \$3 a word. It is thought that it can be reduced to \$1 a word. Frequent messages are sent costing £1,000, and one was sent a short time ago by a Londoner that cost \$16,000.

THERE are 200,000 women in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 135,000 in the King's Daughters, 100,000 in the Woman's Relief Corps, and 35,000 in the Eastern Star. An aggregate of nearly 500,000 banded together under various names for loyal service to all manner of human need.

THERE is a proposition to construct an atmospheric railway three and one-half miles long up the Jungfrau. According to the plans there will be two parallel tunnels nearly ten feet in diameter, finished cylindrical and provided with rails for the cars; the cars will be cylindrical, and will be forced up the incline by compressed air operating against their ends.

A PROCESS has been discovered by which the time of the manufacture of champagne is reduced from eight months to forty hours, but, unless this great saving in time is followed by a proportionate reduction in price, it is of no advantage to the rounder, who, owing to the unfailing supply of champagne, never expects to wait even forty seconds when he has called for his bottle.

THE abandonment of tea cultivation in China would be strange indeed, yet a Foochow journal reports that, in consequence of the distressed condition of the tea cultivators in the Fukhien Province, the authorities are advising them to abandon the cultivation of tea altogether and to replace it with rice and potatoes. Many landowners in districts where water is abundant are following this advice, and it is said that opium also is to be extensively planted.

THE electric light of Berlin has progressed very much during the past few years. In March, 1888, there were 189 private installations, as well as a number of central stations. In 1889 these private plants had increased to 237, of which seventy-nine were run by gas, the rest being driven by steam. The arc lamps used in public buildings numbered 826 in 1889, and in private establishments, 2,976. The incandescent lamps in use numbered 62,816.

RECENT information gathered by the German forestry commission assigns to the pine tree 500 and 700 years as the maximum, 425 years to the silver fir, 275 years to the larch, 245 years to the red beech, 200 to the birch, 170 to the ash, 145 to the alder and 130 to the elm. The heart of the oak begins to rot at about the age of 300 years. The holly oak alone escapes this law, it is said, and there is a specimen of this aged 410 years in existence near Aschaffenburg in Germany.

IT has been found that the Keddman-Tilford steel process, which consists of treating the metal in a bath into which glycerine enters largely, causes an increase in ductility and tensile strength far beyond any record in that respect that has yet been established by either Government or private tests. The very finest and strongest grade of steel, superior in these properties to any other now in use, can be produced by this process at only a little more than the cost of the crude Bessemer article.

IT is understood that the Bell Telephone Company is about to make a new departure in one branch of its business which promises to prove highly beneficial to the public as well as to the company. It proposes to sell telephones outright to parties desiring them for private use, the cost of each instrument complete not to be over \$10. These telephones will not, of course, be permitted to connect with the central

office, but will be allowed to be used solely for private intercommunication without recourse to the general system. Of course, this will be of great advantage to individuals who may have need of such a means of communication with each other, and it will further popularize the telephone tremendously.

THE railroad casualties of the year 1890 have been worse than epidemic. There is a fatality implied in the employment of this latter word. The constant repetition of them which one encounters leads to the conclusion that they are the result of defective management of our railroad systems. This loss of life this year upon railroads is absolutely appalling, and the amount of horror and of suffering that are attendant cannot be estimated. The subject needs attention of all railroad men, and a common movement is necessary toward remedying the evil.

THE hold of Dickens upon the mind of his own generation, at least, is more evinced, if possible, with every added year. What other writer since Shakespeare could be relied upon to furnish a gallery of characters for a carnival? Scott possibly might, had he not ranged so far north with the most of his creation; but there is something in Dickens that not only appeals to the general heart, but which retains its place there without faltering as the generation of Dickens is passing away. This magician's unapproachable humor has much to do with it.

NOMINALLY a car load continues to be 20,000 pounds. It is also 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 or 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 90 or 100 head of sheep, 8,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less of hard lumber, one-tenth less of joist, scantling and other large timbers, 340 bushels of wheat, 400 of barley, 400 of corn, 680 of oats, 360 of flax seed, 360 of apples, 340 of Irish potatoes, 380 of sweet potatoes, 1,000 of bran. It is generally as much more as the shipper can get sneaked in without extra charge.

ABOUT three thousand men, according to recent reports, are now at work on the Nicaragua Canal, and some \$3,500,000 has thus far been expended on preparatory work. The work of excavation will soon be commenced, and Gen. Macauley estimates that, of the entire route of 167 miles, only 27 miles will require much digging. Some of this, however, is of a rather formidable character. He states, for example, that on the east coast, there is to be an excavation to the depth of 150 to 200 feet through solid rock for a distance of two-and-a-half miles, this alone involving an outlay of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. He believes that within six years the canal will be open for traffic.

THE action of Boston in essaying to effect on an elevated railway the same successful and profitable developments of electrical traction which it has accomplished on its surface lines, is regarded with much interest by electricians all over the country. One of the greatest objections to elevated railways has always been the use of steam locomotives, with their disagreeable accompaniments of noise and smoke and cinders. With the heavy locomotives, too, required for steam traction, a very cumbersome structure was needed, but with the use of electricity, cars lighter and of more ornamental construction can be adopted. This new departure of Boston seems likely to inaugurate in city travel an era long desired. It is now mentioned as a fact that a mile an hour better time is made in Boston by the surface electric cars than in New York by the steam cars of the elevated roads.

THE traveling public will hear with satisfaction the announcement that the two ocean steamship lines which have been contesting for supremacy during the past season have decided to discontinue the practice of racing. It is fortunate that this decision has been reached amicably and before it has been forced by some great disaster and loss of life. No one has seen the City of New York and the Teutonic start on a voyage, either from this side of the ocean or the other, without feeling a twinge of fear lest one or both of them might never be heard from again. But no disasters have followed, and now that the racing is over, not only for this year, but for the next also, the timorous can breathe a sigh of relief. But whether the practice was approved or not, every one will have to admit that this season's record on the ocean has demonstrated how safe traveling is on that great highway and to what perfection the building of great steamships has been brought when they can bear without injury the strain to which the contesting vessels must have been subjected.

OLD SOLDIERS AT HOME.

THEY TELL SOME AMUSING ANECDOTES AND STORIES.

How the Boys of Both Armies Whiled Away Life in Camp—Foraging Experiences, Tiresome Marches—Thrilling Scenes on the Battle-Field.

AT SOLDIERS' HOME.

BY C. L. BETTS.

What, Pete Hawes! I'm glad to see you! Stand around, Pete, near the light! Just the same as when I faced you, Old Pete Hawes, at Shiloh fight! You came charging up with Longstreet. We with Wallace kept the hill—say, old reb, my ancient crony, Wasn't that a frightful mill?

Member, Pete, you'd lost your shako. How you puffed as you came! Just as I have often seen you. When at school, in many a game; With your face as red as fury And your hair not dressed to kill. You came at me with the bayonet And you thrust it with a will!

You remember prisoner's base, lad? There I learned a trick or two. Precious near I dodged that tawny bayonet. Precious near it run me through! Sakes! it was a squeak! my bayonet I jerked back as quick as light—If I'd rammed it through your gizzard, I named it 'twouldn't served you right!

But like a flash o' lightning o'er me Came the thoughts of schoolboy days. How we used to fight, play hooky, Bob for cels, smoke pipes and laze, And I hadn't heart to do it. Rammed the butt end in your breast, And you tumbled down the earthwork. Went to bed already drest.

Nine times up the hill like tigers. Charge on charge, you rebels came. And we drove you down as many—Our boys' blood is up and game! Thunder! how our rifles rattled. How you tumbled by the score. That blow saved your life, my hearty! Guess you'd seen the other shore.

When you rebs got tired of mauling. Left us masters of the field. There I found you, Pete, a-lying Like a Roman on his shield. With three d-d men pile above you. 'Tother one a-neath your head; 'Twas a curious kind of cover. Fine old bolster for your bed!

Well, I fished you out quite dazed like. With no lightning in your eyes; Poured you down a horn o' brandy. Drove away the pesky flies.



Then I found two ribs were broken—Didn't mean to hit so rough. But when men for life is strikin' They're most sure to strike enough.

But you can't say, Pete, old feller, That I didn't treat you square. Though they might a used you roughish In the prison over there. Twice, my boy, I sent tobacco With some chaps was goin' back: 'Twasn't much, but I was thinkin' Keep your wits from gettin' slack.

And I see you live and chipper. Like a rooster after corn. I, you see, was not so lucky. I fell sick, got badly worn. And I see you notice, Peter. I've three legs instead o' two: Them's my crutches in the corner—Han'some pegs they are to view.

How'd I lose it? Oh, at Lookout—Knocked off by a cannon ball. Then they sent me here. I've been here These ten years, come late in fall. But now sit ye down, old hearty! Smoke your pipe and drink your can: I was Blue and you was Gray, boy. But we're both yet solid men!

A Bushwhacking Incident.

BY FORREST CRISSEY.

THE late war presented no special feature more novel and interesting than the bushwhacking that was so common throughout the Southwest-ern States and Territories. It teemed with thrilling and bloody personal encounters, which often involved women and even children. A typical incident of this kind happened in the Indian Territory.

A Moravian missionary, who had removed there from Illinois shortly before the war, was one day attacked by a party of bloodthirsty bushwhackers.

They easily overpowered him and took captive his entire family, which consisted of a wife, little daughter, and twin boys about a year old.

The bushwhackers blindfolded the wife and carried her and the twins on horseback through miles of woods and finally left them in an old deserted log cabin. When the woman freed herself from her bonds, and took the bandage from her eyes, the awfulness of her situation almost overcame her. If she remained where she was starvation was certain. The place was utterly

strange to her, and the locality abounded not only in wild beasts but in the more savage bushwhackers. But the plucky woman quickly determined to do the only thing that she could do—try to find her way to some inhabited cabin.

Taking a child under each arm, the brave woman started out through the woods. Thus incumbered, hour after



hour she pushed on, almost ready to sink to the earth from exhaustion.

Finally she came to landmarks that looked familiar. This revived her, and she almost dared to hope that she might find her home, husband, and daughter again.

But she had only gone a few rods farther when she came upon her husband's hat, which she knew beyond a peradventure.

A little beyond was a small stream. She crossed, and there found the remains of her husband, torn and mangled by the wild hogs that infest the woods in droves.

Crushed with despair she still pressed on toward her desolate home, fearful that she might find there the body of her little girl.

But she did not, for the house was burned. The child, however, was safe in a neighbor's cabin. The woman had walked and carried her children a distance of twelve miles.

With all possible haste she managed to secure a canvas-covered wagon, a mule to draw it, a few other necessary articles and a little food.

In this wagon she slowly made her way to her old home in Southern Illinois, where she placed her children in the homes of old friends. Then her exhausted vitality entirely collapsed, and she died of sorrow and a broken heart, but in the consciousness that she had done everything possible to provide for her children.

The twins grew and flourished, but not until they had nearly reached their majority did they know that they were brothers. Both are now in the Indian Territory, one in business, the other a Moravian missionary. I have been unable to learn the fate of the girl.

The history of bushwhacking abounds in such sad and exciting incidents as this. In the abundance of war memories that find their way into print it is strange we do not see more bushwhacking experiences.

GENEVA, Ill.

Receiving a Box from Home.

THE historian of a New Hampshire regiment has a chapter, evidently written con amore, on what he calls an "epidemic of boxes." The epidemic always broke out as soon as a regiment was known to have gone into winter quarters, and though it did not become chronic—that was the worst of it—it was intensely acute, as were some of the consequences to the victims. The first recipient of a box was a prince; the next half-dozen constituted a select aristocracy; after that it was pure democracy.

The boxes were generally expected, for they had been heralded by letter. Then the teamster was besieged every time he showed his head in camp. But sometimes he had a sweet revenge. When an irascible warrior had waited three weeks, had thumbed his letter into tatters, had worked himself into a fever of anxiety, and had desperately prophesied twenty times a day that everything in the box would be spoiled—then it happened, in more than one instance, that just as the victim of the box fever was marching out of camp for twenty-four hours' picket duty, the harried driver would announce, in sweetest tones:

"There is a box of comfort for you." What was previous pain was subsequent torment. The twenty-four hours were considerably more than a week in passing; and the anxious recipient ate up at least a dozen boxes in anticipation, and vowed terrible vengeance on any man who should meddle with that box.

When at last he did get back to camp, he spent two perspiring hours getting into the box; for the folks at home had built it after the pattern of burglar-proof safe, and he had no hatchet, and couldn't borrow one, although there were a dozen lying about only yesterday.

Finally he begins his explorations; and as reminder, memento and token from those whom he at times despairs of seeing again on earth appear one by one, labeled so tenderly, his comrades suddenly busy themselves over their bunks, guns, or accouterments;

and they don't see his tears, for if they did their own eyes would be dim.

He gladly exhibits the articles of clothing and some of his trinkets, but the proudest Yankee never exposes to his comrades all there is in that box. He is doubtless a generous fellow; but while every inmate of the tent gets many a relish, there are some things too precious to be shared, even with his bunk-chum.

When he puts that box-cover on his knees, and spreads the table of a temporary prince, he sups with those who, a thousand miles away, keep his plate and chair waiting at the family board.

It was safe to presume that no man was fit for duty who had an attack of the box. He talked box, ate box, dreamed box, and between whiles he fixed his box in twenty different locations.

If anybody imagines that this conduct borders on the puerile, let him enlist for three years, build his winter stockade in Virginia mud, and be reminded every few hours that the pressure of a Confederate bullet is much more imminent than the pressure of his mother's hand; that the caress of a screeching shell is likely to greet him sooner than the kiss of his wife or the clasp of his child's arm—then, if he has the heart of a man, he will cease to wonder at the desperate, childish eagerness with which our volunteer soldiers waited for and welcomed a box from home.

That Fragrant Army Sock.

BY C. H. GATES.

NE cold winter morning in January, 1862, while at Camp Barry, at Washington, the Corporal and an assistant had just returned from the cook shanty with the rations of the twelve who were in our tent. The coffee was in one of those small camp kettles and was placed in the center of the tent. One of the boys (Corporal Tucker) was

arranging his toilet, and among other things was standing on his head and performing other acrobatic feats. He had one stocking on and the other in his hand, and as one of the boys sat down by him he held it under his nose and wanted to know if he didn't think it smelled like cologne. The stench of it nearly took away the boy's breath, and in his frantic effort to get it away from his nose he struck it with such force that it was sent into the middle of the tent and fell into our kettle of warm coffee. An army sock, as I remember, was at no time a thing of beauty, and it may have afforded comfort sometime to some men, but I can raise my right hand and solemnly swear that at no time did I find any comfort in it, and I never could see any redeeming qualities. When it has been worn two or three weeks without washing it has less attraction than when it first enlisted. What it lacked in other things it made up double and triple in the way of fragrance, and its small haunts me even to this hour. Of all the smells of army life this one smell will haunt me to the grave.

As I said, this perfumed army sock fell into our coffee pot, and the remarks for the good of the order, and especially Corporal Tucker, which immediately followed, were more forcible than polite. Not a man had taken his coffee from the pail, and no more coffee could we have that morning. Without our coffee our meal must be made from dry bread and cold water, so fishing out the unfortunate stocking and casting it out into the cold and cheerless world, we proposed to issue the coffee as usual, and perhaps we could drink it. Each man took from the kettle his ration of one pint, and not one man succeeded in swallowing one single swallow. It requires considerable to turn the stomach of a soldier, but that upset us all. I have drunk water from the mud holes from the imprints of the feet of men and of horses, from pools,



the surface of which was covered with green scum after it had been filtered through dead horses and dead men; I have drunk it when it has been tinged with blood; in fact, I have tried almost everything that a man ever tried to drink, but I never drank or attempted to drink anything that went against the grain and upset me as completely as the essence of that army sock distilled in that coffee pot. Tucker was killed at Winchester, and I attended his funeral at Auburn. As I sat by his coffin during the services the thoughts of that army sock flitted through my mind, and it was all I could do to keep from smiling, even upon such a solemn occasion.—American Tribune.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

THE WORLD OVER.

MIRROR OF THE OCCURRENCES
OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete
Record of Interesting Events the World
Over—Shocking Accidents, Startling
Crimes, and Other Topics.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATORS.

A Day's Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

In the course of the morning business in the Senate, on the 16th, Senator Hoar read a letter from John I. Davenport making a vigorous denial of the charges preferred against his conduct as Chief Supervisor of Elections and professing a willingness to answer before a Senate committee to answer the charges. Mr. Gorman expressed the hope that a committee on investigation would be appointed. Mr. Hoar replied that the Committee on Privileges and Elections would look into the matter. Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Pugh, and they were laid upon the table. Mr. Duffell, of Minnesota, in the House, called up as a privileged question the apportionment bill and briefly explained its provisions. The bill appeared, he said, in response to the requirements of the Constitution, and was based upon the eleventh census, which showed a gratifying increase in the population of the United States. There was a diversity of opinion among members of the House as to whether the present representation should stand or whether it should be increased. Some difference of opinion had also been shown in the committee, but it had been finally determined to accept 356 as the proper number. This number had been selected because it had been found to be the number first reached between 332 and 373 that would secure to every State at least its present representation. With 356 members the ratio of population would be 173,901. If the present representation were retained many States would lose one or more members. No vote was taken.

GEN. TERRY IS DEAD.

The Veteran Passes Away at His New Haven Home.

MAJOR GEN. ALFRED HOWE TERRY died on Tuesday morning at four o'clock at his residence, No. 30 Hillhouse avenue, New Haven, Conn. His death had been expected, but not so suddenly as it came. It was due to heart disease, combined with Bright's disease of the kidneys. Gen. Terry's illness dates back to Monument Day, June 17, 1887, when he participated in the dedication of the soldiers and sailors' monument. Among the other Union Generals present were Gen. Sherman and the late Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Terry was then in active service. He returned to his duties, but from that time until his death he never rejoined in good health. One year later he was compelled through the malady which afflicted him, and which had been diagnosed as Bright's disease, to ask for his retirement from the army, which was granted, and soon after he located at New Haven, purchasing one of the finest residences in the city on New Haven's aristocratic avenue.

SLAIN BY THE INDIANS.

Fifty-two Soldiers Killed in a Battle with the Redskins.

A RANCHER just arrived in Rapid City, S. D., in great haste from a camp near Daly's ranch, reports that a command of cavalry was attacked and two officers and fifty men killed, but the Indians were repulsed with heavy losses. The number of Indians killed is not known. The Indians were put to rout. This report is probably correct. It is not known whose command it was. It is probably that of Maj. Tupper, of the Sixth Cavalry and his three troops of 140 men. The command at Rapid City has gone to their assistance. Reports from Forest City, Gettysburg, Lebeau, La Grange, and other points along the east bank of the Missouri River indicate that the settlers are pretty well recovered from their recent alarm. The situation on the other side of the river, however, has changed for the worse materially. It is everywhere known that Sitting Bull has been killed and that a large number of his followers are on the run, precisely in what direction nobody seems to know. All sorts of rumors are afloat, and it is not a difficult matter to gain credence for almost any yarn, no matter how wild and unreasonable. Dispatches from Mandan, Bismarck, Dickinson, Medora, and Little Missouri say that the farmers are bringing their families into the towns until they can find out where the blood-thirsty followers of Sitting Bull are located. It is generally believed that they will kill cattle wherever they find them and massacre settlers who offer the slightest resistance.

Left a Fortune to a Steel-Worker.

GEORGE PARDEE, aged 26 years and employed at the Carnegie Homestead Steel-Works at Pittsburg, has received intelligence that he has fallen heir to a legacy of \$25,000 by the death of William Preston, of Boston. Preston died Sunday last. He was an uncle of Pardee, who has already quit his position as a steel-worker, will banquet his companions, go on to claim his little fortune, and then embark in some business enterprise.

Singers Use Their Knives.

A serious cutting affray took place on the St. Louis train just below Keokuk, Iowa, between members of the Carleton Opera Company. It was a drunken dispute. One of them slashed another in the throat and breast with a knife. Several were wounded, one seriously, but no names are attainable.

And a German Sea-Far

COLLEGE OF CUSTOMS MILITARY, at Victoria, B. C., has seized the German sailing schooner *Adele*. This is the schooner which returned Sunday from Behring Sea, where it raided the Pribyloff Islands, killing 400 seals.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

THE Court of Claims has given judgment in the celebrated case of the Berdan Firearms Manufacturing Company of New York against the United States. This is a suit to recover about \$400,000 for the use of the plaintiff's patent in the manufacture of Springfield guns used by the Government. It has been pending twenty years.

THE Steel Patents Company of Pittsburg, Pa., which controls the patents for making basic steel, finally has decided at a meeting to sell to outside manufacturers the right to use the process upon payment of a royalty of \$1-per-ton. A great demand for the basic process has been made by the mill men of the South, who were unable to utilize a large proportion of the ore deposit in those States. The royalty of \$1 a ton is considered reasonable by the owners, considering that the Bessemer people pay Henry Bessemer \$5 per ton for the use of his famous patents.

ONE of the worst wrecks in the history of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad occurred at Ridgeway, Elk County, Pa., by a train-dispatcher running two freights together. Both engines and thirty-five cars were totally demolished, with a loss of about \$40,000. The trains were going at a high rate of speed, but happened to meet on a straight track, and the trainmen jumped and were uninjured. Both trains were running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and the engines met with fearful force.

JAMES LANE, a Salem (Mass.) morocco dresser, was deliberately shot and killed at his door at an early hour in the morning. Charles Chitt and Michael Callahan are the persons implicated, but the shooting is believed to have been done by Callahan. The men charged Lane with being a non-union labor man and a "scab," and this was the immediate cause of the tragedy. Jealousy over a woman, however, is said to be at the bottom of the affair.

THE forthcoming annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in New York will show the number of public school-houses in New York State to be 12,022, an increase of thirty-seven during the year. Their total value is placed at \$41,606,735, that of the new ones being \$2,252,377. The amount expended on school-houses, sites and furniture during the year was \$4,593,264, and the cost of maintenance was \$17,392,491, an increase of \$1,515,626. The teachers' salaries aggregated \$10,422,172, and there was expended for libraries \$49,890. The number of children attending was 1,042,160, being an increase of 8,347 over last year.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE full Executive Committee of the Iowa Farmers' Alliance was in session in Des Moines, and spent the first day in consultation with the State Grange, which was also in session. The officers of the two organizations are rather reticent as to the meaning of the conference, but it is understood that steps will be taken to insure their entire co-operation in the future. The Grange and Alliance will each maintain an organization, but they will work in harmony on all matters. The reports of various officers of the Grange show that some growth has been made during the year. Secretary J. W. Murphy in his report made an argument in favor of absolute free trade.

SECRETARY NOBLE has received the following telegram from the Chairman of the Crow Indian Commission at the Crow Agency in Montana: "Crow Indians in full council have to-day sold lands west of divide on Price's Creek and adjoining strip on southeast to Big Horn, fifteen miles wide. Consideration, \$946,000. Treaty now being signed by a large majority of the individual Indians. Commissioners will meet in Chicago later on to make up their report and forward the same together with estimates. Number of acres purchased, 1,850,000."

ELDER FRED MYSS, of Salt Lake City, who has been laboring as a Mormon missionary in Switzerland, was recently drafted into the Swiss army, and at last accounts was with the forces which are posted on the frontier of the canton that lately revolted against the Government.

THE Indiana State Grange, at its meeting at Lafayette, adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the law exempting building and loan associations from taxation; the immediate taking effect of the law reducing salaries; the free and unrestricted coinage of silver; the repeal of the national bank law, and in lieu thereof the issue of Treasury notes as full legal tender in sufficient quantities to transact the business of the country on a cash basis; the taxation of luxuries and not the necessities of life; the exemption of bona fide indebtedness from taxation; the equal rights of both sexes.

SUPPLIES for distribution among the north and west counties of South Dakota are beginning to arrive at Huron. Considerable feed and fuel has gone through there, destined for points where the greatest need exists. Committees are striving to get the supplies in while the pleasant weather continues. A vast amount will be necessary to meet the present demand.

THE following dispatch was sent from Wichita, Kan.: "Hon. J. B. Mayes, Tahlequah, I. T.: 'I will see Williamson & Blair's twenty millions for the strip and go fifteen millions better. I hold royal flush. Send deed and abstract to Wichita National Bank.'"

"M. W. LEVY." Mr. Levy is acting for a company organization within the last few days that is in earnest about the Cherokee Strip. It is not known positively whether they are acting entirely on their own judgment, and capital or not, as it has been intimated in financial circles that they can get New York and London capital if they desire to part with any of the stock.

A SPECIAL by courier from the camp of two troops of the Sixth Cavalry stationed on the South Fork of the Che-

enne River to Rapid City, S. D., says a squaw-man named Rider has brought a report to the commanding officer that there has been a bloody encounter four miles north of Pine Ridge Agency between the United States troops and some four or five hundred Indians under Kicking Bear, and that a number have been killed on both sides; that the Indians have been put to rout and a large number captured, including Kicking Bear. A courier from the mouth of French Creek says that the latest authentic reports from Capt. Wells are that a large party of Indians attacked eighteen men four miles below the creek. Several were wounded, and it is thought four Indians were killed. An engagement is expected with the hostiles near Battle Creek.

At a birthday celebration in the Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio, thirty lady students were gathered in the society's library building. They were entertained by eight who wore masks and loose, flowing garments, with high hats, also covered with cotton. The hat of Miss Aurelia Steigmler, of Utica, N. Y., caught fire and communicated it to the entire party. Every effort was made to save the young ladies, whose screams were heard throughout the great building and whose blazing costumes seemed to fill the room. Miss Mary Stevens, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., had every particle of clothing burned from her body, and rolled over and over in the center of the room, where a little group tried to extinguish the flames. She was fatally burned. Miss Steigmler was burned from head to foot, and both are dead. Two holes were burned in the floor, but the fire was extinguished. Eight others were injured. The fall term of college ends Thursday, but recitations will be abandoned and many young ladies are packing their trunks and hurrying from the city to get away from the scene of horror. The college halls were filled with the odor of burning flesh, and many young ladies fainted as they went about doing relief work.

THE Seventh Cavalry from Pine Ridge and the Sixth and Eighth from Fort Meade, Rapid City and Oelrichs have started for the Bad Lands, and a fight with the hostiles seems inevitable. The Sixth Cavalry consists of five hundred or six hundred men. Accompanying these will be 250 infantry under Capt. Wells, of Oelrichs, and 400 State militia under M. H. Day. The day guard at Pine Ridge has been doubled and the night pickets quadrupled. Just before taps sounded in camp the other night great sheets of light were seen in the northwest in the direction of the Bad Lands. The light spread until it extended for a distance of two miles along the horizon. In the morning a scout brought word to Gen. Brooke that the light was made by burning long rows of haystacks, and was the signal that the hostiles had determined irrevocably to start on the war path, and that all the Indians who did not join them would hereafter be dogs and enemies. The scout also reported the hostiles constantly being reinforced, and no desertions occurred except Two Strike and a few followers.

MISS MAY KELLY, 20 years of age, daughter of Captain John Kelly, a prominent business man of Eau Claire, Wis., was married three months ago to Arthur Simerson, a boy of 18. They remained apart and no one knew of the affair till a day or two ago, when a sensation was created by Captain Kelly telling his daughter to leave his roof and never return.

R. MEAR, a wealthy loan broker of Salina, Kan., was drowned in the Smoky River in the east part of the city. He was driving along the bank when his horse became unmanageable and plunged over the bank forty feet to the water, breaking through the ice and both horse and driver were drowned.

GOVERNOR-ELECT WINANS of Michigan, while he has been ill for several days, has at no time been in a condition where his life was considered at all in danger. He is now improving slowly, and expects to be about his duties again in a few days.

FROM present indications fully 2,000 men will be an band at Wausau, Wis., to file claims when the water reserve lands will be opened. Crowds of men are entering the city by every train. Accommodations will be stretched to their utmost limits before the end of the week.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

THE vicinity of Monroe, Walton County, Ga., was visited by a destructive cyclone. The storm cleared a space of several miles long and 100 yards wide, blowing down houses and killing several people. Jack Henderson and his wife were buried beneath the ruins of their home. Henderson was killed, but his wife was not badly hurt.

EVICTIOnS of striking miners have been begun at the Monongahela mines in West Virginia. The strike has become alarming in its proportions. The men at the Montana and Despard works have joined the strikers, and over 2,000 men are now out. The strike is against a reduction of 5 cents per ton. The mines are controlled by a syndicate in which ex-Senator Camden, Gov. Fleming, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, are largely interested.

In the Federal District Court at San Antonio, Texas, the case of the United States against Gen. Louis Sandoval is on trial. Sandoval, who several months ago was arrested by the United States troops for seditious conduct toward the Mexican Government, was at the time at the head of a small body of desperate frontiersmen who were about to cross from the Texas side of the Rio Grande and endeavor to precipitate a revolution in Mexico. The charge against him is violation of the neutrality laws of this country.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE Republican Senatorial caucus, at Washington, turned its back on two alluring propositions, free coinage and the issue of \$100,000,000 2 per cent. bonds. The steering committee had formulated a series of propositions which it reported to the caucus. They were

for the purchase of the over-supply of silver in the market within a year, the issue of \$100,000,000 2 per cent. bonds redeemable by the Government at its option, the recoinage of the subsidiary coins and the trade dollars, the issue of either coin certificates or Treasury notes to take the place of national-bank notes when their circulation fell below \$180,000,000, and the increase of the national-bank circulation to the par value of the bonds. The silver men were willing to give up free coinage for the present if they got all these propositions, which meant in reality a good deal of silver inflation. But they didn't get them all, and they were forced to acquiesce in the caucus decision that when the legislation was formulated they would not make a deal with the Democrats for free coinage. Senator Sherman made a hard fight for his pet idea, but when a vote came to be taken it was knocked out by a decisive majority. The upshot of all the talk was that after defeating the 2 per cent. bond plan the other propositions were recommitted to the steering committee with instructions to prepare a bill and report it to another caucus.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

THE Dublin newspaper, *United Ireland*, has got into trouble through its persistent advocacy of the retirement of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell is one of the directors of the company owning the paper, and acting in that capacity he went to Dublin and seized the plant of the paper, stopped the issue of the current edition, and ejected the acting editor, Mr. Bodkin. A desperate row occurred in the down-stairs office between the Sheriff's officers and the sub-editors. Sticks and stools were used as weapons, and the air was filled with flying missiles. Finally, after a sharp and fierce struggle, the sub-editors were put out of the building. Late at night a strong party of Mr. Parnell's opponents made a descent upon and recaptured the offices of *United Ireland*. The invaders destroyed all the "leaders" which had been prepared, and turned all the matter that they found set up into the fire. Then they took possession of the ledgers and other books and documents belonging to the concern. All this was done in the name of William O'Brien. A strong posse from various laborers' societies has been left as a garrison, with instructions to remain on guard day and night and to resist by force any further intrusion by Mr. Parnell and his friends.

THE steamer *San Juan*, from Panama, brings news of ravages of cholera in Guatemala. More than 12,000 cases are reported in the State, and 1,200 deaths occurred in the City of Guatemala in seven weeks. The steamer passed without touching in order to avoid quarantine.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

SARAH HUNTER, aged 13 years, employed in the household of W. H. Smith, near Winona, Ont., tried to poison her employer and his family, and afterward succeeded in destroying her own life with rat poison. The girl felt aggrieved because she had been chided for allowing the fires to go out.

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

The business outlook is more hopeful, but the past disturbance and continuing uncertainty are felt in a reduced volume of business throughout the country which, though slightly larger than a year ago, no longer shows the material increase until recently maintained. The supply of money is ample for necessities at New Orleans, but at other points money is tight, though banks help their customers as far as they can in legitimate business only. At the West colder weather has helped trade at Cincinnati, Detroit, and some other points, and business is only fair at Denver; good for the season, with large cattle and hog receipts; at Kansas City; strong, with liberal distribution of goods at St. Paul, and more active in holiday lines at Cincinnati. Chicago business continues much larger than last year, being little affected by Eastern troubles, and the receipts of most products show increase. At Pittsburg the worst is thought to be over and money and collections are easier, though iron has declined and there is less demand for manufactured products. Philadelphia notes little improvement.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.25	@ 6.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.25	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92 1/2	@ .93 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 1/2	@ .52
OATS—No. 2.....	.42	@ .43
RYE—No. 2.....	.67	@ .69
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.25	@ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, Eats.....	.23 1/2	@ .24 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.23 1/2	@ .24 1/2
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	.85	@ .95
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.93	@ .93 1/2
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.50	@ .51
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48	@ .48 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94 1/2	@ .95 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2.....	.44 1/2	@ .45 1/2
BARLEY—Minnesota.....	.74	@ .76
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97 1/2	@ .98 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.52 1/2	@ .53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.47 1/2	@ .48 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.86	@ .88
CORN—No. 3.....	.49	@ .50
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.44	@ .45
RYE—No. 1.....	.68	@ .69
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.64	@ .68
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.96	@ .97
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.53	@ .53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.46 1/2	@ .47
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.....	.96 1/2	@ .97 1/2
CORN—Cash.....	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.47 1/2	@ .48 1/2
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	3.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.09	@ 1.00 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.58	@ .59 1/2
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Light.....	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00	@ 5.00
LAMBS.....	4.00	@ 5.75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.04	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2.....	.54	@ .56
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.43	@ .51

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed, and Acted Upon.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, the House bill to authorize the payment of drawback or rebate on tobacco (to correct an omission in the tariff bill) passed on the 10th, and it now goes to the President for his approval. The Senate then resumed consideration of the election bill, and Mr. George spoke in opposition to it. Mr. George occupied just four hours in the delivery of his speech, all of which he read from manuscript. Senator Farwell introduced a bill to amend Section 1 of the act of July, 1890, "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon," so as to read as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time all the silver bullion that may be offered at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe. And a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated. Congressman Abner Taylor introduced in the House a bill to restore the law in relation to importation of tinplate as it was before the McKinley bill was passed. He proposes to reduce the duty to 1 cent a pound. He says he does not ask that tinplate be put on the free list, because he is a protectionist, but he thinks 1 cent will give all the protection needed. He would like to have the McKinley act amended by reducing duties that it increased on some other articles, but he does not seem to be hopeful the Ways and Means Committee will consent to any change in the law.

In the Senate, the resolution offered by Mr. Plumb for daily meetings of the Senate, with recesses from 5 to 8:30 p. m., was taken up on the 11th. Mr. Cockrell suggested that if 11 a. m. were fixed for the hour of meeting there would be an opportunity to attend to some committee work, whereas if the Senate met at 10 no committee work could be done. He also questioned the advisability of night sessions and the probability of an attendance of a quorum. No vote was taken. On motion of Mr. McKenna, of California, the House passed the Senate bill appropriating \$10,000 to reimburse Charles N. Felton, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, for losses incurred in the payment of forged checks.

THE Senate decided on the 12th to hold longer daily sessions. The resolution offered by Mr. Dolph instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the right to vote at any election for Presidential electors, members of Congress, or State legislatures is denied to any male citizens of any State, or is abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, was taken up, and Mr. Dolph stated the reasons which had induced him to offer it. What he desired the committee to give special attention to was whether some States had not provided in their constitutions or laws such voting qualifications as were not permitted by Section 2 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, without an abridgment of representation. He claimed that the constitution recently adopted in Mississippi did impose such qualifications and that, therefore, the representation of that State should be abridged. The reapportionment bill, based on a representation of 356 members of the House of Representatives, as originally proposed by Mr. Frank of Missouri, was favorably acted on by the House Committee on Census. The agreement to report the bill was unanimous, although Mr. Holman and Mr. Tillman reserved the right to vote for a different number than 356. The only vote taken was on a motion made by Mr. Holman to fix the number at 332, and it found no second.

AMONG the bills introduced and referred, on the 13th, were the following: By Mr. Gorman—To establish a record and pension office in the War Department. By Mr. Frye—To establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the merchant marine. Mr. Casey offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to the progress made in the investigation for irrigation purposes under the deficiency act of last session. After considerable discussion the resolution was agreed to. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the election bill. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, made an argument in opposition to it. The interstate meat inspection bill, which passed the Senate some time ago, struck a snag in the House. This measure was designed to relieve meat products to some extent from the delays and expenses of State and local inspectors by providing for careful inspection by United States inspectors. But when it went through the Senate easily, but when it was called up in the House some of the Democrats raised an outcry against it on the ground that it was an unwarranted assumption of power belonging to the States, and the friends of the bill consented to allow it to be referred to the Committee on Agriculture for a report rather than to risk an immediate vote. The proposed legislation was desired by Chicago packers.

MR. EDMUNDS presented the credentials of the election of his colleague, Justin S. Morrill, in the Senate on the 15th. Laid on the table. The first bill considered on the calendar was one enlarging the rights of homesteaders on the public lands. Passed. (It provides that parties who settled before site unsurveyed lands, and therefore were obliged to take up less than 160 acres, may extend their holdings not to exceed 160 acres.) On motion of Mr. Pierce the House bill passed for the erection of a public building at Fargo, N. D., at a cost of \$100,000. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the election bill, the floor being taken by Mr. Colquitt. He made an earnest appeal for the abolition of sectionalism. In the House Mr. Spinola, of New York, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the victims of the prison ships at Fort Green, Brooklyn. Mr. Aldrich, of Michigan, opposed the bill. The soldiers had died for their country. But they had suffered untold horrors. But it was likewise true that there were all over this country living men who had suffered horrors equally atrocious. At Libby Prison, at Andersonville, and at every prison pen south of the Potomac during the war men had lost their health, and to-day were physical and mental wrecks because of the South. They should be relieved before monuments to Revolutionary heroes were erected. The motion was lost.

OF subaqueous tunnels the most famous is that under the Thames at London, begun in 1807 and finally completed for foot passengers in 1843; total length, 1,200 feet; cost, \$6,000 a lineal yard, or a total of \$2,500,000.

KILLED SITTING BULL.

NOT IN A FIGHT WITH THE INDIAN POLICE.

Attempt to Arrest the Wily Sioux Chief Leads to a Fight in Which Eight of the Hostiles and Five of the Agency Police Are Killed—The Ghost Dancers Rejoice.

Rock Agency, N. D., dispatch.] Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief, was shot and killed at his camp, forty miles north of here, early this morning by the Indian police while resisting arrest.

Seven other Indians, including Sitting Bull's son, Crow Foot, Black Bear, and White Bird, were slain. Five of the Indian police were killed.

Four or five days ago it was decided by the War Department that Sitting Bull should be arrested. Last Saturday Indian Agent McLaughlin sent the chief orders to come into the agency. He



SITTING BULL.

refused, and last night the Indian police were sent out to his camp and instructed to bring him in.

The plan was for the police to proceed to Bull's camp on Grand River, followed closely by a troop of cavalry under Capt. Fouchet and a detachment of infantry in the rear of the cavalry.

Bull had been told of the coming of the Indian police, and he and his immediate followers were fully armed with Winchester, scalping-knives, revolvers, and clubs. The Indian police did not get an opportunity to demand the old medicine man's surrender, but firing began from the Indian tepees immediately upon the appearance of the officers, and three of the latter were killed outright, and two wounded so seriously that they died before they could be moved, and three others slightly.

The police then opened fire upon the savages, at the same time dispatching couriers to the rear to bring up the cavalry under Capt. Fouchet. Sitting Bull started to run up the river, and was captured, but his followers made a desperate effort to rescue him, and he was shot twice, once in the left shoulder and again in the region of the heart. The body of Sitting Bull was secured by the cavalry, and is being brought to Fort Yates. A party of reds, estimated at 100, escaped up the Grand River.

Capt. Fouchet arrived just in time, and with his troops and Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, drove the Indians away, and secured the body of Sitting Bull.

The remainder of Sitting Bull's band are now in retreat up the Grand River, but it is not yet known definitely along which fork their trail will lie. Information of the most reliable nature has been received that a band of eight wagons was encamped on the Little Missouri opposite Pretty Buttes. It is therefore probable that the fugitives will make this camp their objective point. They will not be able without great exertion to reach the forks of the Grand River to-day. It is estimated that 150 warriors are in the band, and this number is likely to be increased by other bands.

Lieut. Casey with a troop of Cheyenne scouts and Capt. Adams' troop of the First Cavalry is headed for the north end of the Powder River range opposite the mouth of the Box Elder Creek. Capt. Fountain's troops of the Eighth Cavalry, with pack transportation, which will leave here in the morning for White Buttes, will probably intercept the band before it reaches the Little Missouri.

If not Lieut. Casey and Capt. Adams will do so. Settlers who are aware of the movements of the troops are little alarmed, as the weather is such that intelligence of disturbances and of movements travels rapidly, and it is well known that the troops are so distributed as to have the situation in hand. A general outbreak on the Sioux Reservation is not feared, and those disaffected bands which now are giving trouble will soon be placed where they will cease to be a cause of alarm for the settlers. The Sioux Reservation is surrounded by troops, thoroughly equipped for a winter campaign in the most difficult country.

All are in communication with each other and department headquarters. No outbreak can become general in the face of the precautions already taken, and the wild rumors, which have caused the population of entire valleys to fly for their lives, are malicious and groundless. The arch villain is dead, and his followers will soon lose the enthusiasm necessary to follow his teachings. Troops are hot on their trail, and before another sun has set Sitting Bull's celebrated chorus of dancers will be good Indians or prisoners.

MORE BRAINS THAN COURAGE.

Sitting Bull Was the Most Crafty Indian of Modern Times.

Although not a great war chief as the Indians understand and apply the term, Sitting Bull was the most prominent and influential blanket Indian in America. His supremacy was due to his head, for he lacked—being possessed of brains—that insane courage that characterizes most of his people. Fully appreciating danger, although by no means the coward or "squaw-man" that the newspapers generally described him to be, he never

unnecessarily exposed himself. He had much executive ability and could plan a campaign or execute a retreat with equal facility. He did his fighting much as the great Generals of later days have done, from a position in the rear. His commands were carried to the front by runners; that is to say, when he had any orders to give. As a rule, after a battle had begun, the old chief interfered but little with advice or directions, trusting to his lieutenants to carry out the few instructions given in advance, or take the consequences.

Sitting Bull inherited the chieftainship of a branch of the Sioux Nation from his father. He was a miracle-worker or medicine man also, and by playing upon the credulity of the Sioux with his science, and being an adept in the crude political work of the red men, was twenty years ago the acknowledged power of the nation, although such well-known Indians as Red Cloud and Crazy Horse, and such minor chiefs as Rain-in-the-Face, Gall, and Broad Trail, were at times inclined to call the question of leadership into arbitration. Sitting Bull, however, was not to be brought into an argument, physical or otherwise, to maintain his right to a position which he could hold by aboriginal wire-pulling and chicanery. To the day of his death he was the principal chief of all the Sioux and leader of 6,000 braves who were at all times ready, at his command, to commit any crime, from murder up or down. As a medicine man he had the squaws of his tribe abjectly subservient, and through them was assisted in maintaining control of the bucks.

The first that was known of Sitting Bull among the whites was at the time of a terrible raid he led near Fort Buford, in 1866, when the commanding officer there shot his wife to prevent her falling into the hands of the Sioux, whose tortures would have been worse than death. From that time until 1875 he was known as a marauder, stealing horses and cattle, and very ingenious in eluding pursuit. In January, 1876, the Interior Department decided to turn Sitting Bull and his men over to the War Department. His leadership was drawing the young men away from the agencies to the war-path. The following summer occurred the massacre of the Little Big Horn, where Custer, disobeying the orders of Gen. Terry, and failing to be re-enforced by Reno, fell with his 300 men. This battle was a victory for Crazy Horse, Gall, and Crow King, rather than Sitting Bull. They were the warriors; but the lightning that struck terror to Custer's horses and rendered slaughter possible was claimed by the crafty old chief due to his medicine work.

Sitting Bull didn't know where he was born, or when. He was, however, about 65 years old. Being a Teeton, he was probably born in Central or Southern Dakota. Four Bears, his uncle, says the place was near old Fort George, on Willow Creek, near the mouth of the Cheyenne, on the west side of the Missouri River. His father was a rich chief, Jumping Bull. At 10 years of age the Indian lad was famous as a hunter, his favorite game being buffalo calves. His father had hundreds of pretty white, gray, and roan ponies, and the boy never wanted for a horse. He killed more young buffaloes than any of his mates, and won popularity by laying his game at the lodges of poorer Indians who were unlucky in the chase. At 14 he killed an enemy; his name before had been Sacred (or wonderful) Standshot. When he had killed this man and could boast a scalp, his name was changed to Sitting Bull, though why the old man didn't know. He had two wives, Was-Seen-by-the-Nation and The-One-That-Had-Four-Robes. His children were all bright, handsome boys and girls, nine in number—one, a young man, when about 18, was in a Catholic school near Chicago. Sitting Bull himself was not a Catholic, as reported. One little boy, 6 years old, bright as a dollar, was with him at Buford when he surrendered. At the formal pow-wow the chief put his heavy rifle in the little fellow's hands and ordered him to give it to Major Brotherton, saying: "I surrender this rifle to you through my young son, whom I now desire to teach in this way that he has become a friend of the whites. I wish him to live as the whites do and be taught in their schools. I wish to be remembered as the last man of my tribe who gave up his rifle. This boy has now given it to you, and he wants to know how he is going to make a living."

Sitting Bull's personal appearance is described by John Finerty, who paid the chief a visit at his camp on Mushroom Creek, Woody Mountains, Northwest Territory. The noted chief had taken a trip into the British possessions to remain until he could arrange for amnesty for his connection with the uprising of which the Little Big Horn or Custer massacre was one of the sanguinary incidents. Mr. Finerty thus paints the portrait:

"Soon afterward an Indian mounted on a cream-colored pony and holding in his hand an eagle's wing which did duty as a fan, spurred in back of the chiefs and stared stolidly for a minute or two at me. His hair, parted in the ordinary Sioux fashion, was without a plume. His broad face, with a prominent hooked nose and wide jaws, was destitute of paint. His fierce, half-bloodshot eyes gleamed from under brows which displayed large perceptive organs, and as he sat there on his horse regarding me with a look which seemed blended of curiosity and insolence, I did not need to be told that he was Sitting Bull."

After a little the noted savage dismounted and led his horse partly into the shade. I noticed he was an inch or two over the medium height, broadly built, rather bow-legged, and limped slightly, as though from an old wound. He sat upon the ground, and was soon engirdled by a crowd of young warriors with whom he was an especial favorite as representing the unquenchable hostility of the aboriginal savage to the hated pale-faces."

This hatred for the whites, distinguished Sitting Bull above all other Sioux. When he was engaged in hostilities he was as ferocious and bloodthirsty as a beast of prey, and his atrocities, or those directed by him, have earned him death a thousand times.

HAMPTON IS RETIRED.

A FARMERS' ALLIANCE MAN ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

J. L. M. Irby Chosen by the Legislature of South Carolina to Succeed Wade Hampton—Col. Irby Has the Record of a Hard Fighter in His Early Days.

[Columbia (S. C.) dispatch.]

South Carolina politics is more mixed than ever. Senator Wade Hampton, the State's heretofore idolized hero and battle-scarred warrior, has been ignominiously defeated by John Laurens Irby, the chief lieutenant of the farmers' movement. The General Assembly, after three days of balloting, elected him over Gen. Hampton by a heavy majority. There were three candidates in the field—Irby and Donaldson, representing the farmers' movement, and Wade Hampton, the present incumbent. The vote stood on all ballots as follows, with slight fluctuations: Irby, 66; Donaldson, 51; Hampton, 37. On the seventh ballot Irby lacked only two votes of the nomination, and then most of Donaldson's friends deserted their man and went over to Irby, making the vote: Irby, 105; Donaldson, 10; Hampton 42. The election of Irby was received with cheers by the reformers, while the straightouts and galleries hissed him to their hearts' content. There was an immense crowd present.

Although a young man, Col. Irby has a history, and not a very savory one. He has the reputation of being "a bad man," although it is said he has since reformed and joined the Baptist Church. Back in the seventies he was outlawed by the Democratic Governor, Simpson, who succeeded Hampton, for murdering a man named Kilgore in Laurens County. A reward of \$150 was offered for his arrest, but he fled the State and remained away until the thing blew over, when he returned to Laurens, and, with the aid of G. W. Shell, then Clerk of the court and now Alliance member of Congress, secured an acquittal.

Wade Hampton, whose seat Irby will take, has represented South Carolina in the United States Senate since 1879. He is the grandson of a Major General in the revolutionary war. He was one of the first to enlist on the Confederate side in the war of the rebellion, and led the "Hampton legion" at Bull Run, where he was wounded but won a Brigadier Generalship. He served gallantly all through the war and came out as Lieutenant General. In 1876 South Carolina had two Governors for a time. Hampton was one, Chamberlain the other. United States soldiers came to Chamberlain's aid, but eventually President Hayes withdrew Federal support from Chamberlain, leaving Hampton in the gubernatorial chair, to which he was re-elected in 1878, and served until elevated to the United States Senate.

WANT TO CHANGE THE LAWS.

Platform Adopted by the Illinois Farmers' Alliance at Peoria.

[Peoria dispatch.]

The Illinois State Farmers' Alliance has adjourned sine die. The last day was largely consumed in making changes in the constitution, which was extensively reconstructed. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, A. E. Brunson, Northville; Vice President, Mr. Baldwin, LaSalle; Secretary, S. A. Kirkpatrick, Mayview; Treasurer, C. A. Smith, Flanagan. Executive Committee, H. Reynolds, Gifford; George S. Faxon, Plano; A. S. Brewer, Tampico. Delegates to national convention at Omaha, Jan. 27: Brunson and Baldwin.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The public lands should be reserved for actual tillers of the soil, and we demand of Congress the repeal of all laws bearing upon the disposal of the same, except the homestead law, and that law to be so restricted as to prevent abuse of its provisions. We further demand the restoration to the public domain of all land grants to corporations, and we are opposed to the alien ownership of lands. We oppose discrimination in favor of one kind of money at the expense of another, and demand an unlimited coinage of silver. We demand an entire revision of our present system of State taxation, and advise that the State be supported as some other States are, by a tax upon the gross income of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and similar corporations. We demand that taxes for county and local purpose be levied on all kinds of property, including every form of credit, at a fair cash value. The tendency to the accumulation of mammoth fortunes should be checked by a graduated income tax.

We demand that all dealing in options of grain be made a penal offense, punishable by both fine and imprisonment. We demand that passenger rates on all railroads in this State be reduced to two cents a mile. We declare that the charges of the Chicago stock yards and other similar stock yards, and also the charges of live-stock commission merchants, are an outrage on farmers and shippers, and that \$30 per ton for hay and \$1 per bushel for corn, and yardage charges of 25 cents on cattle and 8 cents on sheep and hogs is such a swindle that we will stamp the seal of condemnation on any member of the next Legislature that votes for their continuance or neglects to vote for their reduction to a proper basis.

We regard the formation of any trust as a crime against both individuals and State. We resolve to petition for the passage of such a law as will make it the duty of the Supreme Court to pass upon every new law and define its meaning with such clearness as to make it plain to the average scholar. We demand the erection of sufficient asylums to take entire care of all of our incurably insane.

We demand that one-half of all moneys accruing from the licensing of the liquor traffic in any form shall be paid into the County Treasuries, and that all such funds shall be kept by themselves and expended by order of the Board of Supervisors only in the support of poor farms or asylums, or both. We demand such legislation from our coming Legislature as will insure a fair English education for every able-bodied child in the State. We demand a uniform series of text-books to be furnished by the State at cost. We are opposed to the issuance of railroad passes to Legislators, judges, and all public officials, regarding the same as a bribe. We are in favor of the election of all State officials by direct vote of the people.

The railroads should be run by the Government. We favor the Australian system of voting, are opposed to the liquor traffic as a national curse, and urge the passage of the land bill before Congress known as House bill 283.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

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

The lesson for Sunday, Dec. 21, may be found in Luke 24: 44-53.

INTRODUCTORY.

We have come to the last and crowning effort of the life of Christ. Here his glory is fully manifested as he gives his final instructions to his disciples. He is visibly taken up into heaven, whence he will not less gloriously reappear: Even so come, Lord Jesus! Far-rar thus groups the ten appearances of the risen Christ: 1. To Mary of Magdala (John 20: 11-17; Mark 16: 9). 2. To other women (Matt. 28: 9, 10). 3. To Peter (Luke 24: 34; 1 Cor. 15: 5). 4. To the disciples on the way to Emmaus (Luke 24: 13-35; Mark 16: 12, 13). 5. To ten apostles, and others (Luke 24: 36-49; John 20: 19-23; Mark 16: 14). 6. To the eleven apostles, including Thomas (John 20: 26-29). 7. To the eleven apostles at the Lake of Galilee (John 21: 1-24). 8. To the five hundred on the hill of Galilee (Mark 28: 16-20; Mark 16: 15-18; 1 Cor. 15: 6). 9. To James, the Lord's brother (1 Cor. 15: 7). 10. Before the Ascension (Luke 24: 50, 51; Acts 1: 6-9).

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

And he said to them. Directly following the eating of the "broiled fish," rendered in the last lesson.—These are the words, I. e., "that all things must be fulfilled," etc., below. (Luke 18: 31-34.) Spoke to you, or talked over with you (laleo).—While yet with you. He does not seem to consider himself on exactly the same bodily relations as before.—Toses.—Prophets.—Psalms. The threefold division of the Old Testament, the Psalms including all the lyrical and strictly poetical books.

Opened. Intensive form. To open out.—Understanding, or mind (noun), the opened mind constituting the "understanding," as we use the word.—That they might understand the Scriptures. Literally, might put together the writings, the only way to properly understand the Bible.

Thus it behooved. Rather, Thus it is written that the Christ should suffer. (Tischendorf).—From the dead. Out from among the dead is nearer the Greek phraseology.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

These are the words. Almost the first thing Christ was doing when he began his ministry was pointing to the Scripture concerning himself. That was there in the synagogue at Nazareth. Now the last he is doing as he leaves the earth, in his bodily presence, is pointing again to the word. Assuredly Christ cared for the Bible, and he holds it up before us as the abiding lamp for our feet and light for our path. It puts us on essentially the same place as those early disciples. We are not able to place our fingers in the print of the nails but we can put our fingers upon the sacred page and upon the very words he spake while yet with us. Is not that enough? He said it was then.

Then opened he their understanding. It is possible then for one to read the Scriptures without understanding, for certainly these men were Bible students, and since they had so read without the understanding up to this point, it is possible for one to-day to peruse the word to little avail. We need the understanding clarified. In the last lesson we read how Christ opened the disciples' eyes that they might know him. He is doing the same thing for them all now, and we may say, for us all. For the understanding he gave them was that they might even see the sin-bearing and triumphing Christ in his word. This he does through his Spirit, for each of us as for them. To read the Bible with understanding is to find Christ revealed to the heart therein.

And ye are witnesses of these things. There is something, then, for us to do. Christ has left with us the lively declaration of the things which he said and did. "How much I would give to see a genuine revival of religion in this place!" Instantly the words seem spoken in the heart, "How much?" God comes to us and he asks how much we are willing to do to make his salvation known to a lost world. What is your witness? Does your tongue tell of his grace? Better still, does your life testify of the kingdom and patience of Christ? If we would see his kingdom come, we must keep on witnessing.

Endued with power. That power has been given, poured out upon the church. It only remains for the believing soul to personally appropriate it. At Acts 1: 4 we see Christ bidding the disciples to "wait for the promise of the Father." It was but a promised gift to them. Turn to Acts 2: 23, and we find it spoken of as a gift possessed: "Having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he had shed forth this, which ye now see and hear." The Spirit has already been given to Christ for us, and whenever we receive Christ we receive the Spirit with him. If we have not given ourselves fully to Christ, then we are not fully in the spirit. To be filled with the Spirit, give up the whole to Christ—body, soul, feet, hand and life. All his—all ours.

While he blessed them, he was parted from them. This, his parting token, he was always blessing, going about doing good. He lifted up his hands, as it were, to bless the bread and then, by that same sweet, tell-tale gesture, they knew him. It was his familiar attitude. There on the tree his arms were outspread as if to take a wide world to his breaking heart, and when next he appeared in the closed room after the resurrection he was putting out his hands in blessing. Yes, when last we beheld him, as the heaven's received him out of our sight, his hands were lifted in blessing. And for us who love him, what shall be the future? "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven."

Next Lesson—Review, or any lesson preferred by school.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

THE State Grange was in session at Lansing last week, about 300 members attending. Worthy Master Thomas Mars, in his annual address, said that too much time is devoted to producing crops and too little to studying the great laws of trade and commerce and of supply and demand, which must regulate the sale of crops. Through the untiring efforts of the grange the farmers have secured a representative in the President's Cabinet, checked the extension of patents and protected the rights of innocent purchasers, secured the passage of the interstate commerce law, the establishment of experimental agricultural stations for each State, and brought transportation companies under control. Master Mars had no disposition to underrate other organizations, but expressed the belief that more could be accomplished through one solid organization than by a division of forces. There is too much at stake to justify division. He complimented the work of women in the grange, and said that the two years' experience in this department had given excellent results. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the sale of intoxicants in the World's Fair grounds; urging the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and asking the Michigan Legislature to enact laws requiring cheaper railroad fares. A resolution declaring that the McKinley law should not be materially changed until it had been given a fair trial was promptly tabled, and all tariff talk tabooed. The most important action of the session was the adoption of a report caustically criticizing the National Grange for endorsing the proposition to make government loans upon real estate. The report regrets that the national body has allowed itself to be carried away by popular clamor, and says that the adoption of the scheme would create a feeling of helpless dependence upon government aid by those whom it is designed to benefit, thereby relaxing their individual effort, destroying their energy and self-reliance, and making them helpless mendicants subsisting on government charity. The grange elected the following officers for the next two years: Worthy Master, Thomas Mars, of Berrien; Overseer, Minor T. Cole, of Lenawee; Lecturer, A. J. Crosby, of Oakland; Steward, A. P. Gray, of Grand Traverse; Assistant Steward, W. E. Stocking, of Washtenaw; Chaplain, John Hassmore, of Genesee; Treasurer, E. A. Strong, of Kalamazoo; Secretary, Miss Jennie Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, Cass County; Gatekeeper, Geo. L. Carlisle, Kalkaska; Pomona, Mrs. W. Wright, Genesee.

A LAWSUIT of more than ordinary interest has just run its uncertain course in the Branch County Circuit. Last summer P. W. Hilliar built a barn on contract for a married woman near Coldwater. Hilliar brought suit to collect \$44.25, balance still due for his labor. The woman claimed that her son, and not herself, was owner of the farm, and should pay it. The cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses showed that the judge presiding held a mortgage on defendant's farm. The judge, in his charge to the jury, did not revert to the peculiar position he found himself in. The jury promptly returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and, with those attending the trial, thought the case closed, but they were mistaken, for later in the day the court announced that he should set aside the verdict on the ground that he was an interested party and not competent to preside in the trial. This was done on his own motion, against the protest of the attorneys for the plaintiff and not asked for by the defendant's attorney. The action of the Court and the attempted whipping of one of the attorneys for the plaintiff by the husband and son of the defendant created a sensation that is still the topic of conversation in Coldwater.

UNDER SHERIFF MCPHIE of Alpena, was bound from Detroit to Ionia by a prisoner named William Smith, when he fell asleep and the prisoner got off at Holly. A reward of \$10 is offered for the recapture of the runaway.

WILLIAM WAGNER of Foreman, is a bachelor, and when he went away from his farm for a few days had no one to leave in charge except hired men. Of course they were not as careful as they might be, and when he returned he found the place where his fine house stood a pile of smoldering ashes, and his barn looked just like it. He had no insurance and nothing was saved.

JAMES MURPHY of Bay City was killed and horribly mangled by a switch engine backing down on him.

THE Fraternal Company of Home Protectors, a sort of benefit organization at Port Huron, has 1,000 members.

DURING 1890 5,434,000 pounds of sulphite paper pulp was manufactured at Alpena.

THERE have been some gold discoveries up above Ishpeming, about twenty miles from Marquette, and they are far richer than any heretofore found.

THE Branch County Savings Bank has just opened its doors for business at Coldwater.

THERE is not a vacant store-room, dwelling or building of any kind in Bellaire.

ALBERT BALDWIN, a laborer employed in the Port Huron-Sarnia tunnel, was killed by a steam shovel becoming unmanageable and dumping a lot of clay on him.

D. M. PICKETT, a Dearborn inventor, has recently patented a game called quartet, which is said to be very amusing and interesting. Four games can be played on the board, and some of them are said to be as difficult as chess or checkers. Mr. Pickett has secured five patents in as many years.

THE PRIZE RAISIN.

A Christmas Story of the Seventeenth Century.

BY AGNES CARR SAGE.



LESS your dear heart, Mistress Margery, and thank you kindly for bringing this heavy basket down to me yourself," exclaimed Dame Creamly, her round, apple face expanding into a broad, beaming smile, as she drew forth the savory articles of Christmas cheer sent her from the great house. "Pray bear my humble thanks and respects to your

aunt, for sorely would we poor folk fare these troublous times were it not for Sir Humphrey and his good lady."

"And you and your son are to come up to the Hall to-morrow night, at early candle-light, and join in the merry-making in the big kitchen," said Mistress Margery.

"Never fear, we will be on hand, though verily I misdoubt Sir Humphrey is as lightsome of heart as in years ago. But h w is your sister, Mistress Elizabeth, this misty weather?"

"Not so well as I could wish," sighed Margery, the happy glow fading from her face. "She declares that nothing ails her, yet every day she gets thinner and whiter, and seems to care not a whit for Christmas mummings, in which she used to so delight."

"Alack, poor lady! No doubt she pines for Master Harry. Such a bonny young gentleman as he was, and so fond of her, too! Ah, well-a-day! The king is secure on his throne, but at a heavy cost, I trow! Marry, Mistress Margery, is it true that you have never heard aught of the young master and know not whether he be on earth or in heaven?"

"Never a word, and his name is never mentioned at Green Court. Sir Humphrey disowned him when he joined the Duke of Monmouth's army, and says it is as though he never had a son."

"Alack, a'ack! And my lady?"

"Outwardly she agrees with her husband, but sometimes I fancy her heart cries nay, though she be as staunch a royalist as any of us."

"Lack-a-merc! But was she not a mother first?"

"True, Goody, and much I wish my Cousin Hal had not been so hot-headed and so foolish in his attachment to that wily pretender. But, bless me! the shadows are falling and I must away at once; so good-night to ye, and a very merry Yule."

It was a clear, crisp Christmas Eve, in the year of our Lord 1685, and the "peace and good-will" of the happy, holy season came with peculiar significance after the turbulent waves of strife, dissension, and direst cruelty which during the past twelve-month had swept over the land and through which James Stuart had passed to the throne of England, which he now held, as it were, at the point of the sword.

But winsome, 13-year-old Margery Dalrymple bothered her pretty head little about affairs of state, as she skipped lightly over the frozen ground in the direction of the Hall, for her brain was busy with things nearer home. "Ho, ho," she thought, "can Dame Creamly be right and it be Hal Penderill that Bess is wearing her dear heart out for? Faith, and he was a merry lad, and I loved him dearly myself! I wish I could learn some tidings of him with which to bring back the roses to my sweet sister's cheek, but alas! I fear he is dead, or if not, Sir Humphrey would never allow him to enter Green Court. He is such a stern man and cares for scarce anything but his dogs and the King."

These thoughts had hardly flashed beneath the brown curls hidden in the blue, wadded hood, when the little maid was brought to a startled standstill, and uttered an exclamation of terror, as a dark figure suddenly stepped from behind a tree and stood directly before her in the lonely woodland path, saying in a low whisper, "Hist, Margery! For it is Margery, I swear! Dost thou not know me, little one?"

"It is—yes, it must be Hal!" gasped the girl, as soon as she found voice to speak. "But, lack-a-merc! how you frightened me, and why do you come here in this secret fashion and that rustled dress?" and the little lady glanced with

around her cousin's neck, she kissed him right warmly. "But where have you tarried all these months?"

"In Holland, sweetheart. There were hard knocks at the battle of Sedgemoor, and afterward I but just escaped falling into Jack Ketch's clutches by the skin of my teeth, and got away to the Low Countries, where I lay for three months suffering from a wound in my leg. Only now have I ventured back to England, drawn by the longing I felt to see you all. But tell me of my father and mother. They are well, I trust?"

"Aye, but Sir Humphrey has forbidden that your name be spoken in the house under pain of his severest displeasure, and would have you turned from the gates should you appear there. Oh, dear Hal, how could you go against his wishes and side with that impostor?"

"Because, forsooth, I never believed him one until after his own confession to King James; nor would you, Margery, could you have seen him and heard his voice. Never was there so fair-spoken a man, or one better fitted to lead men by the nose! You know the Taunton maids were all carried away by his comely countenance."

"Yes, alack! and suffered sorely for their devotion, poor wench! But happy am I, Hal, to hear you acknowledge your folly."

"Yes, I see now that it was all a gigantic mistake; but, verily, we thought we were upholding the Protestant religion by fighting for Monmouth, and now I come all this way to confess my error and beg my father's pardon."

"He will never grant it—it will never even see you."

"What! Not if thou plead my cause, fair coz? Try what you can do for me 'twixt now and was-a'll time to-morrow, and, faith, you shall never regret it."

"I would indeed I could help you!" cried Margery, "but I see not how, for Sir Humphrey always overcomes me with awe, and I scarce venture to open my lips before him."

"Courage, faint heart! Be brave for once," urged Hal. "Gain me but an audience and the rest will I do myself."

The girl shook her head doubtfully,



"IT IS FOR HAL I PLEAD."

but, as the pleading eyes looked imploringly into hers, "I will—try," at length dropped slowly from her lips.

"That's my own, true little kinswoman!"

"But mind, meanwhile you must stay snug at Dame Creamly's. If all goes well I will meet you at the side door of the Hall just after nightfall, to-morrow. If not, you must away again at once."

"We will see; and now, one more kiss for good-by, and one for my sister Bess, who, I hope, has not forgotten scapegrace Hal."

"Nay, I think she would be glad to welcome you;" and then Margery darted away, while her heart beat painfully when she realized to what she had pledged herself, for she spoke truly when she said she stood sadly in dread of her uncle and guardian, whom she only saw when home from school for the holidays. Indeed, in those days young people, in the presence of their elders, rarely ventured to speak until spoken to. But when she came upon her oldest sister in the great hall at Green Court, and noted how different she was now from the blithe, rosy Bess of the Christmas before, she felt ready to brave a dozen Sir Humphrey Penderills if she could but bring joy to the one creature who, since her parents' death, she loved best of all the world.

That night little Margery Dalrymple tossed restlessly on her couch in her small, bare turret chamber, until, just as the Christmas bells rang out from a neighboring village, an idea came to her like an inspiration, and with a smile upon her lips, she sank into a sweet, dreamless sleep.

Sir Humphrey Penderill was truly a royalist of the royalists, as had been his father and grandfather before him. None had chafed more sorely than he beneath the dreary rule of the Protector, while he was one of the first to welcome the Stuarts to their own again, and bend in joyful allegiance to Charles II. when he landed at Dover. He was a devout believer in the "divine right of kings," and it was the severest blow the worthy baronet had ever received when, shortly after James II. succeeded his brother, his only child Harry ventured to question the lawful right of the reigning sovereign and joined in a rebellion which had broken out, headed by the Duke of Monmouth, who also aspired to the throne. Without flinching, however, Sir Humphrey at once denounced his boy as a "rebel, and a disgrace to the Penderill name," and dis-

owned him from that day. As months glided by after the rising had been suppressed, and the leader, with many of his followers, had paid the penalty of his rashness at the hands of the executioner, and still no word of the gallant young fellow had come to the quiet, country home, he became more stern and more wedded to the ways of his ancestors than ever, and would not deign to try and learn aught of the fate of his son, and heir. Despising the Roundheads from the bottom of his soul, he scorned their plain attire and wore the richest of velvet clothes and lace ruffles, and no one affected a longer flowing wig of curled hair, or bigger, brighter shoe buckles, while he was always surrounded by a troop of the pretty, little black-and-tan dogs made fashionable by Charles II., and which have ever since been known as "King Charles' spaniels." Christmas, too, a day never observed by the Puritans, was kept with peculiar honor at Green Court Hall, with fun and feasting for high and low. This 25th of December, 1685, was no exception to the rule. The tables groaned beneath their weight of roast beef, boar's head, plum pudding and mince pies, and in the afternoon large parties of young folks came, from far and near, to join with the baronet's wards in the gay, holiday festivities held in the great hall, while the servants and tenants made merry in the kitchen beneath.

Cheerily the holly and mistletoe gleamed on the stately walls, and serenely the portraits of dead-and-gone Penderills and Dalrymples beamed down upon the joyous groups that danced on the polished floor, where, however, none of the maidens were fairer than bright-eyed, sparkling Margery, as, in a pretty, quilted, scarlet kirtle and embroidered gown of silver grey, she coquettishly trot a minuet with Bernard Verney, a youth of 15 and one of the pages to her Majesty the Queen, but who at this time was off duty and spending the holidays at his father's house, in a neighboring county. Very confidential, too, they seemed, for they had long been the best of friends, and to the young courtier alone had the little maid confided the

exclaimed: "Child, what are you doing? You will be sadly burned." But not until her fingers touched the raisin containing the gold button did Margery withdraw her hand, while she also brought out a number of burns on her soft, smooth palm and taper fingers.

"She has it! Margery has the button!" shouted the boys and girls.

"But it was not fair to feel round the



"MARGERY THRUST IN HER HAND."

bow so long," growled one little chap, who had set his heart on possessing Chloe, the handsomest of the spaniels, but the others quickly stopped his grumbling by retorting, "A pretty notion, forsooth! Faith, we all could have done the same, and if you had chosen to blister your fingers as Margery has, you might have gained your wish as well. She must want something very much."

"Poor little fingers!" murmured Bernard, bending over his little friend's hand.

"Eat the worst is to come," she groaned, "for the burns are nothing compared to facing my guardian and mentioning the name he has forbidden us to utter."

"Odds-fish, girl! He is not an ogre to gobble you up, and I warrant he would give his wig for a chance to swallow his pride with dignity, and welcome gallant Hal home again."

"Nay, nay, nay, I misdoubt that," said Margery. Nevertheless, casting one loving glance at Bessie, she walked with a firm step, though a beating heart, to the withdrawing room, where she found the baronet looking less stern than usual, as he quaffed a wassail with Colonel Bead and Admiral Seaton; but how could she know of the longing that was tearing at his heart-strings?

"Ah, Mistress Margery, so you are the lucky wench to-night," said genial old Colonel Bead, as the little maiden appeared holding out the golden button.

"And pray what is your petition to be? A new heart-breaker to wear in your bonny curls, I venture to say, or some other gew-gaw such as you silly gignets love."

"Yes, Margery, what is it you desire?" asked Sir Humphrey, his features relaxing into the ghost of a smile.

It was a favorable moment, and the girl seized it. "Nay, uncle," she said, "it is neither heart-breaker nor gew-gaws that I wish; but—but forgiveness for—"

"For whom, pray? Is it Chloe? Surely the beast has not been in mischief again?"

"Nay, 'tis not the spaniel, but one much dearer. It is—even for my cousin—Hal—that I plead."

The name was out, and Margery waited trembling, while an awkward silence fell on the group, and Sir Humphrey turned white to the very lips.

"Girl!" he thundered at length, "dost thou not know that that rebel's name is tabooed in this house?"

"Yes, yes," sobbed the suppliant, falling on her knees, "but he has come back sick and wounded, and is ready to confess that he was wrong, and beg pardon of both you and the King! Oh, dear uncle, pray see him once, at least! As the winner of the prize raisin, I ask this favor, which you are bound to grant. Remember, 'tis Christmas law at Green Court!"

"Ha, ha, gossip, the lass has you there!" chuckled Colonel Bead, "and I for one would be rarely glad to greet the young rascal once more."

"Did you say, Margery, that he acknowledges that the Duke was in the wrong?"

"Yes, sir."

"And he will ask my pardon?"

"Yes, yes, uncle."

"Humph! Well, never yet has a Penderill denied the request of the winner of the gold button, and I, forsooth, cannot do less than my forefathers. Where is the fellow?"

"Just without, dear uncle," and Margery, joyfully springing up and darting from the room, presently returned, leading the shame-faced young soldier by the hand.

"Father!"

"Harry, my son!"

And, as the two men looked into each other's faces and marked the change the last six months had wrought in each, their hearts melted, their palms met, and the Colonel and Admiral drank a "wassail" to the long-desired peace and the reunion of the Penderills.

Never was so happy a Christmas night known at Green Court! Bessie bloomed out like a rose in the sun; the servants and tenants, led by Jack Creamly, cheered themselves hoarse for the "return of the young Squire;" while Lady Penderill clasped Margery in her arms with such a loving kiss and grateful words of thanksgiving, that the girl almost forgot her smarting fingers and danced and sang for very joy.

So well was Sir Humphrey known as the staunchest of royalists, that he had little difficulty in procuring for his recreant son a full and free pardon from "his most gracious majesty," and before King James' short reign was over and he had been displaced by William and Mary of Orange, Hal and Bessie were married in the pretty village church, and Margery, in silver and white, figured as the daintiest of dainty bride-maidens; while she assured the gallant little page, Bernard, that she had been repaid a thousand-fold for the pain she suffered plucking the prize raisin from the bowl of snap-dragon. — American Agriculturist.

A DIAMOND merchant may speak of his goods being of the purest water, but the milkman may not.

WILL BUILD AIR SHIPS.

PREPARING TO NAVIGATE THE UPPER REGIONS.

F. N. Atwood, of Chicago, Claims to Be Able to Build a Ship that Will Go—Application Made for Letters Patent on Twenty-two Separate Devices—A Company Incorporated to Carry Out the Inventor's Ideas—Description of the Principles of the Projected Machine.

[Chicago dispatch.] F. N. Atwood, a graduate of the Boston School of Technology, and formerly a marine engineer, has been diligently struggling with the problems of aerial navigation for the last twenty years, and has just made application for letters patent to protect no less than twenty-two separate devices he has completed. The inventor was visited by a reporter at his office, room 513 Rialto Building. He talked freely of his experiments.

"Any one can build an air-ship," said Mr. Atwood, "but the problem is to make it navigate the air. We may attach a gas bag to a freight-car and call the combination an air-ship. Two important and elementary principles are to be observed in making a vessel that is to navigate the air successfully.

"Every one knows that so many cubic feet of gas will lift so much dead weight. Gas enough may be carried on any air-ship to lift the vessel and its cargo. The other important point, then, is to propel the vessel after it is elevated."

Mr. Atwood has devised a wind-wheel or fan to be driven by steam or electric power, by which he claims to be able to drive an immense air-ship at a high rate of speed.

A company has been incorporated in this city, known as the Chicago Air-Ship Company, by G. O. Shields, W. B. Bogoch, F. N. Atwood, and H. Haupt, Jr. The capital stock is \$200,000, of which \$160,000 has been placed. As soon as the remainder of the stock is placed the company will organize under the State law, and work on the proposed air-ship will be commenced.

The first vessel to be built will be 270 feet long, 48 feet high and 40 feet wide. It will have two lifting wheels and two driving wheels, each ten feet in diameter. These are to be driven by steam or electric power, and from numerous experiments and tests that have been made both in this country and in Europe it is known to a certainty that these wheels can be made to lift several thousand pounds each when revolved at a high rate of speed.

There is to be a large gas dome with two auxiliary domes inside. Underneath this there is to be a cabin or house about 100 feet long and 20 feet wide. This is to be well lighted, heated and comfortably furnished. Underneath the house the engine will be placed, so that its weight will serve as ballast for the vessel.

One of the devices which it is designed to use is that of the kite. The air-ship will be built with large aéroplanes or wings aggregating at least 7,000 square feet of scaling surface. The belief is based on scientific experiments that the vessel may be lifted by its engine and air-wheels to a height of, say, 5,000 feet; that both the lifting and driving power may then be shut off—as a railway engineer shuts off his steam on a downgrade—and the bow of the vessel slightly depressed, when the weight of the vessel will drive it in whatever direction headed, even against a strong wind, at a terrific rate of speed.

The curvature of the earth's surface is such that the vessel, starting at such a height as that mentioned, would scale fifty to 100 miles before it would again touch the earth. When the vessel approaches within 500 feet of the earth the bow may be again elevated and the driving-wheels set in motion, and it will rise rapidly on the same kite or scaling principle, the momentum acquired by the downward run aiding the engine in the matter of maintaining the great speed already acquired.

Another principle to be utilized is that of the parachute. In case of an accident to the machinery or gas reservoirs, the vessel could not fall rapidly to the earth. The same aéroplanes already mentioned, together with long wide wings, which hang from the sides near the top of the vessel, and which would then be thrown out by any downward motion, would give such a vast air surface that the vessel would settle down as slowly and as safely as the man who descends with his parachute.

Mr. Atwood has devised a plan for supporting the vessel on land that is new in aeronautics. A monster pivot, framed into the bottom of the hull of the air-ship, to which is attached an air-cushion, supports the main weight of the vessel. Six other posts or pivots are set into the hull at different points, to the bottom of which are attached wheels or casters.

These are set on adjustable springs, so that they will adjust themselves to any irregularities in the shape of the ground. The main pivot being ahead of the vessel, and a rudder set at the stern, the air-ship becomes a great weather vane, and no matter how hard the wind may blow or how rapidly it may change its direction, the bow of the vessel will turn just as rapidly and will always head directly into the wind.

Thought to Be Funny.

"HARK! Somebody is playing a delightful bit from Wagner." "O! that's only James shoveling coal into the furnace." — Life.

"Did I understand you to say that miracles do not happen in these days?" "You did." "Then you were wrong. My plumber has just failed." — St. Joseph News.

"When my husband and I quarrel we don't permit the children to be present. We send them out of doors, so they can hear nothing." "Oh, now I understand why they are always on the street." — Eticgende Blatter.

"So you are looking for an honest man," said a friend of Diogenes to him. "Yes, sir." "How will you recognize one when you see him?" "He will return a borrowed lead-pencil." — Washington Post.



MARGERY STARTLED AND SURPRISED.

some disdain at the young man's coarse breeches and leather jerkin.

"Because a fugitive dare not be seen in velvet and lace ruffles; but, sweetheart, is this all the welcome you have for your worthless kinsman and old playfellow? Can it be they have turned even you against me?"

"Nay, nay," half sobbed Margery, whose affection and loyalty were struggling for the mastery. "I am glad, truly glad to see thee!" and throwing her arms

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SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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 relief 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.

Tutt's Pills

enable the dyspeptic to eat whatever he wishes. They cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give appetite, and **DEVELOP FLESH.**
Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

"Down With High Prices."
THIS SEWING MACHINE
ONLY \$10.
Top Buggies, \$55.00. Harness \$7.50.
Road Carts, 10.00. Wagons, 30.00.
\$5.00 Family or Store Scale, 1.00.
A 240-lb. Farmers Scale, 3.00.
4000-lb. Hay or Stock Scale, 40.00.
Forge and Kit of Tools, 40.00.
1200 other Articles at Half Price.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

MOTHERS' FRIEND

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
GRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.
For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.
All Internal Pains, Diarrhoea, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the **LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.**
Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.
Price 25 cts. a Box. sold by all Druggists.

CATCHING "SARDINES."

Scooping Up Thousands of Herring from Quoddy Bay.
All over and around Quoddy Bay and the inlets and rivers tributary are hundreds of weirs where are captured the young herring which the Eastport (Me.) factories cure and pack into boxes for sardines. These weirs are really traps of a rude sort, where these midgets are imprisoned at high tide and released (into boats) at low tide. Seen from a steamboat, they appear mere bits of the bay—a few acres in a place fenced in with bean poles that rise considerably out of water when the tide is out. The fence is built around three sides of this inclosure, the upright stakes being horizontally wattled with willows and other lithe saplings, and then filled in with brush so closely as to furnish an obstruction to the herring infants which thoughtlessly drift into the open gate with the falling tide. Then, at the right time, boats go in armed with seines and take captive the bewildered shiners. A boat-load will sometimes sell for \$20 or \$30.
The eight-hour law is not enforced in Eastport, because a sardine factory is liable to start up at any hour of the day or night and must keep going as long as there is anything to do, lest the tender catch is spoiled. They are apt to work more by night than by day, because the piscatorial small fry can be best taken at the daylight high tide. When the catch is washed and dressed, baked, oiled and boxed, then the hands go to bed and catch their forty winks, more or less, before they are summoned again to the loud-smelling factory.
When the boat comes back from its little cruise the skipper signals the lookout at the factory the measure of his success and the hands are called from all parts of the town. To this end bells are rung, and each factory has a different code, so that its employees know who is calling and what is expected of them.
The dwarf herring is first cousin to the clupe which forms the sardine of France. It is not quite so hard and the cottonseed oil in which it is embalmed not quite so savory as is the olive oil, in which its aristocratic cousin of Concarneau lies entombed. But he is as numerous, and he is easier caught. When the French skipper of Concarneau desires to get a boatload of clupes he must first purchase a most seductive bait—the roe of cod—which costs about \$20 a barrel. This expensive luxury he must spread upon his net before he dips it into the sea, and scatter it upon the waves afterward to entice the wary and insignificant fishes. But the Eastport skipper uses no bait and no auxiliary save the mighty tide, which leads the diminutive wanderer within the sound and leaves him helpless there. The whole of the French coast, according to Henry Haynie, produces annually about 60,000,000 boxes of sardines, and Eastport, Me., produces about a third as many.

LADIES, attention! If any readers of this paper are wearing the shoulder cape, now in fashion, we hereby advise them to make dog blankets of them—or throw them to the dogs—and adopt a more sensible and safe outer garment. These abominable abridgments of hygienic decency invite intercostal neuralgia, lumbago, pleurisy, rheumatism, consumption, and pneumonia, and already promise to make more business for physicians than any other folly or fashion for a long time.—*Dr. Foot's Health Monthly.*

Indians as Judges.
At Standing Rock, S. D., the Court of Indian Offenses holds bi-weekly sessions at the agency of two days each, where all Indians committing offenses are brought for trial, and the valuable aid rendered by this court cannot be too highly commended. Eighty-three cases were heard and adjudicated by this court during the past year, and all the decisions have been intelligently and impartially rendered upon the evidence adduced.
Offenders were punished by fines of rifles, shot-guns, revolvers, etc., also by imprisonment at hard labor, and sometimes by close confinement. In every instance the decision of the court has been sustained by public sentiment, and not a single appeal to a higher authority was asked.
The three judges of the court are John Grass, head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux band; Chief Gall, of the Unkapa band, leader of the progressive element of the late hostile Sioux; and Standing Soldier, of the Lower Yanktonnais; all of whom are full-blooded Indians, eminent among and respected by their people.

Business Education.
Educate your sons and daughters by sending them to the Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College, Short-hand Institute, and English Training School, located at the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. This is the Great Business University of America, and the only college with which the world-renowned firm of Bryant & Stratton are personally connected. Send 10 cents to pay postage on magnificent 112-page catalogue, 9x12 inches, printed on finest enameled paper, and illustrated with 30 elegant full-page engravings.

A HANDSOME scarf-pin represents a twisted branch of grapevine, with a cluster of pearls in imitation of a bunch of grapes.
SOMEBODY with plenty of leisure time has figured it out that one journal is published for every 85,100 individuals in the world.
Fine Playing Cards.
Send ten (10) cents in stamps or coin to John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, for a pack of the latest, smoothest, slickest playing cards that ever gladdened the eyes and rippled along the fingers of the devotee to High-Five, Seven-Up, Casino, Dutch, Euchre, Whist, or any other ancient or modern game, and get your money's worth five times over.

The people of the United States consume, it is said, 200,000,000 bottles of pickles annually.
BOSTON is to have a Chinese newspaper.

An Equivalent for Suicide.
If we allow our bodily infirmities to make away with us through neglect, have we such an immense moral advantage over the deliberate suicide? Scarcely. For example, the deadly progress of Bright's disease, diabetes, acute nephritis and gravel is sure—often terribly swift in the catastrophe. Most people of average information know that this is the simple, unvarnished truth in regard to those widely prevalent maladies. To delay judicious medication is specially suicidal in such cases. The means of restraint is to be found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Give an impetus to the action of the kidneys with this safe and reliable diuretic, and the infant complaint is shorn at its birth of the power for evil. Allow it to grow, and anticipate the worst. The Bitters, which annihilates these growing troubles, also eradicates dyspepsia, rheumatism, malaria, and liver complaints. Appetite, sleep, and vigor are also promoted by it.

She Thought It Appropriate.
It is customary in some localities to think of a text as they drop their pieces of money into the contribution box. A certain little girl at Sunday school recently saw the box approaching and began to search in her memory for a text. She hesitated for a few moments, dropped the dime into the box, and exclaimed triumphantly: "A fool and his money are soon parted."—*Bath Times.*

\$100 Reward. \$100.
The numerous readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sudden Death of a Public Speaker.
A man, whose brother had been hung, on being asked in relation to the death of the deceased, stated that, "while he was addressing a large out-door assemblage of people, who were listening to his remarks with the deepest interest, a portion of the platform gave way beneath him, whereby he was precipitated several feet with such violence as to break his neck."

PURE soap is white. Brown soaps are adulterated with rosin. Perfume is only used in to hide the presence of *putrid fat*. *Dobbin's Electric Soap* is pure, white and unscented. Has been sold since 1863.

WHEN a man has to chalk his head and use a shoe-horn to get his hat on, it is time for him to put on the blue ribbon.

MAMA, your little girl grows more pale and thin each day. It needs Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. Get her some before it is too late.

It is much easier to get too much of a good thing than it is to get too little of a bad one.

For a disordered liver try **BERCHAM'S PILLS.**

STRANGELY enough the woman who is well preserved is frequently not very sweet.

"A FOOLISH woman is known by her slovenly house." Get wit and earn good repute by using **SAPOLIO**. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of **Piso's Cure for Consumption.**

Save the Boys

And save the girls—from their intense sufferings from scrofula and other foul humors in the blood by giving them **Hood's Sarsaparilla**. Thousands of parents are unspeakably happy and thousands of children enjoy good health because of what this great blood purifier has done for them. It thoroughly eradicates all trace of scrofula, salt rheum, etc., and vitalizes and enriches the blood.
"Scrofula bunched in my neck disappeared when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla." A. R. KELLEY, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Ely's Cream Balm Cures
COLD HEAD
RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

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

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

REPAIR YOUR OLD STOVES

—AND—
SAVE YOUR MONEY.

The Northwestern Stove Repair Co. of Chicago,

Manufacturers and Furnishers of the Hardware Trade.
Repairs for all Stoves and Ranges Manufactured.

Ask your Hardware Dealer to order for you.

CUT THIS OUT, ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

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

Life Amid Beautiful Surroundings.
No one who enters the homes throughout the country can fail to notice what rapid strides have been made in beautifying them. It is not a question of a great expenditure of money, as a small amount will buy a quantity of material, and, as a matter of course, much depends on the taste of the designer. There has been a marked progress in this, and also an improving one. Whoever lives amid beautiful surroundings cannot fail to be impressed by them, and such influence tends to uplift and elevate.

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

SOME of the seas which the telescope reveals on the planet Mars have quite suddenly become crossed by straight lines, so straight and parallel that some astronomers have thought them to be bridges constructed upon an enormous scale by highly civilized beings.

It's A FACT.—If anything in the world will make a man of common sense feel meaner than anything else, except when he pinches his fingers in the crack of a door, it is when he has had a quarrel with his wife. Quarrelsome people usually are bilious, and have a bad liver, and should always keep a bottle of Dr. White's Dandelion in the house as a safeguard against family jars.

It has been stated that since the sunflower has been cultivated on certain swamps of the Potomac malarial fever has decreased. At the mouth of the Sheldt, in Holland, it is stated that similar results have been observed.

COUGH AND COLDS. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try **BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**. Sold only in boxes.

BUFFALO has a firm named Irish & English. Mr. English is an Irishman and Mr. Irish is an Englishman.

PATENTS

Inventor's Guide, or How to Obtain a Patent, sent free.
PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y at Law, Washington, D.C.

PENSION

JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs. in last war, 15 adj. including claims, city since.

W. W. DUDLEY,

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

STEREOPTICONS

McINTOSH
Battery & Optical Co.
CHICAGO, ILL. MAGIC LANTERNS.

MOTHERS' FRIEND

Dr. Snyder's Kidney Balm cures Enuresis, BED-WETTING, etc. 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, 243 State St., Chicago.

NEW PENSION LAW.

THOUSANDS NOW ENTITLED WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ENTITLED. Address for forms for application and full information **WM. W. DUDLEY,** LATE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS. Attorney at Law, Washington, D.C. (Mention this Paper.)

MEMORY

MARVELOUS DISCOVERY
Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus POST FREE, sent on application to Prof. A. LOISELLE, 231 Fifth Ave., New York.

A XMAS HEALTH GIFT

(Exerciser Complete \$5)
Is Best of ALL. CIRCULAR FREE.
Books: For "An Ideal Complexion & Complete Physical Development," 25 cts. "Health & Strength in Physical Culture," 40 cts. Chart of 30 Ills for Dumb Bells & Pulleys, 25 cts. Ad. JNO. E. DOWD'S Vocal & Physical Culture school, 115 Monroe St. Chicago

THE CURE FOR CATARRH GOLDEN HEAD
RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

The people at the World's Dispensary of Buffalo, N. Y., have a stock-taking time once a year and what do you think they do? Count the number of bottles that've been returned by the men and women who say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery or Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription didn't do what they said it would do.

And how many do you think they have to count. One in ten? *Not one in five hundred!*

Here are two remedies—one the Golden Medical Discovery, for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood; the other, the hope of weakly womanhood, and they've been sold for years, sold by the million bottles; sold under a *positive guarantee*, and not one in five hundred can say:

"It was not the medicine for me!"

And—is there any reason why you should be the one? And—supposing you are what do you lose? *Absolutely nothing!*

CATARRH CURED. Write for sample. FREE

LAUDERBACH COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J.

ASTHMA LAUX'S CATARRH

Instant Relief. **LAUX'S** Large trial size, 10c. Regular size 50c. **ASTHMA LAUX'S CATARRH** HOTTINGER & KENDALL, CHICAGO, ILL. LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

PATENTS!

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

FAT FOLKS

Reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month by harmless, hereditary remedies. No starving, no inconveniences. Confidential. Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. Address, **DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,** 243 State St., Chicago, Ill. Name this paper when you write.

\$500 REWARD

will be paid to the agent of any scale company who will say over his own name as agent, that the **JONES 5 TON WAGON SCALE, \$60** is not equal to any made, and a standard reliable scale. For particulars, address only **Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.**

PENSIONS!

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

ASTHMA.

Popham's Asthma Specific Gives immediate relief. It is believed to be the Best ASTHMA Remedy known to humanity. An evidence we give a Trial Package FREE. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail, postpaid, for \$1 per Box. Address **THOS. POPHAM,** 2001 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR, CYCLES, BABY COACHES
COMBINING ARTICLES OF FURNITURE. INVALID SWIVELS AND WHEEL CHAIRS. We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Nine copies desired. **LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

-VASELINE-

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

- | | |
|---|---------|
| One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline..... | 10 cts. |
| 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..... | 15 " |
| One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline..... | 25 " |
- \$1.10**
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 therefrom unless labeled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

FOR SALE!

One HOE STOP-CYLINDER PRESS; bed 31x46; perfect running order; \$400.

Address

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Big G
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. **G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.,** Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. **D. R. DYCKE & CO.,** Chicago, Ill. **\$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

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

CHelsea STANDARD.
—BY—
WM. EMMERT.
OFFICIAL VILLAGE PAPER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1890.

AVENGED AT LAST;
Or, a World-Wide Chase.
A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."

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CHAPTER VII.

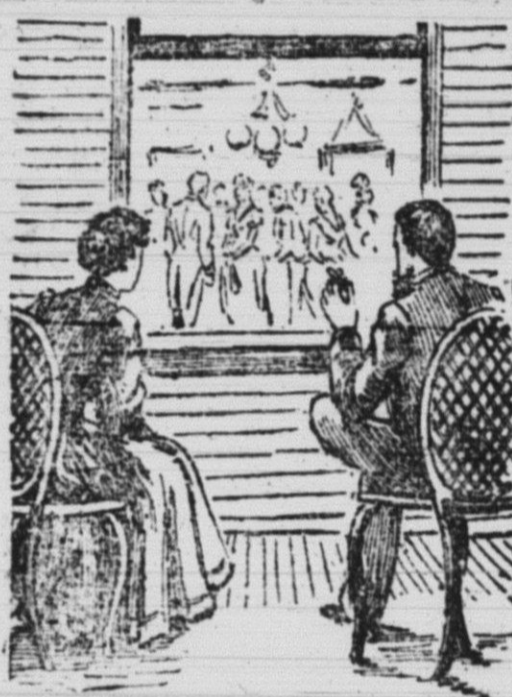
Another fruitless search. Days of anxiety passed only to prove in the end that the new clue was a false one. The amateur detectives had been to New Orleans, had watched for several days a man with an iron-gray mustache and beard resembling Velasquez whom they found in that city. From New Orleans they had followed him to Cuba only to discover that he was an innocent Cuban who had been out on a protracted spree. It was one more added to the many disappointments they had already experienced; so with sad hearts they left the Crescent city and returned to join Mrs. Deloro and her daughter at Long Branch.

Their presence was never more welcome, for the widow was secretly longing for a change of scene, while Armida had openly expressed the same desire.

It was about an hour after dinner of the day on which they returned. Mr. Wilcox was up in the parlor relating his useless adventures and fruitless chase after the innocent Cuban to Mrs. Deloro, and Armida was keeping Percy Lovel company while he smoked a cigar on the piazza. The two last named sat near to an open window of the ball-room, and, as they talked, watched the couples who were already assembling to take part in the German that evening. During the interval which had elapsed since Percy met Mr. Wilcox in San Francisco the Englishman had grown quite stout and had very much improved his appearance by cultivating a beard.

As he sat near to the lovely girl to-night no one would have remarked that there was a great disparity of age between them—that is to say the fact would not have struck a casual observer very forcibly.

Percy had grown into a handsome, broad-chested man, and possessed a healthy appearance which denoted that he had forsaken most of the foolish



THEY SAT WATCHING THE COUPLES ASSEMBLING IN THE BALL-ROOM.

ways of his youth and was living as a reasonable-minded man should do. He was a pleasant and fluent conversationalist, though he never unpleasantly contradicted his opinions. He conducted himself with that *sans froid* for which most Englishmen are, for some reason or other, said to be celebrated.

If he had any sorrows he never expressed them. Armida had tried once or twice to get the affable "secretary" to give her an account of some of his early history, but she soon discovered her questions pained him and now forebore to touch upon the subject.

Between Armida and Percy a bond of friendship seemed to have been formed, which, although the expression may be considered stereotyped, is best described as that of an older brother to a sister.

They had long called each other by their first names and had both drifted into the habit quite unconsciously and in an unnoticeable, innocent manner.

Percy had just finished his cigar and they had each risen to promenade a little while before joining the older people.

Just as they moved away Armida laid her hand on Percy's arm and said: "Do you see that elderly gentleman standing near the musicians?"

"The tall one with the dark beard?" asked Percy.

"Yes, that is the man I mean."

"Why?" said Percy. "Do you know him?"

"I was introduced to him the other evening and he has pestered me with attentions ever since. He came here first the day after you left for New Orleans."

"Is there any thing very unpleasant about his attentions?" was Percy's next question.

"Decidedly so. He is a man toward whom I formed a dislike at first sight, and besides, he dyes his beard. Somehow I never could like a man whose beard was black all over except at the roots."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MORE LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Laird was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Hall, last week.

Two new clothing stores will open in Ann Arbor before March next.

Mrs. J. E. Durand, of Jackson, is visiting her numerous friends hereaway. We wish every person, whether a subscriber or not, a very merry Christmas.

All the electric sugar cases have been continued over to the next term of the circuit court.

Several of our sporting men have enjoyed themselves on ice boats at the lake this week.

The postoffice in this place will close at noon, Christmas, opening again at about four o'clock.

John C. Taylor has looked the prospects over, at Gregory, and may go there to buy farm products.

The E. A. Farm of 207 acres, south of here, will be sold by the administrator, C. H. Kempf, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mrs. Wm. Donner, who has been ill nearly two years, is now up and able to be about, under the treatment of Dr. Schmidt.

Chas. Smith, who has been with M. Boyd nearly three years, has launched out for himself, and is now buying and shipping stock.

Joe T. Jacobs has been appointed aide-de-camp upon the staff of Commander in Chief Gen. W. G. Veazey, G. A. R. of the United States.

Miss Eva Conk was made the recipient of a pleasant surprise party Friday evening last. Between thirty-five and forty persons were present.

Reduced rate (one and one-third for round trip) railroad tickets will be sold on all the railroads Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1, good to return until Jan. 3.

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

The pork market has been demoralized this week, the dressed article selling at \$3.80 to \$4.00. With corn high and pork low, the industry is not very profitable, this year.

The Temple of Fame will be produced by Reading ladies under the direction of Mrs. Ewing, who witnessed it here. Reading people are thus insured of having a pleasing entertainment.

Mr. David K. Dixon spent his 80th birthday Friday, Dec. 12, with his children and grandchildren, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. U. H. Townsend. Mr. Dixon is enjoying excellent health.

As the school board desires to commence work on the new school house early in June and still have the usual number of weeks of school, there will be no vacations. School will close next Wednesday evening and open again the following Monday.

There will be a Christmas entertainment at the Lima church Wednesday evening next, with vocal and instrumental music, speaking, etc., and last, but not least, a Christmas tree. Santa Claus will be there and every body is invited to come and bring their gifts.

The supper and entertainment given by the Baptist Sunday school, at the hall, Tuesday evening, was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. The program was informal, but was very much appreciated. The receipts were larger than anticipated, a fact which is appreciated by those interested. The funds will be used in buying a Sunday school library.

Our inside pages this week teem with interesting matter, including a two-column account of the killing of Sitting Bull, the ferocious Indian chief, who was the chief actor in the Custer massacre. Not another paper published in this section publishes so much pure reading matter as does the STANDARD, and we trust our readers appreciate the fact.

Last week we printed quite a number of extra copies of the STANDARD, which contains a full account of the Temple of Fame. We have several copies yet which we want to dispose of. Price 40 cents per dozen or six for 25 cents. We give a souvenir program, printed on heavy linen paper, with each copy purchased. In a year or more, you will be pleased to read of the Temple.

Christmas Entertainments.

The Methodists will follow last year's program by tendering the scholars a supper and program, in the church, Christmas Eve. It was enjoyed last year, and will, no doubt, this year.

St. Mary's society will duly observe this event by having exercises at the Town Hall, Friday evening, Dec. 26th. The program, we are told, will be an extra good one. Everybody invited.

The Baptist Sunday school will observe the happy occasion, Thursday evening, at the church, with exercises and a Christmas tree. No doubt many will be there to enjoy it with the little ones.

The Congregationalists will not have a tree, but Sunday, Dec. 28, during Sunday school hour, the little ones will be presented with candy, corn, oranges, etc., and later on, if sleighing comes, they will be given a sleigh ride to some town.

Lesson Eight.

Michael Steeb, a German, who formerly kept a saloon in Ann Arbor, attempted suicide Saturday while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. He ran to the river and jumped in at the mill dam. He tried to force himself under the ice but the current forced him back until help arrived and pulled him out.

Lesson Nine.

Donald McIvers of Mt. Pleasant, and Chas. Lashbrooks of Smith's Creek, went driving last Friday. They were drunk, and when found later, McIvers' head was ground to a pulp on one side and one ear torn off from falling from the wagon, and having one leg caught on the step. His companion was also dragged some distance but was not seriously hurt. The finding of the buffalo robe and a whiskey bottle, told the story of how it happened.

Lesson Ten.

At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning Jas. Crosbie, a workingman, who boards at the Riverview hotel, West Bay City, shot and instantly killed Mat. O'Shea, a bartender at the Portland house bar, Bay City. Crosbie was drunk when four or five others came to the bar and he says a man named Martin was abusive and threatened him. Crosbie pulled a revolver on Martin when O'Shea sprang from behind the bar to prevent the shooting, and received one bullet through the heart and another through the right lung. He died instantly. It will be noticed that the saloon was defying the law by being open at that hour.

Lesson Eleven.

James Hoagge, John Tern's bartender, who has been suffering with delirium tremens, was last week Thursday sent to Toronto, where his mother resides. His mind is gone, his body broken, and his purse empty, although he had worked for Mr. Tern's a number of years. We learn that money was raised to send him home—and a nice Christmas present it is that Ypsilanti sends the poor mother in Toronto. Moral. Mother, father, are you doing your duty to your boy? Do you teach him that when he enters a saloon he enters a place worse than hell? If not, lay it at your door if your boy comes home to you as this one does to his mother.

Lesson Twelve.

Tuesday morning of last week, Fred Crich, of Ypsilanti, committed suicide by taking morphine while under the influence of liquor, he being a frequenter of the bawls of this nation—the saloon. In speaking of his death, the Ypsilantiian says (and we endorse the sentiment): "We wish we might write blistering words of this appalling crime which exists all about us—words which would blister the public conscience which has become seared. What have those saloonkeepers returned to Fred Crich for the earnings of his toil, which their remorseless greed drew from him? Ruin of mind, ruin of body, ruin of soul. They destroyed his business, his health, his peace, his life. Can the community which permits this, say with Lady Macbeth to murdered Duncan, 'Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou canst not say I did it?' What do they return to the community for the privilege of robbing Fred Crich of all that he had or might have had in this world? Turbulence, disorder, crime, incalculable loss and burden, and a moiety of the blood money. And let us not lose sight of

the fact that all of this was in defiance of law. No law permitted them to sell him liquor when notified by his wife not to do so. But public apathy permitted it, and while that prevails there is no remedy."

IN-MEMORIAM.

As announced in our last issue, the death of Mr. Chas. Hall occurred Dec. 5th, 1890, at the residence of Mr. Braden Doud. Mr. Hall was born in Cornwall, Atchison county, Va. Came to Michigan with his parents in 1835, when but a child, his home until three years ago being in the township of Sylvan. Having no family of his own when his health failed, he went into the home of Mr. Doud, Sharon township, where he was kindly cared for until the end came. He will be remembered by those who knew him, as being very kind, courteous and obliging to all. His marked characteristic was uprightness and fair dealing with his fellow men. C. H. W.

Dr. Kelly's Cermifuge.

A new discovery, prepared on the true theory now accepted by all advanced physicians, that Bacilli or Germs in the system are the active cause of many prevalent diseases. Germifuge removes this cause and will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Malarial Fever and Ague, Female Weaknesses, Nervous Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Headache, Infantile Fevers and Convulsions, Rheumatism, Syphilitic, Urinal and other Blood and Germ diseases. A Family Medicine, scientifically prepared, perfectly safe and leaves no injurious effects. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by R. S. Armstrong.

CURLETT'S
Thrush, Pinworm and
Heave Remedy.

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

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

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.

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. SHAVER. - CHELSEA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss: At a session of the Probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of John Young, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Samuel Guthrie, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 13 day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHLSEA STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss: At a session of the Probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 13th day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of Charles Hall, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles H. Wines, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate be granted to himself as executor or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 13 day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHLSEA STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss: At a session of the Probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 13th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Newton, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Samuel F. Guthrie, administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHLSEA STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss: At a session of the Probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 26th 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 John Guthrie, deceased. John Guthrie 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 the hearing of said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHLSEA STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss: The undersigned having been appointed by the probate court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of 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 meet at the office of Turnbull and Wilkinson in village of Chelsea in said county on Tuesday, the tenth day of February and Monday, the eleventh day of May next at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated November 26th, 1890.
JAMES L. GILBERT, Com.
WILLIAM J. KNAPP, Sec.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss: At a session of the Probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ruth Young, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George W. Turnbull, executor, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHLSEA STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.